

LETTERS

West Germans getting to know Sisulu

BUSINESS DAY 2-11-89

Dear Sir,

WITH reference to the article "Recovery plans take shape to cope with possible disasters" (Business Day, October 19) I would like to clarify some points which were made by the writer, Melanie Sergeant.

The Disaster Recovery Association (DRA) was formed because of the increase in awareness regarding disaster recovery planning, which deals with the survival of an organisation should a catastrophic incident affect it.

To date, disaster recovery planning has centred around the recovery of the computer resources of an organisation and has tended to ignore the other critical aspects of an organisation.

A major risk factor in SA is the dependence of the private sector on certain areas of the government sector. The data communications of all organisations are dependant on the services offered by Posts and Telecommunications, and should they experience an incident which made their services unavailable, the private sector would suffer.

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In the above article, it was stated that there are no backup procedures for information data exchanges. This is not true. Posts and Telecommunications are well aware of the impact on the private sector should they not be able to continue to supply their services in an emergency, and have taken measures to counteract this.

GRAHAM A MONTGOMERY

Chairman
Disaster Recovery Association
Braamfontein

Poverty among Whites

CITIZEN 2 victims of spiralling living costs

By Angela Dowling
and Annarosa de Waal

DESPITE the state paying out R54 million a month on grants for the needy, the extent of poverty in the White community is not decreasing. Two women, victims of the spiralling cost of living, tell their story to For You.

Aletta Knight (44) struggles to keep the tears at bay. "We can't cope like this, living from day to day. It is so bad that we can't afford to put food in our mouths."

She is sitting in the tiny lounge of the red-bricked council house she shares with her pensioner husband. It falls in the shadow of the majestic Ellis Park Stadium where, over the past decade, millions of rands have changed

hands at the turnstiles.

Her husband — a retired bricklayer — receives a monthly state subsidy of R250 and R65 from the industrial union. On R315 they eke out an existence.

Sweeps gardens

Mr Knight sweeps people's gardens in return for food parcels. If he can do a private bricklaying job now and again, the couple can afford stewing meat for supper.

"Lately we have bread and coffee for supper. If we are lucky we have margarine on the bread."

"In a good month, I buy R6 worth of shin. It is paper thin and I don't know how much goodness we get out of it. But meat is meat."

Her 22-year-old daughter, Amanda, is convinced her mother suffers from malnutrition. "Look at how bloated my mother's stomach is. I think it is because she doesn't get

enough protein and nutrients."

The Knights pay R78 for the council house, which has its toilet in the back garden. The lights and water bill averages R120. That leaves them with R117 for food, transport and clothing.

Aletta worked for the Post Office until ten years ago and feels it is hopeless trying to re-apply for a position "because I wouldn't know how to operate those new machines (computers)".

On numerous occasions, she says, she has been to the Department of Manpower for help. "These days they want people who have standard eight and matric — there is no room for women like me."

Bit of space

Her husband is talking of moving into two rooms, to try and save money on rent. The idea appals Aletta.

"I won't hear any of it. I told him I am not a tramp yet. At least we have a bit of space here and a garden."

So Aletta just sits. Sometimes she sits on the stoep that overlooks Johannesburg's skyline, waiting for her husband to come home. Or she might sit in her lounge, which is lovingly adorned with China dogs, a modest teaspoon collection, family photographs, a print of Tretchikov's sad boy, and a plaque with a

poem entitled "What I Need". One verse reads: "And nothing on earth can there afford, all that is found in Christ my Lord".

"Tomorrow might bring better things," Aletta smiles weakly, "Who knows?"

Two roads up, in Bertrams, lives 60 year-old Sheila Steyn. Looking at her, no-one would guess that this slight woman is a mother of 16 and a grandmother to 36.

She takes care of her second husband, Gert, her seven year-old grandson, Tyron, and her mentally retarded son, Barney, 46. The modest rent-controlled home was where most of the 16 children were raised.

Gert, a few years Sheila's junior, is a fitter and turner and clears R1 500 a month. "That might sound like a lot of money to some people, but we know we have to make that money go a long way," Sheila says.

Asthmatic

She is a chronic asthmatic, spending at least R200 a month on medicines. That is after Gert's medical aid has

subsidised the accounts. The Steyns await the latest medical bills with trepidation: Sheila had major surgery on her shoulder recently to rectify a 20-year-old fracture where the bone had actually started to rot.

To make matters worse, Gert's car was stolen a month ago. "It was heartbreaking," says Sheila, "It was paid off and then this goes and happens. Our car wasn't insured. Now Gert has bought a car that is going to cost us R250 a month."

She recalls the days when, despite being a widow with 17 children (she fostered a child from a friend), she worked around the

clock to give her children the best.

Up at 5 am for a 12-hour shift as a chef at a hotel, Sheila would return home to make supper for her children, and then it was back to the grindstone — working for private caterers until 1 am.

Hard life

"It was a hard life, but then we never seemed to go without. I remember when R7 worth of meat fed all of us for a week. Today, for just the four of us, our meat costs more than R100 a month. Gert only eats fries, he hates vegetables and only eats potatoes or stywe pap with his meals."

Do her children ever help her out?

They always remember my birthday and our wedding anniversary, but I can't expect them to support me because they all have families of their own to look after."

The light in Sheila's life is seeing her children and grandchildren.

"We are never short of places to go over the weekends and often everybody comes here. It is their love that keeps me going."



ALETTA KNIGHT ... "maybe tomorrow will bring better things".
● Pictures by Angela Dowling



SHEILA STEYN and her grandson, TYRON ... her children and grandchildren are the light in her life.

BUSINESS DAY 2 Nov 1989
Sisulu embraces accused

FOUR of the seven ANC leaders released from jail last month walked into the "Broederstroom" trial in the Pretoria Regional Court to a standing ovation from the public gallery yesterday.

Minutes earlier the trial was adjourned by presiding magistrate W van den Bergh after he ordered ANC members Susan Westcott, Ian Robertson and Damien de Lange to remove items of clothing they were wearing in the green, gold and black colours of the ANC.

Westcott, 24, De Lange, 32, and Robertson, 36 — all members of an ANC cell established on the Witwatersrand in 1987 — have been convicted on various counts of terrorism.

Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mhlangeni were escorted to the front of the public gallery where they were introduced to the families of the three.

Westcott's mother Margaret, and De Lange's mother Grace, were embraced in turn by each of the four leaders.

Sisulu later also embraced Westcott.

After the arrival of the four leaders a row of policemen took up positions between the dock and the public gallery.

The trial was adjourned after

SUSAN RUSSELL

state counsel J Pretorius objected to the three wearing ANC colours. He told the magistrate this was contrary to an agreement made between the State and the defence before the trial that the three would not be supplied with ANC colours or uniforms.

Pretorius told the magistrate it was still an offence in SA to exhibit or possess anything that indicated one was a member of a banned organisation.

Westcott was wearing a green and gold neck-scarf. De Lange and Robertson both wore black ties with a single band each of gold and green.

The trial was adjourned briefly and the three returned to court still wearing the offending clothing.

Defence counsel D Soggot SC informed the magistrate that the attitude of the three was that no offence was intended before.

Asked by the magistrate whether the colours were those of the ANC, Soggot replied they were appropriate to the ANC but were also the colours of Inkatha.

The magistrate ordered the three to remove the scarf and ties and adjourned the trial for a second time.

It was during the second ad-

journalment that Sisulu and the other leaders arrived. Shortly after their arrival the three re-entered the courtroom without the ANC colours.

Robertson came into court with one fist raised and shouting "Viva,

comrade leaders, Viva". A smiling Westcott was hugged and kissed by Sisulu.

The trial resumed with the defence cross-examination of sociologist and Unisa Arts faculty Dean, Prof Frans Maritz.



Walter Sisulu with his bodyguards.

