

Working group is set up for education

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — A Working Group has been set up between the government, the ANC, and various other groups and individuals, to look at some of the short-term and long-term solutions to education problems in South Africa.

This follows a meeting at Thuynhuys yesterday between the government and a group of bodies and individuals led by the deputy president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Among them were the ANC, Azapo, various university rectors and trade union representatives. Most appeared to be present in their personal capacities rather than as delegates from the institutions concerned.

In a joint statement afterwards, the parties said time did not allow a

discussion of all the issues raised in a memorandum submitted to the government on January 29.

"It was therefore agreed to establish a Joint Working Group to take the discussion on these issues further, including the short term and immediate issues raised as the meeting, as well as procedures to establish a fully-representative forum to discuss a new education system for South Africa.

This approach of course does not preclude any of the parties from consulting with other parties that were not represented today. It is recognised that time is of the essence.

"The meeting will be resumed at a later date, to be determined by the State President and Mr Mandela, when it will have the benefit of the de-

liberations of the Joint Working Group."

The State President, Mr F W de Klerk, was supported by Dr Stoffel van der Merwe (Education and Training) and his deputy, Mr Piet Marais, and Dr Louis Pienaar (National Education) and his deputy, Dr Theo Alant.

At a media briefing afterwards, Dr Van der Merwe said the group led by Mr Mandela had not been "fully representative" of all those involved or concerned in education matters, and therefore the joint statement looked forward to a more fully representative forum.

"Education, and therefore also Black education, should be a co-operative venture between the government and the community."

Progress had been made in that issues had been "openly put on the table" for debate, with a large measure of agreement about the need for a new, non-discriminatory educational system and the need for urgent attention to serious problems in the present system.

"The fact that we could sit and share our concern for education in South Africa and the influence that that will have on South Africa in general, I think that brought the group of people closer together.

"Of course there are many areas in which people have very definite points of view and which the other side cannot concede immediately, without discussion, such as budgetary allocations.

"We were quite impressed by the fact that

there was a large area on which there was general agreement, especially, for instance, on the nature of the problem and the urgency of the problem, and that the problem should be tackled speedily," said Dr Van der Merwe.

"So we made some progress in the discussion, and I hope we make some more progress in the Working Group and at

the continued meeting."

The government was not being unnecessarily shy of speaking about a single, non-racial education system.

"First, there is confusion about what people are asking for. Some people talk of one education department, and some talk of one education system. There is a difference."

ANC Faults Prosecution

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — The African National Congress, which had largely with-



Mandela

held comment about the prosecution of Winnie Mandela, said Friday her trial was "blatant harassment" by white authorities.

Mandela, the wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, faces four charges of assault and kidnapping in a trial scheduled to begin Feb. 4. Seven of Mandela's former bodyguards face similar charges.

The case is certain to strain relations between the white-led government and the ANC as the two sides seek formal negotiations on ending apartheid and drawing up a new constitution.

Mandela has been charged in a 1988 incident in which four youths were allegedly taken to her house and beaten. One of the youths was killed and the former chief of Mandela's bodyguards, Jerry Richardson, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to death in the case.

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Inculcating democratic values among ordinary South Africans was to be the chief aim of the new Institute for a Multi-Party Democracy (MPD), which was launched in Cape Town last night, according to founder Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

"Our chief task will be working with the grassroots. These are the people who have been neglected (in efforts to change the country) and are the key to whether we transform into a viable democracy," Dr Dhlomo said yesterday.

"We feel we must spend time working with them to enable them to exercise an informed and decisive vote.

"We will not specialise in high-powered conferences involving the leadership elite. The main focus is to work with the grassroots. Our approach is an educational one."

Funds for the new institute would come from



Oscar Dhlomo ...
 "working with the grassroots."

the private sector in South Africa as well as "foreign foundations and governments", he said. The institute had not yet finalised a budget.

South African busi-

nessmen had given "great moral support" for the new venture. MPD hoped for greater material support.

"Some have contributed, but their contributions are not what one would expect. We are in a situation where foreign foundations appear to care more for democracy than we do."

Dr Dhlomo rejected suggestions that the establishment of the MPD was a threat to the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa).

"Democracy is a way of life and none of us has been exposed to it in our history. We need as much education as we can manage and it is a good thing that there will be more than one or two institutes doing this."

The institute would be strictly non-partisan and would take no part in party politics.

Former Azapo president Saths Cooper is to be the national president of the MPB.

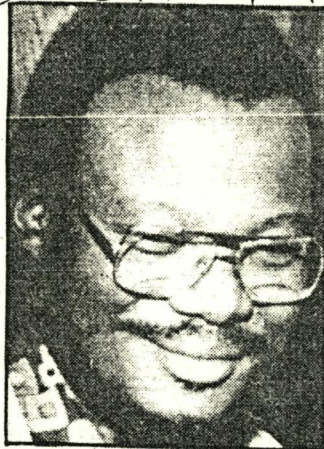
High hopes ride on Mandela, Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Hopes among residents in Natal are rising that some sort of reconciliation will be achieved between African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi when they meet in Durban tomorrow after 28 years.

