

By Sapa-Reuter and
Carol Hllls
SWEDEN announced
yesterday it will give f -
nancial support openly
for the first time to the
l African National Con-
gress and other South
African groups.
Foreign Ministry offic-
ial Rasmus Rasmusson
could not say whether the
is slammed
figure for the South Afri-
can groups would be 200
million crowns (R85,4
million) as reported by
the daily Dagens Nyhet-
er, yesterday.
The ANC would re-
and the rest would go to
churches and indepen-
dent organisations, he
said.
Although the ANC
warmly welcomed the an-
nouncement, political
the
Swedish aid to ANC
Swedish
decision.
The move was panisan
and represented gross in-
terference in the coun-
try's internal affairs, par-
ticularly in light of a com-
ing election, they said.
ult means, in effect,
Government's
that rich countries can
buy political influence in
TO PAGE 2
ceive most of the funds,
parties condemned
Swedish aid to AN C slammed
FROM PAGE 1
other one: simply by em-
powering the political
parties of their choice,"
said Democratic Party
leader, Dr Zach de Beer.
ttThis is surely the
grossest form of interfer-
ence in the internal affairs
of other countries."
It was regrettable that
more precise information
was not yet available.
9However, if it is true
that the Swedish Govern-
ment is going to continue
to support the ANC when
that organisation be-
comes a political party
operating on the South
African scene, then this
will be a most unfortunate
act and a very dangerous
precedent.
ill await further infor-
mation. which l very

much hope will reassure
e," he said.

National Party federal
information service direc-
tor, Mrs Sheila Camerer,
said that while it was com-
mon knowledge that the
Swedish Government had,
given the ANC financial
support in the past, it was
surprising they had shown
such partisan allocation
now that all parties could
operate freely.

uAll political parties
are able to get funds
abroad now to support
them in an election. We
are all on an equal footing
and looking for funding
from wherever we can get
It.

ult is umiesirable..for
.. u'. n". 0

any country to show par-
tisanship to one party.
tilt is strange that the
Swedish Government
should support the ANC
when there are a large
number of political par-
ties in the country." she
added.

Mrs Camerer. howev-
er, ascribed the offer of
assistance to uhistorical
overhang" and said the
Swedish Government
perhaps had commit-
ments to projects they
were already funding.

Conservative Party
chief secretary, Dr Lem
Theron, labelled the
move another example of
selective morality.

In the light of the atro-
cities the ANC had ad-
mitted committing in
neighnoun'ng states. the
Swedish Government had
no moral ground on
which to support one pol-
itical party and not an-
other, Dr Theron said.

There were no grounds
whatsoever that the ANC
should be singled out to
receive the money, and in
light of the acts the ANC
had committed, aid
should, in fact, be with-
drawn.

The ANC expressed its
profound gratitude to the
people and government
of Sweden.

It had found Elm
friends in the intemat-
ional community - not
least among them Sweden

- during decades of illegality, bannings. banishment and exile.

. . liBoth l- the 'v .oSwedish people and government took the cause of freedom and justice for all South Africans to their hearts.

"They provided humanitarian assistance without which thousands of people would not have had food, clothing, education or shelter," the ANC said.

while the most lining reward for years of generous humanitarian assistance will be a democratically elected government in a South Africa that knows peace, security and freedom."

Sweden has supported the ANC and other nationalist movements in South Africa for nearly 30 years, but up till now has sought to protect their identities.

"The ANC has been receiving aid from Sweden to help the victims of apartheid." Mr Rasmussen said. But now that there is a new openness in South Africa there is not the same need for protection (of recipients)."

Sweden allowed six companies to begin trade with South Africa last October. although it stopped short of lifting trade sanctions. It imposed an investment ban in 1979 and trade sanctions in 1987.

ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa criticised the Swedish Government for easing its trade sanctions against South Africa during a visit in September.

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the invitation of the opposition Social Democrats who are strongly opposed to lifting sanctions.

Mr Rasmusson said there was no inconsistency with handing out official aid to ANC while easing up on sanctions.

"The dispensation was so that companies can keep up production and remain in South Africa. It

was not done to support
the sitting government,
but to support Swedish
companies."

Sweden would cut its
total aid spending in the
budget for the year start-
ing July 1, 1993 to be an-
nounced on Monday to 13
billion crowns (R555 bil-
lion) from 14,5 billion
crowns (R6,19 billion) in
1992/93, affecting almost
all recipient nations, Mr
Rasmussen said.

It would put greater
stress on human rights,
limited military spending
and efficiency in use of
aid, including lack of cor-
ruption, when handing
out aid.

Sweden said it could re-
consider its aid to Kenya
if there was evidence of
extensive election cheat-
ing, lack of democracy
and human rights viola-
tions.

Kenya's opposition
leaders accuse Kenyan
President Daniel arap
Moi of rigging last Tues-
day's polls. Mr Arap Moi
began a new five-year
term on Monday in the
country's first multi-
party elections in 26 years.

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AFRICAN

NATIONAL CONGRESS

ANC PRESS STATEMENT ON AID FROM SWEDEN

The ANC, during decades of illegality, bannings, banishment and exile ifgund firm friends in the international community, not least among them Sw.eden Both the Swedish people and government took the cause of freedom and justice for all South Africans to their hearts. They provided humanitarian assistance without which thousands of people would not have had food, clothing, education or shelter.

Mr Rasmus Rasmusson, of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, has said that Sweden will continue to provide aid and assistance to the ANC, the people of South Africa and the democratic process. This is warmly welcomed. The African National Congress, on the eve of the 81st anniversary of its foundation, takes the opportunity to express its profound gratitude to the people and government of Sweden. The most fitting reward for years of generous humanitarian assistance will be a democratically elected government in a South Africa that knows peace, security and freedom.

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Department of Information and Publicity

PO Box 61884

Marshalltown 2107

5 January, 1992

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The People Shall Govern:

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Escort for

J oseph

funeral

procession

Staff Reporter

Traffic departments in Johan-

nesburg and Soweto will 5-

cort the funeral prahasion of

ANC veteran Helen Joseph

along an unusually long route

- about 25km - from St

Mary's Cathedral in the centre

city to Sowetols Avalon ceme-

tery.

The funeral service begins

at 10 am tomorrow and

mourners will leave the cathe-

dral at about noon, reaching

the Soweto cemetery by 2 pm.

Johannesburg! acting chief

traffic superintendent Andre

van Loggenberg outlined a

route which would take the

procasion rapidly out of the

central business district via

Rissik Street, then head west

along Wolmarans Street.

The procession will pass

through Pageview and May-

fair. before taking Main Reef

Road West and then heading

south on Nasrec Road (pre-

viously known as Baragwan-

ath Road) and turning towards

Soweto along Rand Show

Road.

A left turn into Aerodrome

Road will bring the procession

finally on to Sowetols Old Pot-

chefstroom Road, which leads

virtually to the gate: of Ava-

lon cemetery.

While the route had been

carefully planned to cause

minimum disruption to traffic,

Johannesburg traffic officers

would also be attending to the

needs of mourners, Van Log-

genberg said.

Provision for parking had

been made for all those at-

tending the service in buses

and private vehicles, he said.

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Joseph to share grave

With friend N goyi t

By Sipho Mthembu

VETERAN anti-apartheid campaigner

Mrs Helen Joseph will be buried in the same grave as her long-time comrade, Mrs Lillian Ngoyi. at Avalon Cemetery in Soweto tomorrow.

Since her death at the age of 87 on Christmas Day, memorial services have been held throughout the country.

These culminated in a service at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Orlando West, Soweto, last night at which African National Congress PWV leader Mr Tokyo Scxwale and Mrs Albertina Sisulu were speakers.

Another service organised by the PWV region of the ANC Women's League will be held at St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg at 9am today.

Spokeswoman for the region

Nompumelelo Madlala has asked all women to dress in green and black.

I Anti-apartheid campaigner to be buried in Soweto:

A vigil will be held tonight at Joseph's home at 135 Fanny Avenue. Nnrwood, where Father Timothy Stanton will officiate.

Tomorrow the funeral service. Conducted by Archbishop of Cape Town

Desmond Tutu, will start at 10am at St Mary's Cathedral and proceed to Avalon Cemetery at 1pm.

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela will deliver the keynote address at the service. After the burial mourners will gather at the Ipelegeng Centre in White City Jabavu for the ceremonial washing of hands and the funeral meal.

According to ANC PWV region spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa it was Joseph's request that she be buried with N goyi. who died in 1980 and with whom she led the historic women's 5 march to the Union Buildings in Pretoria in the '50s.

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AN C backs UN move on Pilatus
THE African National
Congress yesterday wel-
l corned the decision by the
United Nations Security
Council committee moni-
toring the arms embargo
on South Africa to ask the
Swiss Government to pre-
; vent the export of 60 Pila-
tus trainer aircraft to
South Africa.

The ANC said the Se-
curity Council had reaf-
firmed the embargo in
resolution 591 (1986) urg-
ing all states to prohibit
the export to South Afri-
ca of items with a military
capacity or intended for
military purposes.

uThe ANC repeats our
previous warning that. if
the sale of the trainer
planes proceeds despite
being such a blatant viola-
tion of the arms embargo,
we will not be bound by
CAPE TOWN. - No

mass demonstrations or
rallies were planned to
comcide with the opening
of Parliament on January
29, according to the Afri-
can National Congress in
the western Cape.

ANC western Cape
secretary Tony Yengeni
said the organisation
would not devote its time
to marches, but would
instead work harder-at
building up its election
machinery and resources.

It would. however
take up issues as they oc-
curred and engage in
mass action when necess-
ary. - Sapa.

any contracts or assume
any tinancial responsibili-
ty arriving there from."

In December South
African Minister of De-
fence Mr Gene Louw
confirmed that the South
African Air Force had or-
dered 60 Pilatus trainer
aircraft from the Swiss
manufacturer to replace
ageing Harvard trainers
which had been in service
for more than 50 years.
The first Pilatus aircraft
would be delivered to
South Africa in 1995, -
Sapa.

WWhites !

to defy call-up

THE African National Congress yesterday called on all conscripts to defy the Whites-only January call-up for national service and to ignore South African Defence Force threats of prosecution. It called on the government to end all prosecutions of draft-dodgers, saying there was no justification in prosecuting people who were no longer prepared to serve in defence of apartheid. The ANC stated it strongly rejected SADF threats of prosecution. It is disappointing to note that the government still practices racial discrimination, exemplified by the fact that individuals can still be charged under Whites-only laws. The ANC finds these prosecutions totally unacceptable". the organisation said in a statement.

-Sapa.

