

# Govt will have to listen to the voice of silence

NATAL WITNESS

16 FEBR. 1989

*Self-confessed Marxist Rowley Arenstein will, as a member of a KwaZulu negotiating team, come face to face with the government which has silenced him. He finds no contradiction between his communist views and his service to Inkatha.*

*CARMEL RICKARD reports.*

After years of taking punitive action against former attorney Mr Rowley Arenstein of Durban, the government is about to find itself on the other side of the negotiating table from him.

For decades no one in South Africa has been able to hear his voice through the media, yet now his silencers will be forced to listen to that voice themselves.

Mr Arenstein, a listed communist who can neither be heard directly nor practise as a lawyer, has been appointed by KwaZulu as part of a delegation to meet a South African government team to thrash out the problems preventing the two sides from holding negotiations.

He is obviously amused by the irony, but Pretoria does not share his sense of humour. The government side, announced after the implications of Mr Arenstein's selection sunk in, is to be headed by Natal National Party leader and Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Commenting on Pretoria's choice of participants, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal, Mr Roger Burrows, was scathing about the make-up of the government delegation, saying if the talks were to work the team should have been led by someone more senior.

Mr Arenstein is quite happy to tell anyone who asks about his politics that he is a Marxist and has been one all his adult life.

He is the son of a Ukrainian mother who was a Utopian socialist and a Lithuanian father who was a Smuts man from the time he arrived in South Africa.

His father, who despaired about his son's politics, correctly predicted he would end up in jail. Mr Arenstein served four years in Pretoria Central with Braam Fischer, Dave Kitzen, Denis Goldberg and others, after being convicted of furthering the aims of communism.

During World War 2 he was a Communist Party organiser in Natal; later he was a legal adviser to the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) and to the African National Congress (ANC) in the province, as well as to the ANC president at the time, Chief Albert Luthuli.

He was also the first chairman of the Congress of Democrats in Natal. He was banned for 26 years until 1986, house arrested up to 1980, and is still unable to practise as an attorney because of government action.

Against this background his dedicated service to Inkatha strikes many observers as incongruous, but for Mr Arenstein it is quite consistent.

For him Inkatha is the ANC internally. He knows Inkatha's president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, from of old: he was his attorney in the days before he was struck off the roll, and Chief Buthelezi would have been article to Mr Arenstein had he not taken up the Buthelezi chieftainship.

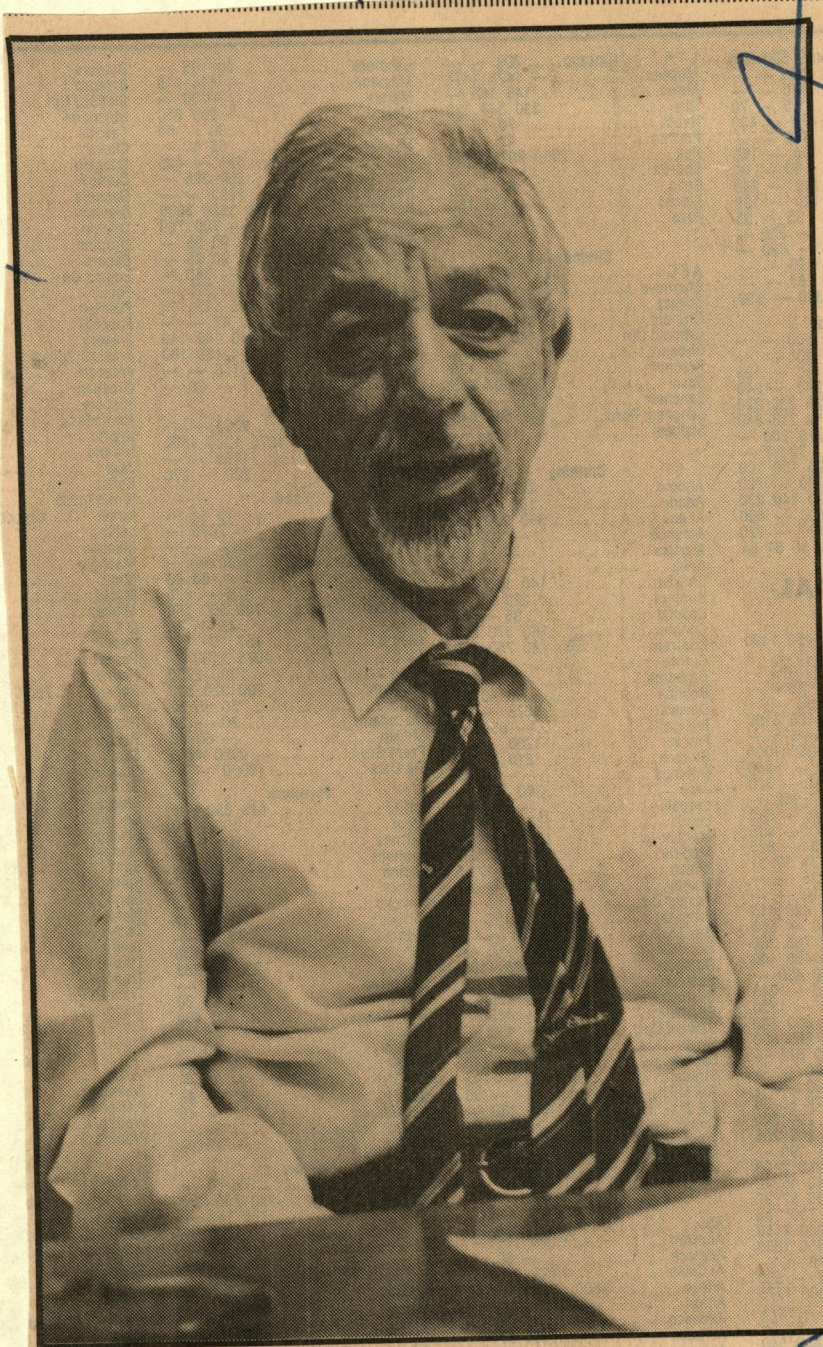
Mr Arenstein's reading of the formation of Inkatha is that Chief Buthelezi took over the leadership of KwaZulu with the blessing of the ANC and that his relations with the organisation were close until 1980.

The fact that the Chief Minister



Govt. will have to listen to the  
voice of silence.

Natal Witness  
16 febr. 1989



of KwaZulu is a firm supporter of free enterprise does not shake Mr Arenstein's loyalty.

For him, backing Inkatha and support for the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba are quite consistent with his own beliefs.

While he calls himself a communist he strongly disagrees with the South African Communist Party because of its decision to choose violence as a way of dealing with the situation in South Africa.

He also accuses it of slavishly following the Soviet Party. He is

as critical of what he, like Chief Buthelezi, would call the ANC-in-exile or the external mission of the ANC, for its decision to take up violence, a decision he believes was taken undemocratically.

However, Mr Arenstein is enthusiastic about what Nelson Mandela could achieve should he be released. He believes Mandela, if freed unconditionally, would work with Chief Buthelezi and would successfully lead a non-violent struggle for democracy.