The general feeling among the crowds at both Inkatha and ANC mass rallies at the weekend was one of optimism and hope, in spite of warnings by both sides as well as political analysts that immediate expectations should not be too high.

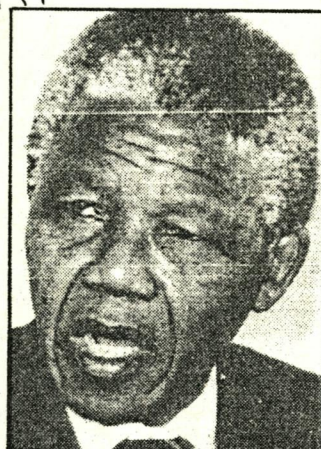
The war in Natal has cost more than 4 000 lives, left tens of thousands of people homeless and destitute and has destabilised large areas



Delegation of 67
 ... Chief Buthelezi.

of the country, particularly since violence spread beyond Natal to the Reef last year.

Consequently many people believe that the ultimate ba-



Delegation of 20
 ... Mr Mandela.

rometer of the success of these talks will be a dramatic decrease in the violence and in the number of deaths.

The meeting between the

two leaders will start at the Royal Hotel in Durban at 10 am.

Both sides are holding caucus briefings today to finalise their strategies and policies. Most of the ANC's prominent leaders will be in Durban today for briefings from local leaders, while Inkatha was holding briefings in Ulundi.

Many members of the media, both local and international, have flooded into Durban for the event.

Mr Mandela will head a 20-person delegation, including South African Communist Party head Mr Joe Slovo and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Chris Hani.

Dr Buthelezi will lead a 67-member delegation.

● ANC names policemen —

Page 3.

The Star

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De Klerk's albatross

THE ALBATROSS of an unfulfilled promise hangs ever more heavily around the neck of President de Klerk. Two reports at the weekend offered reminders that it will not go away until the State President does what he said he would do: expose the truth about hit squads.

The first said that the Webster Trust plans to institute a private prosecution against so-far unnamed members of the CCB for the murder of Dr David Webster. Although this is a last option (if the Attorney-General does not prosecute), the unspoken implication is damning: officialdom cannot be depended upon to pursue this murderous matter satisfactorily. Put another way — a cover-up is afoot.

The second report, in the Sunday Star, quoted rogue policeman Dirk Coetzee as giving new information about the existence of a police "death factory" which supplies dirty-trick devices. Ex-Captain Coetzee may be short on credibility these days, but his story remains eminently more believable than the parrot-like replies his accusations evoke. Hardly anyone thinks the police have come clean or that there is nothing more to hide.

In December 1989 President de Klerk warned that the country could not afford "a climate of suspicion and mistrust at this moment in its history". Fourteen months later, and after the sorry Harms Commission inquiry, the climate persists.

Week by week, new reports and rumours arise. They flourish, and are believed, because everyone knows that the truth about South Africa's murderous dirty-trick brigades is still being hidden. Why?

By Patrick Laurence

The ANC has given President de Klerk a list of names of police officers who it believes have orchestrated township violence, and has demanded their removal, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela told The Star.

"I have said to him these are the officers who are regarded by the community as responsible for the violence. Please remove them ... and put in police officials who can work with the people and put an end to what is going on," Mr Mandela said.

But, he said, Mr de Klerk had "not been able to do so".

These officers, Mr Mandela charged, had raided ANC offices, torn up ANC enrolment forms, connived with "vigilantes on the rampage" and created seri-

ous difficulties for the ANC.

"The people are asking us what is the point of continuing to negotiate with a government that is killing our people? You are talking peace but they are conducting war against us.

"It is quite clear there are influential elements in the establishment that want to cripple the ANC. It is also quite clear the Government ... would like to negotiate with a weak ANC."

Mr Mandela left no doubt, however, about the ANC's commitment to negotiations, saying: "We have taken the correct step in putting pressure on the Government to agree to negotiate... Our position is that we should ensure the success of these negotiations and I think we carry the support of our members."

Mr Mandela was speaking as ANC cadres prepared for a mass action campaign, which starts with a protest march in Cape Town on Friday. The march — to be led by Mr Mandela — has been timed to coincide with the opening of Parliament.

The campaign is one of two major ANC initiatives to strengthen its position. The second is an ANC attempt to end divisive conflicts with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party and with Chief Lucas Mangope, president of Bophuthatswana.

A meeting in Durban tomorrow between Mr Mandela and Mr Buthelezi, the first since Mr Mandela's release from prison, marks a critical phase in the bid to end the internecine war between the ANC and Inkatha.