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People are dying in SA and all the emphasis is on protocol, writes Cosmas Desmond
Time for our leaders to talk
meeting between Nelson
Mandela and Mangosuthu
Buthelezi will certainly
not solve all the problems;
indeed it may not solve any.
It is, nevertheless, essential that
it take place. it only to stop every-
body else passing the buck to
them. Whatever the outcome of
the meeting, people will no longer
be able to excuse their own inac-
tivity on the grounds that nothing
can be done without a meeting be-
tween the two.
Not that we can expect much
activity from the people of Dur-
ban. the vast majority of whom
were not even prepared to turn on
their car headlights as a sign of
their concern for peace.
Is it really necessary, however.
for the proposed meeting to be
surrounded by such hype? Even
Reagan and Gorbachev. when
leaders of the two superpowers,
did not insist on such protocol. It
is like a meeting between two
Bobby Fischers. But in his case
people are not dying while de-
mands are made about the shape
of the table and the colour of the
carpet.
Some preparations are doubt-
less necessary though it is diffi-
cult to see why it should take so
long to draw up the agenda when
it virtually writes itself.
A discussion between two adult.
civilised. human beings is hardly a
big deal; people do it all the time,
the ability to communicate ver-
bally being one of the defining
characteristics of a human being.
To build up a mystique about
the meeting emphasises the dis-
tance between the parties and can
only have a negative effect on the
outcome. It also exaggerates the
importance of the individuals in-
volved.
Further. if the leaders. who are
not personally involved in physi-
cally fighting each other, find it so
difficult just to agree to talk to
each'other, how can the actual
combatants be expected to do so?
And that is what has to happen.
Politicians, like clergymen, doc-
tors, economists, and many others,
love to mystify their role; it
makes them seem important and
stops the people "interfering". But
why must we ape the games that
Western politicians play?
Openness and true democracy
would rule out personality cults
and involve all the people, there
might even be just a hint of

"ubuntu". I realise that the "new South Africa" has yet to be born; conceived in secrecy, intrigue and elitism. umbilically tied to Western values. it could be aborted. I remember the time. many years ago, when I could phone Chief Buthelezi and ask whether I could drop in to see him; he would reply: "Certainly. come for lunch tomorrow." (Mandela at the time was in no position to make such an invitation to anybody. nor was he too important to have me pay the rent on his matchbox house in Soweto.) Could not Mandela do the same? Or vice versa?

Even if one were simply to pitch up on the others doorstep, surely the traditional rules of African hospitality would prevent him from being turned away. Why not behave in a normal human, particularly African, fashion instead of becoming entwined with all the bureaucratic. status-ridden, point-scoring, egocentric trappings of so-called statesmanship?"

ET survived falling off his horse; they might benefit from voluntarily getting off their high ones. Instead, they tend to fit Clement Attlee's description of Churchill: "Nails his trousers to the mast. Can't climb down."

It augurs ill for the future of South Africa if politicians are to be so conscious of their status and the people are to be expected to conform to their delusions of grandeur.

It is bad enough that they already claim the right to all the material rewards of the ruling class. without their being accorded the status of demi-gods. They are ordinary people doing one of the very few well-paid jobs which - require no qualifications.

Politicians are supposed to be servants of the people who elect them and pay their salaries, not their lords and masters. We do not need a De Gaulle or a Churchill, and certainly not a Thatcher or a Reagan. Attlee would be a better model. He was the most modest, self-effacing Prime Minister that Britain ever had; he never stood on ceremony. he was "Clem" to even the most junior member of the party; he travelled by public transport; he never did become a "personality".

Yet he not only introduced the most wide-ranging social reforms that Britain had ever seen but also, almost singlehandedly, facilitated the independence of India. He was. as even his political oppo-

nent Harold MacMillan acknowledged, "a good man and a good politician". - I

Too many of our politicians seem prepared to forsake the former in the mistaken belief that it will help them become the latter. I would like to suggest that the first. and perhaps the only. item on the agenda for the Mandela-Buthelezi meeting should be the recognition of what they have in common: their humanness, their history of oppression, their concern for people. not -"their people". who are suffering and dying. I: , . , ; ;

uw'itATA. - Trans-
kei would not testify
before the Goldstone
Commission in connec-
tion with violence in
South Africa, Transkei
military ruler, Maj-i
Gen Bantu Holomisa, '
said yesterday.
Reacting to a decision
by Goldstone Commis-
sion committee chairman,
Mr Gert Steyn, in Port
Elizabeth earlier yester-
day to adjourn the com-
mittee hearing until Mon-
day to give all parties an
opportunity to respond to
South African Police and
Defence Force testimony
on Azanian People's Lib-
eration Army activities.
Gen Holomisa said he
stuck to his decision to
have his own judicial
commission of inquiry
into APLA activities in
Transkei.
Mr Justice Goldstone
had been invited by the
Transkei government to -
head this independent
Transkei commission,
Gen Holomisa said if
the investigations of Mr
Justice Goldstone into
APLA activities in South
Africa indicated that
Transkei was being used
TO PAGE 2

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ikei shuns probe 1
FROM PAGE/1
as a training ground and
launching pad for attacks
on South Africa, "the
Goldstone Commission
and South African Gov-
ernment ofiicials were
welcome to lead and pres-
ent evidence to our pro-
posed commission of in-
quit)"-
Referring to Monday's
South African Police
statement from Cape
Town naming three
APLA cadres for whom
warrants of arrest had
been issued, the Transkei
leader advised South
Africa to apply for extra-
dition orders through dip-
lomatic channels if the
three were in Transkei.
The Goldstone Com-
mission committee inquir-
ing into APLA activities,
before going into recess,
could find no evidence of
claims that the govern-

ment had flown in APLA dissidents from abroad to testify before the committee

Mr Steyn said: "I would also be very keen to know where the information came from, because the committee could find no evidence of this."

Mr Steyn said other claims that the committee intended to subpoena Pan Afrimnist Congress leaders to testify were premature.

The police suggested the Goldstone Commission committee subpoena hall persons" within the area of its jurisdiction who could be in possession of information. to testify.

In his submission to the Goldstone Committee, SADF counsel, Mr Danie Pretorius, said the PAC received R42 000 000 from Libyan leader, Col Muammar Gaddafi, in 1991, indicating that Libya contemplated becoming the PAC's primary contributor.

He referred to APLA's "umobile warfare", saying the military Wing's full-scale war was to be waged against the armed services and farmers through attacks on White residential areas.

Indications were that ; this warfare should be ; waged in Qwa Qwa, the Vaal Triangle, Bloemfontein, Transkei and against farmers in the Orange Free State.

Mr Pretorius submitted that APLA regarded negotiations with the government as another form of struggle. - Sapa.

Decision on judges
role in probe awaited
By Bronwyn Wilkinson
Justice Minister Kobie
Coetsee is expected to
decide today whether to
second Mr Justice Ri-
chard Goldstone to
Transkei to head an inde-
pendent commission of
inquiry into the activities
of the Azanian People's
Liberation Army (Apla)
in the homeland.

A formal request for
the judge's secondment
from Transkei military
ruler Major-General
Bantu Holomisa had
been passed on to the
Justice Ministry and was
receiving urgent atten-
tion, Foreign Affairs
Ministry spokesman
Awie Marais said last
night. A decision could be
expected today.

A Port Elizabeth-based
committee of the Gold-
stone Commission inves-
tigating the PAC's mili-
tary wing went into re-
cess yesterday to allow
Transkei and the PAC to
respond to evidence led
on Monday by the SAP
and SADF that Apla had
used Transkei as a plat-
form for terror attacks
in South Africa.

Sapa reports that com-
mittee chairman Gert
Steyn said yesterday that
Transkei consul-general
August Mapasa had re-
quested copies of the tes-
timonies so that the
homeland government
could study them and re-
spond.

But Holomisa contin-
ued his defiance of re-
quests that Transkei give
evidence to the commit-
tee. stating: "Transkei
will never testify before
the Goldstone Commis-
sion."

He said the homeland
was sticking to its deci-
sion to have its own judi-
cial commission of inqui-
ry into Apla activities -
and into the 'destabilisa-
tion of Transkei by the
South African security
forces" - headed by Mr
Justice Goldstone.
He agreed that ballis-
tics experts from neutral
countries could test

weapons lent by the Transkei Defence Force to Apla and the ANCTs military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, for the protection of their leaders in the homeland. -

Before going into recess. the committee could find no evidence that the Government had flown in Apla dissidents from abroad to testify before the committee as had been alleged.

According to Sapa, Steyn said reports that the committee intended to subpoena PAC leaders were premature as the PAC had requested copies of the submissions made on Monday by the SAP and SADF. He expected the organisation to respond by Friday. ' PAC publicity director Waters Toboti was quoted yesterday as saying the PAC was adamant its information was correct and that it would maintain its stand of refusing to co-operate with the commission. even if subpoenaed.

The committee will at again on Monday.

Big reward for Apla 4

1 Police offer R100 000 for information leading to their arrest and conviction:

By Josias Charla

THE South African Police have offered a reward of R 100 000 for information leading to the arrest and successful conviction of four alleged cadres of the Azanian People's Liberation Army.

Police spokesman Major Ruben Bloomberg told Sowetan yesterday the reward had been approved by the Government.

The four include alleged former Apla chief of operations in Transkei Mr Vumankosi Laurence Ntlikinca.

The police believe he may be able to furnish them with information "concerning acts of terror in South Africa".

In a statement by the Commissioner of the South African Police. General Johan van der Merwe, the other three men were named as Mr Letlapa Mphahlele. Mr Luyanda Humphrey Gumfa and Mr Welile Gideon Malilika.

Mphahlele, said to be Apla's current chief of operations in Transkei. is being sought for attempted murder at Batho Location in the Free State in December 1991, terrorism and attempted murder at Lady Grey in the Eastern Cape in December 1991.

He is also being sought for murder and three counts of attempted murder at Zastron, also in the Free State, in March 1992.

He is said by the police to be a member of Apla's executive committee.

Gumfa is wanted for murder and three counts of attempted murder at investigation into

Apla is adjourned

1 Chance for parties to respond to claims:

THE GOLDSTONE Commission's committee investigating the activities of the Azanian People's Liberation Army has adjourned.

This is to give parties an opportunity to respond to testimony by the SA Police and SA Defence Force.

Legal representatives of the police and the defence force said in testimony in Port Elizabeth on Monday that Apla had planned and carried out attacks from Transkei. The lawyers said the Pan Africanist Congress had to accept responsibility for its military wing's actions.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Gert Steyn, said yesterday the Transkeian consul-general, Mr August Mapasa. had asked that the testimony be made available to him so that the Transkei government could study it and then decide on whether to respond officially.

The committee will sit again on Monday. - Snpu.

36 (might!

Zastron in March 1992 and arson at Lady Grey in March 1992.

The murder charges against

Mphahlele and Gumfa relate to the killing of Mr Fanie Smit. an employee of Fraser's furniture store who was shot dead on March 18 1992.