Picture: REUTERS

COMMENT

Civilian rule

FROM the assassination of Hendrik Verwoerd in 1966 to the stroke suffered by President Botha in 1989, the security services exerted a disproportionate influence on government policy-making. The effects were pernicious.

The damage done by John Vorster's long reliance on the police — many of them fashioned, like him, by their experience in the OB and in the Koffiefontein detention camp during the war against Nazi Germany — was to the South African traditions of law. In fact, the promulgation of 90-day detention which abrogated the right of *habeas corpus* (as it is popularly if not accurately known), preceded Verwoerd's assassination by a couple of years, but it was done under Vorster's malign influence and it set the pattern for Vorster's own term as Nationalist leader.

When P W Botha succeeded to power, Boss was displaced as the major determinant of policy by the military, in particular the military intelligence agency. Military officers of elementary education and narrow experience assumed a role in society out of all proportion to their qualifications, and to the damage done under Vorster was added new, and more terrible, damage to the South African economy.

The military and quasi-military pre-emption of resources — to invade Angola, to manufacture armaments, to produce or stockpile military requirements of fuel, to develop nuclear technology, and to sweep up cannon fodder by con-

scription — very nearly brought this country to its knees. The year-by-year swelling of the military budget was but a fraction of the cost to the economy, which was measured by the loss of skilled labour, by the diversion of scarce capital and by, not least, the idiotic advice and militaristic administration which was imposed on the country.

South Africa is still not free of the distortions created by the rule, albeit indirect, of men in uniform. The police force is too small, and inappropriately trained for paramilitary rather than police-keeping duties; the armed forces are too big, and too costly, for the country to bear. The loss of productive capacity due to conscription, not to speak of the loss through emigration of skilled manpower, remains crippling.

If it is true, as has been suggested, that the military budget is to be cut, and the military caste reduced to an appropriately humble standing in society, and military ambitions constrained by economic realities, then there is truly reason to think this country is changing for the better. The evil empire of communism is in a state of disarray bordering on collapse, the Cuban army is retreating, Namibia is headed for independence, and the ANC is being skilfully diverted from war to politics. This is the time to cut the armed forces to the necessary minimum of training and procurement units, and to reduce "security" to normal peacetime law enforcement by the police.

Why South Africa?

THE exact circumstances in which eight missionaries were seized by Mozambican troops on the Malawi border last week remain uncertain, but the details hardly matter. What does matter is that the group, of whom seven are apparently holders of foreign passports, have revived the suspicions of South African involvement with Renamo which the Department of Foreign Affairs has been trying so hard to lay to rest.

A spokesman for the group, Baptist minister Peter Hammond, has complained that a report from Harare, published by this newspaper, which described him as an important sponsor of Renamo was "untrue and extremely dangerous". That may or may not be so, but

Hammond and his companions did, in the event, escape unscathed; South Africa's reputation, to judge by the same report, did not. The episode has added credibility, however dubious the grounds, to the internationally accepted description of Renamo as "South African-supported".

Nobody can object to foreign churchmen seeking to aid victims of the war in Mozambique, nor to their preaching the Christian gospel there, but South Africans can and should object to their using this country, rather than their own, as a base. Britain and America would seem perfectly good bases from which to deliver aid to Mozambique.

BUSINESS. 2 NOV 1989

No change in legal status of the ANC, says Coetsee

CAPE TOWN — There had been no change in the legal status of the ANC, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee confirmed yesterday.

He said that in spite of the 80 000-strong meeting in Johannesburg to welcome back seven former ANC leaders from prison, all regulations affecting the ANC and the SA Communist Party still applied.

Nothing had changed with Sunday's meeting, he said, replying to charges by CP leader Andries Treurnicht that government had lost control by allowing it to proceed.

He denied that government had "given in" to the ANC and accused the CP of a lack of insight and nerve.

"If Sunday's meeting is compared with the unrest situation of two or three years ago, which was accompanied by damage to property and the loss of life, then the fact that the government is in control speaks for itself," said Coetsee.

Govan Mbeki, who was released earlier but is under restriction, was

Political Staff

an example of government's control. Mbeki had attended the rally but had deferred to his restriction order by not making a speech.

"It is indeed a strong government that is in control when it can make its authority felt in such a way that a meeting of 80 000 people can take place peacefully without it having to use force," Coetsee said.

Allegations that regulations had been broken before and during the meeting were being investigated.

Replying to Treurnicht's charge that the ANC was issuing ultimatums to government, Coetsee said government did not regard anything said at the rally as an ultimatum. There was therefore, nothing to give in to and Treurnicht's allegation was rejected.

"The government's position is very clear," said Coetsee. "Namely, that people who bind themselves to peaceful involvement and development, by word or deed, qualify themselves to participate."



COETSEE ... govt has not given in

NEXT Wednesday government will be paid the balance of its R3,7bn proceeds from the privatisation of Iscor and the JSE will allow the market to finally value its issued 200c shares. And while government shrugs off criticisms that it is selling the family silver, it is convinced that it has achieved a sensational success in its first full-blown privatisation.

The best evidence for this is that the public offer of 150-million shares was 4,16 times subscribed and that the number of SA's private shareholders has doubled to 300 000.

It is not known what percentage of this number is new shareholders. But there is no doubt that the Iscor campaign captured tens of thousands of incipient new capitalists.

SA's first full privatisation is also the largest corporate offer in SA's history. When the share is placed on the JSE's boards at 11am next Wednesday, new shareholders — including thousands of blue-collar Iscor employees — will be paying attention to concepts such as price to earnings ratio, market capitalisation and dividends.

Iscor's immediate challenge will be to ensure that it achieves the rating of a blue chip — something only the market can decide.

The Privatisation Unit's Eugene van Rensburg says that the number of smaller investors who applied exceeded expectations. "The main objective of Iscor's privatisation from the state's viewpoint was to give as many South Africans as possible a chance to own shares."

JSE executive president Tony Norton, who returned yesterday from a tour of five stock exchanges — Mauritius, Tokyo, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore — says share ownership is the "quintessence of free enterprise".

The importance of popularisation of investment, he adds, "cannot be overstressed".

Government made no bones about the fact that it would do everything possible to ensure the success of sell-

Iscor teaches hordes of new investors about the market

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BARRY SERGEANT

ing Iscor.

In the end, the main consideration was pricing. There is unanimous agreement that the 1,85-billion shares were fairly, if not conservatively priced, at 200c each.

The merchant bankers to the issue, Senbank and Finansbank, were ultimately entrusted with deciding on the 200c offer price. It is generally expected that the share will settle at around 230c on listing day, reflecting the normal 15% premium that is paid for the privilege of having a freely trading listed share.

But the point is that, as Senbank's Bernard Kaiser argues, the entire issued 1,85-billion shares could have been sold to institutions.

Indeed, in their informal "pink paper" applications, 400 qualifying institutions indicated that they would subscribe to twice the shares available to them.

After intensive discussions and research the promoters decided that the public offer would consist of 150-million of the 1,85-billion shares. The 4,16 public subscription suggests that the decision was conservative, but the army of Iscor promoters are delighted with the outcome.

It is the small investor, who was given a chance to get a slice of a solid enterprise, who will be remembered

as the most outstanding feature of the Iscor phenomenon.

Says Norton: "After Black Monday in 1987, the 'small man' left the market in droves. With Iscor, he is now tentatively putting his toe back in the water."

Norton argues that one of the most important consequences of Iscor is that "privatisation was privatised". The process of taking Iscor to the JSE was given to squadrons of professionals in private enterprise — two merchant bankers, four sponsoring stockbrokers, lawyers, accountants and consultants.

They all found themselves on a learning curve. Says Kaiser: "Being the first of its kind there were no predetermined rules to follow. We had to try to handle it like a normal listing, but there had to be flexibility."

"One of the problems is that Iscor, unlike, for example, SAA, was a low-profile operation, not dealing directly with the public. Its identity, staff of 60 000, strategy and objectives had to be skilfully presented to the public."

