

## SUMMARY

Solicitors

face exam

shake-up

Radical changes to solicitors

final examinations are to be

proposed by a Law Society

. committee - to get better-

trained solicitors in greater

numbers and from a wider

range of backgrounds. A con-

sultation paper recommends

abolition of the existing one-

year professional course and

its replacement with a new

skills-oriented one lasting six

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Legal aid barrier

A growing numbers are de-

terred from going to law be-

cause they fail to qualify for

legal aid and cannot afford

litigation, the Lord Chancel-

loris Advisory Committee on

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Blackmail arrest

An American computer con-

sultant has been arrested in

Ohio and is being held, pend-

ing extradition, at the request

of British detectives investigat-

ing a computer blackmail

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Jailed for life

Four leading members of Ni-

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 De Klerk closes chapter  
 on 30 years of tyranny \_  
 PRESIDENT F W de Klerk,  
 driven on behind the scenes by  
 Nelson Mandela, closed the chap-  
 ter yesterday on a 30-year tyranny  
 which has prevented South Afri-  
 cals black political organisations  
 from expressing their views free  
 of fear of persecution.  
 In an unexpectedly dramatic  
 move, he announced the unbanning  
 of the African National Congress,  
 the lifting of restrictions on  
 33 anti-apartheid organisations,  
 the lifting of press restrictions,  
 the suspension of the death penalty,  
 the release of political prisoners  
 and the impending, and unconditional,  
 release of Mr Mandela himself.  
 til wish to put it plainly that the  
 government has taken a firm decision  
 to release Mr Mandela unconditionally.  
 I am serious about bringing this matter  
 to finality without delay," Mr de Klerk  
 said, adding, nUnfortunately, a further  
 short passage of time is unavoidable?  
 It was Mr de Klerkis first public  
 commitment definitely to release Mr  
 Mandela, but the precise date still  
 remained a subject of speculation,  
 with mid-February being widely  
 favoured. Doubts remain, but Mr de  
 Klerkis speech, made to mark the  
 opening of parliament, promises

to be seen as a watershed in South African history. He opened up the channels of democratic expression to all South Africans and laid down, as Mr Mandela had demanded in talks with senior government officials, most of the preconditions the ANC had sought before entering into negotiations with the government. Democracy itself may still be a distant prospect, but Mr de Klerk has generated a climate, like never before, for blacks and whites to do political battle on equal terms.

Delivering on his oft-touted promise of "radical change", Mr de Klerk lifted the ban on the Pan Africanist Congress - banned at the same time as the ANC, on 30 March 1960 - and, surprising even those very few commentators who had anticipated a bold speech yesterday, he's also unbanned the South African Communist Party, perceived by the majority of white South Africans as evil incarnate.

The right-wing Conservative Party, which is certain in the short term to capitalise on reforms for which most white people are unready, called yesterday in outrage for an immediate white election as a referendum on the white population's response to the new moves.

From John Carlin in Cape Town

The police, loyal for the most part to the Conservative Party ideology, showed how out of step they were with the De Klerk times by tear-gassing celebrating black activists in Johannesburg yesterday.

But Mr de Klerk showed yesterday that he was prepared to ride the storm. "I believe," he said, "that these decisions will shape a new phase in which there will be a movement away from measures which have been seized upon as a justification for confrontation and violence. The emphasis has to move, and will move now, to a debate and discussion of political and economic points of view as part of the process of negotiation."

Margaret Thatcher reacted warmly yesterday, saying that she would invite both Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk to London for talks. President George Bush welcomed Mr de Klerk's announcements, but said further signs of progress would be necessary before he could end economic sanctions against South Africa - a key objective in Mr de Klerk's strategy, as he spelled out yester-

day. In Harare, a senior ANC official said the movement saw "substantive changes" and the veteran ANC leader Walter Sisulu, a less grudging, said in Stockholm: "Victory is in sight."

The exiled ANC's main allies inside South Africa, the United Democratic Front, welcomed the speech enthusiastically but said that Mr

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3, A REAxxw

invitation to all South Africans: de Klerk had not gone far enough and called for the intensification of mass struggle until the legislation which still ensures the perpetuation of white rule is removed. Winnie Mandela, typically uncompromising, went further at a UDF rally in Cape Town: "We are not prepared to accept a bone with no meat." Unbanning the ANC and leaving apartheid as it is is no deal."

Mr de Klerk yesterday showed a certain impatience with his critics, however. "Today's announcements . . . go to the heart of what black leaders - also Mr Mandela - have been advancing over the years as their reason for having resorted to violence. The allegation has been that the government did not wish to talk to them and that they were deprived of their right to normal political activity by the prohibition of their organisations. ;

"Without conceding that violence has ever been justified, I wish to say today to those who argued in this manner: the government wishes to talk to all leaders who seek peace; the unconditional lifting of the prohibition on the said organisations places everybody in a position to pursue politics freely; the justification for violence which was always advanced, no longer exists.

"Those facts place everybody in South Africa before a fait accompli. On the basis of numerous previous statements there is no longer any reasonable excuse for the continuation of violence. The time for talking has arrived and whoever still makes excuses does not really wish to talk."

Mr de Klerk then issued an invitation to walk through the door, take your place at the negotiating table together with the government and other leaders who have important power bases inside and outside parliament . . . The time for negotiation has arrived." 37

Even if the government and the ANC do agree on the conditions for negotiations; the im-

cess promises to hi: long afar"  
duous. The cabinet minister  
whom Mr de Klerk has ap " i  
to head the governments n  
ating strategy, Gerrit Viljoe  
yesterday that, with the s ch,  
the government had shown 'i t it  
was itclearly committed toend  
white domination? .

The problem is that the eat! of  
white domination" still meansone  
thing for the ANC, and another  
for the government.

SATURDAY3 FEBRUARY 1990

A jubilant ANC supporier pretending to tire a wooden mile from the top of a statue of J a  
n Smuts,

Published in London 40p

The best

writers

every

Sunday

THE SECOND issue of The  
Independent on Sunday is on  
sale'tomorrow, with many dis-  
tinguished writers joining the  
new Sunday newspaperis staff  
of leading columnists and  
journalists. t

In the radical, tabloid Sun-  
day Review, Eric Hobsbawm,  
one of Britain's most distin-  
guished historians, who has  
been a Communist since he  
was 14, reflects on the fate of  
the Soviet Union and the idea  
which has sustained him for  
almost 60 years. Sir John  
Junor, the vitriolic columnist  
and former editor of the Sun-  
day Express, tells Lynn Barber  
that there are no gays in  
Auchtermuchty, and why one  
should never trust a man with  
a beard. '

A Alvarez reassesses the life  
and work of the great Ameri-  
can poet John Berryman, and  
George Melly describes life at  
work. The regular critics and  
writers in this section include  
Irving Wardle, Mark Lawson,  
Miles Kington, Maureen  
Freely and Sebastian Faulks.

There is a secular look at  
some wholly holy fashion.

In the traditional broad-  
sheet news section the novelist  
Nadine Gordi'mereand the his-  
torian Mary Benson will add  
their perspectives to the un-  
folding drama in South Africa.  
Neal Ascherson, Alexander  
Chancellor and Rhoda Koenig  
contribute their regattas cel-  
umns, and there are eight  
pages of sport. Keith Botsford  
assesses motor racingis auto-  
cratic ruler who would ban the  
world,s greatest race; Chris  
Rea reports on the fate of Eng-  
land in Paris; and Tim de Lisle

reports on a 36-year-old novice  
in the England cricket side in  
the West Indies.

In the tabloid Business on  
Sunday section, Peter Wilson-  
Smith interviews the Governor

the former South African Prime Minister, in Cape Town yesterday Photograph: Greg English/  
AP

John Carlin analyses 'how the jailed ANC leader cleverly closed down the Presidents options,

Political chess player Bullying Bothais'  
ghost is exercised  
ahead of the game

NELSON MANDELA was described by

one of his lawyers four months ago as a  
chess player five moves ahead of anyone  
else in the game. Interestingly yesterday  
Mr de Klerk, in the most cryptic comment  
in an otherwise crystal-clear speech, employed a chess analogy too.

He was talking about what he called the  
numerous excuses" put forward by black  
leaders for refusing to negotiate with the  
government. Some of the reasons being  
advanced are valid. Others are merely part  
of a political chess game. And while the  
game of chess proceeds, valuable time is  
being lost? Mr de Klerk said.

The analogy, taken with his lawyers observation, provides a valuable clue as to  
the nature of the political game Mr Mandela, as chief negotiating agent of the African National Congress, has been playing.

He has been meeting senior Cabinet  
ministers regularly since Mr de Klerk  
came to power last September. He has convinced them he is committed to peaceful  
change, not the anarchic upheaval the  
prospect of which the government, and the  
white population at large, fear more than  
anything. He has shown himself willing to  
compromise, based on a realisation of the  
imbalance of forces between the government and his own organisation, over the  
political settlement the government seeks.

He has led the government on, convincing  
them he is what they call a moderate?