Matilika is wanted in connection with attempted murder at Batho Location in 1991 and terrorism, attempted murder and malicious damage to property at Lady Grey in January 1992. According to Van der Merwe, all four have undergone military training outside the country.

"The public is urged to assist the police in locating the wanted men but people should note they are trained and are being regarded as very dangerous," Van der Merwe said.

APLA hits
back over
wanted 4
THE Azanian Peoples Liberation Army
(APLA) yesterday warned the South African
Government to stop lldragging innocentl'
people into its probe into ttrevolutionary viol-
encell.

Speaking by
phone from Dar es Sa-
tele-
laam, Tanzania, the
chairman of APLAls
high command, Victor
Sabelo Phama, said
there were "discrepan-
cies and inaccuracies" in
information about the
four men whose photo-
graphs appeared in nat-
ional newspapers yes-
terday.

The South African
Police on Monday is-
sued photographs of
four APLA to news-
papers countrywide,
saying warrants for the
arrest of three of them
had been issued.

The four are Letlapa
Mphahlele, alias Hap-
PY; Luyanda Humphry
qumfa. alias Thami;
Welile Gideon Maflika,
alias Vuyo; and Vuman-
kosi Laurence Ntikinca.
alias Sizwc.

Mr Phama denied
claims that Mr Ntilu'nca
was APLAls chief of op-
erations and that Mr
Ntikinca underwent
military training
abroad.

He said Mr Ntildnca

TO PAGE 2 _

APLA hits back

FROM PAGE-1

was ttmerely a patriotic
Azanian who supported
the aims and ideals of
the Pan Africanist Con-
gressl'.

The other three were
uwell-lmown members"
of PAC subordinate or-
ganisations. either the
Pan Africanist Students
Organisation or the
Azanian National
Youth Unity, in the
Border region.

uThat is why they (the
police) have their
photographs. The re-
gime would be lucky to
have photographs of
(real) APLA cadres,"
he said.

About the supply of

arms to cadres of liberation movements by
Mr Phama
said: "Pistols were supplied to people involved in the security of the PAC leadership during its national congress in Umtata in April last year.

Leaders are protected all over the world. even (President) F W de Klerk himself; it's a known thing."

Mr Phama joined the PAC in condemning a claimed move to bring into the country PAC and APLA dissidents to testify before the Goldstone Commission.

The PAC on Monday claimed that two of its dissidents based overseas, one of them, Mr Justice Nkonyana, were in the country after being flown in by the government to testify.

Mr Phama described Mr Nkonyana as a "renegade of no consequence" who joined a rebel group led by the late Potlako Leballo.

He said Mr Nkonyana masterminded and sanctioned the execution of PAC'S David Sibeko in Tanzania in 1979.

The Goldstone Commission committee on APLA activities was not a credible body. For it to sit and waste its time listening to Mr Nkonyana, who also had no credibility, would confirm the commission's untrustworthiness. -
Sapa.

Transkei, :
Apla s_cont
SAP offer:
By Bronwyn Wilkinson ;
and Sap: .
Transkei and the Matt-
ian People's Liberation
Army (Apla) have seei-
ed at the SAP's offer bf
substantial rewards fer
the arrest and conviction
of four men the SM3
claims were Apla cad-
res wanted on terrorism-
related charges. I
In a telephone inter-
view from Dar es Sa-
laam yesterday, the
chairman of Aplats-lgigh
command, Victor Sa 0
Phama. warned the Gob-
ernment to stop "draf-
ging innocent" peop e
.into its probe of t"rev,o-
lutionary violence".- :
Phama said there
were several discrepah-
ciu and inaccuracies in
the information the pp-
lice had given tothe
media on the four men;
Transkei military
ruler Major-General
Bantu Holomisa said the
SA Government should
apply for the extradition
of the men if it believed
they were in Transkei. :

mu: Qatar
Established 1887 ,
South Africa's largest daily newspaper
Containing
fanaticism
HERE is a tendency to place Apla
zealots and AWB bigots - and
their demented kinsmen in the Wit
Wolwe (WW) - at the opposite
ends of the political spectrum. That is a
mistake. They belong together. linked by a
common fanaticism and a common threat
to the fragile peace process.
In its treatment of these fanatical move-
ments it is imperative that the public nei-
ther underestimates them nor inflates their
importance. They must be taken seriously
without being built up.
Some media may have erred in not tak-
ing Apla seriously enough until its recent'
attacks at King William's Town, Queens-
town and along the Free State-Lesotho bor-
der. According to SAP testimony before
the Goldstone Commission, Apla mounted
more than 40 attacks in 1991 and 1992. The
SAP attributes the record number of 226
policemen killed last year in part to Apla,
whose attacks on civilians were preceded
by a self-proclaimed assassination cam-
paign against policemen.
But in compensating for that error, it is
necessary, too, not to exaggerate the im-
portance of Apla, the AWB and, still less,
the WW. These groups have the capacity to
do great harm by inflaming racial hatred
on both sides of the colour line. But, merci-
fully, they represent only a tiny minority of
South Africans. The evil they do is contain-
able. '
The white extremists in the AWB and the
WW perceive themselves as the nemesis of
Apla. They are nothing of the sort.
If they take the law into their own hands,
as the WW has threatened to do, they will
act as recruiting agents for Apla. A series
of ill-considered attacks on black civilians
will increase Apla's appeal in the black
community. The AWB and WW have the
capacity to beat up, or kill, random inno-
cents. That is a tragedy - but it remains
true that the AWB jackboot or the WW
horsewhip will help, not crush, Apla.
South Africans of all colours must reject
fanaticism, irrespective of its ideological
hue, and make sure that the centre holds
fast against extremism.

Weill find
teacherls
killers -
.Transkei
- 0" co""c'llonllent
DURBAN - Transkel leader
Major-General Bantu Holo-
rima said last night his po-
hce force would work round
the clock to track down the
culprits who robbed and
murdered a Johannesburg
schoolteacher near the Wild
CMTh Suncasino' resort.
e woman. 34- -o d
Yuklku Yoshuni urn. ylg the
holiday resort alone on Sun-
day afternoon for a walk
along the beach
01; Monday afternoon her
body was found in a dune
forest nearly 2km from the
23?: :3? \$an mm
c 0 man out
' gt: msheigfhailed to 33m
0 es tseein trl .
_Alber_to Chiannfla. enan-
aging director of the mart,
said Yoshimura - who had
been teaching at the Japa-
nese School in Johannaburg
for three years - booked in
on New Year's Day, accom-
ed by fellow teachers T
atanabe and M Jimbo.
On Sunday afternoon she
told her friends she was
gonna for a walk on the
beach. but because she was
a:aroomothercoedwmhernb-
was noti onl
Monday morning. y on
When she failed to arrive
for lunch. the colleagues
were unable to comatn their
anxiety and contacted Chl-.
. arandas He dispatched a
team of security staff to
search the beach. Two hours
later they found the teach-
er's body a short distance up
from the beach in a done
' thicket of dune forest about
2 km from the resort. 1"
_ Blood had down.
'53: nose-and a metal plpei'.
lay on-the ground near her
body. Police were notified "
ahd_-a team of Transkel de
tecnm' from me Umtatax
Wet and Robbery Unit
amved to investigate i
Chmanda said robbery
0 To Page 3"
iWelll track down
area. although the mur-
der happened on a
owned by the Transkei
government
0 From Page I
seemed to be the motive

for the murder. as the victim's camera and handbag were missing. It was not known whether Yoshimura had been sexually assaulted. We are afraid about the effect this will have on international tourists, but unfortunately we live in violent times. However. we are very pleased with the instantaneous response of the Transkei authorities in trying to solve the matter."

Chiaranda said patrols by his security staff had in the been stepped up beach

And in a telephone interview from Umtata last night, Holomisa expressed his condolences to Yoshimura's family and vowed that his men would do all in their power to track down the culprits.

Warning signs might have to be erected along isolated stretches of beach to warn lone tourists. and vagrants would be prevented from sleeping in bushes near the re-50" ..

A senior pathologist from Umtata was due to killersl

fly to Bizana today to conduct a post-mortem.

A school colleague of the slain woman, who asked not to be named, said Yoshimura was "a very honest woman, kind and hard-working. She was loved by the children. It was a big shock for us all. She had been teaching with us for three years." she said. Yoshimura spoke only a little English. and had recently changed her address. .

The Sun International group has put up a ije. ward of R10000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of her killers.

African National Congress
51 Plein Street Tel: (011) 330 7277
Johannesburg 2001 Fax: (011) 333 8870
PO Box 61884 Telex: 421252
Marshalltown 2107

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

ANC RESPONSE TO THE THREATS OF THE WIT WOLWE AGAINST MK

The African National Congress is concerned about the flagrantly racist threats that the Wit Wolwe repeats with impunity against Umkhonto we Sizwe. The government seems incapable or unwilling to act against these self proclaimed Wit Wolwe who incite racial violence.

The ANC is committed to a peaceful and negotiated transition to a democratic South Africa. Umkhonto we Sizwe suspended all military activities in 1990. We have made numerous calls to all organisations to commit themselves to a peaceful settlement. We will continue to do so, but for the sake of our countries future the violent and racist actions of Barend Strydom and those who make common cause with him cannot be tolerated.

A psychologist who treated Strydom in prison issued a stern warning that she believes Strydom is a danger to society and may kill again. In order to placate right wingers the government decided to ignore such professional advise. It was their decision to accept that his heinous crimes were committed in defence of apartheid, and fell within their definition of a legitimate political act. Having done so the government will also have to accept full responsibility for any future atrocities Strydom and his followers might commit.

We demand that the South African police take the necessary action to prevent the so-called Wit Wolwe from carrying out their violent threats and ensure the security of members of MK.

Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity

P O Box 61884

Marshalltown

2107

ANC angry, SAP itake
note of Wolwe threat
THE South African
Police will keep close tabs
on the Wit Wolwe organi-
sation, but umnot act
against them at this stage
because no crime has
been committed.

Police spokesman, Col-
onel Reg Crewe, said in
Pretoria yesterday the
South African Police had
taken note of threats by
the Wit Wolwe to attack
APLA and MK forces un-
less the government acted
against these organisa-
tions.

On Monday the organi-
sation said at a Press con-
ference it regarded every
Black man as an enemy
and would launch attacks
at soft targets as well as
cross-border raids, should
the government not act
against these organisa-
tions.

Col Crewe yesterday
said the South African
Police had taken note of
these threats, and would
carefully watch the situa-
tion.

It was, however. not an
offence to plan crime and
the police could do noth-
ing until such time as a
crime had actually been
committed.

The Afrimn National
Congress meanwhile de-
manded that the police
take "necessary action" to
prevent the Wit Wolwe
from carrying out their
"flagrantly racist threatsil
against members of
Umkhonto we Sizwe, its
military wing.

