

## Omitting Zulus tragic: King

DURBAN. — Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini has called for an end to what he terms "tragic attempts" by the ANC and the government to author a new South Africa without the participation of the Zulu people.

The king was speaking at the official opening of Isandlwana reserve, in the Nquthu district in northern Natal.

King Goodwill said

East European countries had failed because the reality of indigenous ethnic and cultural groupings were ignored.

Joint speaker KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the Isandlwana battlefield was the most historic site for the Zulu people. There could have been no reshaping of SA in the 19th Century without Zulu involvement, in much the same way that there would be

no shaping of a new South Africa without the Zulus, he said.

Chief Buthelezi appealed to the private sector to develop the Isandlwana site into a tourist facility. The importance of establishing tourist facilities in Black areas could not be over stressed, he said.

The Isandlwana centre is a joint venture between the KwaZulu monuments

council, KwaZulu bureau of natural resources and the local Amangwe-Buthanani tribal authority.

It is located at the site of the battle of Isandlwana, where the British army was defeated by the Zulus in 1879.

The colourful occasion was attended by, among others, members of the KwaZulu Cabinet and prominent Natalians. — Sapa.

THE CITIZEN 20-01-92



# THE CITIZEN COMMENT Trust

ONE thing about ANC president Nelson Mandela — he is pigheaded.

If he embraces arch-terrorist leader Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman, he will not back away from him afterwards because the United States, South African Jews or any other country or people regard terrorism as a modern-day evil that has to be eradicated and Arafat as an arch-exponent of terrorism.

Since the African National Congress' military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, engaged in terrorism itself, there is an affinity between the ANC and terrorist movements elsewhere.

Moreover, since terrorist organisations help each other, there were also links between the ANC and these movements on matters such as arms and training.

Nevertheless, it is galling to note that Mr Mandela is in Tunis not only to thank Tunisia for its support of the ANC in the past — it provided funds and military training for the ANC for many years under the government of then President Habib Bourgiba — but also to have talks with Arafat at the PLO's Tunis headquarters.

Mr Mandela recalled in Tunis that some Whites in South Africa and Western governments were alarmed by his meeting with Arafat in Lusaka in February 1990 shortly after Mr Mandela's release from prison.

However, Mr Mandela assured the Tunisians: "We regard the PLO as one of the most progressive movements in the world and we are going to continue that friendship. No man of honour can betray his principles."

We do not share Mr Mandela's enthusiasm for the PLO, which we prefer to call a terroristic, extremist, dangerous and heartless organisation.

Nor do we share Mr Mandela's affection for President Fidel Castro of Cuba and Col Muammar Gaddafi of Libya, both of whom he has also embraced.

Since a man is known by the company he keeps, one would have thought that Mr Mandela would not continue to keep the company of these much-reviled and hated leaders.

As for other remarks made by Mr Mandela in Tunis, they are just as offputting.

"We can't rely upon the regime of De Klerk to supervise the transition (to majority rule) because these are the people who brought about apartheid."

Considering that Mr De Klerk's government is destroying apartheid — the apartheid laws have been repealed — one might have thought Mr Mandela would have given him some credit for his far-reaching reforms.

Similarly, since Mr De Klerk has agreed to an interim government, the ANC will be part of that government which will oversee the transition, so Mr Mandela's attacks are misplaced.

Mr Mandela also blamed the government for 11 000 deaths, accusing it of acting under the cover of Inkatha.

Except for police financial support for a couple of Inkatha rallies, the government has never backed Inkatha.

Indeed, if the government favours Inkatha, why in heaven's name is it making the negotiations mainly a two-way trade-off between itself and the ANC?

Finally, we say to Mr Mandela that if he maintains his friendship with the likes of Arafat, Castro and Gaddafi, his own democratic values are in doubt.

Furthermore, since the ANC is keeping Umkhonto we Sizwe in reserve, together with its secret arms caches, in case the ANC wishes to revive the armed struggle, Mr Mandela lays himself open to the charge that he does not want to break with the suppliers of arms and the trainers of MK cadres in case he has to call on their assistance again.

He should wipe the slate clean as Mr De Klerk has done, and start afresh.

In which case he would stop being a pal of international terrorists, seek new alignments with truly democratic countries, and stop maligning his opponents.

The future can only be based on trust. It is time Mr Mandela gave us reason to trust the ANC, its policies and its dedication to democracy.

CITIZEN 20-01-92



The Star  
20-1-1992

## Exiled Sithole returns to politics

By Robin Drew  
Star Africa Service

**HARARE** — The veteran Zimbabwe nationalist, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who led Zanu before being ousted by Robert Mugabe, says he will engage actively in politics when he returns on Saturday after eight years in exile.

Mr Sithole (71) now leads the Zanu (Ndonga) party which has one member of parliament.

"We owe the dead and the living a better country," he told the Financial Gazette.

Denying accusations of treason levelled against him in the past, he said the government had to prove these allegations.

Mr Sithole admitted giving support with "his mind and pen" to rebel organisations Renamo in Mozambique and Unita in Angola, saying he would favour any organisation which supported a multiparty system.

### Friendship

Mr Sithole will be questioned on his return about the "friendship and co-operation agreement" which was signed in Washington in August 1986 between his party and Renamo.

He is also alleged to have organised a Zimbabwe Freedom Army, the armed wing of the Zimbabwe Democratic Freedom Movement.

A Zanu (Ndonga) spokesman, however, said the party was prepared to co-operate with anyone who wanted Zimbabwe to be a success, including Edgar Tekere's opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

● A member of parliament, Mr Zengeni, said the authorities were making things difficult for Mr Sithole's return, refusing to allow him the use of the VIP lounge at the airport and were making the hire of a return rally venue difficult.



The Star 20-1-1992

## Allegations by 'activist' dismissed

By Helen Grange  
Pretoria Bureau

An alleged ANC activist who has condemned the ANC for being an "arrogant, bureaucratic shambles" was not employed by the organisation and had nothing officially to do with it, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday.