There has been no deception here. Only  
that Mr Mandela - no ordinary prisoner", as Mr de Klerk noted yesterday -  
has at the same time been entertaining a  
parallel scheme to force the government to  
move more quickly on reform than it might  
have wanted. He played on the tremendous  
expectations Mr de Klerk's new, sweetly  
reasonable political style had created.

The pressure became irresistible, notably from the international community, for  
him to be released. By the end of last year  
the question had become no longer  
whether this would happen, but when.

And then Mr Mandela told the government that, while he desired nothing more  
than to be free, he would refuse to walk out  
of prison until pre-conditions set down by  
the ANC for negotiations had been met.

Mrs Winnie Mandela made this plain last  
week. Her husband knew what a success  
his release would mean for the government  
in international terms and, accordingly, he  
intended to sell the commodity dearly.

Responding to Mr Mandelais imaginative stroke, Mr de Klerk had no option but to capitulate and announce what he announced yesterday. Mr Mandela would not have actually refused to leave his prison house. But, had he been freed without his conditions being largely met, he would have been in a position publicly to discredit Mr de Klerk and, as someone who visited him last week said, to renew the call for the armed struggle.

Given the extraordinary power at home and abroad that Mr Mandelais word will carry upon his release, Mr de Klerk could not afford to take such a risk. The question now is whether he will be judged to have done enough by Mr Mandela and the ANC.

The publicity secretary of the UDF, Patrick "Terror" Lekota, said yesterday that his organisation - here he spoke for both the UDF and the ANC - would not want Mr Mandela to be released on to the streets. He will have to become immediately part of the instant negotiating process. This would be meaningless without the ANC conditions being met?

Mr Mandela's Cape Town lawyer, Dullah Omar, said one of the obstacles that remained was his insistence on all political prisoners being freed. That, he said, included those jailed for terrorism, whom Mr de Klerk pointedly excluded yesterday.

Mr Mandela may, however, have judged that the time has come to bring his skills to bear publicly on the political stage. How soon that happens may depend, on the other hand, on whether Mr de Klerk is prepared to make a further move.

F W DE KLERK was asked in an interview two years ago whether he detected any similarity between himself and Mikhail Gorbachev. He smiled, drew on his cigarette and, smoothly stroking his balding pate, said: "Only this."

Mr de Klerk was elected leader of the ruling National Party exactly a year ago today by the party's parliamentary caucus, who saw him as a cautious conservative who could be guaranteed not to alienate white voters. The bold reformers who stood against him - the cabinet ministers Pik Botha and Barend du Plessis - were perceived by the Nationalist MPs to be too far ahead of the country's still predominantly race-fixated white constituency.

What has happened since Mr de Klerk became President in September - his transformation into a leader with the Gorbachev qualities of courage and vision - has surprised everybody, including perhaps himself. The release of Walter Sisulu and the other veteran ANC leaders in October, and the desegregation of the beaches, appeared to be in keeping with the step-by-step, testing-the-waters approach towards which Mr de Klerk instinctively leaned.

But yesterday's speech was a leap in the dark. Or at the very least, a risk into which more hope had been invested than calculation. He outwitted his opponents - Mr

Sisulu said last Wcek that he expected the ANC to be unbanngd by the end of the year - in the manner. Of Mr Gorbachev, by exceeding even their pwn expectations. And not only dld he outwit his oppo- nents. Some of the usually best informed foreign diplomatSWere willing to bet, as late ,as Thursday afternoon, that Mr de Klerk would not dare go beyond half- measures and high-flown promises, that he lacked the nerve. For that matter, not one journalist would have bet one rand that he planned to lift the Pan on the ANC. The arguments ll? favour of a cautious speech were conVincing. Mr de Klerk would not wish to move too far ahead of those who voted for him; he would seek to i carry them with him. The ANC had reit- erated its commitment to violence only two weeks ago. The police were showing dan- gerous signs of rebelliousness, undermin- ing Mr de Klerkis attempts at reform by persisting in their old brutal methods. But the forecasters, conventional wis- dom was turned on its head. It was on the question of the timing of Mr de Klerkis an- nouncements that the error lay: no one doubted that he meant eventually to do what he did. Perhaps the most important factor behind yesterdayis dramatic an- nouncements was the level of expectations that had been generated abroad over his speech. An essential objective of Mr de Klerkis grand strategy is to normalise inter- national relations, which means essentially to attract urgently needed investment. The sudden arrival in the last week of more foreign journalists than South Africa has ever seen brought home just how much the world was expecting. The release of Nelson Mandela was, above all, what every- body was looking for, but this \_ and here perhaps is the crucial point - Mr de Klerk could not deliver, because Mr Mandela had made it starkly clear that he would refuse a to budge from his prison until the precon- ditions laid down by the ANC for negotia- tions had been met. Foremost among these were the unbanning of the ANC itself, the lifting of the state of emergency and the re- lease of political prisoners. Fearful of a fi- . asco in the manner of former president P W Bothais catastrophic Rubicon speech - whose failure to meet expectations pro- voked a crash in the South African econ- omy and intensified township violence - Mr de Klerk opted to exorcise once and for all his predecessorfs ghost. With yesterdayis announcements the bullying Botha era is once and for all closed. Mr de Klerk has put his own stamp, in an irreversible historical move, on South African politics.

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of the Bank of England, Sir  
Robin Leigh-Pemberton.

There will be the latest business and City news and features written for both specialist and non-specialist readers.

Demand for The Independent on Sunday will again be high and you are advised to order your copy early.

From this April new tax rules will apply to all married couples. According to the Chancellor's own estimates there will be income tax savings of as much as 39650 million.

Whether you both work or not the changes will have far reaching effects on how your income is taxed, particularly if you have income from investments.

As a company experienced in all aspects of financial planning, Hill Samuel has prepared an informative guide to help you exploit this opportunity.

Don't tell me that . . ' . oh no, it can't be true

DEATH ROW in Pretoria Central may have been ringing with ultra right-wing freedom songs yesterday when Karin Strydom, the new bride of the man who murdered eight people, told her husband that he may have his sentence commuted to life.

President de Klerk's moratorium on hangings applies as much to Barend Hendrik Strydom, a

From Jonathan Foster

in Cape Town

member of the Wit Wolwe (White Wolves) organisation, as it does to Robert McBride, an ANC member condemned for bombing Magoo's Bar in Durban in 1983.

Like Strydom, McBride has found a wife since being sentenced to death. Yet Strydom never thought he would hang; last year, he told his trial judge that he did not believe P W Botha, then president, would allow him to be executed. Strydom's mother-in-law, Trudie Rautenbach, said yesterday: 'I'm so excited I don't know what to say, but thank you, thank you all?'

Other factions of South Africa's far right had less joy from the President's speech. Eugene Terreblanche, leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, or Afrikaner Resistance Movement, went deep in a television interview with a Japanese news crew when told that the ANC and South African Communist Party had been unbanned.

I mustn't tell me that. God, I just don't tell me that. No, oh no, it can't be true? Mr Terreblanche said.

Johan Schabert, leader of the t Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (White Freedom Movement), was delighted to hear the ban on its activities had been lifted, but received news about 32 other org-

anisations released from restric-  
tions in complete silence.

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THE INDEPENDENT Saturday 3 February 1990

# Law Society plans

radical changes to  
solicitors training

RADICAL changes to the solicitors final examination are to be proposed by a Law Society committee, with the aim of turning out better trained solicitors in greater numbers and from a wider range of backgrounds.

In a consultation paper soon to be sent to all solicitors, the society's training committee will recommend abolition of the existing one-year professional course and its replacement with a new skills-orientated six-month course.

In spite of the current shortage of solicitors, there are insufficient places on the one-year course, offered by the College of Law - an independent college with Law Society-appointed governors - and selected polytechnics. Would-be solicitors are also put off by the high fees - up to 112,000 - and the length of the course. Local authorities are increasingly refusing discretionary grants for it and there are fears that debts accumulated under the planned student loan system will deter students from poorer backgrounds.

By Patricia Wynn Davies

Legal Correspondent

The proposals are likely to be strenuously opposed by the College of Law but welcomed by the majority of polytechnics.

Most controversial is the proposal to remove the task of setting the final examination from the Law Society and allow institutions offering the course to do so. The plan's supporters say this would lead to better all round assessment of a student's potential competence as a solicitor. Teaching institutions would be better able to introduce a mix of formal examinations, course work and assessment of practical exercises. The current system has been criticised for the amount of rote-learning - necessary principally because hundreds of students required to take the same exam on the same day. This has led to an over-emphasis on written tests ill-equipped to test whether the student has the professional skills, confidence or aptitude to be a good solicitor.

The College of Law and polytechnic courses currently last 39 and 30 to 32 weeks respectively, but a number of weeks are spent on pre-exam revision classes. The proposed 24-week course would

reduce the need for cramming, while continuing to test gaps in knowledge through practical classes, supporters say. Non-law graduates would continue to follow a one-year law course before the professional stage.