The Star January 28 1991
ANC names policemen
'orchestrating violence'

Parent tired of 'dictators'

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Here are a few suggestions:

1 - We must first disband all existing organisations involved in black education, among them the DET, the NECC and all its affiliates, Cosas, Azanyu, Sansco, Neusa and all allied bodies.

The reason for this is simply to restore the right of educating a child to the child, his parents and the teacher.

2 - After disbanding, such organisations would be replaced by a community organisation to oversee progress in each school.

By "community organisation" I mean parents and teachers who have school-going children in that particular school or area.

For the life of me I cannot understand that someone living in, say, Lenasia, can speak on behalf of children and parents in Alexandra or somebody from Port Elizabeth can do the same for the people of Soweto.

3 - The next step, in line with changes in the political order, is the es-

tablishment of a single education department.

Its purpose should be only to allocate educational funds and nothing else.

It would definitely not decide for teachers and parents what their children should be taught or how to teach.

After all, most private schools, which have consistently achieved better results, are run without the unwarranted interference outlined above.

4 - The community in which the child and parent live or attend school should have sole discretion of what to do about a child who does not attend school or advocates disruption of community education.

The community should not be unduly inhibited in deciding what measures to take to safeguard the education of their children through technical, legal or inappropriate constitutional constraints.

My suggestions, imperfect as they may be, would provide a start for normal schooling.

People are sick and tired of being dictated to by individuals whose children are in white schools or by children whose first priority is not to obtain education.

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COMMENT

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FOR Leon Wessels, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, to apologise in Parliament for apartheid was remarkable.

It is something which more of the people who were responsible - or whose fathers were - for that terrible policy should consider doing.

There is no doubt it will be good for their souls.

It would be difficult to find any reasonable person anywhere today who will still defend what the National Party tried to do.

But the point is that many people went along with it because it suited them, because it gave them protection or even because it made them rich.

Probably many of those who supported apartheid in years gone by would not have done so if they could have had a first-hand view of what the policy was doing to people - black people.

But of course the very policy of apartheid made it possible for them to remain in ignorance of the tragedy that was unfolding around them.

Laws like the Mixed Marriages Act and the Group Areas Act, and even the racially discriminatory parts of the Liquor Act, made it almost possible for whites to live as if there were no blacks in the country at all.

Of course when the system started to crumble and the more observant of apartheid's supporters were able to see what was actually happening, the doubts started to creep in.

Leon Wessels, as we report today, saw the light when, as Deputy Minister of Law and Order, he visited Munsieville in 1985 and saw for himself the terrible suffering there.

It is good that he says he is sorry.

But there is something even more important.

Good as it is that whites say they are sorry, it would be better if blacks, as a nation, found it within themselves to accept such cries for forgiveness.

The point is that errors have been made by black people too. Although apartheid was a very huge error indeed, it is not the first mistake to have been made by human beings. Nor will it be the last.

People should be allowed the opportunity to change their ways.

We would truly be bound for the new South Africa if blacks were to accept the repentance of their white countrymen with good grace so that we could more easily get on with building the future together.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

26 Feb 1991

Malan

GENERAL Magnus Malan will be the first to admit that he is fighting a tough battle over the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

There has been enough evidence that the CCB was involved in dirty tricks and hit squad activities.

Mr Justice Harmse found that the "actions of the CCB contaminated the whole security of the state. Its conduct, before and during the commission, created suspicions that it has been involved in more crimes of violence than the evidence shows."

There has been a lot of fudging about how the unit came into being as part of Special Operations.

General Malan said he had become aware of the unit only in November 1989, and a month later had told State President De Klerk.

But the Harms Commission found "approval in principle for such a covert organisation was granted by the Chief of the South African Defence Force and the Minister of Defence during 1986".

Although the Minister pledged that he and the SADF would co-operate with all official inquiries, the Harms Commission recorded a series of evasions, refusals to testify, missing documents and obstruction by the CCB.

Last week the Auditor-General reported: "Virtually everything my audit team sought was/is in fact available in writing somewhere, but the archives have been selectively and purposely withheld or destroyed."

In February 1990 General Malan announced the activities of the CCB had been suspended, pending the outcome of judicial inquiries, but a spot audit by the Auditor-General's office discovered it had been paid R9,5 million — 40 percent of its budget — after it had been suspended.

Eight months later General Malan confirmed the CCB was only 80 percent wound down.

There are also allegations that projects dating back to 1986 did not have ministerial approval, General Malan rushed through retroactive approval, and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis rubber-stamped it without asking for details.

Mr De Klerk is also dragged into the controversy because he had promised that "things would be cut to the bone" and any inadequacies in the auditing and control systems would receive his personal attention.