It was reported in the Sunday Times that Mankekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo was a "prominent and highly accomplished ANC activist" — but this has been denied by both the ANC and the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR), where she worked.

"She was not employed by the ANC. The report is a distortion," Miss Marcus said.

Sheena Duncan of the NCCR said Ms Mahlangu-Ngcobo was appointed national co-ordinator for the organisation "precisely because she was not an accomplished ANC activist".

"The NCCR is non-partisan and she was appointed because she wasn't a high-profile office bearer in any liberation movement," Ms Duncan said.

She added that Ms Mahlangu-Ngcobo's allegations that the ANC "called the shots" in the NCCR and that hiring decisions were made by a "highly politicised staffing committee" were "rubbish".

"Decisions are made by a six-party committee on which the ANC is represented. The committee works extremely well and political parties subordinate their political interests.

"Staff appointments are made by a staffing committee made up of religious partners, a lawyer and myself. That is hardly 'highly politicised'," Ms Duncan said.

Ms Mahlangu-Ngcobo left the NCCR after seven months and is currently studying abroad.



The Star 20-1-1992

# ANC warns against troops in suburbs

Staff Reporters

The ANC has rejected the Democratic Party's "troops in the suburbs" proposal, saying that using the SADF to supplement the SAP in the quest to curb escalating crime might lead to a backlash.

The ANC's department of information and publicity said the military should be used only to protect the country's borders.

"The responsibility of curbing crime lies squarely on the shoulders of the SAP and not the army," said a statement.

Residents have been up in arms about the soaring crime rate, and the Johannesburg City Council's DP-controlled management committee has requested a meeting with Law and Order Minister Hernus

Kriel to discuss the troops in the suburbs proposal.

Mr Kriel is to meet the management committee later this month to discuss the proposal.

At a weekend press briefing in Saldanha, Mr Kriel would not give any indication of how he would respond, saying he wished to discuss the matter with the city council first.

However, Lieutenant-General Louw Malan, head of the SAP's visible policing division, said the call-up by the SADF of economically active civilians to perform duties related to crime prevention did not appear to be a viable proposition.

The ANC statement blamed escalating crime on the Government.

"Most crime explosions, not only in Hillbrow but in other residential areas as well, are a result of the Government's disastrous economic mismanage-

ment."

The ANC condemned what it called the "scum of our society — the criminal element, both black and white, for continuing to cause untold suffering to our people."

It called on the city council to take note of the campaign being conducted to canvass residents' opinions on various problems, including the growing crime rate and the deployment of the army in their area. A meeting would be held where views could be expressed.

The ANC said the SADF had not been trained in the skills of police science, necessary to combat crime. This could result in the use of excessive force and violence.

"In the past, when the army was deployed into residential areas, such a move resulted in unnecessary deaths of civilians."



The Star 20-11-92

## Lockerbie: Libya backed by Mandela

TUNIS — ANC president Nelson Mandela last night defended Libya's stand in the Lockerbie PanAm airline bombing, saying it was "not fair" to use the UN Security Council "to humiliate a head of state".

The Security Council is expected this week to vote on a resolution sponsored by the United States, Britain and France condemning the bombing of the PanAm jet over Scotland which took 270 lives in 1988 and the bombing of a French UTA jet that killed 170 over Niger in 1989.

The sponsors of the resolution allege that Libyan agents, including allies and family members of Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, were involved in both bombings.

Speaking at a press conference here before leaving for Tripoli, the second leg of a North African tour, Mr Mandela condemned terrorism.

But he said that in the absence of any extradition treaty between Libya and the other countries involved "the trials should take place either in the country to which the suspects belong, or in a neutral country

and before an impartial court".

"In the present climate, to use the UN Security Council to humiliate a head of state is not fair," said Mr Mandela, who referred in his comments only to the PanAm bombing.

"The ANC has consistently condemned all terrorist acts," he said. "The Lockerbie incident is a tragic one, resulting in the loss of life of innocent people."

The text of the council's draft resolution vigorously condemns Tripoli for failing to help so far in the probe, and insists on immediate replies to questions raised by investigations.

Washington, Paris and London are threatening to call for air and oil blockades against Libya if it refuses to co-operate and hand over suspects named by the three powers.

● At a meeting with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat yesterday, Mr Mandela reiterated ANC backing for the Palestinian people "in their struggle against Israeli occupation, and for the recovery of their national and legitimate rights". — Agence France-Presse.



## Working group 1

**TASKS:** Creating a climate for free political participation; the role of the international community.

### Delegates:

African National Congress: J Modise, J Zuma  
Bophuthatswana government: K C V S Sehume, S M Seodi  
Ciskei government: L W Maqoma, M B Webb  
Democratic Party: D J Dalling, P G Soal  
Dikwankwetla Party: T J Mohapi, J S S Phatang  
Inkatha Freedom Party: D B Madide, E Bernard  
Intando yeSizwe Party: E Masango, S Mthimnye  
Inyandza National Movement: D S Mkhwanazi, M S Gwindza  
Labour Party: C April, E Samuels  
National Party: G Myburgh, B Geldenhuys  
National People's Party: A K Rheesham, B B Garrub  
Natal Indian Congress/Transvaal Indian Congress: M Moolia, R Shaik  
Solidarity Party: M Mohanlal, P Naidoo  
South African Communist Party: E Pahlad, R Kasrils  
South African Government: H J Coetsee, H J Kriel  
Transkei government: L V Ntsubane, A M Ntshinga  
United People's Front: M I Moromoche, R Maponya  
Venda government: J Nembambula, Dean Farisani  
Ximoko Progressive Party: D Z J Mtebule, H M Mafjokane