# The symbolic fall of Mrs Mandela

VIOLENCE begets violence, and nowhere more so than in South Africa. The violence inflicted by the white minority on the black majority there — through the privations, cruelties, official shootings and hangings resulting from the apartheid system — have led to an appalling level of "black on black" violence in the past five years (which has, to keep a sense of proportion, been trifling in relation to the slaughter of white Europeans by white Europeans in two world wars). With something of the inevitability of a Greek tragedy, Winnie Mandela has now become caught up in this endless spiral.

Before she met Nelson Mandela in 1957, she had become the first black medical social worker in South Africa. She was arrested three months after they married in 1958, for her role in the anti-pass laws campaign. Nelson Mandela, a member of the African National Congress executive, was himself arrested four years later, and eventually sentenced to life imprisonment. From 1962 to 1985 she suffered a virtually unbroken succession of banning orders and actual imprisonment, including 17 months of solitary confinement. She has been free to move around only since 1985, when she defied an order confining her to her home town of Brandfort, Orange Free State, after her house there had been fire-bombed. But even into early 1986 she suffered two more arrests and constant police harassment.

During almost 30 years of persecution, Winnie Mandela became a symbol of stoical resistance: not as potent perhaps as her imprisoned husband, but in the front line, and bearing the most resonant name in black

South African politics. Those twin roles brought her not a little adulation and money, the latter mainly from overseas. The first signs that the strain was taking its toll came in April 1986, when she was quoted as saying that liberation would come through "our boxes of matches and necklaces", a reference to the burning tyres used to kill suspected police informers or collaborators. News that she was building a large mansion (which remains uncompleted), and trying to exploit the family name commercially in the USA, further damaged her reputation.

It was not unreasonable that she should recruit bodyguards to protect her from the danger of being beaten up by right-wing thugs; but now the 30-strong group of minders known as the Mandela United Football Club has gone too far for the most tolerant of her supporters. Soweto residents have for months accused the "club" of drunken violence, and it is now suspected of responsibility for the disappearance and death of a young black activist, whose short but violent life stands as another indictment of South African society.

To censure is easy. Naturally Mrs Mandela should have kept her bodyguards under control and remembered her responsibilities during the phased release of her husband. Her behaviour has, by all accounts, been hard to forgive. Yet — and without in any way exculpating her — her rise and fall is more an illustration of the damage inflicted by apartheid on the blacks as a whole than of the corrupting effect of power on a woman once known in Zulu as *Mama wetu*, or Mother of the Nation.

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*The Independent 16 Feb. 1989  
London.*



## USSR will back democratic SA forces

# Moscow rules out SA links

Sowetan 16 Febr. 1989

MOSCOW, APN, Western and South African mass media have of late been harping on "rapprochement between Moscow and Pretoria."

Not long ago, *The Washington Post* wrote that contacts between Moscow and Pretoria are allegedly being maintained in several forms. The newspaper claimed that these include secret meetings within the framework of the talks on peaceful settlement in Angola and deals connected with gold and diamonds.

The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* asked Yuri Yukalova, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Africa Department, to comment on these speculations.

QUESTION: Will South Africa open its embassy in Moscow in the years to come or is *The Washington Post* mistaken?

ANSWER: Yes, it's mistaken. *The Washington Post* is a respectable newspaper. But the suppositions expressed by the author of the article are erroneous. Perhaps, he was guided by good intentions and wanted the USSR to play a more active role in changing the existing South African regime.

Sadly, the newspaper cites not eyewitnesses but people who just heard of certain events. So in such a situation concoctions are inevitable.

The Soviet stand on the apartheid regime remains unchanged. We'll never establish diplomatic relations with that regime in its present-day form.

### FOCUS

Q: But did the USSR and South Africa maintain any "secret contacts?"

A: There have been no "secret contacts," at least during the talks on settlement in South-West Africa. The Soviets observer always played an active role at these talks. All negotiators, Pretoria and Washington included, noted our constructive contribution to the attainment of the agreements. It's only natural that we had also contacts with Pretoria officials within this framework.

We neither advertised nor concealed these contacts, regarding them as a normal way of solving such a complicated problem. Several years ago closed contacts took place. But they were aimed at releasing Soviet geologists captured by MNR units in Mozambique.

*Izvestia* covered this problem in detail. Then

**"Let scholars argue, search for new approaches, and hold non-standard viewpoints."**

**But one thing is certain, the USSR will continue backing the democratic forces in South Africa, who combat apartheid under ANC leadership...**

**(We) call for relying on political wisdom and not on the force of arms while settling acute conflicts.**

**The ANC leadership also doesn't consider violence a preferable and sole way of establishing a democratic and civilised SA state. It's only a reaction to the racist regime's violence against its citizens..."**

we had to be cautious and avoid publicity:

Q: Have you got any new information on this score?

A: Sadly, we still don't know anything about Gavrilov and Istomin's fate.

Q: So the USSR continues holding its consistent stand and believes that diplomatic relations with the apartheid regime are impossible.

But has anything changed in the Soviet views on the south of Africa?

A: The restructuring and the new thinking made it possible to more realistically appraise the situation in the region and search for a new approach to it. One of the examples of such an approach is the Soviet role in unblocking the

conflict in South-West Africa by political means.

Q: Does this mean that the USSR will advise the African National Congress (ANC) to halt military operations? In what way can the Soviet scholars' statements cited by the newspaper be estimated?

A: I don't know whether those were exact citations. But scholars can hold their own views differing from official ones. I welcome the pluralism of opinions.

Let scholars argue, search for new approaches, and hold non-standard viewpoints. But one thing is certain. The USSR will continue backing the democratic forces in South Africa, who combat apartheid under ANC leadership.

Q: Do you declare for

revolutionary violence? A: We've never absolutized (sic) armed struggle and call for relying on political wisdom and not on the force of arms while settling acute conflicts.

The ANC leadership also doesn't consider violence a preferable and sole way of establishing a democratic and civilised South African state. It's only a reaction to the racist regime's violence against its citizens, both blacks and whites. The apartheid regime has elevated this violence to the rank of its official policy.

Q: *The Washington Post* writes that the USSR averted South Africa's expulsion from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

A: Not only the USSR but the majority of the IAEA members declared for preserving South Africa's membership. We want the South African nuclear industry to remain under international control and not to be used for military purposes. At first there existed different views on this score but then we came to a common conclusion.

### Sanctions

Q: Does the USSR maintain any economic ties with South Africa?

A: The USSR strictly observes UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on sanctions and declares for comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria to promote the earliest elimination of apartheid. We've never violated the sanctions and didn't conclude any secret deals with South Africa.



Sowetan, 16 Febr. 1989  
Moscow sales cut SA  
links.

Q: What about reports regarding "spheres of influence" on the diamond and gold markets?

A: *The Washington Post*, incidentally, wrote that no one can prove this. One can maintain anything he likes and give no evidence but it's empty business, especially as far as economics and politics are concerned.