Breaking the stranglehold of an examination on a common date could also open the way to part-time or sandwich courses. Teaching institutions may also be allowed to incorporate professional training within law degree courses, so cutting qualification time even further.

The plans would have to be approved by the Societyis governing council, where they are also expected to face strong objections by conservative supporters of traditional training methods.

Electricians strike could halt work at Ford plants

ALL FORD factories face Serious disruption next week after the electricians union yesterday called for an indefinite stoppage from Monday over the companyis 10.2 per cent pay offer.

The 1,600 electricians play a key role in maintenance work and their walkout is expected to bring all Fordis 21 plants gradually to a halt. Leaders of 3,600 skilled engineering workers are to meet on Monday to decide whether to join the dispute.

The strike decision comes despite a 59 per cent majority in a ballot of Fordis 32,000 manual workers to accept the pay deal.

About 600 maintenance workers at the Halewood assembly plant on Merseyside have been on unofficial strike for three weeks over the offer, resulting in lost . production worth 11170m and in 10,000 workers being laid off.

Lou Britz, chief negotiator for the electricians union, EETPU, said the decision to strike had been taken by a meeting of 50

By Martin Whitfield

Labour Correspondent

shop stewards after a 668-375 vote in favour of action. Approval for the stoppage had been given by Eric Hammond, the general secretary, after consultations with the unionis executive committee.

Mr Britz denied his union was ignoring the majority decision to accept Fordis planned two year settlement worth 10.2 per cent in the first year and the rate of inflation plus 2.5 per cent in the second year. 11We are not seeking to overturn the two-year pay deal and accept the conditions that apply to all the workforce. But the

needs of the skilled workers have not been dealt with for the past 10 years? he said.

Ford's offer includes an extra 3 per cent for production line workers and a further 5 per cent for electricians who pass electronics tests. -

The union is demanding an allowance for all skilled workers and the withdrawal of proposals to introduce integrated team working. They feel that there has been a tremendous amount of change and the members have not had a penny for it? Mr Britz said. The electricians' action places the engineering union, AEU, in a difficult position as it faces a rebellion by its skilled members. Shop stewards representing the skilled workers will demand that a fresh strike ballot is held among skilled members only.

Ford said it was disappointed by the electricians' decision but would not reopen negotiations. We have had formal notification of the unions' decision to accept the company's offer?

A prolonged dispute could stop production of cars and vans worth more than 523m a day at showroom prices. The halting of the Bridgend engine plant in South Wales would cause problems for European plants which rely on its output.

Judges overturn Pickles decision  
A PREGNANT woman who was a compulsive shoplifter, jailed by Judge James Pickles was yesterday given a two-year probation order in place of the original nine month prison sentence.

Three Court of Appeal judges in London ruled that Judge Pickles should not have rejected a medical report indicating that Wendy Bull, 24, could be cured of the compulsion. The probation order on Miss Bull, who is nearly five months pregnant and already has three children, carries a condition that she undergoes psychiatric treatment.

The Court of Appeal's criticism follows that of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, after the successful appeal last month of Tracey Scott, 19, given a six-month youth custody sentence by the judge for theft.

Labour yesterday called for a review of the jailing of 11 women. Barry Sheerman, home affairs spokesman, said: I believe this is only the tip of the iceberg as twice as many women are being sentenced to prison than one would expect from the percentage of

crime committed?

WEATHER FORECAST

NOON: 3 FEBRUARY

ZIP

200 W"

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Low R will continue to fill and drift slowly north. Low V will run quickly east then slowly fill. Low T will deepen further and become slow-moving south-west of Iceland.

WORLD WEATHER

YESTERDAY, MIDDAY:c,cIoud,1.1alr;lg,log;r,raln;sn,snow;is,sunny

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Aocrat I 29 84 Casablanca I 18 81 Las Palmas c 19 86 Perth I 21 81

me e 15 59 Chicago r 11 52 Lerwick c 5 41 Plymouth 1 lo 50

in I 11 83 Christchurch I 21 lo Lima I 28 18 Port Stanley' r 13 85

Alexandria 1 18 81 Cologne 1 11 52 Lisbon c 15 59 Pm ue e 5 41

Algiers I 11 83 Copenhagen 8 lo 50 Liverpool 1 8 48 avlk 1 2 38

Amsterdam 5948 Corfu I1988 Uzard r948 R as I1881

Anchorage" c -18 3 Dakar I 21 lo Locamo r 8 43 H10 89 Janelro I 31 99

Anglesey 1 8 48 Darwin 1 3o 88 London I 9 48 Riyadh I 23 13

Athens 6 14 51 Dwer 1 8 43 LosAngeles I 11 83 Home I 5 41

Auckland 1: 21 81 Dublin r 1 45 Luxembourg e 1 45 Ronaldsway c 1 45

Ayr 1 8 43 Dubrovnik I 15 59 Madrid 1: 11 82 Salzburg \_ 1 9 48

Bahrain e 28 88 Edinburgh 1 8 43 Micros I 17 88 San Franctseo I 15 59

Bangkok I3290 Faro e1881 M 92 I1183 Sanguan I2883

Barbados I 28 82 Florence e 11 52 Malta 1 17 83 Santlago e 31 88

Barcelona I 1558 Frankfurt e 11 52 Manchester 1 8 43 Seoul e o 32

Beimt c 11 83 Funchal c 11 83 Manila I 32 9o SIngapore I 32 9o

Bettast 1541 Geneva r1058 Mecca e3493 Southern on I948

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In e 10 50 Glasgow c 8 43 Mexico City 1: 24 15 Stockholm e 8 43

Bermuda c 24 15 Guernsey c 1 45 Miami I 28 80 Stomaway 1 8 48

Berwick c 8 43 Harare c 21 81 Milan r 8 48 SIsrasbourg c 10 50

Biarritz e 12 54 Havana I 38 88 Mombasa 1 30 88 \$ydney v 20 88

Birmingham I 1 45 Helsinki 1 4 39 Montevideo I 29 84 alpet I 18 88

Blackpool 1 8 48 Hong Kong I 15 59 Montreal c -18 0 Tel Aviv I 15 59

Bogota I 21 89 Honolulu 8 21 81 Moscow c -1 3o Tenerlte c 18 84

Bombay I 2882 Inverness r 4 39 Munlch c 3 31 Nree c 8 43

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Bournemomh 1 9 48 Islamabad I 18 84 Nassau v 29 84 Toronto In 1 34

Brighton 1 1 45 Isles 01 Scilly 1 10 58 Newcastle 1 5 41 Tums v 14 51

Brisbane 1 28 82 Istanbul c 10 58 New Delhi I 24 18 Valencia I 18 81

Bristol I 1 45 Jakarta r 3088 N ua r 8 48 Vaneouver r 3 31

Brussels I 18 50 Jeddah 1 25 11 New 0 r 11 53 Venice lg 8 48

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Buenos Aires I 32 90 Jerusalem I 9 48 Nicosia I 15 59 Warsaw ' c 10 50

Cairo I 11 83 Johannesburg c 21 81 Norwich I 8 48 Washlnton I 12 54

Calga c -4 25 Karachi I 23 13 Nottingham I 8 43 Wellington I 25 11

Cape own c 2511 Kathmandm I 21 7o Oslo 1 1 45 York 1 1 45

Caracas r 28 19 Nev e 0 32 Oxtord I 1 45 Zurich r 1 45

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0 Moon rlse 10.08am Moon sets : 2.10am

Full Moon 9 February

LIGHTING UP TIMES HIGH TIDES

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Birmingham 4.56 mto 7.46am Liverpool 4.07 8.1 4.38 8.2

Manchester 4.55 m to 7.51am Avonmouth 12-22 11.1

Newcastle 4.46pm to 7.53am Hull(Albert Dock) 11.32 6.3 11.53 6.8

Glasgow 4.54pm 10 6.07am Greenock 5.31 3.1 5.:9 3.2

Belfast 5.06pm 10 8.10am Dun Laoghalre 4.56 3.5 5. 8 3.7

Height measuted In metres

FORECAST:

Heavy rain in the south-west wil

spread into south-eastern dis-

tricts during the morning,

preceded by some' sleet, but will

clear most areas by evening. Elsewhere there will be showers, some quite heavy in the north and west, with local hail and thunder, and snow over hills from North Wales northwards. The best of any sunshine will be in the north-east, and it will feel quite cold everywhere.

#### OUTLOOK:

More stormy weather to come for the north and west, and windy everywhere, but mainly dry and bright in the south-east.

By Diana Hinds

BRITISH RAIL has added an unusual sign to its travel information at London Bridge station:

"Do not give money or any other items to beggars who may be on the station premises".

The sign, which has been flashed up at irregular intervals, usually during the rush-hour, has a familiar ring to it. It is perhaps not too distantly related to those signs at zoos which tell people not to feed the animals.

It adds: "Please also keep your property under close scrutiny whilst on the station as pickpockets may be watching you."

BR is concerned about its customers being pestered by vagrants. A spokesman for the British Railways Board said this was a problem that affected most stations from time to time, particularly during cold weather.