## Working group 2

**TASKS:** Constitutional principles and a constitution-making body/process.

### Delegates:

African National Congress: C Ramaphosa, M V Moosa  
Bophuthatswana government: S G Mothibe, R Cronje  
Ciskei government: M C Kashe, I J Smuts  
Dikwankwetla Party: M M Makhalemele, S O M Moji  
Democratic Party: C W Eglin, D J Worrall  
Inkatha Freedom Party: A Blaustein, S H Gumede  
Intando yeSizwe Party: S Mgidi, A Laka  
Inyandza National Movement: C Albertyn, E Mabaza  
Labour Party: M Richards, D Lockey  
National Party: F van Heerden, J Rahie  
National People's Party: M Mohanlal, S Ismail  
Natal Indian Congress/Transvaal Indian Congress: F Cachalia, Y Yacoob  
Solidarity: I Omar, D S Rajah  
South African Communist Party: J Slovo, B Nzimande  
South African Government: G Viljoen, T J Delport  
Transkei government: P Holomisa, P Z Ndamase  
United People's Front: M J Mahlangu, M C Ramusi  
Venda government: V G M Ligege, N P Nthabalala  
Ximoko Progressive Party: E E Ngobeni, K R Myakayaka

## Working group 3

**TASK:** Transitional arrangements.

### Delegates:

African National Congress: T Mbeki, J Nhlanhla  
Bophuthatswana government: G S Nkai, S C Kgobokoe  
Ciskei government: H J S Kayser, S V Notshe  
Dikwankwetla Party: R H Mopehi, B S Rajuili  
Democratic Party: K M Andrew, R V Carlisle  
Inkatha Freedom Party: M Myeni, A McCauley  
Intando yeSizwe Party: N J Mahlangu, M P Mahlangu  
Inyandza National Movement: E J Mabuza, E N Gwindza  
Labour Party: P Hendrickse, L Landers  
National Party: D de Villiers, R Meyer  
National People's Party: A Rajbansi, K Panday  
Natal Indian Congress/Transvaal Indian Congress: N J Patel, P Gordhan  
Solidarity: A Arbee, K Rajoo  
South African Communist Party: J Cronin, N Madlala  
South African Government: B J du Plessis, J Scheepers  
Transkei government: L L Mchizama, J T Madiba  
United People's Front: E Mapheto, K A Mariri  
Venda government: K B Magwaba, Rev Khoroimbi  
Ximoko Progressive Party: M L Nkuna, A E Nkomo

## Working group 4

**TASK:** The future of the TBVC states.

### Delegates:

African National Congress: A Nzo, M Phosa  
Bophuthatswana government: B E Keikelame, S S Seane  
Ciskei government: N Nogcantsi, B R Tokota  
Dikwankwetla Party: S P Matla, S Manyane  
Democratic Party: J Jordaan, E K Moorcroft  
Inkatha Freedom Party: F T Mdilalose, V T Zulu  
Intando yeSizwe Party: J L Mahlangu, J Mabena  
Inyandza National Movement: P M H Maduna, M M Nxumalo  
Labour Party: T Abrahams, J Douw  
Natal Indian Congress/Transvaal Indian Congress: C Saloojee, P David  
National Party: J Mentz, P Farrell  
National People's Party: D Govender, L Dwarkapersad  
Solidarity Party: M F Cassim, G N Naidoo  
South African Communist Party: S Mufamadi, T Mtintso  
South African Government: R F Botha, A T Meyer  
Transkei government: S N Sigcau, Z Titus  
United People's Front: L M Mokoena, N M Malekana  
Venda government: Councillor Makhuvha, S E Moeti  
Ximoko Progressive Party: C D Marivate, C Khosa



The Star Monday January 20 1992

# The Star

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## Codesa and Parliament

**T**HE PENDING session of Parliament promises to be one of the most exciting and important since Union in 1910. The reason can be summed up in a single word: Codesa. One of Parliament's main tasks in 1992 will be to give legislative effect to decisions taken at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

Its working committees start their work today, four days before Parliament is formally opened on Friday. Key cabinet ministers — and the representatives of all parliamentary parties, except the Conservatives — will be dividing their time between Codesa and Parliament. Codesa is, indeed, looming large in our political life. In many ways it is gradually superseding Parliament.

One clear sign of Codesa's significance has been manifest already: in the decision to defer consideration of the Referendums Amendment Bill — designed to allow all South Africans, including blacks, to vote in a referendum — until after April. The postponement is to allow Codesa working committees to examine how popular opinion of proposed constitutional changes should be tested.

President de Klerk's opening address to Parliament on Friday is likely to deal with the same point. He is expected to elaborate on his proposals, outlined at Codesa last month, to amend the constitution to provide for "transitional" participation by blacks in government. In fact, Mr de Klerk's decision to use the Codesa 1 meeting to announce his intention illustrates its significance.

It is true that Parliament will debate Mr de Klerk's proposals in full, and loudly. There can be little doubt, however, that the real decisions will be taken at Codesa, if only because several of the main political actors, including the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, are not represented in Parliament.

Less representative than Codesa, the present Parliament is increasingly becoming ancillary to it.



The Star 20-1-1992 (2)

## Working group 5

**TASKS:** Time-frames and implementation of decisions.

### Delegates:

African National Congress: P Jordan, Z Skweyiya  
 Bophuthatswana government: T M Setloane,  
 I J Reid  
 Ciskei government: P Jacobs, B H Muller  
 Dikwankwetha Party: D T Mokoena, S T Leokaake  
 Democratic Party: R M Burrows, R R Hnley  
 Inkatha Freedom Party: L Mithall, F X Gasa  
 Intando yeSizwe Party: V S Mahlangu, M Mbonani  
 Inyandza National Movement: S S Ripinga,  
 G G Zama  
 Labour Party: D Curry, Y Bassier  
 Natal Indian Congress/Transvaal Indian Congress:  
 H Ebrahim, Y Vawda  
 National Party: G Bartlett, C Fisser  
 National People's Party: A Ramuln, O Gany  
 Solidarity Party: N M Raju, Y Moolla  
 South African Communist Party: D Mvelase,  
 Y Vaawda/E Daniels  
 South African Government: L Wessels, A Williams  
 Transkei government: G Zilwa, N Bebeza  
 United People's Front: M J Duba, R Ramontja  
 Venda government: I S Ramavhoya,  
 Professor Lukhaimane  
 Ximoko Progressive Party: D Z J Mtebule,  
 H M Matjokane



The Star 20-1-1992

### **PAC spells out new plan for two-sided forum**

The PAC has come out with an alternative to Codesa — a two-sided negotiating table, with those in favour of a constituent assembly opposing those who are not.

