

RAND DAILY MAIL; Friday, June 8, 1984

Tutu's son claims R5 000 fo

\

alleged unlawful detention

By JOHN MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

is SOWETO engineer, who was al-
e
police for driving under the influ-
ence of liquor, claimed R5 000 plus
interest from the Minister of Law
and Order in the Pretoria Supreme
Court yesterday.

al-secretary of the South African Coun-
cil of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond
Tutu, brought the action ore the
Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr
Justice W G .Boshoff. :

Mr Tutu, of 1411 Dube, Soweto, al-
leged in papers before court that he had

edly unlawfully detained by the -

Mr Trevor Tutu, the son of the gen'eral

Mr Tutu who was detained for driving
under the influence of liquor was taken
to the Booysens Police Station where a
gml::et was opened by the South African

olice.

According to papers by Mr Tutu it
e apparent that he was not under

the influence of liquor and ought not to
have been arrested.

The police were then under a duty to
release him.

Mr Tutu said he was then wrongfully
and unlawfully detained for about 60
hours in police cells.

He was brougth to court on April 27
charged with driving under the influ-
ence of liquor, exceeding the general
speed limit and failing to display a
motor vehicle licence disc.

police acted from motives of malice in
not releasing Mr Tutu when there were
no reasonable grounds for his detention.

Mr S J Maritz, counsel for the Minis-
ter, said in papers before court that the

Rhâ\200\231ce were under no duty to release Mr
tu from' custody.

Mr Tutu had been legally arrested and
was in lawful custody.

The police were entitled to keep him
in custody until he could be brought
before court on April 27.

Alternatively, the policeman who de-
tained Mr Tutu, Warrant-Officer Pieter
Gabriel Kriel, suspected on reasonable
grounds that Mr Tutu had committed an
offence of driving a motor vehicle while
under the influence of liquor, or he had

been arrested by a member of the Jo-
hannesburg Traffic De
the M1 South near the
line on April 23 1982 at 8.30pm.

partment along State.

Soweto railway

The charges were withdrawn by the

Mr G Bizos SC, with Mrs K I Foulkes-
Jones, said in the pleadings that the

driven the car recklessly and was law-

fully arrested to be brought to court.

The case has been postponed to a date
to be arranged.

New Swazi raid on ANC

MANZINI. â\200\224 An ANC
member was arrested and
a second suspected ANC
member escaped when
Swazi police raided a she-
been and a house in the
Malkerns Valley 20km west
of Manzini on Tuesday
night.

Confirming the arrest, a
Swazi police spokesman
! said yesterday the arrested
;man had been found in
possession of an automatic
pistol.

He added police had es-
corted the man from the,
shebeen to a house where
he had been living and, as

they approached, another man â\200\224 believed to be the arrested manâ\200\231s colleague â\200\224 ran away.

Police searched house and took of two automatic - pistol magazines, rounds of ammunition, a hand grenade and a detonator.

In another incident, it was reported in yesterdayâ\200\231s Times of Swaziland that a Manzini inyanga (witchdoctor) stumbled on an arms cache hidden in a wood where he went digging for Nmuti".

the

He found boxes and suitcases covered with blankets and, suspecting them to contain stolen property, went to fetch a local businessman to open them with

him.

- They opened one suitcase

and found sub-machineguns and walkie-talkie equipment.

ment.

The police were called but by the time they arrived the boxes andâ\200\231 suitcases had been removed.

Police threw a cordon around the wood and are searching the area. â\200\224 Sapa.

Horwoodâ\200\231s-
GST list
due soon

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. â\200\224 The list

of items to be exempt from

GST when it is increased to

10% on July 1 will be an-

nounced within a few days,
, the Minister of Finance, Mr
Owen Horwood, said yester-
day.

Mr Horwood said this ip
reply to a question by) r
Tian van der Merwe (PFP
Greenpoint).

Mr Van der Merwe/yanted
to know if Mr Horwobd would
comsader exemptyfig samp,
sova2-bean meat/substitutes,
dried Kkidney â\200\230beans, sou
powder, rooibos tea and mil
powder from GST.

At a press conference ear-
lier this week, Horwood
said the Department of In-
land Revenue was working
- â\200\234flat outâ\200\235 to finalise the.list
| of goods to be exempt.

He said the departmen '

had been having â\200\234very useful
discussionsâ\200\235 with variois or-
gamisations to determine a
â\200\234very carefully defined listâ\200\235.

Mr Horwood said his an-
nomncement â\200\234will be in good
time this monthâ\200\235. He added it
was unlikely there would be

major changes to the list
RO A, - R WS RO ST AR T S

Call for a
land rethink

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. â\200\224 The
Governmentâ\200\231s consolidation
lams could cost a further

fm& to R800-million be-
camse of the rapidly rising
cost of land, Mr Pat Rogers
(NRP King Williamâ\200\231s Town)
warned yesterday.

Speaknn dnrlng the
secaond rea debate on the
Laws on Cooperation and De-

wi-\201nt Amendment Bill,
Mr ers said the govern-

ment's consolidation record
was â\200\234an unhappy oneâ\200\235.

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glitical Staff
HOUSE'â\200\231 OF ASSEMBLY â\200\224
Soutprâ\200\231Africa v spendmg R3-

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D v or ans elam, mâ\200\224
cluding those â\200\234illegallyâ\200\235 resi-
dent in the Western Cape, the
Minister of Internal /Afai
Mr F W de Klerk, revealed

Affairs,
Klerk said
erable finan-
angâ\202-\â\200\235 was being pro-
of an agree-
pith the Transkei to
4 000 jobs as part of a

Nofyear programme.