Q: What's your attitude to Soviet newsmen's trips to South Africa?

A: The Soviet public needs to be provided with detailed information about developments in South Africa. Such trips have nothing to do with political ties and recognition of the apartheid regime.

Many readers, USSR Foreign Ministry officials included, displayed keen interest in the dispatches of your correspondent from South Africa, which were published in *Izvestia* lately. — APN.

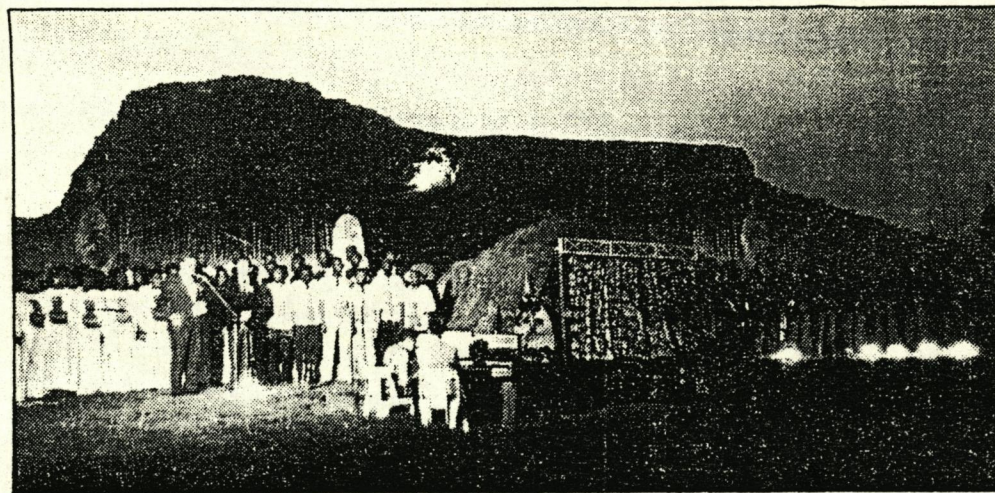


## 110th ANNIVERSARY OF START OF ANGLO-ZULU WAR

Project to restore battlefield

NALAI W/HAES 23 JAN. 1989

## In the shadow of Isandlwana



The Amazwi National Zulu Choir and the Welsh Male Voice Choir of South Africa entertain guests in the shadow of Isandlwana on Saturday evening.

EVENTS over the weekend at Isandlwana and Rorke's Drift were held to commemorate the 110th anniversaries of the two opening battles of the Anglo-Zulu War. There was a sense of history in the air. But, above all, the events had to do with the recognition of valour, and how that recognition could find relevance today.

At Isandlwana on Saturday evening, invited guests gathered in the shadow of the imposing, sphynx-like hill where, on January 22, 1879, the British were dealt a crushing defeat at the hands of a Zulu army of around 13 000 men under the command of Ntshingwayo and Mavumengwana.

This event was specifically organised to raise funds for a project to restore the battlefield, as well as to provide a source of employment and income for local clansmen who live in one of the most economically depressed areas of KwaZulu.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture and deputy chairman of the KwaZulu Heritage Foundation, announced at the gathering that the project was to be amalgamated under the auspices of the Joint Executive Authority (JEA)

*The two opening battles of the Anglo-Zulu War — Isandlwana and Rorke's Drift — were remembered at the weekend. The commemoration ceremonies recognised the valour of those who fought in the events, and looked at how that recognition could find relevance today.*

DAVID ROBBINS was there

with a similar project undertaken by the Natal Provincial Museums Services at Rorke's Drift.

By the end of the evening R130 000 had been raised.

At Rorke's Drift yesterday, in blistering sunshine, several hundred people, both black and white, met to remember those who had fallen in a battle between the small British garrison stationed there and a force of about 3 000 Zulus. The battle raged through the night of January 22, and in the morning the Zulus had retreated and the garrison was still

more or less intact. After a church service, wreaths were laid at the memorial to the British who had fallen.

Defeat and victory merge with the passage of time; only the bravery and sacrifice remains. At Isandlwana, estimates of Zulu losses range from 1 000 to more than 3 000, while the British lost more than 50 officers and 1 277 other ranks. Rorke's Drift claimed a further minimum of 500 Zulu lives and 17 British. Surely the most costly 24 hours in South African military history.

The guests on Saturday evening walked on the famous Isandlwana saddle or neck over which the surviving British had fled towards what became known as the Fugitives' Drift on the Buffalo River. All around stood the cairns of white stones beneath which the bodies of soldiers had been roughly buried. Mr Val Volker, Natal's senior MEC and recently-appointed chairman of the JEA, was among the guests. I asked him what his feelings about the battles were now.

He replied: "We must recognise that they are a part of our history, but I hope they are never used to bolster

any notions of exclusivist tradition."

This sentiment seemed to characterise events at Isandlwana as they unfolded on Saturday evening. A message to King Goodwill Zwelithini from the Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Wales (it was a Welsh regiment which bore the brunt of, and paid dearly for, the Zulu attack) was read out: "We recall with respect those brave Zulu and British soldiers who fought in those battles..." There was also a gift for the Zulu King: a pewter mug decorated with the badge of the Royal regiment of Wales, and on the reverse a list of battle honours, including those of 1879 in Natal.

The bearer of the message and the gift, regimental secretary Major Robert Smith, said with a sincerity and simplicity which was suddenly moving: "When we look at South Africa today we feel sad. But we're on your side. With a country like this — it's so

beautiful — you can't go wrong..."

In the darkness, red flares illuminated the craggy face of Isandlwana hill, and the Welsh Male Voice Choir of South Africa sang Land of Our Fathers.

While it is true that for the valiant, time erases the difference between defeat and victory, there are deeper consequences. Major Smith had alluded to them. They should be plainly stated: the Anglo-Zulu War marked the clashing of two different worlds — African and European — and the consequent intermingling of those worlds, often painful and destructive, is not yet complete.

Easy to see, before the light had faded, when a Zulu impi, all flowing feathers and sinuous torsos, had run with their shields and sticks on the lower slopes of the hill. They seemed as if they had grown out of the earth in a way that the red soldiers could never have done. Easy to see, also, when the local people of the poor and underdeveloped KwaZulu areas surrounding Isandlwana had crowded forward to watch their soldiers of whom they seemed so proud, the women ululating, the older men standing noticeably erect.



In the Shadow of  
Isandlwana  
Natal Witness  
23 Jan. 1989

The local people have given up land for the restoration project, but in return they will receive a new school and a road linking them directly with Rorke's Drift, via a pontoon which will also serve as a tourist attraction. Other developments at the two historic sites — including the incorporation of the Isandlwana battle field into a game reserve, the establishment of tourist accommodation and a museum and interpretation centre — will provide job opportunities, while the expected increase in tourism will stimulate the local arts and craft industry.