PAC deputy president Dikgang Moseneke yesterday reiterated his demand that Codesa should disband and make way for a new forum.

The PAC plan for such a negotiating forum included consultations with various organisations and the reconvening of the Patriotic Front. — Political Reporter.



The Star 25-1-1992

## Codesa provides tight security as groups meet

By Esther Wagh  
Political Reporter

Special security has been laid on for today's first meeting of the working groups of the Conference for a Democratic South Africa.

At least 100 security officers from the 19 participating parties will patrol the area in and around the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park where the five working groups meet, said sources close to Codesa.

The parties have nominat-

ed two representatives and two advisers to each of the groups.

The 190 representatives are expected to discuss their work programmes today.

They will meet again on February 6.

Codesa's daily management committee also meets today to finalise outstanding matters for the functioning of these groups.

The eight members of the committee are expected to assist the working groups.

● Horse-trading begins —

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# Codesa, Accord may be merged

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

Moves are expected to be made soon to absorb the National Peace Accord (NPA) into Codesa because of growing concern that the elaborate peace accord structures are not being implemented.

Sources close to both the National Peace Committee and the Conference for a Democratic South Africa have remarked that Codesa had "overtaken" the peace accord.

Government sources have pointed out that no local dispute resolution committees and only two regional dispute resolution committees — on the Witwatersrand and in Natal — have been set up since the NPA was signed on September 14.

The committees are meant to be the key elements in peace accord mechanisms.

Other important peace accord mechanisms such as the Police Board, the police reporting officers, the special criminal courts and the special justices of the peace, were also not yet active.

Only the Goldstone stand-

ing commission investigating violence and intimidation seems to be working.

The sources have identified several reasons but the main one is a feeling that Codesa has overtaken the peace accord. The brief of the Codesa working group investigating ways of creating a climate for negotiation covers much of the peace committee's province.

Peace committee participants are concerned that this could lead to unnecessary duplication of effort.

Government sources said police were complaining they had now almost fulfilled all their obligations under the peace accord, but other parties had not.

Some sources also believe the bilateral agreements between the Government and the ANC should also be absorbed into Codesa.

At a press briefing at Sandanha at the weekend, Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel said the relationship between Codesa and the peace committee would have to be evaluated.

He conceded that the peace accord had not caused a "marked reduction" in unrest-related incidents, but said it would take time for political leaders to get the

peace message to the grassroots.

At the briefing, Major-General Andre Prins of the SAP's crime combating and investigation division said the number of acts of unrest-related violence dropped by more than half last year thanks to various strategies by the SAP and others.

But General Prins said the intensity of unrest crime had not decreased much.

Murders had only dropped from 1 372 to 1 246, and attempted murders had almost doubled from 425 to 831.

General Prins said the SAP:

- Would begin this year a programme of upgrading the training of policemen in skills such as conflict resolution.
- Special courses in negotiation skills had commenced in December.
- With a few exceptions, all police members had signed the SAP code of conduct in the peace accord. Exceptions mostly involved inaccessible policemen, such as those on stock-theft patrols, but Mr Kriel conceded that some policemen still needed to be persuaded to sign.
- Special unrest investigation units consisting of 480 members were already in action.



The Citizen 20-1-1992

## ANC could win election tomorrow, claims Winnie

ATLANTA — Winnie Mandela said the African National Congress, led by her husband, Nelson Mandela, could win an election in South Africa if free voting was guaranteed.

At the start of a US fund-raising tour, she said, however, that the ANC needs money for resettling ANC members from exile and transforming itself into a full-fledged

political party.

"I do not imagine any situation where the African National Congress would be in a position to look after itself financially," Mrs Mandela told Reuters in a weekend interview.

"I do know that we are terribly affected by the fact that we haven't got sufficient resources. But that would not affect us politically insofar as the

concept of one-person, one-vote."

Even if rivals outspent the ANC in such an election, she said "we have great confidence in our organisation and in our people."

But Mrs Mandela said the ANC was "not really a government in waiting at this stage," noting leaders are pressing Pretoria to yield power later this year to an interim government which would sponsor open elections by early 1994.

It is "very difficult," she added, to trust President De Klerk, who released her husband from prison and lifted the ban on the ANC two years ago and last month began all-party negotiations.

"Up to now, De Klerk has proved himself to be a man of double standards, and a man who cannot be trusted by our people," she said. — Sapa-Reuter.



The Citizen 20-1-1992

## Action being taken to catch police murderers

SALDANHA. — The South African Police is determined to stamp out the wanton murder of policemen and has embarked on a plan of action which includes a reward of R100 000 for information which will lead to the capture and conviction of the murderers.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hernus Kriel, said at an SAP Press briefing in Saldanha over the weekend that the murder or serious assault of a police official was a despicable criminal act and a person guilty of such a deed should not expect any amnesty or any form of indemnity.

"When a member of the police is murdered in cold blood, the murderer deserves the death penalty," he said.

Perceptions that the police were not acting as strongly against Right-wing political activists as they did against the Left, were not true.

Since the recent bombings at schools and various other "hard" targets,

the SAP had conducted intensive investigations which led to the arrest of a number of Right-wingers with either AWE or Boerekommando affiliations, including those connected with the placing of a bomb at an Anglican school in Nelspruit during last week.