â\200\234'The projects were initiated

â\200\234in March last year, and 2 500

jobs had already been created
or the 1984-85 year, he said.

egarding the conditions
under which the agreement
was struek, Mr De Klerk said
South Africa had requested
that of the 4000 johs
created, 1000 sheuld bg
cated for Western CapÃ©
who returned to th

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In terms of the agreeÃ©ment,
after an initial 2500 jobs '

raident' lã\200\230ramk' hadbeell
created, some 000 â\200\234returning
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dent' lã\200\230ranskexamcould

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erk said the sort of
lots created by the pro-
gra e included mainten-
ance work at clinics, hospitals,
defence installations and plan-
tations, as well as soil conser-
vation work, tertiary road
maintenagce and the odn-
struction the developmefit of
water resourges on 4

scale

Mr De Klerk 34id details of

the current sho pro-

e wefe discussed at a
series of/eight meetings be-
tween /the governments_ of
South Africa and the Transkei
between January and Ji
Jast year.

Various meetings had also
been held during the second
half of 1983 as well as in 1984
during which additional
medium and longer term pro-
jects were also discussed, he

s urday. June 9, 1984

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nskei je

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Mr Andrew later said he
welcomed the spending of
oney on work for Trans-
keia butquestxonedwhet.ber
the the. current progra e
would any l-temxs
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ment t.beplan comes into
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made available,â\200\235 he said.
MrÂ« Andrew said the pro-
was â\200\234close to irrele- -

ditional problems if people

end up being forced back to the Transkei where in general there is even less work,"

said.

He encouraged Government to set up job-creation

schemes for the thousands who are already unemployed in the Transkei without removing 201 blacks from the Western Cape

needed fully so that nobody

Removals of

all races
worry PFP

Political Staff

HOUSE-OF ASSEMBLY. Charges that the PFP were concerned about the removal of blacks but not of whites were incorrect, Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany), said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, Mr Moorcroft said the official Opposition was concerned about all cases of removal, but stressed that there were very important differences between the removal of blacks and whites in South Africa which included:

① Whites who lost their

- farms through consolidation
- were free to move anywhere,

whereas blacks were obliged to go where the Government sent them. .

② White farmers whose land was bought out by the Government could buy and settle on another farm in the country, whereas blacks removed from their land lost their freehold rights and were sent to the homelands.

Opposition objects to Labour Bill

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The three opposition parties yesterday criticised a section of the Labour Relations Amendment Bill for giving undesirable dis-

cretionary powers over industrial relations agreements to the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis. The clause to which the three parties objected was one which returned to the Minister a previously expended power to receive appeals from people dissatisfied with Industrial Council decisions. Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) proposed an amendment asking for the existing statutory provision, whereby appellants have to put their cases before the industrial courts, to remain in force. The spokesmen for all three parties

said the existing provision, only in effect for the first year, was working well and could be left unaltered.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said there was a dangerous tendency in the Act to further extend Ministerial authority over industrial relations agreements. N

He referred to another sub-clause which made it possible for the Minister to exclude portions of the agreement if he considered it in the interest of the employers, employees or the public or national interest.

This blanket discretion, Dr Boraine said, was open to a very wide interpretation.

on.

Mr Du Plessis said the amendment

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returning recourse to appeals to the Minister had been introduced to facilitate and hasten exemption from industrial relations agreements.

He said he was constantly being approached by many small businessmen, the Small Business Development Corporation and the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce to intervene in these agreements.

They believed the Minister who granted

the agreements was responsible for

exempting them. And this had been the case until a year ago.

Mr Du Plessis said the existing Act already gave the Minister discretionary powers to exempt people from these agreements.

Government will

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison. . . seeking a legal certaintyâ\200\235â\200\231.

The Star Friday June 8 1984

THE ASSEMBLY â\200\224 The Government had decided not to introduce legislation to undo the Supreme Court rulings relating to the Ingwavuma land deal, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said yesterday.

Instead, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill merely sought to provide â\200\234legal certaintyâ\200\235 regarding consolidation

lamations issued before the controversial decrees which sought to cede the Ingwavuma area of kwaZulu to Swaziland, he said in proposing the second reading of the Bill.

The proclamations dealt with in the Bill related to the control over the occupation of tribal land in black areas, the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Act in the homelands and regulations for the administration of QwaQwa, Lebowa and Gazankulu, Dr Morrison said.

ng on Ingwavuma â\200\224 Minister

Other proclamations involved were those giving effect to consolidation proposals approved by Parliament before the Ingwavuma debate.

Dr Morrison said the Bill also gave the State President the authority to declare a black town belonging to the South African Development Trust an industrial or business centre.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development was further empowered to pass regulations for the establishment of local authorities in such towns and to make provision for private sector aid in development projects.

Among other technical measures, the Bill also provides for the dissolution of the Economic Development Corporation.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa would replace the corporation for loans to homeland governments, Dr Morrison said. â\200\224 Sapa.

THE ASSEMBLY â\200\224 A Bill on labour relations has been attacked by opposition speakers in the Assembly as half-baked, potentially disruptive and out of character with the Governmentâ\200\231s earlier labour reforms.

Both the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party opposed the second reading of the Labour Relations

Amendment Bill. The Conservative Party supported the measure.

The proposed legislation, which has been under investigation by a parliamentary select committee, was introduced by the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis.

The Bill provides among other matters for agreements between trade unions and employers, under certain circumstances to be enforceable in courts including industrial courts.

It makes it a criminal offence for employers not to submit particulars of agreements to the Department of Manpower.

A further contentious provision takes away from the industrial court appeals by persons who feel aggrieved by any decision of an industrial council and empowers the Minister to handle such appeals.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pine-lands) said the Bill was not only premature and illogical, but was also potentially disruptive.

In yesterday's second-reading debate he said the Bill was also

â\200\230No legal rights for
unregistered unionsâ\204ç

THE ASSEMBLY â\200\224 The few trade unions which refused to register and comply with certain basic and reasonable requirements of the law, could not expect the right of recourse to courts when disputes over agreements arose, the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, said yesterday.

He was replying to the second-reading debate on the Labour Relations Amendment Bill, during which the PFP objected to a provision that agreements between unions and employers would have no legal standing in ccirts, including the Industrial Court, unless the organisations complied with certain requirements in the Act.

Nobody was prohibiting the drawing up of agreements; it was just that they would be toothless unless these requirements, which were in the interests of all in the labour field, were met, Mr du Plessis said.