It was reacting to a Wit
Wolwe Press conference
on Monday at which
threats of violence were
made against the ANC
and the PAC.

The ANC said it was
llconcerned about the fla-
grantly racist threats that
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the Wit Wolwe repeat
with impunity against
MK."

wl'he government
seems incapable or unwil-
ling to act against these
self proclaimed Wit

Wolwe who incite racial
violence," the ANC said.
ml'he ANC suspended
all military activities in
1990 and will continue to
call to all organisations to
commit themselves to a
peaceful settlement, but
for the sake of our coun-
try 5 future the violent
and racist actions of
Barend Strydom and
those who make common
cause with him cannot be
tolerated," said the state-
ment.
////4/)

THE CITIZEN

COMMENT

Wit Wolwe

IT says something about the state of this country when the extremist Wit Wolwe can hold a Press conference. complete with masked men. to announce that they will attack the Azanian People's Liberation Army and Umkhonto we Sizwe unless the government takes drastic measures against these organisations by January 12.

We have never thought that the Wit Wolwe were much of an organisation. .

Their only claim to recognition - of sorts - IS that their leader. Barend Strydom, killed eight Blacks in cold blood, was sentenced to death. the sentence was commuted and he was freed last year. . _ .

Not a very impressive record by any cmlised standard.

At their Press conference the Wit Wolwe announced that they had infiltrated almost every Right-wing organisation in the country as well as the police and the Defence Force. They claimed to have formed cells of three to four people countrywide to avoid Infiltration by the security forces, received uworld class" a training in terrorist war tactics and acted Independently.

Whether these are empty boasts or not. the fact is that the Wit Wolwe publicly threatened to make cross-border raids to uwipe out APLA terrorist murderers wherever they are."

And to emphasise their racist nature, they said they regarded ttevery Black man as an enemy." 9

With White fears and anger heightened by the APLA attacks in which five Whites have been killed, the Wit Wolwels threats cannot simply be ignored. since there is a very real danger of retaliation by White extremists. If they do carry out attacks, this will place them in the same bracket as APLA terrorists - cold-blooded killers of innocent people whose actions are an affront to all cwrlised people.

The killing of a Black taxi driver in retaliation for the Ficksburg attack in which a White girl was shot dead was a crime as deplorable as the APLA attack that gave rise to it (the Wit Wolwe did not claim responsibility though they uapproved" what happened.)

The point simply is that if every extremist organisation made cross-border raids - or attacked people within our borders - this country would be in a state of anarchy.

The response to APLA attacks is a matter for the government and its security form.

We have suggested hot pursuit across the border of Transkei, but this is not a matter for a bunch of trigger-happy extremists.

As for the Wit Wolwels claim that their cell system will protect them. we have no doubt they will be mught like other extremists before them if they any out their threats.

Another extremist organisation, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, which recently paraded a strong force of armed men and women, has also issued threats, in its case against the ANC should it come to power.

The ANC also has its own private army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, which carried out vile terrorist attacks as part of the ANC's armed struggle.

The government has called on it on numerous occasions to hand over its arms caches, but it has refused to do so.

Instead, it is sending thousands of MK recruits overseas for military training, saying this is necessary to eliminate any imbalance when MK is merged with the SADF under joint control.

With APLA declaring war on Whites and MK training more cadres overseas, we have a very dangerous and threatening situation. On the White side, the AWB, Wit Wolwe and other armed Right-wing organisations.

On the Black side, MK and APLA and other armed Black groups. I

All these organisations should be made to disband, but the government seems unable to act against either White or Black private armies.

Unless it does so - unless it puts an end to all private armies - this country will never find peace and may well end up in civil war.

Heaven help us if it does.

Frustration for Moseneke
A former senior official
of the PAC, Dikgang Mo-
seneke, faces a frustrating
situation as his
chances of taking silk
seem to be at stake.
This is a highly re-
spected black advocate
who should walk into his
new office as a senior
counsel with ease.
He boasts of a fine
legal professional rec-
ord, having rendered
successful services to his
community. Controversy
surrounding his appoint-
ment should be ruled out

outright. He has timeous-
ly distanced himself
from PAC leadership
through resignation.
The State President
has the capacity to over-
come this pressure on
him to veto his applica-
tion.

Moseneke has placed
his professional career
above all and has no fu-
ture political ambitions.
He projects to us utter
dedication to service.

I. M Robertson
Boyne,
Pietersburg

v.

OAU aid to PAC in the balance, hearing told

PORT ELIZABETH - The OAU had sharply criticised the PAC for creating the impression the OAU was financing acts of terror against civilians, the SADF yesterday told the Goldstone commission investigating Apia activities.

SADF advocate D O Pretorius said OAU political department director M Bah had said from Addis Ababa that the OAU was waiting for its SA representative to report before deciding on continued financial support to the PAC. Bah did not disclose how much money the PAC had received.

The SADF' submitted that China had also ceased financial assistance to the PAC "because the PAC refused to participate in multilateral negotiations".

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that committee chairman Gert Steyn said yesterday the inquiry could find no evidence the government had flown in A dissidents from abroad to testify before the committee. He said other claims that the committee intended to subpoena PAC leaders were premature: "The PAC has already requested copies of the submissions made by the SAP and SADF and have told us they will inform us of their plan by Friday."

In Johannesburg, PAC official Waters Toboti said investigators would not find guerrilla training camps in Transkei. t Apla warned the government to stop dragging innocent people into its probe. 1 Speaking from Tanzania, Apia high command chairman Victor Sabelo Phama said there were inaccuracies in information about the four men wanted by the police. They are Letlapa Mphahlele, Luyanda Humphry qumfa. Welile Gideon Maflika and Vumankosi Laurence Ntiki'nca.

Phama denied that Ntiki'nca was Apla's chief of operations and underwent military training abroad. The other three were members of PAC subordinate organisations in the Border region.

In Umtata. military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said Transkei would not testify before the Goldstone commission in connection with violence in SA.

Holomisa stuck to his decision to have his own judicial commission of inquiry into Apla activities in Transkei.

He said Goldstone had been invited by the Transkeian government to head an independent commission of inquiry in Transkei. If investigations in SA indicated Transkei was being used as a training ground and launching pad for attacks on SA, "the Goldstone commission and SA government officials were welcome to present evidence to our proposed commission of inquiry". Transkei would provide transport for train loco inspections" of alleged training centres

Referring to the SAP statement naming three Apia cadm for whom warrants of arrest had been issued. the Transkei leader advised SA to apply for extradition orders

if the three were in Transkei.

Azapols demand

By Joe Mdhlela

HE AZANIAN m' s ORGANISA'HON in Bekkersdal yesterday said peace talks between itself and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) should involve other organisations in the area.

It appeared yesterday that peace talks between Azapo and the IFP were on the cards.

But Azapo branch secretary Mr Father Ratsoeu said it was premature to talk about a peace meeting. "I've peace talks we envisage should involve other liberation movements. They need to be present as observers," Ratsoeu said. Azapo members would not subject themselves to the discipline of the local dispute resolution committee. Ratsoeu said.

He accused the police of siding with the IFP as the feud which has claimed the lives of five people in the West Rand township continued to rage.

IFP spokesman Charles Loliwe said his organisation was for peace and welcomed initiatives to have hostilities between the two organisations ended.

"We are for peace . . . we want to talk to Azapo. However we must point out that three of our members have been killed by Azapo. "

He said it was not true that they were the instigators of the violence.

"I've truth of the matter is that we are forced to retaliate in order to protect ourselves."

I BEKKERSDAL. WAR

Peace talks should involve other organisations

The allegation about police might appear to be concoction but we know that the ordinary residents of the township will support this claim," contended Ratsoeu. The lighting started after a slain Azapo member. Mr Mandla "Billity" Nono. was buried on Saturday afternoon. he said.

"Later the same evening the house of Mandla's parents was attacked, with people identified as Inkatha members breaking all the window panes and terrorising the occupants of the house. As I am talking to you. Mandla's parents have fled and abandoned their house." said Ratsoeu.

Police spokesman Major Henrietta Bester denied police were helping Inkatha attack Azapo members.

She said a group of youths. allegedly Azapo members. had attacked Zulu-speaking people. killing one and seriously injuring a second person.

Soweran established that several houses in Bekkersdal had been attacked. In one house a woman was stabbed several times as she hid under the bed by men carrying "traditional weapons".

THE NEXT three weeks could prove to be the most eventful in the negotiations process of the past three years in South Africa.

Agreements reached and decisions taken between now and the end of January, when Parliament opens, should determine the pace of political developments over the next year and possibly give a lot more clarity on elections for a constitution-making body mooted for later this year.

Bilateral discussions between the Government and its political opponents; between the African National Congress and its Patriotic Front allies; and among members of the Concerned South Africans Group (CSAG) - the loose affiliation of separatists from the homeland: of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and KwaZulu and the leaders of the Conservative Party and Afrikaner Volksunie.

The ANC and the Government, the main players in the negotiations process, will meet regularly over the next three weeks in informal sub-committees which were established during a lengthy "lekgotla" between the two from December 9 to December 11 last year and will centre on agreements and positions of mutual understanding on issues relating to the envisaged two phases of the transition.

These talks include discussions on the elements, composition, structure, jurisdiction and actual character of an envisaged electoral commission; the role and control of the electronic media; and details of the portfolios of law and order, defence and foreign affairs.

'Recommendations'

The ANC and the Government emphasise that none of the agreements reached between them over the next few weeks, and which are expected to be ratified by a second ulekgotla beraad" between the two parties on or about January 20, will be binding on other parties.

While these agreements do not detract from those reached at Codesa, they will be tabled at the new multiparty forum "as recommendations" when it resumes, possibly in February.

The ANC and the Government believe that there is an urgent need to unblock the flow of developments after negotiations collapsed so unceremoniously on May 16 last year.

Since then the country has gone through a bitter period that should not be given a chance to repeat itself, key negotiators on both sides feel.

The CSAG, comprising KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa Quzo, Bophuthatswana Chief Minister Lucas Mangope, CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht and Mr Andries Beyers of the Volksunie, will meet President FW de Klerk on Friday and Saturday.

This meeting is primarily to "clear up the pace of development in South Africa will be determined by agreements and decisions taken between now and the end of January, when Parliament opens. Ismail Lagardien, Political Correspondent, reports Oupa Quzo

Andries Treurnicht

"misconception" that the Government and the ANC were clinching secret deals" that would be foisted on the rest of the country, State sources have continued.

It is, however, part of a continuing process of .bilateral discussions which. it is hoped. will speed up the process.

Once consensus is reached on the restructuring of Codesa with all its former participants, including those who initially stayed out.

multiparty negotiations could resume by the end of February or in March.