One of the difficulties experienced with Right-wing political crime was that there were up to 14 organisations, each using different methods but with the same aim. It has also been established that there are a number of individuals who act "solo".

Mr Kriel said it was extremely important that Right-wing leaders came out strongly against these acts of violence instead of saying they understood why these deeds took place. He said a grave responsibility rested on the leaders to "tell them to stop this".

Members of the police general staff had expressed their concern about leaders also threatening to resort to violence

under certain circumstances, as it was felt this created a fluid situation where individuals or groups could conclude these threats meant violence was condoned.

Mr Kriel said he did not think the signing of the Peace Accord had resulted in a marked reduction in unrest-related incidents.

"We should, however, not throw the baby out with the bathwater, as it will take time for the provisions of the accord to filter down to grassroots level." — Sapa.



*The Citizen 20-1-1992*

# SAP solve 600 145 cases in 8 months

## SALDANHA BAY.

— During the first eight months of 1991, the South African Police had solved a total of 600 145 cases and taken 613 097 sets of fingerprints from perpetrators of serious crimes, the head of the SAP Crime Prevention and Investigation Unit said at a media briefing in Saldanha Bay yesterday.

General Chris Serfontein said 171 558 of those arrested were first offenders and 243 634 had previous convictions.

The total also included 75 600 offenders who were still awaiting trial on a second charge and 67 800 who had already been convicted for two offences.

November last year saw the highest ever daily rate of serious crimes with offences in this category being committed at a rate of 4 083 a day.

Gen Serfontein said while certain crimes showed disturbing increases, most of the increases as far as the most usual crimes were concerned were considerably smaller in 1991 than in 1990.

It was predicted that there would be a further increase this year of one percent over last year's figures for serious crime. This increase could be viewed as relatively high but did not indicate that the situation was out of control, he said.

"These increases are, as far as has been ascertained, considerably lower than are being experienced in other western countries."

He also said that since April last year when the security branch joined in the fight against crime, "there was a better figure for solving crimes".

Most categories of serious crimes committed in the first eight months of last year showed an im-

provement in solving percentages. Gen Serfontein said the larger number of cases solved showed a greater police efficiency as far as the investigation of crime was concerned.

Burglaries at White homes was one of the categories of crime that was most prevalent every year. The increase in these cases up to November last year was 13,4 percent more than for 1990, which had shown an increase of 22,4 percent over the figure for November 1989.

"It would appear that the run-away escalation has been slowed down. A sharp decrease was experienced from 1986 to 1989 after the state of emergency had been proclaimed and neighbourhood watches came into being."

Incidences of fraud had shown a sharp increase over the last five years.

The figures for armed robbery showed an in-

crease every month when compared to the previous month. Statistics for November 1991 (150 cases a day) showed an increase of 21,96 percent over the same month in 1990 with the robbery of motor vehicles in drivers' possession — hijacking — largely responsible for the abnormal increase.

Incidences of rape also showed monthly increases. The total number of rapes in November last year as well as the average daily figure (73) were the largest ever.

The armed robbery of lorries carrying cargo also showed a tendency to increase, with more than R26 million worth of goods hijacked during November 1991. About 75 percent of these crimes are committed in the Witwatersrand and Soweto regions. — Sapa.



*The Citizen 20-1-1992*

## Dutch PM's visit may be called off X

AMSTERDAM. — A planned visit to South Africa next month by Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek is likely to be called off, a Dutch foreign ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Van den Broek had a long telephone conversation at the weekend with ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who is currently in Tunis as part of a tour of North African countries.

"Mr Mandela very extensively thanked the

Netherlands for all its support, but told Mr Van den Broek that a visit at this time was not opportune," the Dutch spokesman said.

"The Dutch government is now reconsidering its position." He added an announcement would be made to Parliament tomorrow.

The trip would have been the first official visit by a Western leader since sanctions were imposed in

the 1960s.

The ANC had already criticised the planned visit, scheduled to take place from February 18 to 20, and said Mr Mandela would not meet the ministers.

The spokesman said the visit could be re-arranged later.

"Mr Mandela urged the Netherlands Government to postpone the visit until after an interim government was formed in South Africa. — Sapa-Remer.



The Citizen 20-1-1992

# Govt of unity could end violence: Mandela

TUNIS. — Mr Nelson Mandela said yesterday that only a South African Government of national unity could end the violence which has killed 11 000 people since 1984.

"The only way to stop the violence is to put the security forces under a democratic government, something the present regime is not interested in

doing," the African National Congress president told a Tunis news conference.

"In fact, the regime is orchestrating the violence," said Mr Mandela, who accuses the government of arming feuding groups to slow the progress of change towards Black majority rule.

He repeated his call for an interim government of

national unity within six months to prepare for elections of an all-race Parliament to draw up a new constitution.

The ANC leader said he was committed to peaceful change, but added: "If we are unable to move forward through peaceful discussion, we will have to use our power."

Mr Mandela, at the end

of a three-day visit, said his movement remained opposed to a planned visit to South Africa by Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, which would be the first official visit to South Africa by a Head of State since 1960.

He paid tribute to the Netherlands, which he called one of the ANC's strongest supporters. But his organisation opposed the visit because it was premature and "would send the wrong signal".

The ANC is angry that it was not consulted about the timing of the visit, and fears it would be read as an endorsement by an important Western country of President De Klerk's government.

Mr Mandela said he had a long telephone conversation with Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek on Saturday. "We do not think it is time for such a high-profile visit, which would give the wrong signal."

"Our respect for the Netherlands is such that I would regret it very much if the Prime Minister of the Netherlands came and I could not see him," Mr Mandela said.

The ANC leader said he had discussed common problems in morning talks with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Tunis-based Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He gave no details.

He said President Zine al Abidine Ben Ali had agreed to allow the ANC to open an office in Tunisia, and warmly thanked him for backing his movement over the years.