At London Bridge, the red placards warning on BBC is accused of sentence reforms hijacking film idea

SUSPENDED sentences will no longer be a soft option for offenders under proposals in the Criminal Justice White Paper to be published on Tuesday. They are to be accompanied by another 3,000 penalty such as a fine.

The Home Office hopes that the law and order lobby, which complains that too many offenders leave court with smiles on their faces, will be satisfied by the plans to add new financial penalties to the suspended sentences. But the Government also proposes to abolish some classes of suspended sentences. Judges and magistrates will not be able to impose them on anyone under 21 and partly-suspended sentences will disappear. -

The White Paper will also detail ministers' plans to tell the courts that they cannot impose a jail sentence, suspended or actual, unless the offence is "serious" or the offender poses a "harm to the public". Judges will have to give reasons why alterna-

tives to custody have been ruled out as a sentencing option. This should satisfy prison reform groups who have said that the courts have widely misused suspended sentences - complaints which have been supported by Home Office research. However Harry Fletcher, the deputy general secretary of the National Association of Probation Officers, warned that the move would massively increase costs. In 1988, the last year for which figures are available, about 30,000 defendants received suspended sentences. The association estimates about 20,000 were

The bag lady who frequents London Bridge. Traders on the concourse call her the Smeiiy Nell

Y

BR shows a harsh sign of the times

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tic chairs in the station concourse tend to attract a group of winos during the day. But the best-known member of the station is underclass is a wraith-like bag lady who pushes her belongings around on a trolley and rarely

By Heather Mills

and Nick Cohen

tot liminorii pffences ,which did noitwoler 5e12, violence, drugs or robbery. Mr fletcher said that if the new measures led to a drop in the ,number of suspended sentences for petty offenders, then the courts would have to make more use of expensive alternatives to custody like community service, electronic tagging and probation orders.

The White Paper package aimed at reducing the overcrowded prison population, is generally being welcomed by penal reform groups and those within the criminal justice system. But critics argue that the Government has failed to tackle the judiciary. Without a change in sentencing policy by the judges the new proposals will fail, they argue - particularly as prisoners will now have to serve half their sentence instead of a third, before they are eligible for parole. Other key aspects of the White Paper are:

- 1The introduction of ticoclsztail sentencesii combining probation orders with community service for example;
- 1The reduction of maximum penalties for theft and burglary;
- 1The creation of youth courts



taking offenders up to 18;  
The introduction of other penalties, such as tagging;  
Making parents liable for the offences of their children. '   
The introduction of means-related fines, to keep defaulters out of prison.

Royal Opera ends  
school matinees

THE ROYAL Opera, which this week mounted its 2300,000 production of Borodin's Prince Igor, is to end its school matinees, designed to bring opera and ballet to young people.

The decision dents the ambition of Jeremy Isaacs, director general of the Royal Opera House, to widen access.

The six matinees a year, costing \$50,000 each, mean more than 12,000 children attending productions at .153 a seat. The scheme has been funded by the Royal Opera House Trust, but this year it has failed to raise the money hoped for by the Covent Garden management and the management has decided that the June schools matinee will be the last. Much of the money raised by the trust is being channelled into new productions.

Inger Newcombe, of the trust, said: "This is an awful blow. The education programme revolves around these matinees and they are enormously popular, but with the House's deficit there are many calls on funding. We are now looking for sponsors to fund the schools matinees at £50 000 per performance or £2250,000, for all six."

The four hour 15 minutes long production of Prince Igor has been beset by trouble because of the  
By David Lister

Arts Correspondent

ballet dancers dispute which meant that a rare appearance of the Royal Opera and the Royal Ballet in the production was in jeopardy until last week when the dispute was settled.

The dancers took part last night but the planned new choreography by the resident Royal Ballet choreographer, David Bintley, was cancelled as there was insufficient time to rehearse.

Instead, the dancers used existing choreography by Fokine, the Russian choreographer for the 17-minute long Polovtsian dances sequence.

The English National Ballet announced the resignation of Richard Jamian, its general administrator, three days after dis-

missing its artistic director, Peter Schaufuss. A spokesman for ENB, previously the London Festival Ballet, said: "Mr Jarman offered his resignation to the chairman some time ago in an attempt to resolve the internal divisions that have beset the company. The board reluctantly agreed to accept it?"

Mr Jarman took over at the ENB after being administrator of the Edinburgh Festival.

The sign at London Bridge. It is most often seen in the rush-hour I leaves the station. "We call her

Smelly Nelly," said Joan, who has a stall selling jerseys in the concourse. "I'll have to spray the jerseys after; she comes past, the smell is so bad. She is very abusive to people, I've seen her hit people."

THE OFFICE of Fair Trading is looking into an allegation by an independent producer that the BBC has taken his idea for a television biography of the comedian Frankie Howerd; and is making the programme itself.

The dispute goes to the heart of the BBC's sensitive relationship with independent producers and its unease about fulfilling the Government's target of having a quarter of its programmes made by outsiders.

The company is Saffron Productions, based in Essex, whose award-winning first film, *Gwen and Juliet Remembered*, was shown in BBC's Omnibus slot in October 1988. Andrew Snell, the editor of Omnibus, then asked Vic Pemberton, Saffron's managing director and executive producer, for further programme ideas.

Mr Pemberton suggested a biography of Mr Howerd. He put in a detailed proposal last June and discussed getting a co-producer to share the cost. He began discussions with Mr Howerd and his agent, Tessa Le Bars, and won QUILT

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W

PETER MACDIARMID

Burglary

victim

wins ruling

A High Court judge yesterday upheld the right of a woman burglary victim not to give evidence in person at committal proceedings in London.

Mr Justice Macpherson said it had been la vicious aggravated burglary" but would say no more about the circumstances as the committal is due to start next week.

Magistrates had indicated at a preliminary hearing that they were prepared to admit as evidence a statement the Woman made to police. The judge said a court had wide discretion to make such a decision under the 1988 Criminal Justice Act.

Lawyers acting for the defendants had asked for leave to challenge the magistrates decision in the High Court.

Prison inquiry

Four prison officers have been . suspended from duty after an inquiry into allegations of assaults on inmates at Armley prison in Leeds. The four were served with summonses relating to offences alleged to have occurred between July 1987 and last July and will appear before Leeds magistrates on 15 February.

Bomber jailed

Stephen Thomas Conlon, 21, from Blackwatertown, Co Tyrone, an IRA member who killed a pensioner and teen-aged girl with a 400lb car bomb in November 1988, was jailed for 20 years after being found guilty of manslaughter at a Belfast court. Coulon said he was trying to blow up Benburb police station.

Insurance killing

Brian Bingham, 30, a draughtsman, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, was jailed for life at Staf-

ford Crown Court for clubbing his wife Karen to death so that he could claim 2144,0011 insurance money to pay off debts of \$262,000.

#### Murder charge

Keith John Rose, 40, a company director, formerly of Copplestone, Devon, was remanded in custody by Exmouth magistrates charged with the murder of Juliet Rowe, 42, -on 21 September, 1981.

#### Llfe for rapist

Philip Ratcliffe, 28, was jailed . for life at Leeds Crown Court for raping a 78-year-old woman while taking a rehabilitation course at a prison hostel. He was serving a seven-year sentence for aggravated burglary at the home of an 89-year-old woman.

#### Escape plot

A prison teacher who helped a dangerous inmate escape after becoming his lover was sentenced to five years imprisonment at Grimsby Crown Court. Pauline Hardy, 38, of Chaucer Street, Hull, had admitted smuggling a gun and clothing to David McAllister, who was serving 19 years in Hull prison's special secure unit for armed robbery, arson and firearms offences. .

But people are always giving her clothes and food, they've even given her a sleeping bag."

The British Railways Board spokesman said that generally the police were called to move vagrants on. But in addition, staff operating station message boards may put out such warnings as they think fit, subject to the approval of the area manager.

Stewart Palmer, area manager at London Bridge, said he was aware that the sign about the beggars existed. "But I have no knowledge as to the circumstances that have led to this specific display being shown.

itI can only assume that there has been a problem at some stage, that complaints from customers have been received and that my staff have reacted to that."

Joan at the jersey stall was not unsympathetic to BR's approach to the problem. "TVs not helping these people, commuters giving them money. They need a home."

#### By Michael Leapman

their agreement to co-operate.

Then: suddenly everything stopped, Mr Snell would not confirm the commission and became increasingly difficult to contact,"

Mr Pemberton said yesterday.  
In November he received a call  
from Ms Le Bars. She said she  
had been approached by BBC2,s  
Arena to do a programme about  
Mr Howerd, and filming was due  
to start the next week. Arena and  
Omnibus are closely related. Both  
are made in the BBCis Music and  
Arts Department, headed by Les-  
lie Megahey.  
Mr Pemberton has raised the  
issue with the OFT and written to  
Michael Checkland, the Director  
General of the BBC. An OFT  
spokesman said yesterday that  
any action would depend on Mr  
Checklandis response.  
Mr Snell said yesterday that  
Arena had the idea independently  
of Omnibus and was able to get it  
done earlier because they had just .  
started a new series.