The promoters quickly discovered that no privatisation abroad could

serve as a guideline for the Iscor phenomenon. It was, says Kaiser, a homemade brew.

"One thing we've learned is the power of advertising. It created knowledge of Iscor, and it established the concept of privatisation."

Norton, while agreeing that education of the meaning of share ownership is important, says that participation is the crucial factor.

"I can guarantee that on Iscor's listing, those with shares will experience a change in thought processes. When reading a newspaper, they will find themselves turning to the share prices first, and then going about what they normally do."

"They will find themselves suddenly becoming interested in finance and economics. With participation, the new investors will become active rather than passive players in the country's economic process."

Norton says that the importance of private share ownership cannot be overstressed.

"In the Far East, unlike the JSE, markets are totally dominated by individuals. This Monday, for example, the Taiwan Stock Exchange, which trades for three hours a day, turned over US\$6,9bn worth of shares."

"While the JSE's market capitalisation is about half of TSE's, a good day's turnover is about R100m. Investors in the Far East markets are avid students of every possible piece of information they can get on stock exchanges."

It is generally agreed that privatisation — one of the legs of deregulation — cannot exist in a vacuum. So far, much confidence on the economic front has been expressed in the troika of President F W de Klerk, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals.

Among many initiatives taken to invigorate the economy, the privatisation of Iscor is but one. But there are many details that must be attended to before private share ownership develops the muscle it deserves. Perhaps the most important is creating an environment where savings are seen as more important than spending. The troika has repeatedly said it wants inflation down.

Iscor, says Norton, should be seen as one of the many planks in integrated economic reform.

"SA is in a renaissance phase, on a high risk road, but the way to the high road is there. The country has never been a basket case."

In the meantime, the Iscor experience has paved the road for future privatisations. The basis of allocation announced this week showed that the smaller investor will be heavily favoured when state assets are sold.

In the process, it is arguable that the economic environment has acquired an element of excitement and, perhaps, electricity.

Says Norton: "Share ownership is economically and socially desirable. It should be seen as a way of protecting and enhancing personal wealth. It should be seen as addictive and fun."

Supported by a cast of hundreds of thousands, Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers will be on the floor of the JSE next Wednesday to see what the world really thinks of Iscor.

WHAT'S NEXT FOR UCASA?

Statutory Council to advise the Government on black affairs.

- Offered himself and members of Ucaso to act as unofficial ambassadors overseas to improve South Africa's image, and

- Announced that all rent defaulters should be evicted from their homes.

Last January Mr Kgame was shot and badly wounded by unknown gunmen at his home.

Despite this attempt on his life, Mr Kgame vowed to continue serving as a councillor.

Pillar

Mr Kgame was regarded as the pillar behind the formation and survival of Ucaso until it split last February following a misunderstanding between the

FOCUS

By
**MZIKAYISE
EDOM**

young generation and the old guard in the organisation concerning the running of Ucaso's

affairs.

This resulted in Mr Tom Boya, mayor of Daveyton forming a rival organisation — the United Municipalities of South Africa — and becoming its first president.

Mr Boya is still president of Umsa.

At the time Umsa was formed, Mr Boya, together with Mr Solly Rammala, town clerk of Atteridgeville, had been expelled from Ucaso. Before their expulsion, Mr Boya was the deputy president of Ucaso and Mr Rammala, general secretary.

Mr Kgame has been blamed for the collapse of Ucaso. Members of his organisation and those who broke away to form Umsa claim that he took decisions without consulting them and that he was refusing to be replaced as president.

Mr Boya said Umsa would not disband and join Ucaso following the defeat of Mr Kgame or would Umsa call for Ucaso to disband and join Umsa.

He said: "Umsa will continue operating as an independent organisation and if members of Ucaso want to join us, they are welcome."

SOWETAN

2-11-89

SCARCELY a week passes now without a conference being held somewhere in Europe on the "Whither South Africa" theme.

Sometimes the conferences are fruitful, sometimes not. The one I have just attended in West Germany was not merely fruitful, it was an eye-opener.

Organised by the Munich-based Institute for African and International Studies at Feldkirchen-Westerham, the conference was attended by no fewer than nine of the Soviet Union's leading Africa experts.

It was probably the biggest single gathering of Soviet Africanists outside the USSR since the "new thinking" began under Gorbachov in 1985.

They all presented papers on "Problems of Socialist Orientation and Democracy in Africa."

The other participants were mainly West Germans with a scattering from Britain, the United States, South Africa and a specialist on South Africa from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Reports that it was essentially a conference between Soviet and South African participants are not correct.

If there are still any warriors of the "total onslaught" school of thought left in South Africa, they should have been at the conference. They would have discovered that if ever there were plans for a Soviet sponsored "total onslaught" against South Africa (which most analysts reject as poppycock), then the Soviet Union has withdrawn its sponsorship.

This came through powerfully at the conference: that the Soviet Union is no longer in the game of sponsoring revolution in Africa.



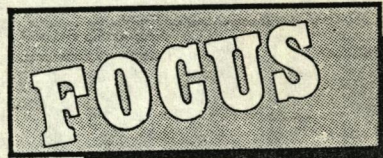
Former SA leader PW Botha



Soviet leader Gorbachev

Blend of socialist and capitalist methods cure for Africa's poverty

SONEAM 2 NOV 1989



By STANLEY UYS in London

Revolution is no longer an affordable expense. The Soviet participants came across as detached, if not disenchanted observers of Africa.

Reconciliation, not revolution, is the pass-word now.

Revision

The Soviet view is that socialism is still the superior system and that this is the ideal Africa should pursue. But as the leader of the Soviet delegation, Professor Gleb Staroushenko (deputy director of the Institute for African Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences) put it, the ques-

tion in Africa now is to 'revise and even replace some of the old political and ideological tenets.'

Most of the Soviet speakers took the view that achieving socialism in Africa, and this includes South Africa, will be a long march.

There are no socialist countries in Africa today, they said, only countries of socialist orientation, which is a transitional stage that could last for generations.

Grave

Prof Gleb Smirnov, head of the Africa Institute's economics department, suggested that it would take three generations for Africa to reach socialism - this would take the continent into the middle of the next century.

Africa's underdevelopment, said Smirnov, was incompatible with socialism. He did not think socialist oriented countries in Africa were any worse off than capitalist oriented ones; the whole of Africa faced a grave economic future.

According to Staroushenko, a distinction should be made between political regimes in Africa and systems of economic development.

Socialist and capitalist oriented countries alike could produce either democracies or tyrannies.

Progressive evolution, to some extent, was possible along the capitalist path. Socialist oriented states could use capitalist structures. It was a matter of "yes to capitalism as an economic structure but no to capitalism as a system."

This meant that the struggle between the two world economic systems, which often has threatened world peace, could be transferred from the international arena to within national boundaries.

The Soviet speakers listed some of the failures of socialism in Africa: exaggerated expectations, unrealistic targets, over-rigid centralised planning and economic stagnation in the 1980s, leading to unemployment particularly among young school-

leavers, the "most explosive" element in the situation.

In future African countries could blend socialist and capitalist methods. There was nothing wrong with this. In fact, on occasion socialist methods had even impeded Africa's development.

Socialist methods were not always necessarily the best methods, particularly in an undeveloped continent like Africa.

Dr Leonid Fituni said the USSR had no special interests in Africa, no aspirations that were hostile to the West, and no intention of undermining the industrialised countries' historic trade links with Africa.

As for South Africa, the "new thinking" envisaged a political, not a military, settlement there.

No rift

There was no rift between the Soviet Union and the ANC as some reports had suggested, he said, but the Soviet Union was ready for wide-ranging contacts with South Africans.

If the Soviet Union thinks it will take generations to achieve socialism in Africa, including South Africa, where does "this leave South Africa's black socialists?"