Local chief Nkosi Mazabuko, a solemn man in a shiny jacket, told guests through an interpreter that he was very grateful for their contributions. He thanked Dr Dhlomo for being present. He thanked the KwaZulu Heritage Foundation for the development that was on the way. He also thanked his own people for behaving themselves during the evening's events. Then he said: "I have now no more words with which to say thank you."



A specially trained regiment of Zulu warriors perform military dances for the public at Rorke's Drift.



# Winnie's mini-bus seized, to undergo forensic tests

THE STAR - 16 FEB. 1989



Mrs Winnie Mandela is escorted from Jan Smuts Airport after returning to Johannesburg from Cape Town yesterday.

## Staff Reporters

Forensic tests are to be conducted on Mrs Winnie Mandela's mini-bus, apparently in an attempt to find traces of murdered teenage activist Stompie Mokhetsi's hair, clothing or blood.

Fingerprint experts are also expected to examine the bus.

However, the chances of finding Stompie's prints are believed to be small as the vehicle has been extensively used by members of the Mandela X1 "soccer team" since the boy's death either late in December or early in January.

## ABDUCTION ALLEGED

It is alleged the Mandela team abducted Stompie.

The officer investigating the murder and that of Azapo health secretary Dr Abu-Baker

Asvat, Major-General Jaap Joubert, has confirmed police are to conduct tests on the vehicle.

Mrs Mandela's driver was briefly held by police and her mini-bus was impounded yesterday as murder investigations were launched into the murder of both Stompie and a member of the Mandela team, Mr Maxwell Madondo, also stabbed to death.

Stompie's killing is at the centre of the rumpus surrounding Mrs Mandela and her "football team".

It has been widely claimed he was abducted by Mandela X1 members before disappearing from Mrs Mandela's Diepkloof home.

His body, which was identified yesterday, was found in Soweto on January 6.

A post-mortem examination showed he had been savagely beaten before his death, caused by the severing of his jugular vein.

Police stopped Mrs Mandela's mini-bus as

she drove from Jan Smuts Airport after visiting her husband at the Victor Verster Prison near Cape Town.

At the airport she would not answer questions from local and foreign journalists about her visit and the controversy surrounding her "football team" of unofficial bodyguards.

Mrs Mandela and daughter Zinzi spent an hour and 10 minutes consulting with Mandela. It is believed that allegations of brutal behaviour levelled at her team of bodyguards were discussed.

## TO THE POLICE

In an interview with the American television network CBS last week, Mrs Mandela said: "I will take these youths who are on my premises with me to the police to be interrogated and interrogated if there is a body".

In a statement yesterday the national executive committee of the South Africa Council of Churches said they noted with concern events surrounding Mrs Mandela.

SACC secretary-general the Rev Frank Chikane said the SACC was not concerned about the pros or cons of Mrs Mandela's predicament, but was worried that lives could be lost.



Supporters of violence live far away — Crocker

# Neither black nor white *THE STAR - 16 FEB. 1989* 'asking for a bloodbath'

By Neil Lurssen,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, disagrees strongly with those who argued that violence would solve the country's problems.

"I do not believe that there is any foreseeable prospect for violence to produce any positive outcome inside South Africa," he told an international news conference here yesterday.

"I find it even more interesting that the partisans of violence tend to be people who live far away from the place where the violence is being urged to take place.

"When you talk to people who have a responsibility in terms of the black movement inside South Africa, I do not believe that they are asking for a bloodbath any more than white South Africans are asking for a bloodbath."

The reality of South Africa's balance of power for the foreseeable future, he said, suggested that black power and an end to the evil system of apartheid, would come if blacks built institutions, created organisations and developed strengths to negotiate.

"We do not believe that creating a wasteland in South Africa can ever be the road to liberation," Dr Crocker added.

While he did not think that foreign policy should be conducted with an eye to winning popularity contests, he believed that SA blacks considered the US embassy to be the most important foreign embassy in the country.

"I think they would be deeply disheartened if we were to pack our bags and bring down the American flag there. They do not want us to do that. They want us to use our influence for goals which everyone shares," he said.

Dr Crocker's analysis of Soviet policy came when he was asked whether an independent Namibia might join a leftist group of Southern African nations allied against South Africa.

"I was very struck recently when a senior Soviet official made the comment that it would be unwise for anyone to try to build socialism in Namibia," he said.

This was one of the most realistic statements he had heard about Namibia, and that had been other interesting statements by Swapo leaders pointing to a "developing pragmatism" about Namibia's white community.

"When you realise that, at independence, 100 percent of Namibia's foreign trade will be in South African hands, either through ports or railways, I think you realise that there are, indeed, some hard realities



# Corruption

When Acting State President Mr Chris Heunis said in his opening of Parliament speech three weeks ago that the Government was committed to wiping out corruption, a peal of laughter went around the chamber.

And the laughter was hardly surprising with a new scandal leaking nearly every time a Cabinet Minister protested against and threatened the corrupt.

Members of the Cabinet are correct when they claim many of the scandals have been finally exposed as a result of Government action.

But their commitment to clean administration has often only become evident after a scandal has become virtually public knowledge.

## Hand forced

Very few investigations have been launched purely as a result of Government initiative and more often than not the hand of the Government has been forced.

And this has been the case since the very first days of the Botha administration.

A number of members of Government, apart from those directly involved, knew some or many of the details of the Info Scandal, but action only came when former judge Mr Anton Mostert started digging into the depths of the rot.

Then, in the name of clean administration, Mr Mostert was relieved of his investigation and another judge was appointed after a huge public outcry.

Almost from day one in the House of Delegates there were astounding claims and counter-claims of maladministration followed by calls for independent inquiries.

## Dragged feet

President P W Botha dragged his feet endlessly and only moved when his hand was forced when Solidarity briefly grabbed control of the House and appointed its own inquiry. The inquiry resulted in the suspension of Mr Amichand Rajbansi.

Even the Harms Commission, which has unearthed major scams and has resulted in the resignation of one member of Parliament, was only appointed after a commission in Umtata had laid the groundwork for the appointment of the commission.

There are plenty of other examples, such as the protection for months, if not years, of former Manpower Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis's predecessor, Mr Fanie Botha.

The current scandals being exposed within the Department of Education and Training were known

BY BRUCE CAMERON

Why is it that Government action to clean up the administration seems to come only after malpractices become virtual public knowledge?

STAR  
Government needs  
16 FEBR. 1989  
prompting when a  
scandal surfaces



Mr Justice Harms ... commission unearthed major scams.



Mr Justice Mostert ... relieved of his investigation.

for months by senior members of Government before they came out. When they did, the Government resisted attempts for a full-scale investigation.

In Parliament yesterday Mr John Malcomess MP (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) pointed out that not only has the Government often resisted investigation but has actively prevented it.

The prime example was the attempt to use secrecy legislation when the Government attempted to muzzle him over the Salem scandal.

The appointment of the Advocate-General after the Info debacle to investigate claims of corruption was soon proved to be inadequate. His powers were too limited and circumscribed and as a virtual one-man show he did not have the physical ability to do the job. Recently he had to apologise to an MP because he did not have the resources to get on with investigating a complaint.