"We consider Tunisia a very important country — not only in the region, but in relation to other parts of the world. I am happy to say the (Tunisian) President has agreed to the request," he said. — Sapa-Reuters.



The Citizen 20-1-1992

## 'Violence is not purely political'

SALDANHA — It was a cause for concern that the unrest in 1990 and, to a great extent last year, had been accompanied by a high level of violence, General Andre Pruis, of the South African Police Crime Prevention and Investigation Unit, said yesterday.

"The varied nature and manifestation of the violence is an indication that a variety of groups are involved and that it is not an exclusively ANC-Inkatha conflict as is widely accepted," he told the

A variety of smaller groups and even individuals, including a criminal element, was also involved.

"These people attempt, under the guise of ideological and ethnic strife, to promote sectional and personal interests and even to settle old scores."

Gen Pruis said it had become apparent that the violence was more sophisticated and that various groups had launched a deliberate attempt to brand the security forces as the primary instigators.

Saldanha, Pruis told the press yesterday.



The Star 20-1-1992

## Kaunda to speak in SA

LUSAKA — Former Zambian president Dr Kenneth Kaunda is to embark on a lecture tour of South Africa, the United States, Canada and Europe next month.

Sources in Lusaka said the South African-based Institute for Multiparty Democracy in Johannesburg had invited Dr Kaunda to share the platform with ANC president Nelson Mandela.

The sources said other international institutions had also invited the former president to talk about political and economic perspectives in Africa.

Dr Kaunda was president of Zambia for 27 years — Sapa.



B/Day 20-1-1992

## Lubbers may postpone his visit to SA

DUTCH Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers would still visit SA, but the tour could be postponed following pressure from the ANC, which staunchly opposed his visit, a senior diplomatic source said.

"A visit will certainly take place," the source said at the weekend.

A Dutch foreign ministry spokesman in Amsterdam told Sapa-Reuter that after a long telephone conversation with ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who is in Tunis, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek was "reconsidering" the visit. An announcement would be made tomorrow.

Dutch ambassador Pieter van Buuren

PATRICK BULGER

met ANC international affairs director Thabo Mbeki last week. No statement was issued, but the ANC has said Nelson Mandela would refuse to meet Lubbers and accused the Dutch of making plans to visit without the organisation's approval.

A Dutch diplomatic source said it was unlikely that a compromise had been reached to allow Van den Broek to visit SA without Lubbers, who felt his visit would give "impetus to the process of change initiated by the negotiations on a new SA".



B/Day 20-1-1992

## Weapons 'a concern'

LINDA ENSOR

SALDANHA BAY — The availability and use of traditional "terror" weapons such as hand grenades and AK-47 rifles in unrest incidents was a cause for concern, SAP Lt-Gen Piet Viljoen said at a weekend news briefing on crime.

He said hand grenades were used in 80 incidents and AK-47 rifles in 313 incidents of unrest last year. Also, 102 robberies — many involving death or injury — were committed with AK-47s.

"It appears that large amounts of arms are being smuggled into SA through, inter alia, Mozambique and Swaziland," he said.

There was a sharp drop in the number of unrest related incidents from 17 088 in 1990 to 8 805 last year. However, these incidents were accompanied by a high level of violence — there were 1 246 incidents of murder in 1991 compared with 1 372 in 1990. A total of 2 238 (2 674) people were killed and 3 174 (4 328) seriously injured in unrest.

Viljoen said seven policemen were killed in the first two weeks of 1992.

Serious crime in the period January to end-November rose 10,29% compared with the 12,06% increase for the same period in 1990. Burglaries of white homes rose 13,4% (22,4%) in this period while burglaries of black homes showed a sharp rise in October and November.

Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel said no new policemen would be recruited for the next few months because of the lack of finance.



B/Day 20-1-1992

## Right-wing detentions now at 11 after blasts

SALDANHA BAY — Police have now detained 11 right-wingers in the Transvaal in connection with the recent spate of explosions.

Giving details of the detentions at a media briefing at the weekend, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said further detentions were expected in the next week.

The suspects are being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security act.

LINDA ENSOR

Five of the detained men are believed to be affiliated to the AWB and five to the Boere Kommando, while one is believed to have no political affiliations.

G P D Roux (unaffiliated), C W A van der Merwe (Boere Kommando) and C G Volkschenk (Boere Kommando) were detained in connection with an explosion at Melk Rivier Laerskool on January 2.

R K Robinson, M de Waal and M Steynburg were detained for the alleged supplying of explosives.

Four suspected AWB members — A S Kriel, A C Odendaal, T J Judeel and D J Hattingh — were held in connection with the explosion at Cosatn House in

Pretoria on December 19, the Post Office in Verwoerdburg on January 2 and the explosion at the Krugersdorp Post Office on the same day. Kriel was also held in connection with an explosion on July 21 1991 at the Hillview Primary School, Pretoria, which was to be used to house the children of returning ANC exiles.

Suspected AWB member P Nel was held in connection with a bomb placed at the Afrikaans Church School in Nelspruit on January 16.

Kriel said the detentions had been made since January 6. Police were investigating whether the 11 men acted as a group.

He said unless right-wing leaders stopped offering explanations for the blasts and came out against them, these acts would escalate.

"My feeling is that unless the right-wing leadership in the country stop telling why they are doing it and instead, come out finally against these kinds of actions, then we will see an escalation of right-wing action."

Kriel also announced a reward of R100 000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of people who had murdered or assaulted policemen. He said 135 policemen had been murdered in 1991.

Special investigation teams had been established in Johannesburg and Soweto to investigate the assault and murder of police.

Special task force marksmen would be deployed in danger areas.



Meeting will hammer out details

# Business and labour set to finalise forum

*BID Day 20-1-1992*

ORGANISED business and labour will meet at the Premier Group headquarters in Johannesburg tomorrow to thrash out the mechanisms for the establishment of a national economic negotiating forum.