Most trade unions complied with these requirements â\200\224 involving book-keeping, auditing and similar aspects â\200\224 but the PFP appeared to be pleading the case of the few unions which refused to co-operate.

The Minister said the PFP had created the incorrect impression that the Bill was opposed by the majority of those in the labour field.

The Bill was in fact, in his opinion, a correct interpretation of the wishes of the majority of responsible people in the sphere of labour.

It had been warmly welcomed in some quarters,

' particularly by those it would affect: those trade

unions which took the trouble to comply with requirements and took part in the collective bargaining process responsibly.

The issue was whether a permissive and irresponsible attitude to collective bargaining should be allowed to develop, or whether this should be conducted on an orderly basis.

The Bill was read a second time after a division in which the PFP and the NRP voted against the NP and the CP. â\200\224 Sapa.

With more than half of the Prime Minister's historic European trip now completed the mists about its real objectives have started to clear.)

Three major items have crystallised, surrounded by a host of peripheral things which have drawn attention away from the actual issues. The three are: Namibian independence, money for Mozambique, and breaking South Africa's diplomatic isolation. rAg

Persons; it is usually interesting to read about, especially if are as forthright as Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as controversial as Mr P W Botha, as entertaining as Mr P W Botha or as unknown to the vast majority of South Africans as was Mr Mario Soares, the Prime Minister of Portugal, before he met Mr Botha in Lisbon.

But this trip is really about duller fare for the indiscriminating palate, about issues, issues which affect the lives of millions in Southern Africa. â\200\230

NAMIBIA. Probably the most startling move from the South African side has been the offer to hand over the administration of Namibia to any or all of the Western Five Contact Group: i\201i .

There is still no clarity on whom South Africa would be prepared to accept as a midwife. The offer has been made to Britain, to the Western Five as a whole, to Germany, and indirectly to the seven industrial nations of Europe.

The offer is seen as a political masterstroke, for if it is accepted South Africa will stop paying out money and if it is refused it will be somewhat difficult for the nations to complain about the way the territory is administered.

1 The Star Friday June 8 1984

Nothing will be the same after the PM's tour

" At every stop Mr P W Botha has emphasised the cost to South Africa of administering Namibia. So much so that every time the question is raised and he hauls out his pie-graph showing who pays what and who gets which cut, pressmen stifle a yawn. â\200\230

But the figure of R658 million continues to be drummed into everyone â\200\224 the amount South Africa paid last year for the administration of the territory.

. Mr PW Botha hinted that he would be prepared to jettison administration of Namibja when he

told Parliament this year that South Africa could not carry the financial

burden forever. Mr Pik Botha has been telling governments: â\200\234We are

Peter Sullivan, l'lâ\200\230he Starâ\200\231s Political Correspondent, who is accompanying the Prime Ministerâ\200\231s party | in Europe, reports from Brussels that three major

issues have crystallised.

all fed up with the load, with the burden we have to carry. That money could be used for drought relief, for farmers, for health care, for education, for water ... why must we keep subsidising a territory when the only thanks we get are blows in international diplomacy?â\200\235

The surprising disclosure that South Africa has put Namibia up for grabs explains much of what has been happening around the territory and why Americaâ\200\231s Dr Chester Crocker, President Reaganâ\200\231s Africa specialist who created the â\200\234constructive engagementâ\200\235 policy, will be meeting the two Bothas in Rome at the end of the tour.

He will have to be told what the response was from the seven heads of government and will be able to convey Washingtonâ\200\231s ideas. There is no doubt he would dearly love to present Namibian independence as a coup for President Reagan in his election year and a justification for the much-criticised constructive engagement policy.

MOZAMBIQUE. It seems endemic to Africa that when its leaders visit Europe or America they go cag in hand, asking for money.

he one exception is usually South Africa, a country with an impeccable record in repaying loans, often before they are due. This time South Africa came to plead for money, albeit not for itself alone.

Mr Botha asked the governments

he met for a package deal to be put together giving \$50 million to Mo-

zambique in the form of joint projects. He said he thought most aid a waste of money either because it was misappropriated or because it produced dependence rather than independence. ;

He pointed out most of Africa was poorer now than 25 years ago while South Africa was wealthier and enjoyed a higher standard of living.

Mr Pik Botha acted as an emissary for Mozambique, detailing that country's needs and aspirations, calling for money from Germany, Switzerland and Britain, and manpower and skills from Portugal. Whether he will get it remains to be seen.

A possible investor is America, for Mr Botha took pains to say that two-thirds of America's aid went to two countries only, Egypt and Israel. America is not part of this tour, however, except in the form of Dr Crocker in Rome. :

ISOLATION. Reams of comment, opinion and speculation could be written about this aspect of the tour.

The fact of the tour itself, despite demonstrations at almost every venue, is an indication that isolation is beginning to crumble even if opposition to apartheid is not.

Historians will refer to this tour as the one which broke years of dip-

Joâ\200\224

PW Botha . . . stressing the cost of running Namibia.

lomatic isolation. It broke the ice, and the ice can either re-form or start to melt, but the situation will be changed whatever happens.

Those who are pessimistic about the benefits of the tour still have some hope that the mere contact with foreign governments and the vehemence of anti-apartheid feeling will rub off on Mr P W Botha and make him appreciate world abhorrence for the racial segregation his government thinks the best policy for South Africa. ;

At each stop Mr Botha explained his new constitution and his possible plans for urban blacks, but always with the proviso that this was only

to keep foreign governments well
informed and not to allow them a
say in the country's internal affairs.

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

ON of the Rumpff Commis-
sion and a renewed bid by Pretoria to
transfer South Africa's black border

ies of Ingwavuma and Ka-
Ngwane to Swaziland are imminent, it
was authoritatively learnt yesterday.

The concerned parties â\200\224 KwaZulu, under
whose jurisdiction Ingwavuma falls, KaNgwane,
designated â\200\234homelandâ\200\235 of South African-born
Swazis, and Swaziland ~-are understood to have
been briefed by South African officials on the
coming dissolution of the, commission.