If Codesa does resume by March and the bilateral agreements which are being worked out are of such a nature that multiparty negotiations Mungosuthu Buthelezi

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Amines Buyers

can go straight into a plenary session. far-reaching announcements. especially on elections, could be made. v;

A big question mark hangs over whether De Klerk can get past the obstinate CSAG, whose broader objectives differ fundamentally from those of the rest of the country.

Buthelezi has said that he (and presumably his region) can "negotiate out of whatever contractual relationship the rest of South Africa negotiates with the ANC".

Besides leaving room for extended conflict, this places Buthelezi and the province of Natal on the path of secession and the country on the edge of the abyss On which Yugoslavia is lettering.

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Cosag prepares
for crucial talks
with De Klerk
By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

THE Government must commit itself to
entrenching the boundaries and powers of
regions in a transitional constitution before
the Concerned South Africans Group could
enter multiparty talks.

This is the position adopted by the vari-
ous political parties in Cosag on the eve of
their crucial meeting with President FW de
Klerk on Friday weekend.

This position will be ratified at a meeting
tomorrow night.

Cosag, a loose affiliation of political
parties bound by the principles of federal-
ism, believes that the Government had
surrendered to the ANC" after it had given
a prior commitment that the powers, duties
and functions of the regions would be se-
cured before elections for a constitution-
making body were held.

Mr Andries Beyers of the Afrikaner
I Affiliates need clarity on
regional powers and
boundaries:

Volksunie yesterday said this weekend's
meeting would concentrate on the Record
of Understanding about which he believed
the Government had made its about-turn.
He said Cosag would not attend
multiparty negotiations as a group and that
each party in the alliance had its own
policies and agenda.

"We will enter into multi-lateral nego-
tiations as separate parties, but it would not
be worth it if the powers and boundaries of
the regions are not entrenched in a transi-
tional constitution." Beyers said.

Friday's meeting is crucial in that, along
with a series of bilateral meetings between
the Government and ANC, it would speed
the process towards the resumption of
multiparty negotiations by late February of
March.

Inkatha set to distance
itself from CP alliance

THE two-day meeting starting on
Friday between government and
the Concerned South Africans
Group to try to resolve the differ-
ences delaying multiparty talks
was going to be a tough session of
negotiating, sources in both
groups said yesterday.

At the same time Inkatha, which
leads the group, is coming under in-
creasing pressure as strains within
group ranks start showing and gov-
ernment, exploiting the strains, de-
mands that Inkatha leader Mango-
suthu Buthelezi honours Codesa
agreements.

It is understood that Inkatha is In-
easy in the loose grouping of home-
land governments, the CP and the
Afrikaner Volksunie and the scene is
set for Buthelezi to go it alone with
government, leaving the Ciskei, Bo
phuthatswana and the CP isolated.

Inkatha is likely to distance itself
from its partners constitutional posi-
tions at a meeting tomorrow when
the group gathers to prepare for the
two-day discussion with government
There are strong differences be-
tween Inkatha, which maintains that
it is committed to federalism, and the
parties, especially the CP, which pur-
sue a confederal position

An Inkatha source yesterday also
indicated that the party was ready to
resume one-on-one bilateral talks
with em for the first time
since suspending all direct contact in
September last year.

He said the time was right for the
prom to move forward and bilater-
al talks with government to indepen-
dently and separately from (the
group) are on the cards in the near
future".

A government source confirmed
this but said no meetings had been
scheduled.

Meanwhile, government and the
NP also meet tomorrow to plan their
strategy for the meeting amid strong
difference within the NP caucus. NP
federal spokesman Piet Coetzer yes-
terday admitted there was debate
within the party over the strategy to
be followed with Buthelezi.

He said MPs in Natal had a differ-
ent position and considerations from
those in other areas who were not as
sensitive to the relationship with In-
katha and Buthelezi.

A government source said govern-
ment was going to demand to know
where Inkatha stood and "if it would
honour the Codesa agreements it en-
tered into on interim measures and
other constitutional issues".

Inkatha central committee mem-
ber Walter Feigate yesterday ad-

mitted there were clear differences between Inkatha and other group members on constitutional principles, but refused to confirm there were strains within the group.

"(It) was set up with a clearly defined and specific role - that of rallying groups behind the demand for a multiparty forum of review and a rejection of attempts by government and the ANC to dictate the process," he said.

He said Inkatha had rejected the Codm process as dead and it was questionable whether it would honour agreements reached in that forum.

He said the major issues the group planned to do battle with government over were:

E1 That a multiparty forum of review be set up to broaden the base of those included in the process such as the PAC, the CP, Azapo and the KwaZulu government;

DThat these parties and those that were in Codosa be given the opportunity to review Codeoa decisions and the concessions that were made;

(That the top-down method of the negotiating process be changed to allow regions a direct input in the multiparty forum; and

D That it be decided in advance what kind of constitution the country would have before making decisions on constitutional principles

DET denies claims
of irregularities a
Citizen Reporter

THE Department of Edu-
cation and Training yes-
terday denied allegations
of irregularities with
examination results. and
claimed that delays
caused by illness of exam-
iners and a number of
other reasons were he-
hind incomplete or incor-
rect examination results.
This followed a case at
one Pietermaritzburg
school, the Khonsinkosi
High School. where five
of their top pupils re-
_q___-__-1

ceived matriculation cer-
tificates in which it was
claimed that all five were
absent during the Ger-
man third language exam-
ination.

The delay in the Ger-
man examination results
were caused by the illness
of the examiner and the
physical science papers
had been traced yester-
day, and would be fi-
nalised.

The DET said in a
statement yesterday that
it was looking into the
matter, and that the re-
sults for these subjects at
this particular school
were being ftnalised, and
the school would be in-
formed by today of the fi-
nal results.

The DET objected
strongly against what it
called "glib allegations of
corruption" regarding
this high school, and said
while it was true that
there was a delay in the
results, it was totally un-
called for to suggest that
corruption had been in-
volved or that scripts had
been lost.

It requested candidates
at all DET schools who
had received incomplete
results to contact their
principals, who would
forward their names to
the DET for investiga-
tion.

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 ether lunch
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 "The firstpenodon any weekday
 he victimised for speaking out:
 8students from Mepetletswanna -
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 when things became haphazard.
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 fiprincipel from June and that re;
 .rrstaffmembem
 Atonememathsteacheratthe;
 3 school openly fought with a female
 iteaehertothegeteamuwmentoft
 ' the students. At times the students
 would have nothing to do but play
 i gamed. like dropping water bombs
 and throwing water parcels at one
 ., another to celebrate 3Wm day".
 said one student.
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 who only gavehie name es'l'hebo
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 would noteoaopernte with the new ,
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 linncipel. ... ' .
 "Whentheapanmentdecidedto
 confirm her position the teachers
 walked out.
 il had no methe end hiology
 ,, teacherthisyear."
 He says the teacher: were te-
 placed by mesh college graduates"
 without experience whowere "let
 loose" on the metrics. '
 However, the students said they
 learnt more from Project Excel. It
 was 13de late in September by
 teachers affiliated to the SA Demo-
 cratic Teachers Union to help metric
 At Seneone Junior. Seeondery
 School one pupil thought the mess
 imignaeononeacheumamchoet 3 _ .
 . would feel they are losing out end
 , Ester! attending. Soon then: Would-
 .. he a regul'at' elus,"
 ' said.
 .fewdeysthanhehedleemtinelaserw

dating the whole year ..
 ' Students- mo admitted thet"
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 andftndthememptymteachstxk
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 wete no classe- but'umuld catch 1:5
 taxi and he etechool my day forj;
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 , teecherettended regularly
 Several of the students who
 ment of Education and Training
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 "For the whole year we hed
 ,. ' Mathematics, Biology. English
 . and literatme without textbooks.
 We even had' to buy others our-
 selves,' one said. .. -
 Those who received books seid
 they only arrived tn September. 3
 Not one of the students we spoke to
 said they went into the exam room
 he'ving worked through a 'whole
 syllabus on any subject. ' ,
 .229 Wow WV?

Extract not
binding on
Model C: Govt

THE signing of a contract or agreement between parents and governing bodies at state-aided schools is not regarded as a criterion for admission to these schools, Minister of National Education Piet Matais said yesterday. Pupils who would normally have the light of admission to a specific school may not be discriminated against because of "refusal or neglect" by their parents, he said.

Mr Marais was responding to a Conservative Party request to give a ruling - before Transvaal schools reopen today - on whether pupils may be refused admission by Model C schools should their parents refuse to enter into a contractual agreement with governing bodies.

The signing of an agreement or contract was seen merely as an arrangement between the parents and the governing body and anything in such an agreement which was not fair to both parties was "unacceptable", Mr Marais said. '

There were no legal directives for the signing of contracts before a child was granted admission to a specific school or before the payment of school fees could be enforced. Payment of tuition fees was arranged legally and not contractually.

The relationship between governing bodies and parents could be arranged by means of an agreement or contract, he said.

The governing body has, in terms of the Act, the authority to do what is necessary for the effective management and control of the school, as long as it is not contrary to the Act or does not in any way lead to unfair practice. The governing body also has the authority, after consultation with

the parents, to lay down
the criteria for the admis-
sion of the pupils to the
school.

hThe signing of a con-
tract or agreement is not
regarded as a cn'terion for
admission. but merely as
an agreement between
the parents and the gov-
erning body."

Mr Mantis accused the
CP of being politically
inspired to actively op-
unjustihable and irre-
sponsible way" the suc-
cessful continuation of
the activities of state-
aiM schools.-Sapa.

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Fears of anarchy
in Vaal paradise

By Monica Oosterbroek

The close-knit Vaal Triangle
community of Henley-on-
Klip fear their beautiful and
peaceful garden-village ex-
istence will become anar-
chic after reports that

Eskom buildings have been
sold to the United Nations
High Commissioner for Ref-
ugees (UNHCR) to house and
train returning exiles.
But much of the panic has
been due to lack of information,
according to Eskom.

Eskom property manager
Herman van den Heever said
the UNHCR was at this stage
only considering buying the
property, which has been up for
sale since 1988.

It is believed the UNHCR will
use the property to train refu-
gees in basic commercial and
technical skills.

The buildings, once used as a
training centre for Eskom, can
accommodate several hundred
people in the double-storey hos-
tels as well as dozens of teach-
ers in small houses on the prop-
erty. Teaching, sport and eating
facilities also exist.

Eskom officials believe the
refugees would remain only
until they moved into the cities
to look for jobs and make way
for other students.

But residents, who have been
kept in the dark as the deal has
not been finalised, are worried
their peace would be shattered.

One woman, who felt her life
would be endangered if her
name was revealed, said she
was very nervous about living
with "terrorists" down the road.

"Nobody knows what is going
on. We haven't been told any-
thing and the secrecy is making
us very scared," she said.

Many of the residents had
moved to this tranquil part of
the world to enjoy peaceful and
scenic surroundings.