And on the indications given so far by the Government to increase his powers in the wake of the current wave of scandals, it still appears that he will not have the wherewithall to do a thorough job.

The one avenue which over the years had been open to MPs to penetrate evil-doings, namely question time in Parliament, has increasingly been closed.

Ministers often bluntly refuse to answer questions or reply in gobbledygook.

An example has been the repeated attempt by PFP MP Mr Peter Soal to establish how much has been spent on the luxurious fittings in homes and offices of Cabinet Ministers and whether the proper tender procedure was followed.

## Political opponents

With this type of example it is hardly surprising that the Government's political opponents take its threats against corruption more as bluster than intent.

Added to this, it is increasingly evident that many people in government are intent not so much in serving the country but on enriching themselves at the cost of the country.

Some do it totally legally, while others let their fingers wander into the till.

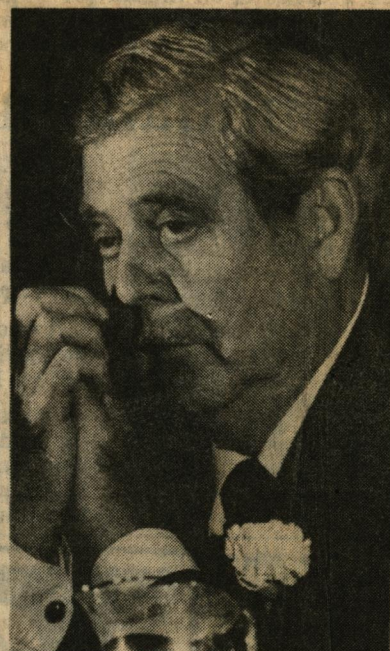


Corruption

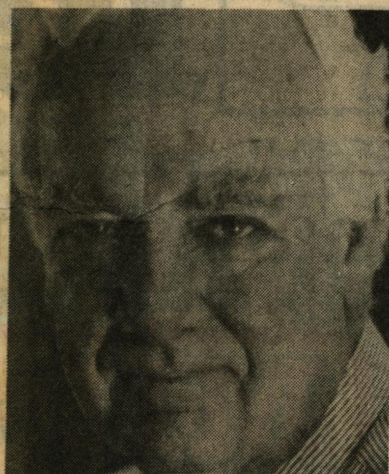
Star - 16 febr. 1989



President Botha ... endlessly dragged his feet.



Mr Chris Heunis ... a peal of laughter in the House.



Mr John Malcomess ... Government has prevented investigation.



Mr Peter Soal ... How much has been spent on luxury items?

Often people who should know better take advantage of the system and then show no remorse, while others receive such enormous benefits that the ordinary chap lower down must be tempted to look at his share of the cherry pie.

Take for example the case revealed by Auditor-General Dr Joop de Loor, of senior police officers, against regulations, getting luxury cars to which they were not entitled.

The unofficial response from a senior police officer was that if the regulation was applied they would be driving bottom-of-the-scale models.

And, in any case, he asked, what was the extra R199 848 it cost in the total police budget?

But when it is considered that former Cabinet Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis allowed R148 000 to be spent re-aligning the driveway to his luxurious Ministerial home it is hardly surprising.

And the general attitude can only be exacerbated by the enormous salaries paid to Cabinet Ministers, the equally enormous pensions they receive under any circumstance, and

the general perks down to free flowers and vegetables they receive.

Another prime example of major legal enrichment is President P W Botha who received a salary increase of R21 000 this year — far more than most people earn — to give him a total salary of R163 000 a year — and that is tax free.

This also comes on top of the fact that his nearly every need is free — about all he has to do is clothe himself and his family.

He was reportedly taken aback a few years ago when, due to a technicality and a change in the name of his job from Prime Minister to President, he received a golden handshake of R300 000.

### Holiday home

And last weekend he used his presidential jet — nominally in the name of the South African Air Force — to visit his holiday home at Wilderness for the weekend.

A far cry from those days of United Party government when official transport was used strictly for official business only.



# Indaba challenges and stimulates SA youth

During the first weekend in February, 100 senior pupils from schools from Sandton to Soweto, from Tembisa to Randburg, enjoyed a superbly stimulating and challenging Youth Indaba.

Speakers addressed such topics as "The Society We Live In" (Jon Qwelane), "Body Language" (Dr Denise Bjorkman), "Stress" (Dr Kevin Solomons).

Pupils attended workshops on such topics as counselling, team building and role reversals.

This initiative was organised by the Sandton Junior Town Council, backed by various business interests. For those who attended, it was a splendid success, possibly the highlight of their school career.

## Separate but equal

After the weekend pupils returned to their "separate but equal" schools, their group areas and their peer group prejudices.

Was the time and money spent a worthwhile investment? Was it mere tokenism? Did it represent an attempt to empty an ocean of prejudice using a teaspoon?

There is growing evidence that a new and dynamic extra-mural activity is establishing itself in our schools.

An increasing number of clubs and societies create opportunities for young South

STAR - 16 FEBR. 1989

A member of the Transvaal Teachers' Association says that the words of W B Yeats are "chillingly relevant" to South Africa today — "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity."

Africans of all races to meet, to share and to learn about each others' cultures and values. One example is the Race Relations and Leadership Initiative (RALI).

Established in 1985, RALI worked with an Afrikaans women's group called Kontak and the Union of Jewish Women on a project called "Kenmekaar".

Originally, they avoided media coverage in order to establish credibility among communities with widely differing points of view and because the political climate was very tense.

In 1985, initiatives such as these had to maintain a low profile. In black schools they were threatened by the cry of "Liberation before Education".

In white schools they faced a web of stultifying regulations, for example, permission had to be sought months in advance for pupils of another race to attend meetings or concerts. Permission was often refused.

Now management councils and headmasters have far greater powers to decide who will mix with their pupils or attend their concerts.

In 1988, RALI groups involved more than 100 schools. Each group comprises pupils from English, Afrikaans, coloured, black and Indian schools within a 40 km radius.

The 23 groups have been splendidly successful in breaking down barriers which separate people, in encouraging participants to continue this process on their own, in spreading attitudes of tolerance and understanding and contributing meaningfully to creating a nucleus of free-thinking South African leaders.

South Africa is indeed a very strange society. It is ruled by a rigid, authoritarian Government which has constructed structure upon structure to enforce racial separation.

Yet, in many areas, one apartheid law after another is being taken apart or rendered unworkable by the actions of ordinary people.

Private schools led the way over a decade ago when pupils from other race groups were admitted through legal loopholes. Now a growing number of such schools work constructively and successfully to confront apartheid with a society which is its opposite,

to provide a model of non-racial education.

In many school magazines, published in December 1988, headmasters stressed the need for cross-cultural groups such as RALI, Kenmekaar, Relations 2000, Edu-Train and Wilderness Leadership School to be given far greater prominence in their schools' calendars.

Those 100 pupils who attended the youth indaba will have reached a greater understanding of themselves and their fellows.