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First-class ride on the freedom train as a new j Gurney begins  
THREE MINUTES late and with 30

years, lost time to make up, the 12.50  
stopping train to Wellington left Cape  
Town station yesterday, its first-class  
compartments full of township black  
people with third-class tickets.

this my first day as a first-class per-  
son; , laughed Cynthia Dodi. ttThey  
have unbanned the ANC. Iive got no  
money to pay, but Pm going home in  
comfort? So were her friends, Valen-  
cia Gsoyiya and Vivienne Hans, three  
22-year-olds who had been among  
7,000 people demonstrating in the city  
centre as President F W De Klerk be-  
gan his speech to Parliament.

The demonstrators, placards de-  
frage, Mike Gatting to be sent packing.  
And one of 'the smallest demanded:  
ttRelease My Sonii. This was, above all,  
a protest of youth, the demographic  
time-bomb that has been detonating in  
South Africa since the 1970s, when a  
militant politicisation became part of  
black adolescence. A few had reported  
confrontations with the police as they  
made for the city, but as the column de-  
scended towards Parliament, the dogs  
were on a tight leash, and the statue of  
Jan Smuts had photographers in his  
lap, unaware of the surprise in store.  
The procession stopped, songs and  
chants filled the canyon of Adderley  
Street, white office workers at windows  
DEATH-KNELL OF APARTHEID

J onathan Foster joined a protest rally that turned into a Victory parade  
as black South Africans celebrated a turning-point in their struggle  
from basement grilles. The demon-  
strators sensed this was a victory pa-  
rade, even before Mr de Klerk had spo-  
ken. Had ticker-tape fallen from the  
Standard Bank, it would have come as  
no surprise.

Smuts was left to regain his compo-  
sure, the city to get back to commerce.  
tlWhat will it mean? an affluent-look-  
ing white woman asked her designer-  
dressed mother in St Georges Mall.  
about it." MOST Other whites thought  
the changes OVEIdue as The Argus hit  
the streets, marChtErs taking one anoth-  
eris picture holding the front page  
(tiANC Unbannedtt) above their heads.  
When the prOteSt reached Grand Pa-  
rade, an open area by the City Hall, the  
crowd heard the details of the speech  
from leadel'S PerChed on one of histo-  
ryis most humble platforms, a battered  
lorry belonging to Campbell Hardware  
It took time to register: then the City  
Hall clock chimed 11.30 and the toyi-  
toying began rolling around the square,  
superbly controlled by UDF marshals  
who became a new police force on the  
streets.

Some jogged home, knots stayed in  
the city. In his gloomy church hall by  
the parliament building, Archbishop  
Desmond Tutu could scarcely contain

himself: in episcopal purple, he was  
THE INDEPENDENT Saturday 3 February 1990 7.  
tiWe had expected Mr de Klerk  
might give us something, but what he  
has said has taken my breath away? the  
archbishop said. It was not everything,  
the destruction of apartheid was not  
yet irreversible, but it was the means  
for negotiations to begin with the AN C  
and others; the end of the beginning,  
perhaps.

The archbishop will discuss with his  
bishops whether and when sanctions  
might be lifted, though he assessed the  
de Klerk package as in essence a dec-  
laration of intent. til give him credit?  
the archbishop said, but had none for  
Margaret Thatcher.

itI don't think London has done any-  
Africa is changing, but it is very little  
thanks to Mrs Thatcher," he said.

tiWhen all the people of this country  
are able to participate in normal politic,  
cal action, we are going to have thdf'v.  
greatest country on the African contiJiV-iw  
nentfi

anthia Dodi and her friends bei'lt  
lieved in that as well as their train 17  
passed through Paarl. On platform 16'; 7  
police had tried to prevail upon them  
marchers to travel third class. But the 'N  
police kept their Rottweilers and Alsai'iul  
tians to the rear, and eventually con? 1'  
ceded a special excursion. i :3

itIt is our first day as people? M82;  
Dodi said excitedly. ttMaybe God came" 'M  
manded a living wage, universal suf-  
iUDF keeps up call .

for mass struggle

THE United Democratic Front,  
the shock-troops of the exiled  
ANC inside South Africa, wel-  
comed Mr de Klerk's announce-  
ments itheartily yesterday and,  
recognising his tiboldnessii, de-  
scribed them as a direct response  
to years of popular struggle. The  
UDF, for the first time in three  
years, was able to give a press con-  
ference and remain within the  
law.

But in a statement yesterday,  
the organisation insisted that,  
while freedom was now in sight,  
the need was more urgent than  
ever to intensify the mass struggle  
until the pillars of the apartheid  
power structure are finally dashed  
down.

The UDF, however, have a  
problem, no matter how correct  
they may be in identifying the p0a  
litical issues which Mr de Klerk  
still has not addressed. For Mr de  
Klerk has, to a significant degree,  
disarmed them, depriving them  
yesterday of many of the battle  
cries around which they have  
been able to sustain popular pro-  
test. iiUnban the ANC: tiRelease  
our . prisonersii, itRelease



Mandelaii, itLift the restrictionstt  
have little mileage left as causes  
to pin to the flag of the battle  
against apartheid.

The problem is \_ and it was re-  
flected in the remarkably low  
turn-out at yesterdayis street  
march here - how to keep up the  
level of popular mobilisation nec-  
essary, as UDF officials them-  
selves put it, to keep up the pres-  
sure on the government in the  
crucial phase of negotiations that  
lies ahead. If street protests fall  
away the government will be pro-  
vided with more breathing space,  
more power simply, to dictate the  
pace of political change.

And, as the UDF statement  
said yesterday, the struggle must  
be intensified precisely to ensure  
that it is tithe people, who dictate  
the pace. Trevor Manuel, the gen-  
eral secretary of the UDF in the  
Fate of

death row

"prisoners

in doubt

PRETORIA (Renter) -- The  
cases of all South Africais 302  
prisoners on death row will be re-  
viewed following President FW  
de Klerkis announcement of a  
moratorium on executions, but  
lawyers said that their fate could  
remain in the balance for  
months.

ttlt all depends exactly on what  
law reforms are home out? a hu-  
man rights lawyer, Brian Currin,  
said yesterday. ttThe effect Iot' the  
the reviewl will be to delay their  
executions. At this stage we do not  
know exactly what it will involve,  
but if, for example, an automatic  
right ofappeal is granted, it could  
delay their executions for 18  
months or more?

Some prisoners have been  
awaiting execution for years, like  
death row,s only woman prisoner,  
Evelina Braun. Braun, one of 14  
people sentenced to death for the  
1985 murder of a policeman in  
Upington, is said by lawyers  
fighting for an appeal to be suf-  
fering immense physical and  
mental strain. Bycontrast, an ex-  
treme right-winger, Barend  
Strydom, predicted he would  
never hang when he was sen-  
tenced to death for murdering  
eight blacks in a shooting spree in  
1988.

In South Africa, which has one  
of the highest execution rates in  
the world, the death penalty is  
mandatory for murder without  
extenuating circumstances. It is  
also mandatory for treason and  
some cases of rape.

and balconies, black fists sprouting  
From John Carlin in Cape Town  
Cape Town area, offered a revealing  
glimpse yesterday of the sorts  
of difficulties that he, as an  
organiser, will now face. In the  
morning, before Mr de Klerk delivered  
his speech, the news leaked out that  
the ANC was to be unbanned. i

iiThat is good? he said, iinow  
we will press the call for freedom  
of associationil, little knowing  
that freedom of association, as  
demonstrated in the lifting of the  
restrictions on the UDF itself,  
was also included in the new de  
Klerk package.

The UDF now has as much  
freedom to operate politically as  
any of the parliamentary political  
parties. For an organisation programmed  
for confrontation with the authorities,  
this poses a tough challenge for the  
leadership. The focus of protest must  
now shift away from government tyranny,  
from repression, to the fundamental  
questions of political power \_ issues  
around which it is less easy to elicit  
the raw passions on which much of the  
UDF support has been built.

Thus, in the press conference  
yesterday afternoon, the UDF zeroed  
in on the pillars of the system? Patrick  
iiTerrorii Lekota, the UDF publicity  
secretary, read out the statement which  
identified these pillars as legislation  
which prohibited black people access  
to land, to live where they wanted  
and which required all South Africans  
to be classified according to race in  
such a manner as to preserve white  
political control. The statement also  
demanded the complete lifting of the  
state of emergency, the repeal of the  
Internal Security Act whereby detention  
without trial is legal and the release  
of all political prisoners, including  
those convicted of terrorismd.

A call, likely to become increasingly  
Chance for a Wider

IF THE ANC decides to sit down  
to negotiate a future for South  
Africa, the prospects for the whole  
region are immeasurable. Suddenly  
the prospect of the wealth and skills  
of South Africa being used to develop  
its neighbours rather than destroy them  
brings a different complexion to  
Africa south of the Congo and even  
further north.