In another dramatic development the chairman of/
commission, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, last night made
w.ue the contents of a â\200\234confidential letterâ\200\235 to mem-
of the commission

h NG
The cSmission was appointed after the first transferâ\200\231

attempt provoked strenuous political\and leÂ\$al opposition
from KwaZulu and KaNgwane and resulted in deadlock when
. the Appeal Court ruled in fa-

vour of a\KwaZulu applica-

ing a proclama-

tion depriving it of

Yesterdayâ\200\231s developmen
came in the wake of last
Â» @' ?thâ\200\231s visit to South Africa

of'a full Swaziland delegation
under-the Swazi Prime Min-
ster, Prince Bhekimpi Dla-
ini, for â\200\230comprehensive

s with the South African
Government.

Prince Bekhimpi and his
Foreign Minister, Mr Rich-
ard\D
togaists of the land deal and
it way speculated at the tim
that the land question was a
key itÂ@m on the agenda.

erh moves 40 transfer
the territoriesâ\200\235"to Swaziland
were firstÂ¢~initiated inâ\200\231mid-
1982, it-'was met with concert-
:dkopposi on across the en-
| tire spectrum of black
litics and\drew together
leaders norrmally at odds
with one another.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi,
Chief Minister of KwaZulu,

ed that moves to cede
Ingwayuma to Swaziland
would lead to violence and
bloodshed. The grave of the
Zulu King, Dingane, is in Ing-
wavuma.

Mr Justice Rumpff last
night released the verbatim
contents of his letter after
Bishop Alpheus Zulu, chairman
of the KwaZulu Legislative
Assembly, had spoken to
the Rand Daily Mail about it.

The letter, written to
members of the commission
by the commission secretary,

G J C Myburgh, on behalf
of Mr Justice Rumpff, anticipates

an announcement on

the issue from SA Govern-
ment in the light of the Cape

Town talks.

amini, are strong pro-

The chairman has asked
me to inform you that he does
not intend to call a further
meeting of the commission in
the near future, the letter

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Members will have no-
ced that a: /i- /201a'r as Ka-
gwane is concerned the

Goverment of the Republic
of South Africa is not keen to

have the free will of people
be ascertained.

The reason being that, in
its opinion, there will be in-
timidation or interference.
The same situation may arise
in regard to the inhabitants
of Ingwavuma.

Recently there have been
significant talks between the
representatives of the Gov-
ernment of, Swaziland and
the Government of the Re-
public of South Africa.

â\200\234The chairman is inclined
to expect some important
statement from\the Govern-
ment of the Republic of South
Africa in regard lo its atti-
tude as to the Ingwavuma
Commission d the Ka-
Ngwane Commission

â\200\230If this does not happen,

to have
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delay, irres
laying tâ\200\231.?ctics of

fully blocked plans for trans-
fer of Ingwavuma when its
application contesting a
roclamation excising from
waZulu was upheld by the
Appeal Court.

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The Rumipff Commission

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Â¢ to investigate and make

recommendations on the dis+
ute over Ingwavuma be-|
we;n KwaZulu and Swazi- |
nd. b |

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, June 8, 1984

\FOR THE Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, the past few months have been more than the proverbial baptism of fire.

Not long after his elevation to the Cabinet late last year. the time-bomb that is

lack education in South Africa began to smoulder dangerously.

Pupil grievances at schools in Atteridgeville, Pretoria flared into unrest. There were boycotts and there was violence. A pupil died in a confrontation with police.

The situation had all the makings of a fuse to spark a widespread scholar uprising in the mould of Soweto, 1976.

But in an important way the situation was different from 1976 â\200\224 the publicly-stated attitude of Mr Du Plessis himself was a radical change from that of his Nationalist predecessors.

He wanted to negotiate a settlement to the dispute and not force anything on the pupils.

In the debate on his budget vote in Parliament in May, Mr Du Plessis summed up his approach: â\200\234I.. resolved to be available to listen at all possible and impossible times because I believe black education is a matter that is too sensitive for anyone to decide in advance whether a person who wishes to discuss a matter can make a contribution or not, whether such a person has ulterior motives and whether he really has education in mind or not.

â\200\234Therefore, I have thus-

far been listening â\200\224 and I intend doing so in future as well â\200\224 to anyone, both friend and opponent.â\200\235

Communication, Mr Du Plessis said in an interview, had become the priority of the department.

He believes that in the Atteridgeville crisis he spoke to as many people as he could in efforts to resolve the problems.

In one key session he invited 18 Atteridgeville pupils to his Pretoria home one morning â\200\224 16 of them had been expelled or suspended. They sat for three

ours discussing their problems and achieving â\200\234some very constructive agreementsâ\200\235, Mr Du Plessis said. . The meeting led to an agreement that pupils would be allowed to elect their own prefects, and it also defined their responsibilities as pupils.

It also higgli hted plans for the establishment of a departmental communications system involving committees on which there will be elected representatives

The Du Plessis portfolio â\200\224 a race against racial time bomb

Black education in South Africa has long been regarded by many as an area of gross National Party neglect. As the poor stepchild of white education it has struggled for nearly 35 years from crisis to crisis and has become what is probably the most potentially explosive of the countryâ\200\231s socio-political issues. Late last year Mr Barend du Plessis took over as Minister of Education and Training. He sets out his views

in an interview

RSy

Cape Town

ith Political Correspondent CHRIS FREIMOND in

of the pupils and representatives of the parents and teachers.

The committees will act as channels to to the Minister for the airing of grievances and the quick solving of problems.

ut the 6 000 boycotting Atteridgeville children did not returno school by the deadline he set and the schools were closed.

Asked if this meant he believed the new approach had failed, Mr Du Plessis said: * I think there is no clear answer. I think it is a yes and a no answer. Yes, in the sense that in spite of all our efforts over months we couldnâ\200\231t prevent closing the schools. No, on account of the fact that it ultimately boils down to having gone through the entire exercise of communication with everybody.