This question was asked at the conference: "What impact have the failures of socialism, not only in Africa but throughout the 'socialist' world, had on the socialists and marxists in the ANC, PAC, Black Consciousness Movement, etc.?"

The answer seemed to be - none at all.

Their rejection of capitalism is not based on a rational costs-benefits analysis: it is predominantly an emotional response, deeply embedded in their rejection of apartheid.



Part of the crowd of 25 000 which marched on the KwaMashu police station. Plc: Rafs Mayet

KwaMashu march against ZP

By Farouk Chothia

AGAINST the backdrop of evidence pointing to the existence of a secret security branch hit squad, 25 000 KwaMashu residents have demanded that KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi sack his 'notorious' police commissioner, Brigadier Jac Buchner.

Buchner - the former head of the Security Branch in the Natal midlands - recently became the bantustan's Commissioner of Police.

While employed by Pretoria, Buchner was involved in cross-border raids against African National Congress (ANC) targets.

The call for Buchner's head to roll was made at a peace rally in the township, which was followed by a march on the KwaMashu police station, now run by the KwaZulu Police (ZP).

In a memorandum addressed to Buthelezi in his capacity as KwaZulu Minister of Police, the KwaMashu Peace Committee (KPC) - representing the 25 000 strong crowd - said they were 'concerned' about Buchner's appointment as he had a 'notorious record of police violence'.

The memorandum - which was handed

to the local station commander - said this concern was 'supported' by allegations that 'senior police officers' were involved in a 'hit squad' which killed anti-apartheid activists.

It said Buchner had 'done nothing tangible to curb police excesses'.

Instead, Buchner plans to increase the size of the ZP force and create a Department of Security in the ZP which, it is feared, would lead to the escalation of repression, the memorandum said.

The memorandum said residents were 'dismayed' by Buthelezi's 'seeming unwillingness to do anything positive' to bring the ZP under 'proper discipline'.

It noted that since 1986 the ZP and the South African Police (SAP) were involved in more than 100 shooting incidents against residents. In 1986 KwaZulu began to police Natal's townships.

Claiming that residents perceived the ZP as 'purveyors of violence', the memorandum said the ZP had a 'general disregard for law and order', shot and killed; assaulted and intimidated, randomly arrested and detained residents.

Claiming that the ZP 'collaborated with warlords and gangsters', the memo-

random said evidence suggested that warlords were 'protected and at times accompanied by police on violent sprees'.

The memorandum said that in KwaMashu's Section K the Amasinyora gangsters were terrorising people in the presence of and in collaboration with the ZP.

It said ZP action showed they were biased against United Democratic Front (UDF) and Congress of South African Trade Union (Cosatu) supporters and acted in 'deference to Inkatha'.

The memorandum demanded that Buthelezi publicly condemn and disassociate himself from ZP violence, removes Buchner from the ZP 'machinery' and prosecutes warlords.

It also called on Buthelezi to recognise the right of residents to organise themselves and assemble in order to address their problems and to facilitate negotiations on the problems facing residents between the KwaZulu government and the democratic structures representing the people.

They called on Buthelezi to end the 'unlawful' killings by the ZP.

KwaZulu deputy police commissioner Brig Sipho Mathe said they would issue a statement this week.

Increase the pressure

In a statement issued by the National Executive Committee of the ANC from Lusaka on October 18, reacting to the release of the seven ANC leaders, the organisation called for increased pressure on the SA government.

NEW NATION

2/11/89

THE ANC believes October 15, 1989 constitutes an important landmark in the long and arduous struggle against apartheid. "The release of the leaders after 25 years of incarceration in apartheid jails is an important victory for our people, who rallied around the ANC and were supported by the international community," it said in a statement.

It describes the releases as the most eloquent vindication of the struggles that the people have waged over the years.

In a statement welcoming the leaders, the ANC said: "We salute and welcome these heroes of our people both as products and leaders of our struggle. "Through their unwavering commitment to freedom and social justice, even behind the grey walls of prison, they have always inspired us all."

FW De Klerk and the "racist ruling circles" have not done the struggling masses a favour, it added.

"It is the reality of mass struggle, coupled with international pressure, that have forced an unwilling De Klerk to open the prison gates."

At the same time, by creating an atmosphere of high expectations, De Klerk and his colleagues hope to turn this defeat into an offensive to defuse the militancy and defi-

ance of the people, the ANC said.

"Internationally they hope to arm their apologists to stave off more sanctions and end the growing isolation of the regime. This would also lay the foundation for the regime's medium-term objective of rescheduling the huge debt repayments."

From the ANC's point of view, the De Klerk regime neither has the will nor any intention of tampering with the fundamentals of racial domination and inequality.

The Nationalist Party's political programme speaks for itself, the organisation said.

The ANC also cited continuing mass detentions, assassination of trade union activists and harassment of all sectors of the MDM, which, it said, betrayed the government's true intentions.

"Thousands of patriots are still behind bars: apartheid, in all its manifestations, is still in place."

"This stark reality is a clarion call for all anti-apartheid forces to give De Klerk no respite... [and] to intensify the struggle in all its forms," the ANC said in its statement.

It added that the releases did not provide any reason for the people of SA to be diverted from the struggle for a non-racial and democratic country.

"We are at one with the assessment and guidance given by our

leaders."

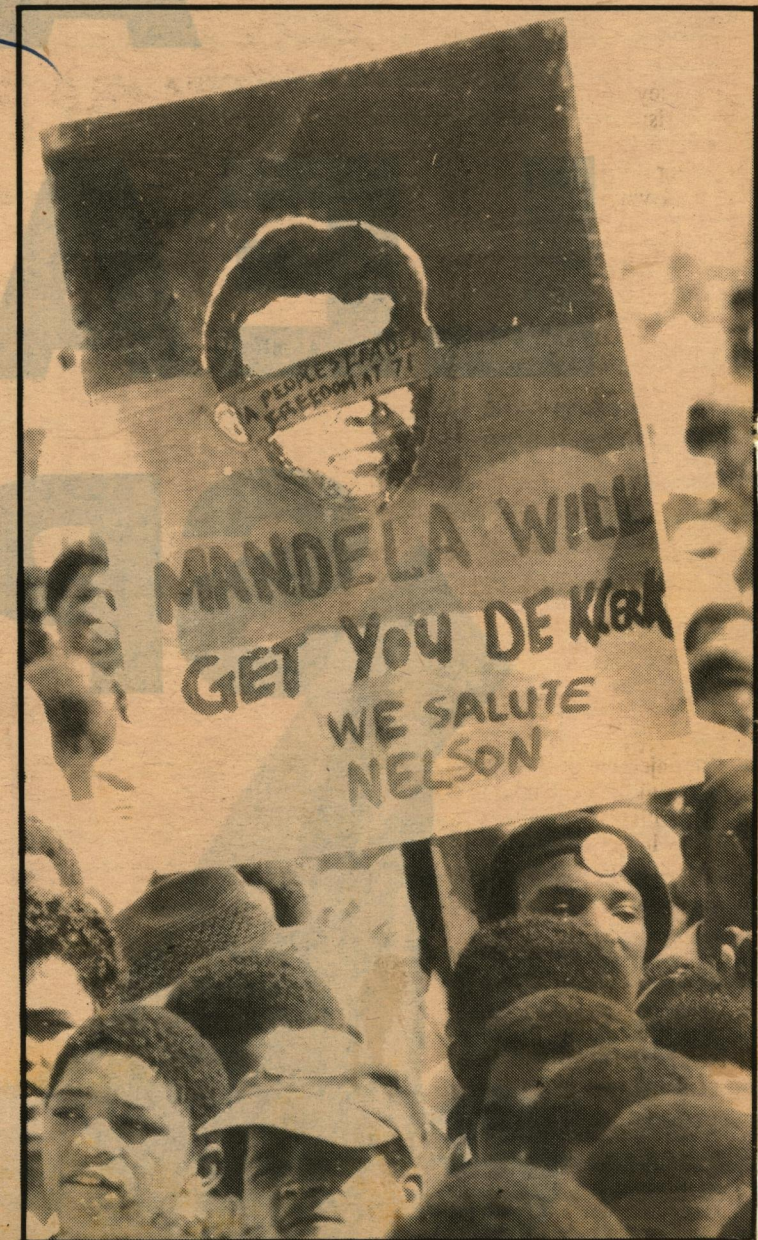
It expressed confidence in the leaders, saying it was certain that they would assume their rightful leadership role and promote the advancement of the liberation struggle.