Rural atmosphere

"Look around you and see
how special our village is," said
William Small, who retired to
Henley-on-Klip two years ago.
He pointed out the lush vegeta-
tion, the vast array of colourful
flowers blooming in gardens,
the huge trees lining the lanes,
and overgrown hedges, vines
and creepers. As he talked
about the rural atmosphere, a
rider trotted down a side lane
on her pony while shoppers

strolled past and waved.

"It's a special piece of paradise hiding here in the Transvaal," he said. .

He is undisgusted and appalled" by what he thinks is a massive cover-up by the Government and Eskom.

"Violent crime will soar and there will be anarchy because no one will be able to control them," he said.

Labourers, domestic workers and friends who had gathered under trees near a row of shops also expressed concern about moves to allow refugees into the area.

They fear that the refugees' families would pour into the village and that jobs would become more scarce. Some locals, unemployed and homeless, are upset and envious that refugees would be given training and accommodation.

"Surely charity should start at home? Why do refugees get all the opportunities when there are people right here who need attention and help," one man said.

Eskom has offered to make senior executives available to meet any local residents who wish to discuss the proposed sale.

The UNHCR is arranging for a meeting to take place soon at which details of the running of the centre will be explained. a,
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TPA gets conflict warning

THE Soweto Civic Association (SCA) has warned of a 'huge conflict' in Soweto's streets if the TPA does not fast-track the scrapping of the three Greater Soweto councils.

And the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast) has alleged TPA "attempts to protect corrupt structures" could destabilise National Forum negotiations.

TPA spokesman Magda du Toit said yesterday the executive committee had not yet decided the fate of Diepmeadow and Soweto councils after their representations to fight off dissolution by December 15 last year for financial irregularities. The councils have been plagued by rent boycotts and corruption which left them in debt.

SCA secretary Pat Lephunya said yesterday his organisation foresaw a "huge conflict" in the townships because councillors had started summoning residents for rent and services arrears.

"A total of 600 summonses have been issued in Dube township alone," Lephunya said.

The SCA would like to avoid conflict, but to do this the TPA had to "dissolve" the Diepmeadow, Soweto and Doheonville councils, Lephunya said.

"We will urge people to burn summonses and warn messengers not to distribute the documents because the people will see them as responsible for their preparation. We have also warned the (chief) magistrate of Johannesburg to stay clear. He should not apply legal mechanisms to a political problem," Lephunya said.

Cast president Kgabs Mosunkuthu said Cast had never been fooled by TPA attempts to create the impression that it wanted to scrap corrupt councils.

"We knew they would do everything to protect them, especially the Soweto councils. We insist the TPA dissolve the councils, because it has the power to do it," Mosunkuthu said.

Govt has new housing policy
I have read with interest the article, "SAT Urban Nightmare" (The Star, November 12), which was based on recent findings and recommendations by the World Bank on the provision of housing, particularly to lower income groups in the urban areas. However, the statement that there is no evidence to suggest that the Government has drawn up urban housing policies" needs clarification. We all agree that South Africa is indeed experiencing a housing crisis - the magnitude of which is reflected by the fact that at least 330 000 housing units have to be erected annually for the next 10 years to erase the backlog and to meet the needs of a growing population. Against this backdrop, the Government requested the SA Housing Advisory Council towards the end of 1990 to review the existing dispensation and to advise on a new national housing policy and strategy. The Task Group, headed by Dr Joop de Loo, made its recommendations public earlier this year and these proposals will hopefully soon serve as a valuable input at the recently established National Housing Forum.

The reasons for the "urban nightmare" referred to in your article are manifold: a legacy of imbalances of the past, the fluid political situation, a depressed economy, poverty, unemployment, unrest, violence, boycotts, the rapid growth in our population and urbanisation, fragmentation in the delivery process, limited financial resources and unrealistic expectations, to name only a few.

The main goal of the proposals as enunciated by the De Loo Task Group is precisely to obtain the widest possible agreement on a homegrown housing policy which is fiscally responsible, not inflationary, and meets the demands of our present crisis. Furthermore, the ultimate policy should provide access to secure and affordable housing for all, it should protect consumer, investor and community interests, promote home ownership and ensure community participation and responsibility.

The proposals made by the Task Group are aimed at a

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stimulation of demand, the facilitation of supply and the rationalisation of the institutional framework to ensure a maximum contribution by the private sector as well as substantial financial intervention by the State at the lower end of the market. If accepted, these proposals could potentially affect 85 percent of all households. Major principles incorporated in the report are that the housing policy should be uniform for the whole country; it should be absolutely non-racial; a one-channel financing and subsidy financing system should be operative; a market-related approach should be adhered to; there should be security of tenure; it should provide for maximum private sector and community involvement; and it should be affordable and aimed at the most needy.

However, the housing problem is merely a symptom of a malignant disease from which we, and indeed most of the Third World, are suffering. This disease is poverty. Until we in South Africa discover the secret code needed to unlock our growth potential and effectively address the poverty issue, we will be unable to address the real housing issues on a permanent long-term basis. For any housing policy and strategy to be effective, the housing environment must first be normalised and all the parties involved have to understand that unless they arrive at some kind of housing "peace agreement", taxpayers' money spent on housing will most probably be ineffectively and wastefully spent. This we cannot afford. The basic philosophy underlying the recommendations of the Task Group has been sounded against the World Bank during two visits by their officials to South Africa and one Ministerial delegation to Washington. They have found that the basic points of departure, as expounded by De Loor and his team, are in line with present international thinking and wisdom.

EG De Beer
Director-General, Department
of Local Government and
National Housing
Pretoria

lSquatter ruling tspells doom9
Staff Reporter

The rejection of an application for a court interdict preventing the Transvaal Provincial Administration from settling Zevenfontein squatters at Diepsloot is likely to sharply reduce property prices in the area, according to estate agents.

De Huizemark managing director Piet Hamman said last week's Pretoria Supreme Court judgment "spelt doom" for homeowners who had invested large amounts of money in the area, as close proximity of squatter camps would "very definitely have a dampening effect" on property prices.

"It is a pity that there is no form of compensation for homeowners," he said.

Howard and Decker estate agency managing director Graham Levin said it was difficult to determine to what extent the ruling would cause property prices to drop.

"Sometimes the market falls away completely, making it difficult to sell the house at any price."

However, the price reductions also offered home buyers the opportunity to pick up bargains, Levin said.

Some residents of areas around Diepsloot said in interviews they were very disappointed with the decision.

"Naturally everybody is very disappointed", said resident Len Facius.

He said residents still had to decide whether to appeal against the ruling.

But another resident, Ken Boyce, said he accepted squatter settlement as inevitable although he believed the settlement should be properly planned and constructed.

He believed residents should respond positively to the changes and spend their money on constructive development instead of expensive court cases.

Mooi River
hostel is
set alight
PIE'I'ERMARI'IZ-
BURG. - Four sec-
tions of the Bruntville
hostel in Mooi River in
Natal, were badly
damaged and furniture
burnt when the hostel
was set alight by un-
known people on
Tuesday morning.
Captain Britz of the
Mooi River police said
the incident occurred at
9am.
ttAttacks on the hostel
have been occurring since
the hostel inmates went
on holiday on December
11.
MMy guess is they don't
want lnkatha to return to
the place. We had ru-
mours before Mooi Tex-
tiles closed that they were
going to do this and we
sent police there to moni-
tor the situation," Capt
Britz said.
Bruntville has been the
scene of repeated clashes
between hostel inmates,
mostly lnkatha Freedom
Party supporters, and the
African National Con-
gress-supporting town-
ship residents.
Despite two Goldstone
Commission investiga-
tions into the situation in
Bruntville. and promises
by warring parties that
hostilities would end, the
township is still tense.
The ANC in Bruntville
on Tuesday alleged that
the police were to blame
for the latest attack on the
hostel.
ANC Bruntville public-
ity secretary Nhlanhla
Mthethwa said policemen
accompanied by South
African Defence Force I
units were seen around
the area before the tire
started.
IFP Midlands leader
David Ntombela. howev-
er, accused the ANC of
burning down the hostel
and dismissed allegations
of police involvement.
t1 received information
that the ANC was going
to attack the hostel the
night before the incident.
I then contacted the
police who raided the

area. After they had left,
these ANC people burnt
the place down." - Sapa.

Krmy lblack-outl On
theft of weaponry
Citizen W
THE South African
Army yesterday placed a
black-out on details of a
major break-in at an army
weapons store in Welkom
in the Free State, where a
large number of assault
rifles and pistols were sto-
len at the weekend.
Unconfirmed reports
say that 39 R-1 rifles. 19
R-4 rifles and four 9 mm
pistols as well as a large
quantity of ammunition
for the weapons were sto-
len.
A spokesman for the
Free State Command of
the SA Army yesterday
oonfirmed that the break-
in had taken place during
the weekend. and that the
theft had been discovered
on Monday niorning.
The spokesman re-
fused. however. to reveal
details of the stolen items,
and said earlier reports
were unoontirmed.
The investigation was
at such a sensitive stage
that to reveal details of
the burglary could ham-
per its conclusion. he
said.
The police in Bloem-
fontein yesterday also
continued that the inci-
dent had taken place, but
refused to reveal details,
referring all inquiries to
the Army.
He R-1 rifles that were
allegedly stolen are old
weapons which had been
withdrawn from general
use more than five years
ago, but according to re-
ports almost 4 000 rounds
of ammunition for these
n'fles were also stolen.
Apparently only 120
rounds of ammunition for
the more modern R-4 as-
sault rifles were taken, as
well as 120 rounds for the
four pistols.
Nine handgrenades and
six illumination rockets as
well as a number of web-
bing belts were also sto-
len. l
It is believed that the
burglary took place be-
tween Saturday afternoon
and Monday morning,
but there is no indication
of who could be respon-

sible for the theft.

Unions set out their position on taxes
IF GOVERNMENT increased indirect taxes such as
VAT. it would effectively be shifting the tax burden to the
poor, says a report on the Budget prepared for the
National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) by the Labour
Research Service.

The report. which Nactu has adopted as its position on
the Budget and which it will use to put its case in the
National Economic Forum next week. argues that poor
people pay more VAT, proportional to income. than the
wealthy. It argues also that VAT is inflationary and that
a 3% increase in VAT, which it says is on the cards, will
increase inflation by 2,479.

It recommends other ways of raising revenue such as
cutting government expenditure and abolishing tax loop-
holes. increasing fuel levies and imposing new taxes such
as a capital gains tax.

The report rejects argument: that the zero-rating of
. certain foodstuffs will offset the negative effects of a
VAT increase on the poor.

Zero-rating certain food will cost government R1.34bn.

I the report says, but increasing VAT to 13% will cost the
consumer Rebn.

Government does not intend zero-rating either white
or red meat, the report says.