The meeting results from several months of informal discussions between union and employer groups.

An SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) spokesman said the meeting, which has been convened by the Consultative Business Movement (CBM), would be "exploratory" and would aim at agreement on the structure, tasks and methods of an economic forum. Several employer organisations supported this view.

The meeting is expected to discuss and, where possible, take decisions on:

- ☐ The aims, objectives and terms of reference of the economic forum;
- ☐ Whether the forum should attempt to establish a social accord and/or negotiate economic policy or guidelines;
- ☐ Who should participate, in particular whether the forum should include representatives of government and political parties;
- ☐ The forum's structure and financing;
- ☐ The forum's relationship with Codesa and other transitional structures; and
- ☐ How agreements would be implemented and a time frame for them.

The CBM confirmed it was convening the meeting. It drafted the agenda in consultation with the principal parties.

Employer groups scheduled to attend include the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Chamber of Mines, Fabcos, Nactoc, Saccola, Sacob and Seifsa. They will each

DIRK HARTFORD

have between two and five delegates.

On the labour side Cosatu, Nactu and the Federation of Staff Associations will have 10 delegates each.

The question of government and party political participation in the forum has been a matter of intense informal debate in recent months. There are influential leaders in organised business and labour who argue that policies should be negotiated and agreed between themselves alone and then, where necessary, put before government for implementation.

Both parties fear that, were the forum to fall under Codesa, critical economic policy issues might be sacrificed in the horse-trading of broader constitutional and political negotiations.

Others in the unions argue, however, that once the ANC is in government the organisation could be a useful ally in economic negotiations.

Other groups argue that political parties should be involved as organised business and labour represent only the elite in the economy, while political parties can claim to represent a broader spectrum.

Cosatu assistant general secretary Sam Shilowa said he hoped the meeting signalled the beginning of formal negotiations at national level, but said the unions had to decide on the aims and scope of the forum and whether they were aiming for a social contract or an agreement.

He said Cosatu expected employers to use the forum to convince unions to accept wage restraint. Cosatu opposed this.

He said the unions would demand a mor-

☐ To Page 2

## Forum

atorium on retrenchments. Other issues Cosatu would seek to place on the agenda were VAT, housing, pensions and labour legislation affecting farm, domestic, public sector and homeland workers.

Shilowa said Cosatu wanted to participate in Codesa if it was open to non-political organisations.

Nactu assistant general secretary Mahlomola Skosana said the federation wanted a tripartite structure involving government, business and labour to be set up.

He said the CBM had already convened a series of meetings between parties to the talks and "while it was nice drinking tea" it

was urgent to get "a properly constituted tripartite structure off the ground".

He said the union movement did not want an economic forum to be a "junior partner" to Codesa. Nactu believes the forum must be "democratic and accountable" if it is "to take the workers with it".

Nactu's general secretary Cunningham Ngcukana, speaking last week at Cosatu's summer school, urged unions to play a "pro-active role" and said the forum should address all the macro-economic issues facing SA. He cited investment, taxation, economic restructuring, trade and GATT as examples.

☐ From Page 1



# MEMORY TRANS REPORT

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M G BUTHELEZI

( JAN 20 '93 15:33 )

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## Fort Worth Takes Hard Line, This Time, With Another Seceding Parish

A 425-member Fort Worth parish previously affiliated with the traditionalist Episcopal Synod of America (ESA)—led by the diocese's bishop, Clarence Pope—has voted to seek parish status within a western rite Orthodox jurisdiction, prompting some surprisingly heavy-handed, liberal-like responses from Pope and diocesan officials.

The vestry of the Church of the Holy Apostles voted 11-0, with one abstention, October 4 to seek parish status in the Western Rite Vicariate of the Antiochian Orthodox Archdiocese of North America. The action has been supported by the rector, the Rev. M.L. McCauley, and more than two-thirds of the active, enrolled adult members of the parish, according to a parish release. The release termed the ESA as "dying." The Antiochian Orthodox Church is one of 14 Orthodox jurisdictions in the United States, and its western rite jurisdiction allows an expression of historic Christianity "in the familiar words, forms and worship patterns of classical western Christianity," said one release.

Bishop Pope contends that McCauley began a campaign early this year to lead parishioners out of the Episcopal Church and unlawfully stacked the vestry with people who agreed with him, according to *Religious News Service*. The parish release says that Holy Apostles was considering several options since late last year, during which visits from Orthodox representatives, in particular, are mentioned.

The day after the vestry vote, the parish claims, the Fort Worth diocesan standing committee failed to win a temporary restraining order in a local court to expel the congregation from its building—a surprising move, as the Fort Worth diocese not long ago relinquished all claims to parish

McCauley was suspended or inhibited. A standing committee statement said the priest had "openly renounced the doctrine, discipline and worship of this church by attempting to take himself and the people and property" of Holy Apostles to the Orthodox jurisdiction. Pope was also said by *RNS* to have declared in the suit that lay officials seceding from ECUSA are no longer Episcopalians.

The diocese, continuing its efforts, has now initiated a suit against the "schismatic and purported Church of the Holy Apostles." The adverse responses of the diocese—reminiscent of liberal/conservative disputes such as that between the Diocese of Southern Virginia and St. Luke's, Richmond—are unusual because two conservative parties are involved. The diocesan reaction was also vastly different from more irenic response given to last year's departure of St. Mary the Virgin in Arlington, Texas, for the Roman Catholic Church. One informed observer noted that Holy Apostles is significantly larger and apparently was the flagship congregation in the western part of the diocese, which, if missing, would leave a conspicuous "hole" geographically and financially.