Their experience and maturity will lend a new quality to the burgeoning movement for the eradication of the basic causes that "called our struggle into being".

The ANC also called upon the people to rally around the leaders and unite in action for:

- the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the many others imprisoned for taking part in the struggle,
- the unconditional release of all political detainees,
- the end of all political executions,
- the expulsion of the SADF from our townships,
- the end of the state of emergency, and
- the unbanning of all people's organisations.

"As we welcome our leaders and comrades, and rejoice at their release, let us intensify the mass defiance campaign and... call on the international community to intensify the struggle for the all-round isolation of the racist government, including the imposition of all-round economic sanctions," the statement concluded.



Despite the victory of the recent releases, Nelson Mandela and many other anti-apartheid activists remain imprisoned.

Award for Sayco youth

NEW NATION

2/11/89

SOUTH African Youth Congress (Sayco) activist Patrick Flusk was recently awarded the Nelson Mandela Award for courage and hope by the Swedish youth organisation, Centre Youth.

"I am honoured to have been given the award, especially as it is in the name of Nelson Mandela.

"I believe that Mandela and his organisation are central to peace in our country," Flusk said this week on his return from being presented with the award in the Swedish parliament.

"I was given the award after going on a hunger strike for 22 days while in solitary confinement last year," the 25-year-old activist from Riverlea Youth Congress said.

"But my main message to the Swedish people was that they must make contact with and give awards to the many unknown youth who are in the frontline of the battles in our country.

"Many of these people didn't even have lawyers to represent them while in detention and yet they contin-

ued to struggle against apartheid.

"I also called on them to intensify the struggle against the apartheid monster. There can be no peace in the world while there is apartheid," added Flusk.

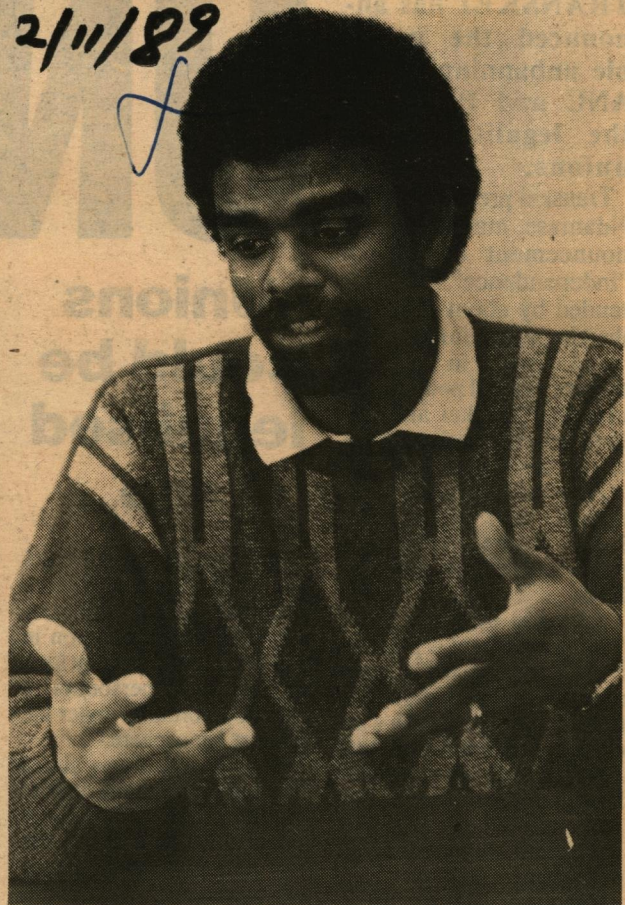
Flusk was also told on Wednesday that the restrictions imposed on him following his release from detention earlier this year had been lifted.

His restrictions had prevented him from taking part in any political organisations or speaking to the media. He was confined to his home between 6pm and 6am and had to report to the police twice a day.

"The lifting of my restrictions is a farce," said Flusk.

"The government did not lift them out of concern for me but because I have won an international award and am now known internationally," said Flusk.

"They are more concerned about the wishes and aspirations of the international community than the wishes of the South African people."



Patrick Flusk.

□ 'We'll bomb you from here to Boksburg' — threat

□ Family unhurt by blast at luxury Overport house

Explosion hits Coovadia home

DAILY NEWS 2/11/89

ANIL SINGH
Crime Reporter

THE luxury Durban home of Professor Jerry Coovadia, prominent member of the Mass Democratic Movement, was bombed today, 10 days after an anonymous telephone caller threatened: "We are going to bomb you from here to Boksburg."

Professor Coovadia, a lecturer at the Medical School of the University of Natal, received other threats soon after addressing thousands of protest marchers in September outside the Durban City Hall.

Today's explosion, which rocked the house and blew a large hole in the front living room wall, causing damage estimated at several thousand rands, is believed to have been caused by a limpet mine.

The house is in View Street, Overport. View Street runs off Crescent Street and is parallel with Ridge Road.

Professor Coovadia (47), an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, said the family were jolted awake by the blast at about 3.20am.

They were sleeping in the bedrooms at the back of the house and no one was injured.

The blast at the double-storey home came 10 days after his wife, Dr Zubie Hamed, received a telephone threat in which the caller said: "Listen very carefully. We are going to bomb you from here to Boksburg."

Dr Hamed said at the time of the blast her husband, daughter, Anuseka (13) and her sister-in-law Miss Hajera Coovadia (35), were asleep.

"The blast was a massive one. It rocked the house and it felt as though the whole building was crumbling. It was too terrible for words.

"The whole place is a mess. Windows are broken, walls cracked and things are scattered everywhere," she said.

Dr Hamed said last Tuesday at about 5.04pm she received the call from a white man with a hoarse voice.

"We took the threat very seriously and immediately reported the incident to the Mayville police. The police took a statement and said they would keep the house under observation," said Dr Hamed.

Professor Coovadia said he believed the bombing was the work of "desperate white right-wing elements.

"This action will not hold us back. In fact it makes me even more determined to push further," he said.

Professor Coovadia said it seemed the explosive device was placed near the front door, hidden among the plants.

"The front wall is extensively damaged as well as the door and security gate. All the windows in the front of the house have been shattered."

Lieutenant-Colonel Charl du Toit, head of the South African Police public relations division in Natal, said bomb experts were still investigating. The type of explosive device has not yet been determined.

The Daily News



FOUNDED IN 1878

2 Nov 1989 IsCOR experience

THE IsCOR share issue has opened up a new era of private share ownership for an estimated 150 000 South Africans, thanks largely to skilled public relations and an advertising campaign said to have cost well over R11-million. The exercise may have done much for the cause of capitalism in South Africa.

In doubling the number of private shareholders, from 150 000 to 300 000, the IsCOR privatisation project has achieved more than the simple creation of a worthwhile investment for ordinary people. The thousands who took advantage of the offer are likely to have an immediate paper profit on their investment, and in an era of soaring inflation they will be looking forward to long-term capital gains and rising dividend cheques. In addition, however, an

education process has been started, one that may whet appetites for further investment on the Stock Exchange.

International boycotts have diminished the foreign capital that South Africa has always depended on for its economic growth. Meanwhile an annual 3,2 percent population growth rate threatens to result in more unemployment and political disruption. There is therefore an urgent need to encourage South Africans to create the development capital needed to make new job opportunities possible. But high taxation and soaring inflation have made saving unattractive for the average person.