â\200\234It boiled down to a point where the people who were perpetrating it couldnâ\200\231t be convinced because the classroom situation as such eventually had nothing to do with the boycotting.â\200\235

Virtually all the grievances of the pupils had been resolved, he said. The only thing left was for the children to return to the classrooms.

Short of having them physically forced into the schools and prevented by force from leaving â\200\224 or throwing out their teachers â\200\224 Mr Du Plessis believes there was nothing more that could have been done.

The schools are now closed and it appears they will remain so until the end of the year.

In the meantime Mr Du Plessis is moving forward with plans to develop his portfolio and improve the image of black education.

He believes in the link between successful black education and the socio-economic upliftment of black communities.

I believe that inside the Government we are fully aware of this problem and are addressing it on as wide

BAREND DU PLESSIS
Baptism of fire

a front as possible. Effortd which we put into housing development, the creation of job opportunities and so on are evidence of this, he said.

In this respect. he believes community involvement is a key to success.

Black pupils face problems unknown to most of their white counterparts.

Many have no suitable study facilities at home, contact with their parents is often limited due to long hours spent travelling to and from work, communication on education matters is often limited due to the illiteracy or under-education of parents, and socioeconomic circumstances in general are often not conducive to satisfactory study.

He is angered by condemnation of the Government's black education efforts as measured in terms of white education instead of in terms of what has been achieved in black education in the past 30 years which he says has been considerable.

He believes black education has progressed from an elitist situation to one of mass education. The enrolment of black pupils has grown from 800 000 to more

than five-million including the homelands.

In his budget speech Mr Du Plessis said his Department would spend R709-million in the current financial year.s -

The department has more than 40 000 teachers,

7 000 schools and 1,6-million pupils.

Mr Du Plessis believes he is faced with the twin priorities of improving both the quality and quantity of black education.

â\200\234We have to do both because of the numbers we have to cope with, and the problems you have in developing communities, in the process of providing both basic literacy and more sophisticated education. The problem there is to get your teaching staff trained in sufficient numbers â\200\224 and to fight the attrition rate.

â\200\234We as an education department are the largest market for any prospective employer and we can't compete,â\200\235 he said.

It was important to re-member black education competes for funds with other State spending priorities, including socio-economic developments such as housing, he said.

â\200\234But the sheer numbers we have to cope with make it extremely difficult to increase the quality of education at a completely satisfactory rate.

â\200\234The growth rate of our primary school population is about 2%, which is about the normal population growth rate. But the growth rate for high schools is about 15% which tells us there is a wave coming from the primary schools to the high schools,â\200\235 he said.

If the department was forced to channel its resources merely to cope with rapidly increasing numbers, obviously little was left for improving quality.

Mr Du Plessis believes the department is training too many black children for careers in â\200\230â\200\230academicâ\200\235

- s r w e m o --d

â\200\230

fields. But he says this is not by choice. .

â\200\234Wherever I go to speak to black communities, I try to emphasise the need to encourage their children to opt for the kind of education that will equip them for the jobs that are available.

â\200\234The attractive career opportunities â\200\224 regardless of who you are â\200\224 will lie in the technical and commercial fields, and I am not only talking about artisans, but also technicians and higher

fields. i

â\200\234There is also tremendous potential for commercial careers in the black communities as the business sector there developsâ\200\235

he said. s

Mr Du Plessis says he accepts there is â\200\234some validityâ\200\235 in criticism that the

Government spends more per capita on white education than black, but he points to the many factors â\200\224 historical and contemporary â\200\224 which he believes make it impossible to close the gap overnight. y

In white high schools the growth rate was about the same as primary schools.

Due to the greater cost of high school education, the per capita spending on white children was far higher because the percentage of white children at high school was greater than blacks, he said. â\200\230

Mr Du Plessis added that

another factor is that 78% of black teachers are under-qualified while the majority of white teachers are fully qualified. This means salaries differ and the per capita expenditure on teachers is greater among whites. :

A third factor, he says, is that considerable sums of

money pumped into black education bK the private sector and by farmers in farm schools are not included in the department's budget.

)
The high matric failure rate among black pupils is causing considerable concern and had been investigated thoroughly by the department, he said. :
[234] say thank goodness that we at least had a 52% pass rate. I know it's not enough, but at least from those who pass we can generate more teaching capabilities and satisfy more economic demands. .
[234]We realise the economy needs people so it would leave us no end if we could increase the pass rate, [235] Mr Du Plessis said. * 8%

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L L

isday, June7, 1984

J/

SHOP Desmond Tutu of the SAC{ /was y'estgi- \201; pleased with the cool reception given to Prime Minister PW , when he met Chancellor Helmut

Kohl, of West Germany.

He told The SOWE-
TAN that although he
would have\preferre
that no Western lea
agreed to meet M
tha, he felt that gAâ\202- â\202-O
reception he yas ppven
justified the/Ge
acceptance of

AlsgÂ¢the leather-dec-
orasâ\202-d bench where Mr
4hl normally sits with
hig important guests had

bedn removed prior to
stha's arrival. and
fricaâ\200\231s flag was
alongside that

in which he proteste
against P W Bothaâ\200\231's
visit.