They have the ability and the motivation each to involve 20 or 30 or 100 of their friends in planning a RALI day at their own schools; a day such as they enjoyed at Youth Indaba; a day when barriers are broken down, when attitudes of tolerance and understanding are spread; a day when the incredible selfishness and short-sightedness of "Christian" National and Separate Education is exposed.

The words of W B Yeats are so chillingly relevant to South Africa today: "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity."

The best of our pupils, the best of our teachers, the best of our business backers can, this year, combine to show that they are people of high ideals, of firm conviction. They will have to if we are to combat those who are filled with hate, fear and "passionate intensity".



# 'WARLORD' <sup>ECHO</sup> LINKED TO CEMETERY SHOOTING

## Echo Reporters

A WELL-KNOWN warlord — whose activities are to be raised in Parliament soon — allegedly led a shooting rampage at Mountain Rise cemetery at the weekend, wounding several UDF members attending the burial of a colleague.

Community spokesmen were not able to give an accurate number of the people wounded, but some put the toll at 15. They said the wounded included a girl and the mother of the deceased, Mr Langa Khuzwayo, who had been murdered in Imbali last week.

Another man was allegedly knocked down and injured by a car as he fled from the gunmen across the old Greytown Road.

Police have confirmed a shooting incident between two groups of "funeral goers" at Mountain Rise cemetery on Saturday, and that shots were fired at the scene.

"At this stage we are unable to comment further as police are investigating," said Captain Pieter Kitching.

A spokesman for Inkatha and KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member Mr Velaphi Ndlovu said he had not heard about the incident, and that he would only comment after he had received a report from the police and Inkatha members.

A witness, Mr S. Motaung from Ashdown, told **Echo** that mourners had just finished burying Mr Khuzwayo when two buses carrying Inkatha supporters arrived at the cemetery to bury one of their members.

"They took the coffin out of the hearse. I then saw X (he supplied the name) open the boot of the BMW in which he had arrived. He took out a shotgun and started firing at us. Everyone just ran," said Mr Motaung.

He said several other gunmen, one of whom he identified, had also chased the mourners.

It was terrifying. We ran for our lives across the road, where our buses picked us up. X ran out of the cemetery shooting at us along the roadside."

Community members said Mr Motaung's account was supported by others who attended the

funeral.

A community spokesman said one girl who had been wounded had initially been too scared to go to hospital.

Meantime, Inkatha leader Mr David Ntombela reported that an Inkatha member was dragged from a taxi in East Street and killed on Saturday. Ntombela blamed the UDF for the attack.

He said the man, whom he called Joe, was a strong member from Taylors Halt. Joe's grandmother is still in hospital after being shot by three men at home two months ago, said Ntombela. Police confirmed the identity of the murdered man.

Police reported that two men were stabbed to death in Gezubuso and Sweetwaters. Two suspects were arrested.



ECHO

16 FEBR. 1989

## Refugee youths put strain on Mpophomeni

### Echo Reporter

A RECENT exodus of children and youths from strife-torn Vulindlela into the already impoverished community of Mpophomeni is worsening living conditions in this small township near Howick.

The latest influx of refugees, numbering more than 100, are living in three small four-roomed houses in the area. They have brought the estimated total refugee population in Mpophomeni to at least 1 000.

According to Ms Wendy Leeb of the University of Natal's Adult Education project, this is a conservative estimate. She says the number of displaced persons who have sought refuge in Mpophomeni in the past 18 months could be more than 2 000.

With massive unemployment and 30% of the households earning less than R100 a month, many Mpophomeni residents, particularly children, are already undernourished.

Ms Leeb said that considering the total population of Mpophomeni was about 15 000, the influx of displaced persons is draining stretched resources in the community.

Most schools are already full, and no industrial infrastructure exists in the area to accommodate job seekers.



One of the young refugees hides his head in Mpophomeni. The youths are surviving mainly on bread and boiled cabbage.

PIC: Clint Zasman.



# Focus on SOWETAN black 16 FEBR. 1989 economy strides

SIR — Please allow me to air my views in your newspaper. Nowadays everyone in black business is talking of Black Economic Empowerment.

This is the theme of a recent Sabta conference. Nafcoc has adopted it, and the Black Management Forum is firmly behind it.

What disturbs me, Mr Editor, is the fact that the cry for Black Economic Empowerment by these organisations seems to go only as far as the welfare of the black businessmen with a lot of money is concerned.

It is very fashionable for these businessmen to employ white ladies as secretaries in their businesses and offices.

Almost every (black) office-bearer in our local Sabta office in Pretoria is served by a white secretary, and I understand many black executive members also employ white secretaries.

Please do not get me wrong, Sir, I do not want to advocate apartheid in

reverse against whites, but Sir, these white secretaries have a political advantage over their black counterparts in that the country's racial laws do not act as a ceiling to their achievements.

In any case, it is always said that charity begins at home? Should not these black businessmen be employing their many unemployed and frustrated black sisters, products of the mushrooming secretarial collegiate?

Do these businessmen and professional men perhaps find that employing whites serves to elevate their sagging black self-esteem? If that is the case, should one's individual self-esteem really come before the national need to provide employment for our struggling kith and kin?

Viva Black Economic Empowerment. Give power to black secretaries.

JOYCE MASEMOLA

Mabopane.



# **SOWETAN** **Trevor Tutu in court**

16 FEBR. 1989

MR Trevor Tutu (32) of Orlando West, Soweto, appeared in the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court yesterday following a decision by the Witwatersrand Attorney-General, Mr Klaus von Lieres to prosecute him.

According to previous reports, Mr Tutu was to be prosecuted on three charges of crimen injuria after incidents at Langlaagte, Johannesburg, in October, at Jan Smuts Airport on December 31, and at Kempton Park Magis-

trate's Court on January 3.

Mr Tutu appeared with Miss Jane Rhodes of Johannesburg.

The prosecutor, Ms R. Redelinghuys asked the magistrate for a separation of trials. She said that the decision to separate the trials came from the Attorney-General's office.

The magistrate, Mr H le Grange granted the request.

No charges were put to Ms Rhodes and she was not asked to plead.

## **SOWETAN REPORTER**

Mr le Grange warned her to appear in the Germiston Magistrate's Court on Tuesday, May 2.

Mr Tutu was then recalled. No charges were put to him and he was not asked to plead.

The prosecutor requested that the case be transferred to the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court for trial following information she had received from the

Attorney-General.

Mr Tutu said due to the negative publicity he had been receiving he would like to plead to the charges.

Mr le Grange said Mr Tutu would have the opportunity to plead

once the charges were put to him in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Mr Tutu was warned to appear at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Tuesday, February 21.



# Body not linked to Mandela soccer team

Witness Echo 16 Feb. 1989

## KWAZULU CITIZENS GO TO THE POLLS

WITNESS ECHO

16 FEBR. 1989

by Lakela Kaunda

KWAZULU citizens will go to the polls on Monday and Tuesday to elect members of the legislative assembly.