The Coordinating Committee on VAT wants rice,
fresh vegetables. cooking oil, legumes and huh milk
zero-rated. And the Department of Inland Revenue
wants brown wheaten meal. fruit, eggs and cultured milk
zen'rrated, the report says.

Nactu says rather than increase VAT, government
should cut expenditure on the ilcorruptll homeland sys-
DIRK HARTFORD

tern (R12.an this year), defence (39mm). the ttunrepre-
sentative" tricameral system (RG,35bn) and halt over-
spending of government departments.

It argues for taxing pension fund contributions -
valued at about R5bn - on the grounds that the rich
benefit more from pension tax exemptions than the poor.
And it proposes introducing a progressive property
tax, arurallandtax. a minimum husinesstax. a capital
transfer tax, a capital gains tax and a tax on interest
earned by emigrants The tax on dividends, abolished in
1990. should be reintroduced, it says.

According to calculations in the report. if these taxes
were introduced, with increases in the fuel levy and
additional exise duties on cigarettes, beer and soft
drinks. a total of R15Abn could be raised.

The government is castigated for its poor record in
collecting taxes. It says that in the year to October 1992.
only R42.4bn had been collected instead of the R58.7bn
that was expected.

HERE is a conflict between the objectives of the newly established national economic forum's short- and long-term working groups. The long-term working group's purpose is to formulate a strategy for sustainable, non-inflationary economic recovery. The short-term working group is under pressure to deliver immediate relief to the poor, deprived and disadvantaged.

But measures decided on by the short-term working group could directly compromise the sustainability of the recovery, with which the long-term working group is concerned. A related problem is the budgetary constraint caused by the rising Budget deficit - already projected at more than 8% of G . If anything is to be provided in the way of short-term relief, it will be possible only by cutting back elsewhere if an inflationary rebound is not to recur. Not only the forum, but also the Finance Minister preparing his March 1993 Budget, are in a straitjacket.

The deficit before borrowing of 4.5% of GDP indicated last March was already more than the guideline 3% frequently attributed to the IMF. Its rise now to more than 8% has been a function of a continued rise in nominal government disbursements as well as a significant shortfall in expected revenue.

This alarming development has pushed SA closer to a debt trap. Debt servicing already accounts for about 17% of total central government expenditure. And it exceeds 24% of tax revenue and 66% of the deficit before borrowing. A continuing 8% deficit would increase debt servicing exponentially to a point where, within a few years, government's ability to attend to its other functions would become seriously compromised.

What emerges from this is an imperative for fiscal restructuring. Without this, little else that is durable will be possible.

In broad terms, four matters need to be addressed: the collapse in real fixed investment; the rise in consumption there (particularly within the public sector); the deficit itself; and the matter of cost-benefit ratios as they affect departmental state expenditures.

A distinction needs to be made between borrowing used to finance current spending and borrowing used to extend the country's capital base. Borrowing of the latter kind provides the means, through eventual increases in revenue generated, of debt servicing and debt repayment. Borrowing which finances

consumption (mainly salaries and wages), provides no such means. What is required is a strategy aimed at changing the balance between current and capital spending, and reducing public sector dissaving. Cost-benefit relates to this emphasis on investment. Within departmental expenditures, education being a particular case in point, there is huge wastage. Its elimination, or even significant reduction, would make an important contribution to improve performance. Consumption itself requires restructuring, and this has to be effected in a non-unitary way to avoid serious negative market consequences. Private consumption levels too require correction. As a percentage of GDP they have risen, resulting in a sharp fall in personal saving as a percentage of personal disposable income. At the beginning of the 1980s this was more than 10%. It is about 2% today. But more at or below the poverty line cannot be expected to reduce their consumption and increase their saving. That adjustment is going to have to be made by HM

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Debt trap threatens future government's ability to function

RONNIE BETHLEHEM

more privileged groups.

Interest rates and taxation have important roles to play. Incentives to save, especially in after-tax terms, need to be increased. The earning, as opposed to the spending, of income must be encouraged, while consumption spending, not on basics but on other terms, needs to be discouraged. This provides a justification for a continuation of tight monetary policy, for leaving undisturbed existing pension fund and retirement savings arrangements (contrary to the Jacobs committee's recommendations), and for a differential VAT system with a widening of zero rating on essentials and an increasing of the general rate, possibly to 15%. In the coming Budget there will be little scope for tax reductions. On the contrary, the pressure will be great for across-the-board increases in direct and indirect taxes. If SA is to avoid the debt trap towards which it is slipping, determined measures to contain the deficit, in spite of the recession, will have to be taken. However, the Minister will also need to keep his sight on long-term goals. A strong long-term case can be made for reducing corporate and personal income taxes with a view to encouraging growth. The nominal on rate tax rate, at 48%, is too

hi even though the average effective rate is lower. What is required is
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a system which maximises growth (including employment growth), not one which minimises the paying of tax by concentrating the corporate mind on exploiting investment and other allowances.

The personal income tax system also requires restructuring. The authorities place too much reliance on fiscal drag and not enough incentive is given to individuals to earn income and save. The system does not attract, or retain, the professional and other skilled people required for sustained economic performance. But it is with regard to VAT that the most scope for restructuring exists. Purists will argue that a differential VAT system would complicate revenue collection. However, it would immediately alter consumption patterns, reducing the burden on lower socio-economic groups while discouraging consumption among the better off. Zero-rating food, medicines, public transport, children's clothes, books and electricity, gas and coal for domestic use, and exams (as in the UK), while increasing the VAT rate to 15%, would not have too serious an immediate impact on the inflation rate. One area where an actual tax reduction would be justified, even in current circumstances, is that of the import surcharge. With so large a Budget deficit it would be naive to expect this to be abolished. But a gesture in the direction of its removal would be a reminder that this remains a serious objective of policy. The SA economy, if its efficiency is to be improved, needs to be exposed to more international competition. Beyond these changes, a gap would still remain that could not be bridged by regular borrowing. This makes the consideration of alternative revenue sources essential and forces a re-examination of a state lottery and privatisation. Be and church objections, the case for a state lottery is powerful. It has the potential significantly to increase revenues at minimal cost. Its attractiveness to the public would be increased were the scale of prizes widened to include all contributors; middle-ranking prizes to constitute significant amounts and spread fairly widely, and the sums collected earmarked for redistributive and/or development purposes, such as housing, education and health. A two- to three-year privatisation programme would go a long way to cutting the Gordian knot facing the fiscal authorities. It would open the

way to other forms of economic restructuring which are as important as those discussed here because they relate directly to the correction of social imbalances and job creation. However, to succeed it would have to have broad political support, which brings one back to the national economic forum. It is in such a body that a large-scale sale of state assets could be de-ideologised or developed into a programme for economic democratisation.

Although selling state assets creates nothing new in the way of resources its rearrangement of surpluses and deficits makes possible a countercyclical initiative on the state's part, which the private sector is not designed, nor in a position, to take. But the money raised through privatising state assets must not be used to finance government consumption expenditure. That would be a travesty of everything a restructuring programme, along the lines put forward here, would intend to achieve.

D Bethlehem I. group economics consultant of JCI and chairman of Secob's economic affairs committee. The views expressed herein are his own. This is the title of a two-page note.

SA now one of world's biggest recipients of project aid, says UN
PRETORIA - SA received almost R1bn in development aid from overseas sources last year, making it one of the world's biggest recipients of project aid, according to a UN report.

The UN Development Programme report, the first of its kind on SA, said 13 foreign missions together last year contributed \$343m (mm at last years average exchange rate).

The total disbursements in 1992 were the largest amounts of external assistance provided to SA in the past decade, and were distributed almost entirely to non-governmental organisations.

The report noted that in previous years a significant portion of funding was provided on a "solidarity" basis, and used at the discretion of the organisation.

This form of funding had nearly ceased. Donors were more interested in the quality of the services offered and their effects. By far the largest sector to receive aid was education, which accounted for 43% of the total, or \$117m (R328m). Since 1990 there had been a marked shift to increase the percentage of bursaries for study inside SA, to reduce the costs per student. But the report was critical that in education between 50% and 70% went to tertiary education bursaries, to the detriment of primary education.

The second largest amount, 832m (R90m) went to "community development". 1: ategory covering a range of activities.

The report criticised the diverse nature of this aid, pointing out that there appeared to be an absence of well-integrated strategies for addressing the multitude of problems facing the poor in SA.

Human rights, legal aid and democratisation was ranked third, receiving some (R94111) or 11% of the total. Much of this funding involved fees for lawyers.

The other sector to receive a significant amount of aid was rural development at 829m (Raim). while health, repatriation, trade unions, humanitarian aid and business development all got between 1% and 3% of the total.

Of those providing aid to SA, the biggest donor was the EC with 81mm (R302m).

followed by the US with 80m (R224). Sweden with \$57rn (R159m), the UK with 327m (1176111) and Germany with 350m.

Other contributors were Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Japan, France and Spain.

LLOYD COUTTS reports the ANC yesterday welcomed a decision by the Swedish government to continue aid to the organisation, which amounted to about 325111 in 1992.

Swedish Foreign Ministry official Rasmus Rasmusson said Sweden would now openly give aid to the ANC and other organisations after years of secret funding.

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lSAis strategy of
forging air links is
paying off
KUALA LUMPUR.

- South Afn'ca,s stra-
tegy of forging air links
with Asian countries as
a prelude to diplomatic
ties is beginning to pay
03, Transport Minister
Peter Welgemoed said
yesterday.

"They are opening up
to us now and with these
air links, we can enhance
trade and then diplomatic
relations," said Mr Wel-
gemoed, who arrived
here yestetday for a
three-day visit.

Following State Presi-
dent De Klerkis February
2, 1990 announcement
scrapping apartheid, Mr
Welgemoed said more
Asian countries wanted to
conclude air services
agreements and establish
diplomatic ties with Pre-
toria.

South Atria now has
diplomatic ties with Sing-
apore, Thailand, the Re-
public of China, Japan

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and South Korea, said an
ofEcial of South Africals
Consulate in Singapore.
India had set up a cultural
ofliee in Johannesburg,
while South Africa has an
uintet'ect'i'ofiioe in Beij-
ing, the official said.

uIndia is now interest-
ed in flying to South Afri-
m and we are also allow-
ing one of our airlines to
lly to Pakistan," Mr Wel-
geinoed told reporters
after Malayda and South
Africa signed an air ser-
vicesagreement to pave
the way for scheduled
flights between the two
countries.

South African officials
said Pretoria's enhanced
air links with Asia, par-
ticularly the booming
economies of Southeast
Asia, would enable it to

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divetsify its trade which is
now concentrated around

Europe.

"But one of the irritants to this is the trade sanctions imposed by some of the Southeast Asian countries on Pretoria," said an official. Many nations have not followed Japan, the European Community and the United States in lifting the sanctions against South Africa, insisting that they would do so only when mechanisms were in place to build a non-racial and democratic South Africa after apartheid.

Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei are three of the six Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that have not lifted the trade embargo on South Africa.

The Philippines lifted the embargo in June last year, but traders still have to seek government permission before they deal with Pretoria, South African officials said. Singapore and Thailand have lifted the trade embargo and together with Malaysia have air links with South Africa. Mr Welgemoed said during the bad old days of apartheid, only 21 international airlines flew into South Africa but a fortnight ago, the 37th airline landed in Johannesburg.

"At the moment, we have a list of 42 countries that want to negotiate bilateral air agreements with us and many more 'will join the fray.' he said.

Mr Welgemoed also said that South Africa's neighbours wanted to cooperate with Pretoria to adopt a common approach to marketing the region.

"We would like to work together and that is why we are promoting Johannesburg as a hub for the South African region as a whole."

"An Asian tourist wanting to visit Zimbabwe game park or Zambian national park can use Johannesburg as

the gateway and in the
process everyone gains,"
said Mr Welgemoed. _
Sapa-AFP.
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Angola: This is now
a civil war - envoy
LUANDA. - Several
people died in fighting
between Unita and
Angolan government
troops yesterday in the
central coastal city of
Benguela, diplomats
said.
They said fighting was
expected to spread to
other areas.
Forget about the
peace process this is
civil war," one diplomat
said. It looks like a step-
by-step offensive by the
government."
The Benguela fighting.
which erupted on Mon.
day. followed a battle in
the southern city of Lu-
bango on Sunday in which
diplomatic sources said at
least 100 people died.
UN special representa-
tive Margaret Anstee.
who has been overseeing
the peace process, was ex-
pected to meet President
Jose Eduardo dos Santos
to discuss the flare-up.
UN peace observers
may decide against ex-
tending their mandate be-
yond a January 31 dead-
line as neither Angolan
side appeared committed
to the May 1991 peace
accord. the sources said.
The peace accord
halted 16 years of civil
war.
But Prime Minister
Marcolino Moco said on
Monday: the country is
at war, not a declared
war. but we are at war."
Angola has been on the
brink of renewed full-
scale fighting since Unita
rejected its defeat in a
UN-supervised vote last
September and began oc-
cupying some 75 percent
of national land.
The sources said the
next expected flashpoint
was the deep-water port
of Lobito, where Unita
has a strong presence.
Large numbers of gov-
ernment warplanes have
been seen flying north to-
wards Unita-held territo-
ry during the past week.
The government blam-
es Unita for starting the
fighting in Lubango.
Unita has said the gov-

ernment killed more than
200 people in the Lu-
bango incident, which the
sources said was a well-
co-ordinated ground at-
tack backed by aircraft
and artillery. 4
Lubango provincial
governor Dutnilde Cha-
gas Rangel put the death
toll at 40 but the sources
said the figure was at least
100 and could be as high
as several hundred. :-
Sapa-Reuter. '

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Major SA players in US politics are unimpressed with the performance last year of both the South African Government and the ANC, reports HUGH ROBERTSON from Washington.

HEY might not say so on the record. but most of the influential African specialists in the United States generally had a low opinion of the political talents and negotiating skills shown by the major parties in South Africa in 1992.

Surprisingly. since he is known for his bland and cautious statements. probably the most candid remark encapsulating this widely held view came (mm the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Herman Cohen, when he said at a "media briefing last month: "I am not satisfied with the performance of any of the parties in South Africa"

By way of a jocular aside. he added: "How's that for even-handedness?"

In the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the State Department. the US Treasury and, who knows. in the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency. there appears to be a consensus that the South African Government and the ANC 'are engaged in some bizarre competition to see who can outdo the other in ill-advised statements and inept decision-making, with both emerging triumphant

The year started well for the Government. when President de Klerk announced a white referendum to determine whether or not white- wanted the Government to proceed with negotiations aimed at full democracy. The ANC's criticism of the referendum was lost in a deluge of praise from the US media and US officials. But to many Africanists in the US. De Klerk failed to capitalise on his win. The day after the result was announced. some of them say. should have been the day he tackled white opponents in the military and security establishment.

His long and unexplained tails Clinton . . . SA could become his bargaining chip. ure to take action against manifest wrongdoing in the military and police. wrongdoing exposed

more than two years ago in official inquiries into the CCB and certain police shootings. have puzzled many Americans who are otherwise sympathetic. Indeed, disciplinary steps strongly recommended by judges who investigated various actions by the police as far back as 1990 still have not been taken. Thus it was not surprising to Americans that Mr Justice Goldstone should have rebuked the Government in the wake of the Boipatong massacre (or having failed to act on his recommendations aimed at preventing such atrocities and the perception - actively promoted by the ANC - that De Klerk had some interest in allowing the military and the police an unfettered hand, gained credence.

The fact that long after all the judicial recommendations, long after the inquiries, and long after the tragedies at Boipatong, Bisho and elsewhere, De Klerk should have ordered an investigation into the role of the military in South Africa's violence and, as a result of police work undertaken partly by the Goldstone Commission, should have dismissed generals and others of high rank for their alleged role in the violence, was reported on extensively - but the praise that might have come De Klerk's way if he had acted far earlier was missing. Probably the biggest complaint against the ANC in 1992 was the rashness of many at its decisions and actions. The shooting at Bisho, for instance, was widely covered but so was the role of radicals who were accused of having provoked the incident. There was also much questioning of the wisdom of the campaign of mass action, which some in Washington saw as a bid by ANC radicals to wreck negotiations and attempt to force a settlement on the other parties.

ANC radicals also were seen to be behind the collapse of Codesa 2. When the deadlock over a so-called white constitutional veto was reached, the ANC's official position was that it would consider withdrawing from further negotiations. In Washington the impetus for that threat was seen to be the radicals who are viewed with great scepticism, the more so because they are suspected of being unenthu-

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siastic about negotiations any-
way, .

There is a pervasive belief in
Washington. enunciated as
much by the State Department
as by Democrats and Republi-
cans on Capitol Hill. that the
only forces that would gain
from a breakdown in negotia-
tions would be those irrational
extremists on the Left and
Right who refuse to negotiate
and who apparently believe
their interests can be served by
violence and confusion.

That is why Washington was
so aghast when Codesa 2 col-
lapsed. the campaign of mass
action began, and the Blsho
tragedy ensued.

What supporteh American
tears was the convenient way in
which the horror of the Boipn-
tong massacre was seized upon
as a reason (or breaking olf
talks with the Government.

Where previously a simple
deadlock in negotiations was
cited implausibly as a reason
why the ANC might pull out,
suddenly that rationale was
abandoned and Boipatong was
held up, in almost indecent re-
lief. as a more persuasive rea-
son for ending the talks.

Few in Washington were con-
. otter to medlate turned down.
vinced. and the resulting UN Se-
curity Council meeting on the
massacre. at which the ANC
failed to provide the evidence
which it claimed to have ol
Government collusion in the
massacre, produced a strictly
neutral resolution which did not
apportion blame. But the UN
meeting had some unsung bene-
fits for South Africa. Aside from
the ANC learning that the UN
was no longer the plaything of
the liberation movements. the
ANC was also left in no doubt
that the UN was determined to
ensure a negotiated settlement
in South Africa.

lmalar as ANC radicals may
have spurred the decision to
abandon Codesa. the UN meet-
ing must have been a disaster
(or them. Nothing last year
more reinforced the pressure
tor a resumption of negotiations
than the talks behind the scenes
which took place quietly during
that debate. So forcelul were
the African countries in their
support of resumed talks that
the PAC itself made discreet
overtures in a lobby off the Se-

curity Council chamber to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, P. W. Botha. about the possibility of it joining the negotiating process. Earlier the PAC. as much as HMS

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the ANC. was given unambiguous warnings by African countries, again behind closed doors, that the world would not accept a settlement in South Africa that was not reached by negotiation. Revolutionary dreams of armed struggle, mass action and rendering the country ungovernable were rudely dashed in the sleek office towers that cluster around the UN's headquarters in Manhattan.

As the negotiations deadlock went on, alarm in Washington grew. At the height of the crisis, the US offered the services of its Secretary of State, James Baker, as a mediator to get talks resumed. Baker's interest in Africa was known to be faint, but with klaxons sounding at the National Security Council and the White House, his prestige and influence were made available to the Government and the ANC. Separately and credibly, both sides rejected the US overture. Washington continued to agonise as it saw both the Government and the ANC feed the fires. On the far Right and far Left, and questions flew about the city. Why did the ANC set out such radical demands as a precondition to resuming negotiations, demands which the Government probably could not meet? Was this a move by radicals to ensure talks did not resume?!

What political leadership would fail to see that the only way to end the violence would be through rapid progress towards a truly democratic society? But there were also some shrewd insights which gave hope to the stalwart. If the ANC was playing so hard to get, it must have believed absolutely that the Government was genuine in wanting negotiations to succeed. After all, it would have been absurdly pointless for the ANC to have drawn up a long list of preconditions if it felt the Government wasn't interested in successful negotiations.

And so the taint flickers of hope were kept alive. But will they survive the inevitable tempest of change that comes when a new administration takes over at the White House? Few are willing to say. since so little is known about the foreign policy that President Bill Clinton will apply anywhere. let alone to South Africa. There are some hints. however.

Most of those who will have the final say on South Africa policy are veterans of the Carter administration, though they have matured and grown wiser in the interim They are honourable. principled people who remain imbued with the Carterian passion for spreading democracy and human rights, They also believe as avidly as their predecessors that economic freedom is an indivisible part of true democracy, So, while they might be a little tougher on the Government, they are unlikely to embrace the ANC's radicals with much enthusiasm. In an article under Carter's name, but written by an adviser. support is given for a continuation of local sanctions until an interim government is in place in South Africa.

An area of major disagreement with the Government - and feasibly with a future government - will be Armscor's programme for the development and sale of advanced weapons of mass destruction. Clinton himself has said that an end to the proliferation of such weapons will be a cornerstone of his foreign policy - and he does not mean only nuclear weapons. As Armscor is aware. the new sanctions imposed last year by the Bush administration related to the production of certain missiles and missile systems. among other things which South African newspapers are not free to report

In trying to assess Clinton's style, his friends in Arkansas say one thing that should never be forgotten is his capacity to strike deals. And here they sound a word of caution for South Africa. The whole of Africa is lading from public and political attention in the US except. perhaps, among black Americans. Watch out for South Africa becoming a bargaining chip as Bill the Dealmaker seeks to lubricate some fairly drastic legislation through Con-

gress. where he will need the support of the Congressional Black Caucus.

And watch out. too, they say, for a White House obsessively focused on domestic issues, to the extent that Africa - already a Stepchild of US foreign policy - will become more of a nuisance than an area 01 major concern. - Star Bureau. D

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