Mr Botha is reportg
<aid it was \ from West Germa#y's Mr
P S \ capital, Bonn,
to hear people â\200\230et with 36 lo
ered to be South cÃ@n'yinÃ© pr~ _te(;: oeurtâ\200\224
rica's friends making gide the ha}\cel\er /

\ Y Sapa repo}rgp that at

abundantly clear that :
whhe heZarrived to meet jeast five p leâ\200\224were
i arrested amang the

le did not get the red 1 500 efianting emon-

arpet thgatment that - sy ors who protested
was expected of a Prime _Against apartheid QU
Minister. Mr Kohl side the hotel where the
said to have ushere South African entouy

into his privay Office rage is staying.

apartheid cannot be np
acceptable, and that she
cannot be welcomed in

e international com-
munity unless huma
rights were guarant
for all in South Af iâ\202-a.
Bishop Tutu wrote 4

remaining ANC mem-
bers in custody 10 Sw g4
The 86 Or SÂç

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ehalf of gal possesyOn of arms _
and 1llegdl entry into the ing reglsl_erui
refdgedy 1N Swaziland.

counHy.
Âç added that the 4nd belng â\200\230accused
r con criminal offences. â\200\224

Swhzi Sapa.

pent ~ANC me
lslipped into Swaz
| for private ta
weekend on

ANC leadgr Oliver
Tambo.

i S DT
? licated for the
in Mbabane. Mr J'/(;cob p il >
Zuma met Swaziâ\200\231 Gov- '
ernment and United Na- v
tions High Commission

for Refugees officials in \
Mbabane during a secret

visit to the country. \
ng to the

land.
pers face Âçh

A Accordi

/ source, Mr Zuma dis-
cussed probl
ANC is facing 1
|c0umrics to acce

ems the
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RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, June 8, 1984

THERE can be little doubt about the one, question Mr P W Botha's hosts will be asking him again and again on his grand tour: How does he as the Afrikaner leader see the future of South Africa and how do he and his people intend to help shape it?

By co-incidence a book by Willem de Klerk, 'Die Tweede (Re)volusie' (Jonathan Ball) has just appeared. The author has seen South Africa's future and declares that it works.

Willem de Klerk is editor of Rapport and Afrikaner Nationalism's chief ideologue and most influential opinion-former. De Klerk's style is different from other outstanding Afrikaner editors. It is not characterised by the wry wisdom of Schalk Pienaar, the formidable dialectical skills of Piet Cilliers, the jauntiness of Harald Pakendorf or the level-headedness of Ton Vosloo.

De Klerk is, in that untranslatable Afrikaans word, 'innig' a mixture of compassion, sincerity and fervour. He has a pastoral care for his secular flock, which he above all wants to keep together.

Invariably he tries to do two things at the same time: verbalise their conflicting responses and carry them to a new, and more verlig consensus,

De Klerk has played a key role in the ideological debates of Afrikaner Nationalism. In the mid-1960s he created the terms 'verlig' and 'verkramp'. In the 1970s he

played a vital part in formulating the ideological construct of own and general affairs which made the new

{â\200\231 constitution acceptable to

De Klerk puts seal of

approval on SA future

A

A WIDE VARIETY OF VIEW

OPINION

WEEKLY FEATURE PRESENTING

HERMANN GILIOMEER

Hermann Giliomeer is an historian who teaches

Politics at the University of Cape Town.

rank-and-file Nationalists,

De Klerk's views about the future, although sprinkled with a deal of wishful thinking, are perhaps the best indicator of what a strong faction in Government will be thinking and wanting to do in five to seven years' time.

De Klerk casts Afrikaner politics in dramatic terms. Between 1948 and 1960 the Afrikaners executed their first revolution by restructuring South African society in rigid, statutory compartments according to race and ethnic group.

In De Klerk's view the Afrikaners are now engaged

in their second revolution.
Starting in the late 1970s, the
Afrikaners, he believes, are
withdrawing from apartheid

and are accepting a ge-

meenskaplikheidâ the
community of values and in-
terests as the guiding
principle in politics, the
church and communal life,
The Afrikaners' erstwhile
arrogance is being replaced
by a recognition of their de-
pendence; the old perem
style is giving way
dialogue, negotiation, co-de-
mn making and compro-

All this had been hinted at
before by verligte National-
ists. Where De Klerk ad-
vances verligte thinking is in
arguing that all statutory
discrimination must go and
that ethnicity as a compul-
sory social structure must
be removed except where
group interests are deci-
siveâ . ;

Translated this means the '
{ abolition of the Immorality,
- and the Mixed Marriages'

Act but not of the Group
Areas Act. Instead of the re-
moval of the latter he pro-
poses the introduction of
grey areas where white,

rown and black le can
live together and their child-
ren can go to school togeth-
er.

De Klerk argues: 'The
right to participate in the
grey';gea must ' acknowl-

Does this amount to a poli-
tical and social revoution?
De Klerk partly thinks so
and expresses this in the am-
biguous title of this book â
The Second (R)evolutionâ.
There are others who think
differently.. According to
them the Afrikaners in the
1850s and 1960s were above
all characterised by arro-
gance avarice and self-righ-
teousness,

Then in the mid-seventies
- after the Soweto uj mâ

onsciousness leader Steve
Biko's death and the school
boycotts they dcnlo]ised a
pervasive sense of and
+ yearning to be loved without
however wanting to change
the structures u which
their power privilege
rest. '

One of the those who see
the Afrikaners in these
terms is the writer Dan Ja-
. cobsen. He wrote: 'The -
' kaners realise that 30 years
| of applying their apartheid
â\200\230 policies have succeeded in
making them, their lan-
guage and all the institutions
of their state deeply hated
by the people among whom
i they have to live... Now
| that even the white Rhode-
sians have thrown in the
towel, leaving them the only
whites who are still ruling
over blacks, they have some-
| thing of tha? of le
waking up after a prolonged
debauch.p . p y

â\200\234What they would like to

and end up pretty much
where they are now, with all
their political and material
possessions intact â\200\224 only,
somehow, purged of all their
grossest prejudices, and not
envied and hated at all.â\200\235

These are elements in De

k.l'lgllt tlo retain the â\200\234leiboel's-th
psrolâ\200\235 â\200\224

thi~\201 ruling amp
oot %

Although he admits that
the blac
[,

id, wi
mining to which ethnic

up each person belongs,
â\202~ insists that this should re-
main the foundation of the
political system.

Any sign of remorse? De
Klerk admits to Afrikaner
arrogance and avagice but
in his view â\200\234the Afrikaner is

doistostartauweragairl. |
mfk'a book which confirm |
r'l ent. He mincesno 151y
about the Afrikanersâ\200\231 |

groups are re-
litfcsal apart- .
e state deter-

not guilty of any deliberate
'meanness towards people of
other colourâ\200\235,
" I would nevertheless dis-
ute the charge that De
erkâ\200\231s book is simply the
mirror image of Jacobsenâ\200\231s

â\200\230 charge. There is something

to admire in De Klerkâ\200\231s un-
m efforts to get the

ers to change their
definition of the political sit-
uation in ways which violate
what a mere 10 years ago
was considered to be the es-

sence of their political sal-
vation.