Electoral officer Mr Z.A. Khanyile said in 23 districts nominees had been returned unopposed. This includes Vulindlela (Pietermaritzburg) and Mpumalanga.

Only three districts are contested, these being Simdlangentsha, Vulamehlo and Ingwavuma.

New members of the legislative assembly for Pietermaritzburg are Mr David Thandabantu Ntombela, Mr Velaphi Ndlovu and Mr Zebelon Mncwabe. Mpumalanga returned Mr Mandlenkosi Ndlovu, Mr Thanduyise Psychology Ndlovu and Mrs Hluphekile Xulu who is a newcomer. Two members, Mr Cleopas Mbona and Thulani Zuma will represent the Hlanganani region which incorporates Impendle, Richmond and Bulwer.

Polling stations in KwaZulu magistrates offices around the country will be opened from 7am, only on Monday. The station in Pietermaritzburg is the Home Affairs office in the United Building and the New Umgeni Court.

Mr Khanyile said polling stations were opened even in non-contested areas to enable people living far from home to vote for their home towns.

He appealed to employers to give their employees time to go and vote.



Winnie Mandela

JOHANNESBURG — The body of a possible member of the Mandela soccer team had not been identified as such by Tuesday afternoon, said a senior police spokesman, Colonel Steve van Rooyen.

The stabbed body, said to possibly be that of Maxwell Madondo, was found in Orlando West on Monday.

At the same time, police had not obtained confirmation that the body of teenage activist Stompie Moeketsi, who had allegedly been abducted by the soccer team, had been found by comrades.

The minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has appointed Major-General Jaap Joubert to investigate the allegations surrounding the soccer team and the assassination of Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, who allegedly saw Stompie after he had been assaulted, and who would have been a witness to the circumstances surrounding the affair.

Police have appealed to anyone who may be able to identify the body or with other information to come forward.

Mrs Winnie Mandela was expected to discuss her position with her incarcerated husband, ANC leader Nelson Mandela, when she visits him soon.

She was due to visit him on Tuesday, but has postponed her visit, the Argus reported.

The newspaper quoted Athlone attorney Mr Essa Moosa as saying she was to fly from Johannesburg to Cape Town to visit Mandela at his quarters near Victor Verster Prison in Paarl.

She had apparently delayed her visit after the unidentified body was found in Orlando West. It may be that of a member of the Mandela United soccer team, reported to be the unofficial bodyguard of Mrs Mandela. — Sapa.



Government's commitment to clean administration

# A case of bolting the door after the event?

**W**HEN Acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis, said in his opening of Parliament speech three weeks ago that the government was committed to wiping out corruption, a peal of laughter went around the Chamber.

And the laughter was hardly surprising with a new scandal leaking nearly every time a Cabinet Minister protested against and threatened the corrupt.

Members of the Cabinet are correct when they claim that many of the scandals have been finally exposed as a result of Government action.

But their commitment to "clean administration" has often only become evident after a scandal has become virtually public knowledge.

Very few investigations have been launched purely as a result of government initiative and more often than not the hand of the Government has been forced.

And this has been the case since the very first days of the Botha administration.

A number of members of Government, apart from those directly involved, knew some or many of the details of the scandal but action only came when former Judge Anton Mostert starting digging into the depths of the rot.

Then in the name of clean administration Mr Mostert was relieved of his investigation and another judge was appointed after a huge public outcry.

Almost from day one in the House of Delegates there were astounding claims and counter-claims of maladministration followed by calls for independent inquiries.

President P W Botha only moved when his hand was forced by Solidarity, briefly grabbing control of the House and appointing its own inquiry. The inquiry resulted in the suspension of Mr Amichand Rajbansi.

Even the Harms Commission of Inquiry which has unearthed major scams and has resulted in the resignation of one member of Parliament, was only appointed after a Commission in Umtata had laid the groundwork for the appointment of the Commission.

**BRUCE CAMERON**  
Political Correspondent

There are plenty of other examples such as the protection for months — if not years — of former Manpower Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis's predecessor, Mr Fanie Botha.

The current scandals being exposed within the Department of Education and Training were known for months by senior members of Government before they came out. When they did the Government resisted attempts for a full scale investigation.

In Parliament yesterday Mr John Malcomess MP (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) said that not only has the Government often resisted investigation but has actively prevented it.

A prime example was the attempt to use secrecy legislation when it attempted to muzzle him over the Salem scandal.

He wondered when the Government had been desposed, what would be shown about who made tremendous fortunes out of the oil crisis, protected by the secrecy legislation.

The appointment of the Advocate General after the Info debacle to investigate claims of corruption was soon proved to be inadequate. His powers were too limited and circumscribed and as a virtual one-man show it was not physically possible for him to do the job.

Recently he had to apologise to an MP because he did not have the resources to get on with investigating a complaint.

And on the indications given so far by the Government about increasing his powers in the wake of the current wave of scandals, it still appears that he still will not have the capacity to do a thorough job.

The one avenue which over the years had been opened to MPs to penetrate evil-doings, namely question time in Parliament, has increasingly been closed.

Ministers often bluntly refuse to answer questions or reply in gobbledygook.

An example has been the repeated attempt by PFP MP Mr Peter Soal to establish how much has been spent on the luxurious fittings in homes and offices of Cabinet Ministers and

whether the proper tender procedure was followed.

With this type of example it is hardly surprising that the Government's political opponents take its threats against corruption more as bluster than intent.

Added to this it is increasingly evident that many people in government are intent not so much in serving the country but on enriching themselves at the cost of the country.

Often people who should know better take advantage of the system and then show no remorse while others receive such enormous benefits that the ordinary chap lower down must be tempted to take his share of the cherry pie.

Take for example the case revealed by the Auditor General, Dr Joop de Loor, of senior police officers who, against regulations, got luxury cars to which they were not entitled.

The unofficial response from a senior police officer was that if the regulation was observed they would be driving bottom of the line models.

And in any case, he asked, what was the extra R199 848 it cost in the total Police budget?

But when it is considered that former Cabinet Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis allowed R148 000 to be spent re-aligning his driveway to his luxurious Ministerial home it is hardly surprising.

And the general attitude can only exacerbated by the enormous salaries paid to Cabinet Ministers, the equally enormous pensions they receive under any circumstance and the general perks down to free flowers and vegetables.

President P W Botha received a salary increase of R21 000 this year to give him a total salary of R163 000 a year — and that is tax free.

This comes on top of the fact that nearly all his needs are met free — about all he has to do is clothe himself and his family.

Last week he used his presidential jet — nominally in the name of the South African Air Force — to visit his holiday home at Wilderness for the weekend.

A far cry from the days of United Party government when official transport was used only on official business.



HARSH CURBS NOT THE ROAD TO LIBERATION: CROCKER

# Major powers resist sanctions

THE DAILY NEWS 16-02-89

**NEIL LURSSSEN**

Foreign Service

WASHINGTON: Both major superpowers appear to be resisting new and harsher sanctions against South Africa or any other violent methods of overthrowing the Government.