General Malan told Parliament last week although he accepted political responsibility for events in the SADF, neither he nor the Chief of the SADF could be held responsible for possible offences committed by members of the CCB.

General Malan said the Auditor-General had gone through the question of unauthorised expenditure and had noted that a possible R15 million was unauthorised.

The A-G had said he was prepared to accept the integrity of senior SADF officers and regard R10,5 million of this as authorised.

The A-G was also prepared to accept the word and integrity of the Chief of the SADF on a further R1,3 million, which meant that of the R12 million, only R659,000 was still regarded as unauthorised.

The Auditor-General's report is to be discussed by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts.

However, both the Conservative Party and the Democratic Party have been demanding General Malan's resignation, without waiting for the outcome.

Contrary to what his critics have to say, General Malan was and is a very strong and efficient Minister of Defence, who ran his portfolio during the Border War with great distinction.

However, only he can adequately answer the charges against him — and the sooner he does so, the better it will be for both him and the SADF.

If he cannot adequately answer the charges, he should take the honourable way out, by offering his resignation.

What is most important in the meantime is that there should be no lingering trace of the CCB, which has disgraced the SADF by the terrible and criminal activities of some of its members.

The proud SADF deserves better than to have had such a canker in its midst.

Maphumulo assassinated

26 FEBRUARY
1991

N/ WITNESS

by DUNCAN HARRISON

CHIEF Mhlabunzima Maphumulo of Maqongqo was shot dead by unknown gunmen outside his Havelock Road home in the city last night.

According to police liaison officer Lieutenant Henry Budhram, Maphumulo was killed as he was returning to his home in his car at about 8.10 pm last night.

Budhram said that as Maphumulo drove up the driveway a number of shots were fired at the car. Maphumulo was hit in the back of the head and the shoulder. The car then crashed into a pillar.

It is believed that a 9-millimetre pistol was used in the attack.

Budhram said Maphumulo's wife telephoned for help when she heard shooting outside. Maphumulo was found by neighbours, slumped over the steering wheel of his car. He was rushed to Northdale hospital by a neighbour, but was declared dead on arrival.

The neighbour, who declined to be named, said he was inside his house when he heard gunshots. He came out to find Maphumulo lying across the steering wheel of his car with the hooter blaring.

He said Maphumulo was still alive but on the way to Northdale hospital his heart stopped beating.

Budhram said there were no suspects so far and no arrests had been made. The mo-

tive for the killing is unknown.

Last night Inkatha leaders in the Pietermaritzburg area expressed their shock at the killing.

KwaZulu's deputy minister of works, Velaphi Ndlovu, said it was shocking to hear of people being shot down in such a manner. He hoped the police would apprehend those responsible as soon as possible.

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member

David Ntombela condemned the attack, saying it was shocking that while the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party were engaged in peace talks there were still people who carried on killing.

During the past few years Maphumulo has survived a number of attempts on his life, and frequent death threats forced him to hire bodyguards.

He narrowly escaped death in June last

year when his car was ambushed on the way to Table Mountain and two men travelling in his entourage were shot dead.

Maphumulo claimed at the time that the ambush was the work of a professional Inkatha hitsquad.

In April 1989 he said a "hitsquad" had been sent to assassinate him and that 10 heavily armed men had set up base in Swayimani, which borders Maqongqo.

Earlier this month he claimed to have survived another assassination attempt when a bus in which he was travelling was ambushed at Maqongqo. In January shots were fired at his Maqongqo house.

Maphumulo was elected leader of the national movement of traditional chiefs, the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), in 1989 but was suspended last year. He placed the move-

ment firmly behind the ANC and was on the verge of launching a Maqongqo ANC branch.

In April 1989, he was condemned by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for petitioning the then state president, P.W. Botha, to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into the violence in the Pietermaritzburg area.



Mhlabunzima Maphumulo

16/1/11

X MENCUM 26/02/91

UDF supporters convicted after sawing through two men's throats

CAPE TOWN—Two United Democratic Front supporters, who virtually decapitated two men they accused of being Azapo members, were yesterday convicted of murder in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

Gamlakhe Elliot Ngwegwe was found guilty of murdering Mr Mxoliso Herman Sibeku and of assaulting Mr James Charlie with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Lindemna Lawrence Dada was found guilty of murdering Mr Charlie and of assaulting Mr Sibeku with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Ngwegwe and Dada beat the two

men, bound them with wire and cut their throats on Koelenhof Farm in Namaqualand on March 16 last year, after accusing them of belonging to Azapo.

Mr Justice D M Williamson said the men's throats had been 'systematically cut' with considerable force. Their heads must have been held back and their throats 'deliberately sawed through,' virtually decapitating them.

The Judge postponed the hearing until tomorrow for a clinical psychologist to consult the two men and to prepare evidence in mitigation. — (Sapa)

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