Elton Murdock, Pope's assistant, saw a difference between the St. Mary's and Holy Apostles cases, according to *The Living Church*. "With St. Mary's, at the time it was presented to us in a low-key manner. We were told the congregation was 100 percent behind the move. We chose to let them go their way. Later we found out it was not 100 percent." With Holy Apostles, he indicated the diocese had received "repeated inquiries" from concerned Episcopalians. "In fact," he said, "on September 2 (before the parish's vote) 35 current and former members formally filed charges against Fr. McCauley," though he did not cite the substance of the charges. Murdock could not be reached before deadline for further comment. Bishop Pope himself did not respond to a request from *TCC* for further comment



# MEMORY TRANS REPORT

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M G BUTHELEZI

( JAN 20 '93 14:59 )

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## SPECIAL REPORT

doorkeepers.

"Ring the bell!" he ordered. "Close the doors!"

Moments later he asked for silent prayer "to seek God's will," a quiet moment after which the Archbishop prayed aloud for "God's wisdom, giving us your discernment, guiding us into history."

He raised his head. "The peace of the Lord be always with you," he declared.

Synod members, in keeping with their unusual way of deciding key issues, began moving toward separate doors for voting and were counted as they passed beneath the exits marked "Ayes" or "Noes." A scattering of abstainers remained on the floor—including the gray-habited Bishop of Gloucester, Peter Ball, CGA. By 4:55 members were returning to their seats, as all of Church House and the Anglican world waited uneasily for Carey to read the tally.

In July the bishops had voted 31 for, 13 against. Now it was a fuller representation, and the vote was 39 for, 13 against.

The clergy vote had been 164 for, 74 against; now it changed to 176 for, 74 against.

The pivotal lay vote had stood at 148 for, 93 opposed, short of the amount that would be needed for final passage. Now it moved to 169 for, 82 opposed. By a narrow margin of two votes, the crucial two-thirds majority had been achieved among the laity.

Quiet, controlled reaction to the result varied from broad smiles to quiet tears.

The assembly turned at once to approving financial provisions already worked out to accommodate the vote. It was not a full crew that fell to work: more than a few slipped

out to join the curiously contrasting groups of rejoicers and mourners.

There were tears on both sides but generally a mood of triumph reigned in the crowded corridors, in Dean's Yard, and the streets beyond. The victors repeatedly assured that approval of women priests would move without problems through the final steps of parliamentary approval, royal assent, and public declaration, toward the first ordinations in July, 1994.

At St. Matthew's, the special 6.30 p.m. mass, again in a ritual no doubt repeated at numerous locations around the world, went forward with the intention for God's guidance through the dark days ahead.

At Faith House, headquarters of the Anglo-Catholic Church Union and gathering spot for the Cost of Conscience movement, consoling drinks were offered to obviously shell-shocked traditionalists. Telephones rang with word of people who were already leaving the church. A few spoke of the dim chance of defeating the measure in a largely uncaring, unchurched parliament, but no immediate public mention was made of the Conscience group's contingency plan for an internal realignment grouping orthodox bishops, clergy and parishes within the C of E. A TV set blared the Vatican's instant condemnation. Soon came an early edition of *The Times*, its lead editorial bearing the headline: "Eve Ordained: The Church must now build consensus on the ruins of division."

So the day ended—and with it went Anglican traditions of catholicity and collegiality focusing on Canterbury as a center of a now plundered unity. The early winter dusk enveloped London and the poppies of the day lay discarded



# MEMORY TRANS REPORT

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M G BUTHELEZI

( JAN 20 '93 16:42 )

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## What's the Word?

By The Ven. Dr. Carroll E. Simcox

## Is Wisdom Feminine?

Over the past summer I have devoted much of my Bible study to the writings called the Wisdom books in the Old Testament and the Apocrypha: notably *Proverbs*, *Job*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Wisdom of Solomon* and *Ecclesiasticus*. It is one of my favorite grazing fields. In it my mind is illumined and my soul takes delight. The thought often comes to me, as I am grazing, that if eternal in the heavens there is a coffee house where great souls meet for genial conversation I'd love to be a waiter at a table where seated and talking would be Socrates, Jesus son of Sirach—the author of *Ecclesiasticus*, Confucius and Samuel Johnson. I think I'd be content simply to listen and to speak nary a word, though my closest friends, beginning with my wife, would doubt that I'd be able to keep my mouth shut for longer than 45 seconds at the most.

In the biblical idiom Wisdom is personified, beatified if not quite deified, and feminized. Jesus in His time speaks of her as feminine: e.g. "Wisdom is vindicated by her own actions" (Mt. 11:19, my translation).

North Whitehead). "Wisdom has its roots in goodness, and not goodness its roots in wisdom" (Ralph Waldo Emerson).

Wisdom is a loving spirit. Wisdom is the way in which knowledge is held. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. Why do these truths about Wisdom seem to me so obviously feminine rather than masculine or neuter? I'm still trying to find my own answer to the question.

My father was much stronger in knowledge than in wisdom, my mother much stronger in wisdom than in knowledge, and I believe my debt to her is greater. Can this be it? I can't say it isn't. Gender and sex must be distinguished, but they are correlative, and a good woman seems to signify Wisdom more than does a knowledgeable man.

I know some eminently knowing people and some eminently wise people. The former are not unwise, the latter are not fools. But to whom am I more strongly drawn? Unquestionably to the wise. Whom do I more long to be like? At the age of 80 I will say most emphatically that to me wisdom is the pearl of incomparably supreme price; I should not have said this at 20 or 30 or 50. No masculine symbol could ever draw me with any such power. One of the few immortal *dicta* I know in German is Goethe's last line: *Das Ewig-Weibliche zieht uns hinan*—"Eternal Woman draws us upward."

Maybe that's the word I'm groping for: my reasons for thinking that femininity is the divinely ordained gender of Wisdom; divinely ordained because divinely right to the human heart—my heart at least, the only heart for which I can speak. But the biblical writers seem to have been of the same mind. Knowledge I respect, admire, and salute. Wisdom in all her appearances I revere, adore, try to embrace; and at her bidding I lift up my heart unto the Lord.

Wisdom must be sharply distinguished