The danger in the first flush of  
victory, is that over-enthusiasm in  
the townships will be met by a police  
force which feels it is being

undermined by a government that has gone soft. The danger in the long term is that the government will refuse to give way on fundamental demands and that the talks will be so drawn-out that people become disillusioned and resort to violence.

In the meantime, the ANC must decide if it is to agree on a suspension of armed force. It will certainly keep the bulk of its fighters, thought to number about 10,000, in exile until an agreement is reached. Even now they are quartered in faraway places such as Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia and, on the MOS own admission, present no serious military threat. .

The ANC must then decide what it can compromise on. The ANC is committed to a non-racial democracy in a unitary state, which means that there must be one man one vote and a common voter's role. This will not be conceded by F W de Klerk and is not supported by Britain or the US. But the ANC is afraid that this concept will end in the maintenance of white domination. Negotiations should transform white domination into protection for the rights of whites and other minorities. If the ANC is convinced that it has achieved majority rule, it is strident, was made for the formation of a constituent assembly at which all representative black leaders would sit to hammer out the terms of a non-racial democracy. The call demonstrated how successful Mr de Klerk has been in forcing the UDF into this new and complex terrain of negotiations, which because of its very complexity is, again, not likely to strike the popular chords in the way mass detentions without trial did.

The UDF also demanded the return of the exiled ANC leaders. But here again they have been pre-empted by the government who said that the ANC president, Oliver Tambo, may enter the country any time he likes. Dullah Omar, Nelson Mandel's lawyer, said at the press conference yesterday that so long as parts of the emergency regulations remained in place, as well as the Internal Security Act, a sword of Damocles would hang over any ANC leaders who sought to return. But, again, such fine legal points are unlikely to galvanise people into protest action. The fact is that Damocles, swords hang theoretically over every po-

litical activist already inside the country but, in the present climate, Mr de Klerk is unlikely to let them drop, especially not on the likes of Mr Tambo, should they choose to return.

A further indication of the problems ahead was a call for the intensification of international sanctions against South Africa. 8T0 lift sanctions now would be to abort the progress on the road to democracy," the statement read. That may arguably be a correct analysis but, quite apart from the difficulties of selling this as a cause worth pursuing to black people, the response from the international community to the call itTrouble, I expect, but letis not talk is hardly likely now to be enthusiastic. Trevor Manuel madeithe point, which is difficult to dlsyute, that Mr de Klerk had only ihalf crossed the Rubicon". Then, more questionably, he addedtthat Mr de Klerk would be iiswept away by the tide of mass Struggle? In reality, it is more questionable because the masses will first have to learn how to swan in, the new political waters. .

An indication that the recogni. tion is there of the need to adapt to the new circumstances same, I however, in an unusually generous appeal in'yesterdayis statement to the Afrikaners and the white population in generala, e urge our white compatneigj to shed their fears of the past \_'f,d to welcome the return of the WC? the statement said, repeatinfthfur. ther on this forgiving new pl3 : itwhite compatriotsii, and them to reject the govemm 4' doctration of the past . ' i the UDF press conference more of the ANC than the . the UDF. Several were "2 . ' raised whether, with the , V banned, there would be ther need to continue i distinction between the L, fact any need for the UD ist. Popo Molefe, the UD - '3 ined at- a nationalw . 2r ' ' April, he said. , \_ \_ Murphy M'orobe, the: :1 ,D Fis as- , sistant publicity ' haps summed up best 3'? uncertainty, the politi t ovelties to which all sides . ' adjust, when he remarked to .e'porters: ttToday is very differentfiom yes- , terday. We dont knoerWhat the future portendsf' ' .

Richard Dowden examines the effect Which a South Afrlca Without the burden of apartheid could have on the economies of the whole region in essence, it may accept a con-

stitution which guarantees white seats in parliament and other white rights in the short or even medium term.

In other colonies, whites were given protection to enable them to adjust or leave, but in South Africa the whites may insist on a more permanent protection.

Many of its whites are Africans and have nowhere else to go. Africa is being torn apart by ethnic and tribal divisions and many Africans, supported by western donors, are looking for new ways of providing constitutional balances and protection for minorities. It would be ironic if South Africa; for so long the pariah, provided the first model for a constitutional settlement which helps establish democracy and stability in the rest of Africa.

The immediate benefit of a political settlement in South Africa would be economic. It would lift the most destructive "sanction" against the country; the loss of business confidence. Although once considered a useful crutch for capitalism, apartheid has

N

WHATEVER the hope held out by President F W de Klerk's speech, South African society is still ruled by the fundamental laws of apartheid: the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and the Land Act, writes Richard Dowden. They will have to be removed or drastically modified if there is to be a peaceful settlement.

The Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts may have gone, the pass laws abolished and the Separate Amenities Act may be abolished shortly but the pillars of apartheid remain.

The Group Areas Act (1948) specified the areas where whites, blacks, Indians and "coloureds" lived, and forbade members of one racial group to live in another group's area. The eradication of tribal spots, in the 1960s and 1970s meant the removal, often forced, of millions of blacks who found themselves in white areas.

The Population Registration Act, passed in 1950, ensured that all South Africans were classified according to ethnic groups: whites, Indians, "coloureds" and tribes in the case of blacks. Even after the dreaded pass laws were abolished, all South Africans were obliged to carry ID Cards containing this information. This will be the most difficult law to remove completely be-

cause any form of protection for minorities means that they have to be defined by registration. However, the government may concede that race classification will only be for voting purposes and no longer be grounds for privilege or discrimination. Of all the apartheid laws the Land Act is the oldest. Under it, 87 per cent of South Africa's land is reserved for whites. Black land is without industrial centres and is mostly poor and over-crowded, used as a dumping ground for blacks removed from white areas and labour reserves for the cities - (ii) Sanitary work: Joinery, Plumbing (iii).

sa  
tickled pink.  
thing particularly worthwhile. South today." Safe journey, Ms Dodi.  
VA.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Winnie Mandela at his Slide, speaking in Cape Town just before F W de Klerk's address to parliament; driven away investment in the past few years, as well as being economically wasteful.

In the view of many South African economists, with apartheid out of the way, capital will begin to flow back and the country can begin to address its real problems - a population rising faster than growth and thousands of poorly-educated young people without jobs. v

A South African settlement could also transform the region. For the past decade South Africa has offered its neighbours friendship on condition they neither say nor do anything against Pretoria. Those who took a stand against apartheid were destabilised by direct or indirect military means. Some estimates say a million people, mostly children, have died in the proxy wars South Africa has fought against its neighbours. The economic turn has been incalculable. In both Mozambique and Angola, South Africa supported rebel movements which plunged both countries into anarchy and strangled the landlocked states of Zimbabwe and Zambia. That policy has now stopped. Pretoria has a vision of economic dominance in southern Africa and is trying to establish commercial links with its neighbours. It is now giving aid to Mozambique and offering assistance to others. Despite sanctions, most African countries south of the Equator already have economic links with South Africa. . It remains the only country in the region with a substantial man-

ufacturing base and can provide goods and services far more easily and cheaply than Europe, America and Japan. South Africa without the burden of apartheid could save a great deal more than itself.

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These are the main dates in the history of apartheid.

1912 - The South African Native National Congress, forerunner of the African National Congress, is formed to fight for black political rights.

1948 - National Party government elected and begins codifying apartheid legislation.

1955 - A National Peoples Congress is broken up and 156 black leaders, including Nelson Mandela, are charged with treason. All are acquitted after a trial that lasts until 1961.

21 March 1960 - The ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) call for peaceful protests against laws requiring blacks to have passes to enter white areas. Police shoot dead 69 blacks at a rally at Sharpeville.

April 1960 - Parliament outlaws the ANC and PAC. Both organisations launch guerrilla campaigns a year later. 1 .

5 August 1962 - Nelson Mandela is arrested and two years later is sentenced to life in prison for sabotage and plotting to overthrow the government.

16 June 1976 - Thousands of Press applauds less censorship  
JOHANNESBURG (Renter) - South African newspaper editors expressed a sense of liberation after President F W de Klerk lifted some emergency curbs on the media. ttNow I can spend time in journalism instead of in court? said Max du Preez, the editor of Afrikaans-language Vrye Weekblad (Free Weekly).

Harvey Tyson, the editor of South Africa's biggest daily, The Star, said: ttWithin minutes of Mr de Klerk's announcement we removed our front-page reminder black students demonstrate in the Soweto township outside Johannesburg, protesting against a requirement that lessons be taught in the Afrikaans language. Police shoot dead several students, prompting nation-wide riots and boycotts that last more than a year and claim at least 575 black lives.

12 September 1977 - Steve Biko, founder of the Black Consciousness movement, dies in police detention.

19 October 1977 - 18 organisa-

tions and the two largest black newspapers are banned and 47 black leaders detained.

20 August 1983 - The United Democratic Front is launched to organise opposition to a planned tricameral parliament that still excludes blacks. The UDF quickly becomes the largest legal anti-apartheid group.

September 1983 - Riots break out in Sharpeville, touching off three years of violence claiming at least 2,500 black lives.