The experience of the IsCOR share issue may provide a new incentive for saving towards share ownership and personal financial security.

PRIVATISATION is a buzz word in South Africa today, and there is plenty of evidence that private enterprise can perform many functions more efficiently and profitably than a creaking State bureaucracy can.

But I have my doubts about some areas of privatisation, the road system for example. Here the Government has simply sloughed off its responsibilities. Motorists do not benefit; they are penalised.

The slick propaganda about how much you save by using the

toll roads shouldn't deceive a child. There has been no reduction in the taxes that have been imposed on motorists for many years to meet the cost of building roads; the money has simply been diverted to other purposes, such as paying for the huge State apparatus that has almost brought us to ruin.

In effect the motorist is now paying twice. The toll road people are not doing him any favours; they are businessmen, not public benefactors.

The Iscor share issue displayed, not for the first time, how privileged it is to be a so-called public servant. Iscor's 58 000 employees received free shares and were given the right to buy other shares at a discount price. Why? It is the ordinary taxpayers who have financed Iscor for many years, on occasion sustaining losses incurred by the corporation. Theoretically the employees should be better off when Iscor is run as a private business. Why give them a bonus now?

What causes me the greatest misgiving, however, is the talk about privatising hospital services.

The existing private hospitals are owned by private companies, at least two of them listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, and they are in business to make profits (by providing a service of course).

In its last annual report one of them announced with pride that its after-tax profit had almost doubled in successive years, from R12 million to R21 million.

The chairman of the company told shareholders: "If the fee structure of private hospitals does not keep pace with inflation, medical standards will deteriorate to the ultimate detriment of patients".

Now that's fine for the upper income groups. They are, I suppose, fair game for entrepreneurs who want to make a killing out of illness, so to speak; but I shudder to think what will happen to less well off people if our provincial hospitals fall into the hands of the profit-makers.

A friend of mine was taken to Addington Hospital recently after a motor accident. He was there about two hours, in the Casualties section,

LOOKING AROUND

Michael Green



Some doubts

2 NOV 1989

about

DAKY NEWS
privatisation

and was attended to by three doctors.

He had a gash on his head and 30 stitches were inserted under a local anaesthetic. He was extensively X-rayed to check whether he had suffered internal injuries (he hadn't) and he was given two lots of pain-killing pills, about 30 in all.

The charge for all this was R37. He was given the bill as he left and asked to arrange to make payment in due course.

My guess is that if he had gone to a private hospital his bill would have been closer to R300 — and he would not have been allowed off the premises until he, or someone else, had paid it.

He is not poor, but neither is he affluent. Putting Addington into private hands would be a great blow to many thousands of people like him.

□ □ □

A JOHANNESBURG paper has published an article about top dogs, in the literal sense, and I suspect that it tells us something about contemporary South Africa.

According to Kennel Union registrations the four most popular breeds now are Staffordshire bull terriers, Alsations (German shepherds), bull terriers and Rottweilers.

It is hardly necessary to add that these are all guard dogs and potentially aggressive and ferocious.

It seems that there is not much place in white households these days for the poodle and the pointer, the setter and the Sealyham.

By way of confirmation, a recent advertisement in the Herstigte Nasionale Party newspaper Die Afrikaner says (translated into English): "For sale: Pedigreed bull terriers. A must with F.W.'s new policy".

□ □ □

MANY people must be as pleased as I am that the radio serial Wuthering Heights has finally ground to an end.

Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights is a great book and it was made into a memorable film, but all that Victorian shouting and scolding, primness and brutality, was not a soothing accompaniment to a soothing whisky at 7.15 in the evenings.

Progress is vital for the future: Renwick

Daily News Reporter

NEXT year could be a turning point for South Africa and, unless progress is made involving several vital issues, "the sands will start running out" according to Sir Robin Renwick, British Ambassador to South Africa.

Sounding this warning in Durban today when he addressed the SA Institute for International Affairs, he said that next year was a "year of opportunity" for this country.

"If it is possible to go beyond what has been done so far, to achieve the release of Mr Mandela in circumstances in which he can make a positive contribution, to get negotiations underway with black leaders who clearly do have real support and really to begin working out a new constitution for South Africa, this period could be a turning point for South Africa."

He said that South Africa would be condemned to economic stagnation and political conflict if merit and equality of opportunity, which were not colour blind, were not adopted in this country.

He also said that there were plenty of signs of what in the Soviet Union is known as *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (re-construction) but that the changes had not yet been fundamental.

However, he welcomed the steps which the new Government had taken in the "right direction" and said that he hoped they would be followed by others.

He said that he also hoped there would be a lifting of the state of emergency and that further attention would be given to the restrictions on the Press.

"It surely is absurd that editors like Mr Tertius Myburgh of the Sunday Times should be hauled into court for quoting a 'banned'



SIR Robin Renwick.

person when the authorities themselves have quoted 'banned' persons when it has suited them to do so."

He said that it must be the "hope and aim" in South Africa to get to a point at which there are no more long-term detainees and that there is a system similar to that in Britain where acts of terrorism have to be contended with but people cannot be held for more than a few days without being charged or released.

Covering a wide range of subjects he mentioned:

Beaches — "They were not, after all, made by man. It does seem a little presumptuous to seek to reserve them for our group use."

Long distance running — Sam Tshabalala and Frith van der Merwe, black and white, can compete in the same race but they cannot own houses in the same street in the leafy Durban suburbs they both ran though at the time of the Comrades Marathon.

Comparison with Russia — Both have inflated bureaucracies, curbs on the Press, mis-allocation of resources and face stagnating living standards.

"Own affairs" administration — South Africa must be richer than Britain to be able to afford a proliferation of bureaucracies (four separate own affairs administrations, four independent "homelands," six self-governing homelands, four separate provinces).

Farming — The future of South Africa will depend on, among other things, encouraging black agricultural skills and entrepreneurship. "How can that be done when non-whites are precluded by law from buying agricultural land in most areas of South Africa outside the homelands."

Co-existence — "If middle class black South Africans move into middle class neighbourhoods, is that so terrible a thing? Whether it is terrible or not, it is going to happen anyway."

Disinvestment — "How precisely does the departure of a company like Mobil benefit black South Africans? The answer, in practical terms, is not at all either in the short or longer term. I have been hearing a great deal less about disinvestment in the past year or so in South Africa."

Sanctions — "The basic choice is not for or against sanctions, or more or fewer sanctions. The basic choice is between trying to do more deliberately to isolate South Africa from the international community, or trying to pull South Africa back toward the international mainstream."

Contrasts — "I am not personally prepared to visit the townships, as I do often, and return to my comfortable embassy without doing something practical to help."

THE
DAILY
NEWS
2/11/89

Inkatha protest over US acceptance of ANC proposals

Foreign Service

LONDON: Inkatha has written to the US government protesting at the decision by US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, to campaign for UN support for the ANC's negotiating proposals.

Mr Cohen has said that he will ask December's special session of the UN general assembly on South Africa to base its final decisions on information he obtained from ANC external affairs secretary Thabo Mbeki in Washington prior to



Herman Cohen: UN campaign.

the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing.

The ANC is lobbying for UN backing for its negotiating position, as set out in the Harare Declaration. Inkatha claims the proposals are unilateral and exclude

other players.

In a letter to the US ambassador to London, Inkatha said it would not be in the interest of black South Africans for Mr Cohen to use the ANC proposals alone "without inviting the other anti-apartheid black political organisations in South Africa to prepare and submit to the US Government their own account of the South African future and how they propose to accomplish this."

"Black South Africans have repeatedly attempted to impress on the world a genuine position that the ANC is not a monolithic organisation. It does not represent the political viewpoints of all black South Africans."