- It is easy to criticise the
Nationa! Party but spurred
by the moral concerns of
pe::le like De Klerk and
conironted by hard econom-
ic and demographic facts,
the party has moved further
)Ã@ll; deracialising South Africa

an anyone would have pre-
dicted 10 years ago.

Between 1979 and 1983 it
phased out statutorY dis-
rimination in the labour

field. The new constitution
means, in Dr van zyl Slab-
bertâ\200\231s words, that â\200\234for the
first time the NP has recog-
nised that a common gov-
ernmental system, b on
common citizenship of
white, coloured and .&uâ\200\231an
must be worked out.â\200\235

One can have serious

doubts about the adequacy
of the NPâ\200\231s formula and the
exclusion of blacks but the
Constitution of 1983 certain-
y Represents a symbolic ad-

vance in the de-racialisation
of South Africa.

De Klerk's book shows
that the party's ideological
vanguard is now fully en-
m in the difficult task of

ntling aspects of stat-
utory social apartheid by
propagating grey areas.

What we are witnessing is
something between %e
Klerk's revolution and Ja-
cobson's sham reform or no-
reform. South Africa is slow-
ly moving from a racial
oligarchy to a multiracial
oligarchy with the Afri-

-kaners still predominant po-
litically.

Class, as distinct from ra-
cial inequalities are becom-
ing ever more salient. Al-
ready the income gap
between an urban and a ru-
ral black is larger than that
between an urban white and
an urban black.

The statutory race lines in
the social field are slowly
ulving but whites are re-
maining pretty much in the
same position where they
have been.

The world cannot easily
maintain its abhorrence of
South Africa if it begins to
look more and more like
Brazil where whites are
disproportionally rich and
powerful but where there is
no statutory racial discrimi-
nation and where white rule
is presented as class rule.

Perhaps Mr Botha will not
reject such a future to his
European hosts. But if he

does he will have them in an
awful tangle.

African Affairs
Correspondent
ULUNDIâ\200\224There should
be more cross-fertili-
sation between the legis-
lative assemblies of the
non-independent regions
in South Africa.

This is the view of the
Chief Minister of Kwa-
lellq, Chief Gatsha Buth-
elezi. i

He was/ proposing a
vote of i
KwaZulu/ Legislative â\200\230As-
sembly pesterday to the
Chief i

been/ aimed at dividing
the plack people and yet

homeâ\200\231 for the â\200\230oppressed
black massesâ\200\231.
id a visit of Dr
. to Ulundi de-

be developed in
of the. countryâ\200\231s
ethnic groups to

ther

THE victory now being
claimed by the South Af-

atswana, Venda an
iskei would be shown fo

Referring t
Phatudiâ\200\231s plea for

! prepared

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Chief But-

elezi said ho one could
say which system of gov-
ernment the people of

South Africa would
choose demodratically.

It could well
something whichâ\200\231had nev-

er been tried/anywhere
else would merge as
South Africa's model.

On the subject of
strained relations be-
tween himself and the
Prime Minister, the Chief
Minister said he was not
be used by
Mr Botha as a mop-

- pad to clean his apart-
- ment floor]. 1

. Chief Buthelezi said he
was prepared to meet the

Prime Minister privately
to clear [up the mat-
tress] of the
as a

clean slate.

out-that, politically
speaking, Chief Buthelezi
owed the country something

|

Bill legislates
for %&-lie ,

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
IN AN attempt to avoid an-

other Ingwavuma-type situ-
ation, the Government pro-
posed changing laws which
effectively meant asking
Parliament to â\200\234legislate for

. alieâ\200\235, the Oppositionâ\200\231s chief

spokesman on Cooperation
and Development, Mr Ray
Swart, said yesterday.

Speaking in the second reading |

debate on the Laws en Cooperation
and Development Amendment Bill,
Mr Swart. said a clause in the Bill.
was a direct result of the Ingwa- ,
vuma debacle. AT
e 0 Ao monll vive, the Govern- |

ment the powdr to retrospectively regu-*

larise any irregular proclamation that -

had been issued in terms of the National Â°
States Constitution Act. !

â\200\234It is a vague and cynical provision to '
cover the Government in the event of it
having issued proclamations without dueâ\200\231
compliance with the law,â\200\235 Mr Swart said.

In the Ingwavuma case the Governmentâ\200\231s
attempt to excise the territory from Kwa-
Zulu by proclamation in 1982 was thwarted
following court cases in which it was found
that the action was ultra vires because
amongst others, there had been no prior
consultation with the KwaZulu government

as required by law.

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The Government burnt its and suffered a series of humiliating defeats in court, Mr Swart said.

The proposed changes to the law now attempted to protect the Government in the event of similar proclamations having been issued before June 18, 1982 without consultation in terms of the law. ;e

Parliament was being asked to pass a law so that any proclamation issued in terms of the National States Constitution Act and which according to that Act or any other Act had to be preceded by consultation, shall be deemed to have been preceded by consultation, Mr Swart said. e

Officials of the Department of Cooperation and Development had given him a list of proclamations they believed may have been issued without prior consultation, and although seemingly innocuous, there may be

others. None of the proclamations were specified in the schedule 5. said

If there have been irregularities in regard to the rights of all concerned, Swart said. : 1

In his second reading, the Minister of Cooperation, George Mason, said after careful consideration the Government had decided not to introduce legislation to circumvent the court decisions in the avuma case. The proposed changes now before Parliament were aimed purely at ensuring legal clarity with regard to proclamations in terms of the Black Administration Act and the National States Constitution Act issued before the 1982 proclamations concerning avuma, debate is due to continue today.