According to latest indications here:

□ The Bush Administration yesterday told liberal Democrats in the United States Senate that it cannot agree to imposing new and harsher economic sanctions against South Africa.

□ Soviet Union policy is undergoing significant change and the Russians have concluded that it makes no sense to destroy South Africa's economic base and to attempt to solve the region's problems by armed struggle, says US Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker, speaking at an international news conference here yesterday.

The Bush stand was spelled out at a meeting between the new Secretary of State, Mr James A. Baker, and Senator Paul Simon, the chairman of the African Affairs Sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Simon, an unsuccessful presidential candidate last year, has been designated by his liberal colleagues to

be the leader of the upper chamber's anti-apartheid group, which also includes Senators Alan Cranston and Edward Kennedy.

The group is likely to submit punitive legislation in the Senate by the end of April or early May which, according to Senate sources, will be based on the drastic but abortive Cranston Bill which was passed 10-9 by the Foreign Relations Committee last year.

The Bill is similar to the Dellums Bill, which was introduced in the House of Representatives on the second day of the new Congress in January and is expected to be approved by the liberal-dominated lower chamber and which would virtually cut all trade ties between the US and South Africa.

The key to this year's sanctions battle in the Senate will be the attitude of moderates.

Also crucial will be the attitude of European allies. During his visit to

European capitals this year, the new Secretary of State discussed the SA sanctions issue and was told that there was little enthusiasm for such measures.

Meanwhile, Dr Crocker has explained why he believes Soviet attitudes have changed.

He said that "a senior Soviet official made the comment to me that it would be unwise for anyone to try to build socialism in Namibia." This was one of the most realistic statements he had heard about Namibia and had come in the con-



# MANDELA DRIVER HELD

SOWETAN - 16 FEBR. 1989

**Arrest  
at  
airport**

Mrs WINNIE Mandela's driver was briefly held by police and her mini-bus was impounded yesterday as murder investigations were launched into the deaths of two youths.

The youths are teenage activist, Stompie "Moeketsi" Seipei (14), allegedly abducted by the Mandela XI "soccer team", Mrs Winnie

Mandela's bodyguard, and Mr Maxwell Madondo (23), a member of the team whose body was found in Soweto this week.

He had been stabbed to death, said a police spokesman.

## **Abducted**

Stompie's killing is at the centre of the rumpus

## **SOWETAN REPORTER**

His body, which was identified yesterday, was found in Soweto on January 6.

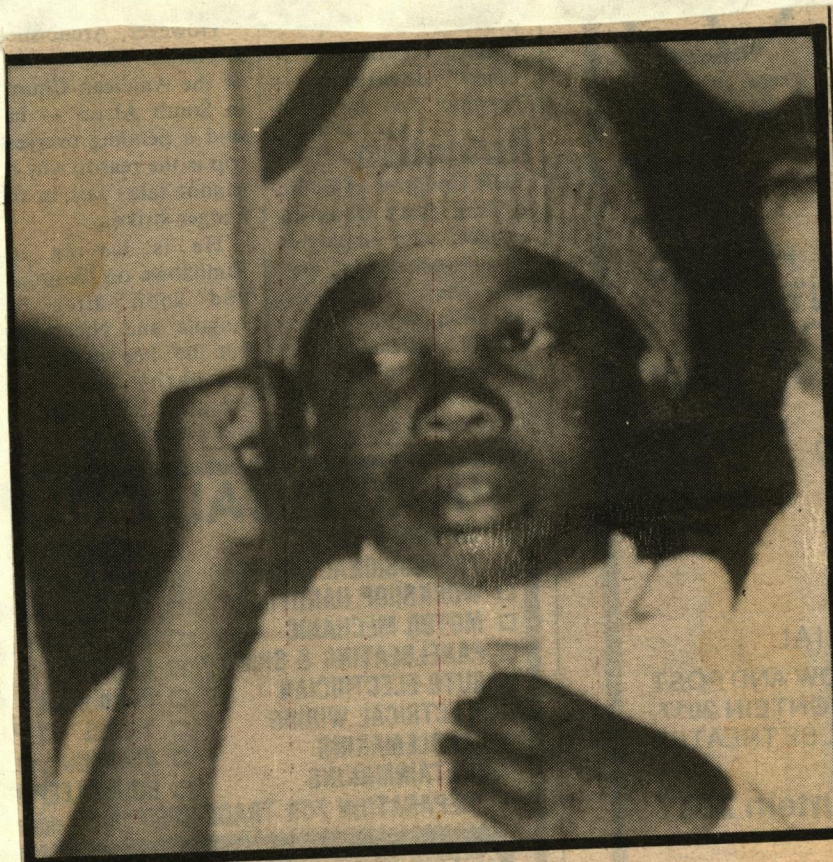
A post-mortem showed he had been savagely beaten before his death, caused by the severing of his jugular vein.

Police stopped Mrs Mandela's mini-bus as it drove from Jan Smuts Airport after her husband, African National Congress leader, Nelson

surrounding Mrs Mandela and her "football team."

It has been widely claimed he was abducted by Mandela XI members before disappearing from Mrs Mandela's Diepsloof home.





**FLASHBACK: Stompie Seipei during a rally in Johannesburg last year.**

Mandela at the Victor Verster Prison near Cape Town.

At the airport, she warded off a barrage of questions by scores of local and foreign journalists about her visit and the controversy surrounding her "football team" of unofficial bodyguards by remaining silent.

The only comment from the Mandela family was from Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, who said only: "You will be hearing from us."

A tall youth dressed in khakhi clothing drove Mrs Mandela out of the airport grounds.

A police spokesman said yesterday the vehicle was stopped and the

driver — believed to be one of her bodyguards — was taken to the nearest

● To page 2

## Police impound mini-bus

● From page 1

police station "for identification purposes." Police then drove the youth to his home in Soweto.

Mrs Mandela's vehicle was impounded for investigation and she was driven to Soweto in another vehicle.

Yesterday Mrs Mandela refused to answer questions about whether she would turn herself over to the police following the identification of Stompie's body. In an interview with the American television network CBS last week, Mrs Mandela said: "I will take these youths who are on my premises with me to the police to be interrogated and interrogated if there is such a body."

At a later stage in the interview she said she would turn herself over to the police if necessary.

Mrs Mandela and Zinzi spent an hour and 10 minutes consulting with Mandela. It is believed that allegations of brutal behaviour levelled at her team of bodyguards and the death of Stompie were discussed.

A Press conference at which Mrs Mandela was expected to comment on allegations against her team of bodyguards and her relationship with the ANC, did not materialise.

In a statement yesterday the national executive committee of the South African Council of Churches said they not<sup>ew</sup> with concern event<sup>ion</sup> surrounding Mrs Mandel<sup>also</sup> la and her "football<sup>tie</sup> team."

The committee said they were "aware of the explosive situation and the potential loss of lives," and called on the community to exercise restraint.

*Sowetan - 16 Febr. 1989*  
*Mandela driver held.*