12 June 1986 - President PW Botha declares nation-wide state of emergency, giving authorities broad powers to crack down on to readers that The Star is being produced under the severest restrictions We substituted 3 panel under the heading tDe-Censoredi, telling readers that we no longer had to resort to devices, some of them probably illegal, to bring them the news?

Mr de Klerk said yesterday emergency media regulations imposed in 1986 and tightened in June 1988 would be abolished. The regulations prevented journalists from reporting political unrest and prevented officials of lvation Long march of the ANC opposition groups.- More than 1,000 activists are detained in pie? dawn raids. More than 30,000) people, almost all black, hath) been held during the emergency:W

24 February 1988 - Govemmeht: effectively bans 17 opposition groups, including the UDF. Mi

5 July 1989 - Mr Botha invites3 the jailed ANC leader, Nelshnf Mandela, to the Presidents otage for a conversation.

14 August 1989 - Mr Botha tie signs and is replaced by FW e Klerk. J35

September 1989 - Mr de Klerk' says he will allow peaceful anti: government protest. Demonstratji tions in all large cities are held without serious incident. W

15 October 1989 - Six of Mt Mandelais ANC colleagues, int? prisoned for more than 25 years; are released, including Waltef Sisulu. "532

13 December 1989 - Mr de Klerii; meets Mr Mandela at the Prdsif dentis office. if"

2 February 1990 - Mr de Klerk legalises the ANC and dozensio'f banned opposition groups, aha says Mr Mandela will soon be freed unconditionally. . ': t1

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anti-apartheid groups from heidg



quoted. " 'j

Mr de Klerk said he would 0??  
amended security regulations<sup>3</sup>to  
maintain restrictions on tart;  
vision coverage and photographs,  
01' scenes of unrest. '- f "'

Many people banned under the  
Internal Security Act, such asta?)  
the exiled Communist Patty  
chief, Joe Slovo, still may notkhfe  
quoted. There are more than: .  
laws on South Africa's sta. t'e  
book which curtail freedom of le  
press. :1, ,  
ion

My country is not yet free. I have fears for Nelson Mandela and de Klerkiggj

DENIS GOLDBERG was talking from  
London on the phone to his nephew in  
Johannesburg when he heard President  
de Klerk's voice on the television, an-  
nouncmg that his comrade was to be  
freed and the ANC, for whose struggle  
Mr Goldberg has spent 40 per cent of  
his life in prison, recognised.  
He sent out for a bottle of cham-  
pagne. Excitement, joy and surprise  
were only some of the emotions he felt:  
yesterday he was converting those feel-  
ings into measured sentences of ap-  
praisal as television cameras queued  
for his attention in the small workshop  
where the AN C in Britain sends out its  
prosaic mail-order sweatshirts and  
tracksuit bottoms to raise funds for the  
struggle. Here Mr Goldberg has spent  
much of his time since South Africa re-  
leased him in 1985, after 22 years in  
prison. He was tried and imprisoned in  
1963 with Nelson Mandela and seven  
others for treason including recruiting  
for guerrilla warfare for the purpose of  
violent revolution.

The surprise was' evident: tiI must ad-  
mit, de Klerk in his speech indicated a  
possiblity of movement far more  
strongly than most of us expected. The  
regime must feel its back is against the  
wall?

Denis Goldberg, a leader of South Africa's Communist Party, spent 22 years in jail. In  
London he told Sandra Barwick his feelings on hearing the party was unbanned

But the pleasure was stronger. ttThat  
a Comrade with whom I spent so much  
time on trial is finally going to come  
out of prison - and not simply coming  
. out of prison . . . It is the beginning of a  
sense that South Africa's rulers have  
come to understand the possibility of a  
South Africa where we will simply be  
South Africans. But it is not going to  
happen overnight?

He has behind him some of the ex-  
periences which yet lie in wait for Mr  
Mandela on release. 91 am delighted  
that Nelson can hug and embrace and  
weep and laugh together with his fam-  
ily. I know what it-meant to me. At last  
I came to understand What my family  
had been through? 2

His wife, Esme, Was allowed her first  
visit to him after f0ur years, then no  
more for another four. Then 14 years

elapsed when she was entirely barred from him. When he walked down the steps of the plane in Israel, after he was released, he said: "We embraced and wept and she smiled - it was the same old smile. She was older, greyer, fatter - but it was the same smile and for me it was enough. But for her it was different - she saw me and wondered who I was. But we are still together, and that is a small victory in the context of the overall struggle, but it is still a victory? What he missed, he says, in his exile, is the instant rapport he has with fellow South Africans, the common assumptions: I miss the diversity, its richness, its warmth - by which I do not mean the sunshine, though I miss that too. But I do not know when I will go back: I believe my country is not yet free. I have fears for Nelson Mandela and de Klerk himself.

There must be plenty of right-wingers who hate him. Does de Klerk control his police force all over the country? I am not sure. I do a job of work in the ANC in its mission in London and I think we will need our diplomatic office here for a considerable time? 3' " Mr Goldbergs children, Hilary and David, were small when he went into prison, and 30 and 27 when L'lie emerged. The whole family now lives in Britain and in the past five years of his freedom, two grandchildren have been born, Katie, three, and Jane, eight months old.

I am optimistic? he says. It's now the time of real excitement. We are building our country, as we have been building it for a long time. I would like my grandchildren to be able to return, to enjoy the warmth of relationships in South Africa? "m;

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THE INDEPENDENT Saturday 3 February 1990  
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MARKET iiiiii

.:, by Derek Pain

Shares ended the first leg of the account on a firin note with the 100-strong FT-SE share index up 9.3 points at 2,355.1. But the more narrow FE 30 share index rose a mere 0.4 at 1,866.4.

' Government stocks, in quiet trading, fell by up to iEl/4 at the longer end.

De Klerk gives

a golden boost

?to the miners

SOUTH AFRICAN shares

made the stock market running yesterday following the wide ranging reforms, seen as ending white domination, proposed by President F W de Klerk.

Gold miners were particularly strgng, with gains of about .65 among the heavyweights. Others to acquire a sudden sparkle included the diamond group De Beers, which quickly welcomed the' changes as heralding a "new andexciting erali, and the more industrial groups such as Char-tered Consolidated.

The market is convinced that theilworld investment attitude towards South Africa will un-defgo an abrupt change now the dej Klerk proposals are known. There is a widespread belief that European and US investment will start to l10w into the country.

ijwever, many of the Spring-bok golds remain, despite the sudden upsurge, below their high points of the past year. Hanson, victor of the Consolida-ated Gold Fields battle, rose 2p to 226p, also helped along by a buy: recommendation from Pru-den'tial-Bache, which believes thefshares deserve to be around 300;).

The rest of the market was firfii; although rather dull. After Wilding Office Equipment, which disclosed a 52m-plus profits setback to \$509,000last mdilth, has managed to cut its ' borrowings from 23m to m in recent weeks. And the groupis ' difectors have added to their in-terests with Tom Wilding and J oifn Nott buying more than 200,000 shares. Yesterday they held at 95p. Last year the shares toiifched 220p.

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anffuncertain start the FT-SE share index edged ahead, strengthening towards the close astWall Street opened with a flourish.

There was high excitement in Royal Bank of Scotland with

' Seaq' recording turnover at an impressive 15 million. Once again it was the scent of Container'ital takeover action which inspired the shares, up 10.5p to 214p. Banco Santander of Spain has a 10 per cent shareholding and has often been mentioned as a possible bidder.

But the new story ignored the Spanish presence - and switched to the French. A deal, so it was claimed, had been completed for Santander to sell its shares to a French bank which would then bid for the rest of the capital. Names in the frame were Credit Lyonnais and Paribas.

Telecommunications shares were dialled as stories circulated that plans would soon be announced to float Cellnet, the cellular telephone business owned by British Telecom and the Securicor group.

Cellnet has 60 per cent of Cellnet with Securicor with its 51 per cent-owned subsidiary, Security Services, accounting for the rest. Securicor's year's figures are due soon and they could be accompanied by an indication of a Cellnet flotation.

The group, which also has garage and hotel interests, is expected to announce a sharp profits increase from £27.3m to \$148.3m.

Its ordinary shares rose 45p to 940p;

tonne

with the non-voters up 35p at 831p. Security Services improved 38p to 724p. BT, strong lately on determined US buying, continued its heady progress, reaching 310p, up 4.5p.

London International Group fell 3p to 313p. Ian Moore and Martin Hall, at UBS-Phillips & Drew, reckon the shares are a sell. They have cut their 1991 forecast by 22m to 239m.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries had another frothy session with continuing talk that the Elders stake is at last to be placed - this time on Monday. The shares rose 3p to 336p;

British Aerospace took an early dive, worried about suggestions that it will have to pay the Government £228.3m over the controversial Rover deal. By the close a 30p fall had been cut to 7p at 553p.

Next, the retailer, rose 5p to 98p on reports that rivals Sears had built a 2 per cent shareholding. Carlton Communications

continued to recover on the back of its Japanese road show with the shares another 19p up at . 975p.