ROMEâ\200\224The

. I gave them the oppor-
" ity to put their case
nd to explain in detail
'deyâlopments such as the
new' constitution and
events surrounding the
Nkomati Accord. -~

But apart from this, the
private meetings also
gave them the opportuni-
ty of correcting misinter-
pretations of South

African policy at top

level.

It emerged here last
night that Pope John Paul
II is likely to visit South

\ropesa SHTarEMr. Botha
his 17-day European safari. :
Botha, have good reason to be pleased, for their.
into contact with 20 European leaders, among
prime ministers and foreign ministers â\200\224 an achievement perhaps

?ogsible only a few short months ago.
ORMANDE POLLOK
IRy R TR T

Africa in the first half of

1985.

This is the belief of a
Vatican observer follow-

ing the cordial meeting
on Monday with the Pope, .
althougli it is understood |
that during the private |

audience the question of
the Popeâ\200\231s possible visit
was not discussed.

The South African Gov-
ernment has already
made it clear to the Con-
ference of Bishops that
should they invite the
Pope to South Afrtca,
among other southern Af-
rican states, he would be
welcome, â\200\231

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|

The Natal Mercury, Wednncda\1..June 13. 1984

Euro-sa

Political Correspondent

Mr Botha completed his . ey
shuttle on a Eigh note Genuine

yesterday, with~what is
regarded as a highly-
cessful round of talks
with his Italian counter-
part, Mr Bettino Craxi.

They spent far longer
together than was sched-

uled, and Mr Botha is un-
derstood to have been

delighted with his recep- |
| of urban blacks.

tion. ,

It ap s that yester
dayâ\200\231s tal hose be-
tween Mr

his Italian counterpart,
Mr Giulio Andreotti,
which also lasted longer
than scheduled, were the
most re ing since the
Prime Ministerâ\200\231s Vist
Portugal at the start of
the tour.

home tomorrow a happy man aï¬\201Ã©r\ -

and his Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Africa.

t(%r has brought them
t

em-heads of state,

n-
influence in bringing to-
gether Angoelaâ\200\231s MPLA
and Unita.
Cubans

The whole tour served
to highlight South Afri-

It is understood that
Italy gave a positive re- '
sponse to a South African 5.
appeal for Italy to use its [/

caâ\200\231s financial contribu- |

! Bot

r Pik Botha said in a |
statement that both he
Prime Minister
had been eived
and that Mr Craxi &
been â\200\230genuinely interest-
edâ\200\231 in the new constitu-
tional developments in
South Africa and the
special Cabinet commit-
tee examining/the future '

The Prime Minister had ;

' been asked a series of

estions w
a sai iven him
the opportunity {0 is
case and to put matters
into perspective.
The talks had centred ;
argely on recent devel- |
opm in southern Af-
rica and on

hich Mr

tion to South West Africa,
| chief fund-raiser for pov-
. begging bowl for blac

its desire to get out and
its newly-acquired role of

-stricken Africa.

Âcountries see as
South Africaâ\200\231 has been
touring Europe with

Africa will not have gone
entirely unnoticed, par-
ticularly on the African
continent. â\200\231
Another important de-
velopment has been the
greater understanding
for South Africaâ\200\231s de-
mand for Cuban with-
drawal from Angola.

It is thought that at
least two European Gov-
ernments â\200\224 Portugal and

~_Italy â\200\224 fully understand

South Africaâ\200\231s reasons

but eann so openly
for reasons o own.

\

?biï¬\201Ã@:}The

& Mr Bettino.

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| i abu

er talks with his ltalian coqï¬\201tjâ\200\231oi¬\202ba
%a;:)a'ma guest offices in

â\200\224â\200\224

Prime Minist
Craxi, at the Villa

*

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ith towns lps
AUNE

pla ;nlng oÃ©y

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planning !

– SowetoPlanniuComell,Istobesetuptomeetthe
â\200\230needs of KwaZulu townships around urban areas.
Announcing the move here yesterday, KwaZulu Chief
Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he was
hrlypluudtlnDrImthve,knownforhisworkin
| planning for Soweto and the townships of Port Eliza-
* beth, would be tackling the planning task.
Dr Rive met Chief Buthelezi for discussions yes-
t andtheyuidafterwardstheyhdapeedonall
ciuuellninvolved.

: Tlnephnin. Ilkelytofoeuprlmri¬\202yonnw--
:n&tpmi¬\201mbutmyhehdetowui¬\202pmomÂ»
a

On the question of financing the venture and what-
ever recommendations the council may make, Chief
â\200\230Buthelezi said the very fact the Prime Minister, Mr
P.W. Botha, had approached Dr Rive showed it could
not be a fruitless exercise and could only be implement-
â\200\230ed if funds were available. A
' Hewarned,however,thaeuhonldbefabeexpeeâ\200\224
. tations among people as to the extent of what could be
doneiba':â\200\234weunonlyomtewlthlntheredmofthe.
Chief Buthelezi said there would be liaison with
the Minister of Co-operation and Development to ar-
range the setting up of the planning council, but
hesawnoproblenlnthisrmd.â\200\234Onrproblenmâ\200\230

to get expert people ~J
â\200\230laud tbeâ\200\230.nppr

â\200\234I can only ap| h of the Prime
Minister here as th the recommen-
dations of the Buthelezi in that I donâ\200\231t -
think the problem of the black townships can be
looked at as separate entities from those of Natal.â\200\235

Dr Rive said he could not indicate at this stage
what specific steps might be taken to deal with the
planning of black townships in KwaZulu as success
could only be achieved by working together with the
black people to achieve what they wanted.

Butheleziâ\200\231s threa "tl'

ULUNDI: KwaZulu call on other trustees to
Chief Minister Chief withdraw.

' | Gatsha Buthelezi has Speaking in the Kwa-
threatened to withdraw Zulu Legislative Assem-

as patron of the Univer- bly here yesterday,

sity Foundation of the

University of Zululand if

he is forced to relinquish

' his post of Chancellor of
the University.

He said he would also

~ Chief Buthelezi said his

- vestments in the univer-
sity

name was being vilified
at the same time as
being used to attract in-