Mrs. Tutu to speak at lunch

Mrs. Leah Nolizo Tutu, wife of the Rev. Desmond Tutu, Anglican Archbishop of Capetown, South Africa, will be the featured speaker at a luncheon being held in the dining room of the Interchurch Center, 475 Riverside Drive, on Feb. 15 at 12:30 noon.

Under sponsorship of Church

Women United and the Christian women of Central Harlem, this special event has a two-fold purpose: to afford Mrs. Tutu the opportunity to bring to the church community of New York an update on the struggle for justice in South Africa and to help raise money toward a goal of \$25,000 to fund women/children of South Africa.



Refugee students to get internships

The Right Reverend Desmond M. Tutu, Anglican Archbishop of Capetown, and Port Authority Chairman Philip D. Kaltenbacher this week announced a new initiative under which the Port Authority will provide management internships for refugee students from Southern Africa who are attending American colleges and universities.

"We are deeply appreciative of the Port Authority's unique and generous offer to the Bishop Desmond Tutu Southern African Refugee Scholarship Fund," Bishop Tutu said. "The Port Authority internships will enhance the qualifications of some of the future leaders of a free Southern

Africa. At the same time, I expect these talented students will make a contribution to the Port Authority and the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area."

The training program was announced at a fund-raising breakfast for the scholarship fund at the World Trade Center. The fund provides scholarship assistance and other support services to "young South Africans and Namibians who have been driven into exile by their country's oppressive system of apartheid," Bishop Tutu said.

**Read the
AmNews**

N.Y. Amsterdam News 2/11/89

Unilever Group to Purchase Faberge, Elizabeth Arden

European Conglomerate to Pay \$1.55 Billion

WASH POST 2/11/89

By Peter Coy
Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Unilever Group, the European conglomerate, has agreed to buy the Faberge and Elizabeth Arden lines of toiletries, cosmetics and fragrances for \$1.55 billion in cash from New York investor Meshulam Riklis, it was announced today.

The deal marks the latest major European acquisition of a U.S. company and continues the worldwide consolidation in the cosmetics business.

Unilever, a British-Dutch consumer products giant with \$31 billion in 1987 sales, bought Chesebrough-Pond's Inc. for \$3.1 billion two years ago and owns such brand names as Vaseline, Pond's, Elizabeth Taylor's Passion, Cerruti and White Shoulders.

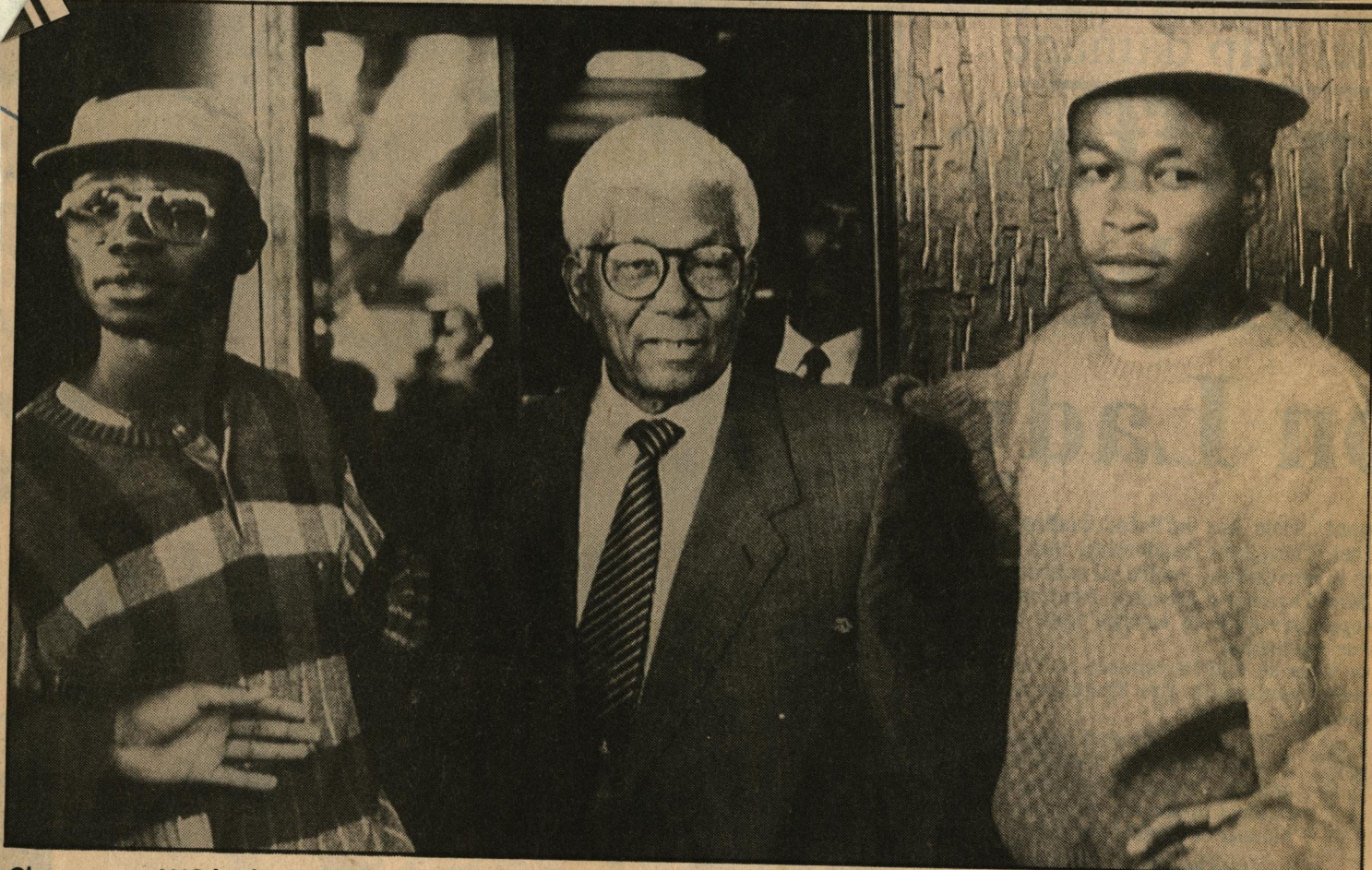
Faberge Inc. and its independent subsidiary, Elizabeth Arden, include brands such as Visible Difference, Chloe, Lagerfeld, Flawless Finish, Aqua Net, Brut, McGregor and Babe.

Combined sales of the units being sold totaled more than \$800 million in the fiscal year that ended last month, and operating profit was \$100 million, Faberge said.

"From Unilever's perspective, it makes a lot of sense," said Bonita Austin, an analyst at Wertheim Schroder in New York. She said Unilever would be able to get more mileage out of the Faberge and Arden brands than Riklis had because of its strengths in distribution, manufacturing and research.

"The Faberge and Elizabeth Arden businesses provide an excellent fit with Unilever's existing personal products operations worldwide," Michael Angus, Unilever's chairman, said in a statement.

The Faberge transaction is expected to be completed in 90 days and is subject to government regulatory clearances. A month ago, the two companies announced they were in discussions that might lead to the sale of some of Faberge's businesses to Unilever.



Observer ... ANC leader Mr Walter Sisulu (centre) leaves the Pretoria Magistrate's Court where he was a spectator yesterday at the trial of the Broederstroom Three.

Tears and salutes as freed ANC men visit trial

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Mr Walter Sisulu and three other recently released African National Congress men gave clenched-fist salutes in a Pretoria courtroom yesterday as they greeted the three accused in the Broederstroom terrorism trial.

There was chaos in court as members of the State prosecution team left the well of the court after proceedings had been delayed for almost an hour after the morning tea adjournment.

The State had earlier objected to the accused and people in the public gallery wearing the ANC colours of green, gold and black.