BAT Industries, where share buying-in continues, rose 12p to 821p. US investors are keen on the stock, intrigued by the possible flotation of the Wiggins Teape paper and Argos stores groups.

Chemoxy surged 144p to 412p on the rejected bid from MTM, down 4p at 211p. Triton Europe, up 5p to 234p, continued to re-

# Shares of Midsummer Leisure for too long have been in the City tins binii, says Martin Hawkins at Kitcat & Aitken. He believes the ill-fated involvement with Leisure Investments is one factor behind the shares, poor performance, down from 251p in the past year to 145p yesterday. Mr Hawkins expects profits to climb to mm this year and \$5.2m next year.

— — fleet its parent's intention to sell its 59.5 per cent shareholding. Colonnade, the little venture capital group, rose 16p to 185p following its promise to produce next week its proposals to counter the Strategem bid of 163p a share.

African Gold, which has romped ahead this week on rumours that it has struck it rich in Zimbabwe, had another active session on the 535 matched bargains market, reaching 30p.

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Trading Account: 29 January to 9 February.  
Settlement: 19 February.

THE INDEPENDENT Saturday 3 February 1990  
VIEW FROM CITY ROAD  
Edited by IAN GRIFFITHS

THE dramatic pronouncements by South Africa's President F W de Klerk prompted an optimistic response from the financial markets. The Johannesburg stock market ' hit an all time high, South African linked stocks roared ahead in London and the financial Rand rose sharply.

It was an understandable reaction to a speech which was widely acknowledged as a step in the right direction. But it was a reaction which did not properly discount the hard work which has to be done in the months and years ahead before South Africa's commercial rehabilitation can become a reality. .

There is a danger that the markets are taking an over-optimistic view. The numerous uncertainties which must be resolved

dictate that investors take a more cautious approach.

There is a strong possibility that the gold mining shares which proved so popular yesterday will lose some of their glister once the enormity of the task ahead becomes apparent. Just as the euphoria in the West German stock market in the wake of y changes in Eastern Europe was followed by a period of weakness, so too South African related stocks could shed some of their gains as a more realistic mood returns.

The logic underpinning optimism about South Africa assumes that the Pretoria regime has the ability to bring about orderly change. Once that process is under way it will have a variety of knock on effects. South Africa will attract funds as it becomes much more acceptable and viable as a place to invest. Similarly, overseas companies which have either been prevented by law or force of public pressure from operating there will be free to renew or establish trading links. At the same time, South African companies and products will begin to lose the stigma attached to them.

There is some basis for this reasoning, but it must be seen in the light of a number of caveats. The most important assumption is that orderly change can be introduced. Few would argue that change is not needed. But that change must be stable and permanent, and that intitself will take quite a long time to achieve in full.

On the question of a new flow of investment into South'Africa, there is one key inconsistency to be resolved. The Bank of England matrix setting out the level of provisions which must be made against loans to doubtful overseas countries includes South Africa. Yet her economic revival will rely heavily on her ability to encourage new loan facilities. Banks will be unwilling to make those loans if the first thing they have to do is make provisions against them.

It therefore becomes important for the Bank to review its matrix. And it is likely to take a more pragmatic view of yesterdays speech than some dealers and traders.

A more likely source of investment will come at the speculative end of the market.

There have' been suggestions that some overseas funds found their way to South Africa to take advantage of arbitrage oportunities pr0vided by the dual commercial and financial currency rates.

Some of this money was invested in hotels and other parts of the leisure industry.

That type of investment may increase in

StrikingISouth African gold miners outsnde the Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg in 1987

w l Celebrations come too early

anticipation of a tourist boom.

But that is not the type of investment the South African economy needs. Its new

loans have to be of a much more stable nature. And both the lending banks and their regulators will demand more tangible evidence that the political climate is settled before such funds are made available.

The same is true of industrial companies.

There has been a steady stream of disin-



vestment in recent years. Nothing has happened yet which demands the process be reversed. It will not follow automatically that companies which once had a significant presence in South Africa will want to restore their association. 1

For one thing, those companies will, assuming change takes place, be re-investing in a different South Africa. The investment criteria will therefore have changed.

More importantly, companies will monitor 'very closely the approach the African National Congress takes to industry. There have been hints that the ANC will remain committed to its policy of nationalisation. That may be simply political posturing

BUSINE 1

which is open to some softening. But it is an important question for those businesses considering re-investment.

The question of how South African companies will be viewed in the light of the hoped-for changes is more difficult to assess. There was certainly a belief yesterday that mining companies will benefit. The argument is that their assets will become more marketable and that the security of supply will be improved.

However, in the case of gold mining stocks that does not square with yesterday's initial rise in the gold price. If the laws of supply and demand hold true, then a sudden increase in the amount of gold on the market should depress the price. That in turn would depress the underlying mining stocks.

It only illustrates the difficulties there are in foretelling such a complex and uncertain future. For the time being then, the more expensive US mining stocks retain some attraction and any switch into South African stock should only be to the more established companies.

Perhaps the best indicator as to how much progress is being made in South Africa will come from the domestic companies. There has been a suspicion that there has been a discreet but steady flight of capital from the country.

One of the theories which was touted at the time of Minorco's unsuccessful bid for Consolidated Gold Fields was that it was part of a process of withdrawal from South Africa by the Oppenheimer De Beers/Anglo American empire. The theory was hotly disputed, but it nonetheless appealed to some of the more cynical South Africa watchers.

: The established industrial giants must therefore be watched very closely over the coming months. Any indication that they are withdrawing from South Africa must be interpreted as a negative point. If they are pulling out, then other companies must think carefully before moving in.

Many will hope the withdrawal symptoms do not emerge and that peaceful and positive change can be introduced. There is a role for the international financial community to play in the rehabilitation process, but it should be patient and thoughtful.

Those hoping for a quick profit may be disappointed. And there is too much at stake to allow the understandable wish to exploit the profit opportunity to override the more important issues which face South Africa.

H7

Reforms send SA stocks soaring

EUPHORIA about South African reforms sent its currency and stock market soaring yesterday.

But hopes that the country may soon be able to raise fresh international loans - the key to its desperately needed economic recovery - look premature.

The rand strengthened from

R2.5617 to R2.5507 against the US dollar. The financial rand, a restricted investment unit for foreigners, surged to R330 from R3.43. The Johannesburg Stock Exchange overall share index rose sharply to a record high of 3,279 from Thursday's 3,194 close.

South African gold shares were strong, with dealers reporting a surge in demand from overseas buyers. They were further boosted by an increase in the

By Patrick Hosking

in London

and Agencies

price of gold, South Africa's principal export earner, which rose \$2 to \$417.25.

South African bonds and shares have strengthened since President F W de Klerk, who announced the concessions to the black majority yesterday, came to power last September.

Michael Coulson, an analyst with stockbroker Kitkat & Aitken, said: "Some institutions have been asking today which UK companies are still exposed to South Africa - not because they want to avoid them, but because they want to buy them?"

Richard Parsons, director-general of the South African Chamber of Business, said: "The reforms ought to exert favourable influence on foreign perceptions of South Africa and ease pressures for further sanctions and other economic action against this country."

David Willers, London director of the South Africa Foundation, which represents 900 South African companies, said the changes would trigger a large increase in institutional investment from the US, as American pressure to boycott the economy died down.

The reforms would also lead to better industrial relations in South Africa, he said. Trade unions would become "less politicised" as workers pursued their political goals through the now legal African National Congress.

He forecast that fresh loans

would become available to the country after four years of sanctions by the international banking community. New money has been reduced to a trickle since 1985. South Africa needs an inflow of \$5bn a year in loans and direct investment to sustain a growth rate of 5-6 per cent, which is the minimum required to absorb new entrants to the job market, Mr Willers added.

South Africa's outstanding borrowing has slipped from \$24bn in 1985 to about \$18bn. At the moment it is one of the most underborrowed countries in the world," Mr Willers said.

However, Chris Ball, the chief executive of Barclays Bank's former operations in South Africa and now head of the London-based Private Bank and Trust, said fresh loans were highly unlikely while banks were still obliged by central bank rules to make immediate provisions against South African loans. He forecast that those companies already happy making direct South African investments, notably the Germans, would be still more comfortable. American corporations, which have pulled out in droves, would be more circumspect. For UK companies, the impact would be more on trade with South Africa than direct investment, he predicted.

. Rand traders do not expect much further market reaction until some fresh news emerges. It is far too early to talk about the lifting of sanctions, one said. But if and when they are lifted the financial rand will rocket? .

South Africa's three biggest gold houses, Driefontein, Freegold and Vaal Reefs, were all active in London trading. Driefontein rose from 973p to 1,063p and Freegold moved from 979p to 1,069p. The diamond giant De Beers climbed 40p to 1,164p in London.

The FT Gold Mines Index, which measures the performance of gold mining companies, has increased its value by nearly one-third in the past three months in line with the rising gold price. View from City Road, page 21