The magistrate, Mr WJ van den Bergh, later ordered that the accused — Damian de Lange, Iain Robertson and Susan Westcott (also known as Donnelly) — remove the colours from their apparel.

He ruled the colours were in contravention of legislation concerning the banned organisations.

No action was taken against the public who were already in the courtroom but anyone who tried to enter the court wearing the colours was refused a seat.

Relatives of the three accused flung their arms around Mr Sisulu and his companions, thanking them for coming.

Mrs Margaret Westcott was

one of those who cried as she hugged Mr Sisulu, while Irish-born Mrs Grace de Lange shook hands gravely with each of the four ANC leaders.

Then members of the crowded public gallery, who gave the four a standing ovation as they entered the courtroom, slowly filed passed Mr Sisulu, Mr Ahmed (Kathy) Kathrada, Mr Elias Motsoaledi and Mr Raymond Mlangeni shaking hands with them. The four occupied a front row bench, immediately behind the accused.

When the Broederstroom Three accused entered the courtroom after a considerable delay, there were shouts of "amandla" from them to the spectators.

Mr Sisulu and his companions at first appeared to be hesitant in raising their clenched fists but then joined in while 20 policemen and court orderlies looked on.

Policemen lined the walls of the public gallery.

It was the first appearance by the four men in a courtroom since they themselves were jailed for their part in the Rivonia Trial 26 years ago.

On their arrival at the maximum-security court building, the four were mobbed by foreign and local pressmen and television crews. On their departure at the lunch adjournment, they came in for the same treatment.

Professor testifies at terror trial

ANC leaders now *STAR 2 NOV 1989* 'household names'

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

The Broederstroom Three terrorism trial was told yesterday that the ANC had come to be regarded by many people in the townships as the leadership (of South Africa), therefore the alternative government.

Professor F A Maritz, a sociologist and Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Unisa, said under cross-examination that he agreed with this statement put to him by Mr D Soggot SC, leader of the defence team.

He also agreed that people such as Mr Oliver Tambo, external president of the ANC, had become household names and there was a certain reverence for that type of person.

Summing up

Professor Maritz's evidence was the last to be heard by the court before the defence begins its summing up today. The State is expected to sum up later in the day or tomorrow.

There has been no indication from the magistrate, Mr W J van den Bergh, when he is likely to deliver his verdict. The case had originally been set down to end tomorrow.

Appearing before Mr van den Bergh are former journalist and leader of an ANC terror unit which infiltrated into South Africa, Damian de Lange, the political commissar of the unit, Iain Robertson and communications officer Susan Westcott (also known as Donnelly).

They were found guilty earlier this year on multiple charges of terrorism. De Lange was also found guilty on charges of arson and attempted arson.

In cross-examination yesterday, Mr Soggot also asked Professor Maritz whether it was the finger of fate which had led De Lange, in particular, towards the ANC. "An accident that a journalist comes across various groups of people of whom one is a member of the ANC."

Professor Maritz said he would not describe it as a finger of fate, but rather a conscious decision.

General Herman Stadler, head of the Public Relations Directorate of the South African Police and who said he had been studying the ANC for 26 years, was asked if there was a new attitude towards negotiation by the ANC and a softening of the organisation's attitude in general.

General Stadler replied that, in general, there was a more pragmatic attitude being displayed by the ANC.

Mr Soggot quoted from an editorial published in *Die Burger*, a Cape Town newspaper, on October 20 in which prospects of negotiation were discussed. It had been based on an interview conducted with Mr Walter Sisulu.

The State objected, saying it was irrelevant as the case involved events up until May 8 1988, when the accused had been taken into custody.

Mr Soggot told the court that facts being given by him to the court were important to the

court's weighing up of the evidence regarding the sentence.

The magistrate overruled the State's objections.

General Stadler said 25 years ago Mr Sisulu had been a member of the ANC's hierarchy and what Mr Sisulu said now was not the opinion of today's leaders of the ANC.

He testified that at a rally held at Soccer City, near Johannesburg, last Sunday, it had been said that the armed struggle was to continue.

New attitude

"Certainly, there has been an element of pragmatism coming in because the ANC is in a position of weakness," General Stadler told the court.

"If a person looks at the reasoning behind it, one has to take into consideration the release of the prisoners."

Mr Soggot asked General Stadler whether he agreed that the ANC's new attitude was reflected in the recent Harare Declaration.

He replied it was an official document, but added that it spoke about the end of apartheid through negotiation and a political settlement being arrived at to transform South Africa into a nonracial democracy.

General Stadler agreed it was policy of the Government that negotiations should be discussed and that a climate had to be created so that this could take place.

"It seems as if glasnost is beginning to flow down south," Mr Soggot commented.

Get-together depends on elections

Frontline states may meet De Klerk

The Star's Foreign
News Service

YAMOOUSSOUKRO (Ivory Coast) — A meeting between African frontline states and South Africa could take place if next week's elections in Namibia go smoothly, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said.

Mr Kaunda was speaking after talks held in Ivory Coast with three African heads of state seeking to revive the Angolan peace process.

The offer came shortly before an announcement that President de Klerk is to visit the Ivory Coast in December for discussions with Mr Felix Houphouët-Boigny, the country's president.

It will be Mr de Klerk's first

trip to another African country since his election victory on September 20. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline states, told journalists: "If South Africa should do well over the issue of Namibia getting independence, come November 6, and things go smoothly, we are prepared to organise a get-together of all those involved within South Africa and without, so that we can help end apartheid and bring genuine peace not only to South Africa itself but also to the region as a whole."

Mr Kaunda, who met Mr de Klerk in Zambia in September, acknowledged that Pretoria's decision to permit peaceful opposition rallies, including the ANC

rally in Soweto, had influenced his government's view of the South African Government.

But he said: "One political swallow does not make a political summer. So we are waiting for more political swallows to make the necessary political summer, which means the end of apartheid."

President de Klerk's visit to the Ivory Coast is expected to take place at the beginning of December, although no firm date has yet been set.

The two countries do not have full diplomatic relations. However, President Houphouët-Boigny has argued in favour of constructive relations with South Africa and recently granted landing rights for South African Airways to stop over in Abidjan.

Mr de Klerk told the parade that any suggestion that the Government would drastically reduce its well-established support of the security forces was void of all truth. "A battle-ready (parate) Defence Force and police force will be maintained by this Government at all times."

Mr de Klerk added: "The cabinet and I do all planning in close liaison with the command structure of both the Defence Force and the South African Police."

The maintenance of stability and order was and remained an absolute pre-condition for success, he said. — Sapa.

It was important that everyone, including the released security prisoners, should operate within the ambit of prevailing laws. "They must guard against themselves being misled by those seeking continued confrontation. They would also be wise to steer away from inflammatory rhetoric."

Mr de Klerk called on everyone not to do anything which might destroy the tender but positive trend towards peaceful solutions. He said it was strange the ANC remained committed to violence when violence was being rejected around the world.

These would be investigated by the police, who would submit whatever evidence they had gathered to the Attorney-General. "As soon as the occurrences of the past week have been studied and evaluated, and as soon as decisions, based on these evaluations, have been taken, they will be made known."

The majority of South Africans had, however, shown they could adapt to changes, which were necessary in any endeavour towards negotiated solutions.

"I therefore appeal to those who feel threatened by the events of recent weeks not to allow their fears to override the need for initiatives

PRETORIA — The onus was on the ANC to demonstrate by its actions that it was committed to a process of peace, and that it could be trusted to sit down with all other parties to plan a new South Africa, the State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said yesterday.

Speaking at a SA Defence Force parade in his honour at Voortrekkerhoogte, Mr de Klerk said the Government could not unban the ANC while it remained committed to violence.

He announced that apparent confrontation of existing laws, by way of pronouncements and the display of flags and symbols, had occurred at the rally last Sunday.

The ANC must demonstrate its commitment to peace — De Klerk

NEWS

MAFAL WITNESS 3 NOV 1989