

HILE the debate
over whether
South Africa

should have a socialist
or a capitalist economy
rages on between the
major political players,
the idea of a free mar-
ket education system
where knowledge is
bought and sold as a
commodity on a com-
petitive basis has been
suggested as a solution
to the crisis in this
sector.

Instead of the present
system, designed only
for a small part of the
Population and fiercely
controlled by bureau-
crats, a revolutionary
privatisation of educa-
tion has been mooted by
a Durban lecturer.

Graham Myers, of the
Department of Account-
-ing at Technikon Natal,
was working for the
Natal Teachers Soci-
ety's (NTS) conditions
of service sub-commit-
tee last year when the
idea for such a system
arose and he drew up a
paper making some sug-
gestions on its advan-
tages and disadvant-
ages and asking for
comment from teachers.

Top-heavy

He points to the fact
that, in Marxist terms,
education in South
Africa is subject to a
top-heavy superstruc-
ture controlling many
sub-structures. ;

A system where the

principal of a school
sits himself at the top
of one pile and at the
bottom of another.

The new system is
rooted in the supply
and demand ethic of
the free market.

Education is a scarce

| commodity in South

| Africa at the moment
and we must either de-
cide who gets it, with-
out crippling the rest of
the economy, or we
must allow the market
to play a part in allocat-
ing education.

By STEVE MATTHEWSON, Education Reporter

Financially the Gov-
ernment is not able to
provide all the educa-
tion that is being de-
manded. Those who
keep on crying for this
don't actual Y know
what they are asking.

If the Government
did give out all the
free education asked
for, the taxpayer would
suffer either now or in
the future.

Funds must be drawn
from some other source,
and rapidly.

However, Mr Myers
does not merely envis-
age the private sector
pumping vast sums of
money into established
institutions as it has al-
ready started doing.

The population pyra-
mid is going to change
continuously over the
next 40 years so the Sys-
tem we create must be
able to absorb teach-
ers and pass them off
again when the need
arises.

We have at present a
huge store of teachers
or â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234â\200\230tutorsâ\200\231â\200\231 in our
schools, factories and
economy at large, that
we could use to teach
students that are less
educated than them-
selves.

He criticises the

resent system for al-
lowing students to only
enter the job market on
two levels either
with a matric or a

three-year degree or diploma â\200\224 thus giving the prospective employer â\200\230very little information to grade employeesâ\200\231.

Mr Myers proposes an external system of exams run by people qualified to administer particular subjects.

He suggests an organisation such as the NTS or another autonomous body of licensed teachers could set and mark Ppapers.

â\200\230This would help in the professional development of teachers and allow a certificate to be issued which would standardise all those different departments or schools which at Â¥ment are issuing different certificates,

lThe stalltei would %tlll blay a role in providing basic education up to a Std VII level, to ensure that every school leaver is fully literate and able to enter the job market directly if he or she wishes.

Pupils could then enter a â\200\230collegeâ\200\231 where they could do as many and as wide a range of subjects as they liked.

Variety

The variety of subjects would be limited only by the types of qualified people willing to lecture there.

Anything from music and building, to household management for domestic servants could be taught at such a college.

â\200\230Those wanting a mil-

typing at another college where that was offered.

Teachers too could

lecture at more than one college where their subject was in demand and therefore make more money. \

Deregulation means that people who make up the "grey area" of education – driving instructors, professional sports coaches, private music teachers and remedial and "extra lesson" teachers – could contribute on a larger

scale to running their own tutorial institutions.

Alternately, people who wanted a "liberal" education could simply continue with ordinary schooling after Std VII.

However, the provision of ordinary high schools would be in the hands of qualified teachers willing to band together and form Private institutions to offer traditional matric teaching.

Thus the financial burden of supplying 12

years of schooling to every child is removed.

Mr Myers strongly believes that private companies have the power to solve the skills crisis in South Africa.

He says that factories who have trained personnel and equipment can teach prospective employees after hours.

Particular industries could even establish their own "centres of learning" with full-time teachers, where sub-

jects relevant to that industry could be introduced.

Free-market education attempts to supply the goods which the economy demands and

makes the exercise of
information profit-ori-
entated.

â\200\230We need to be leaders
in the field of education
and create the infra-
structure for it to
evolve in the way it
needs to meet the eco-
nomic needs of South
Africa,â\200\235 Mr Myers says.

â\200\230We donâ\200\231t need class-
rooms; we donâ\200\231t need
teachers; all we need is
the infrastructure and
within a year we will
have an industry.â\200\231

itary style education

will alsqt find teachers | ,
offering it.

â\200\230Colleges m:iy' be ra-
cial, non-racial, sexist,
elite, or whatever but
they will all offer com-
mon exams,â\200\231 he says.

His concept of a â\200\230col-
legeâ\200\231 does not demand
huge and expensive
buildings designed es-
pecially for teaching:
â\200\230Each teacher would
have an office large
enough to double as a
tutorial room for the
size of class he wants. A
garage at home should
be good enough.â\200\231

A feature of this type
of college is that a stu-
dent need not register
at only one institution.

A person could take
an English course at
one college, and study |

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PARISâ\200\224France laid on
a heroâ\200\231s welcome yester-
day for Mr Nelson
Mandela, but Paris also
provided first proof that
he faced a hard task
convincing Europe to
maintain anti-apartheid
sanctions against South
Africa.

Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s arrival
time in Paris coincided
with that of a powerful
delegation from South
Africaâ\200\231s huge electricity
company, Eskom.

While Mr Mandela
urges President Fran-
cois Mitterrand to main-
tain economic sanc-
tions, Eskom Director-
General Francois Botha
will be promoting in-
vestment op}fortunities'
in South Africa to
French financiers and
business leaders.

Organisers named
French investment
bank Paribas as one of
the leading French
roups welcoming the

irectors of Eskom.

France is the starting
point for the ANC depu-

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Franc

tion and other European

governments are waver-
ing, diplomats say.

France is expected to back a relaxation of sanctions, if this emerges as a common European position at European Community talks later this month.

Mr Mandela renewed his appeal to maintain sanctions in a French television interview broadcast on the eve of his arrival.

â\200\230If France reviews sanctions the Government will use the relaxation for the purpose of dragging its feet,â\200\231 he said;f_â\200\224(apa-Reuter)

| ty presidentâ\200\231s 13-nation '

tour of Europe, North America and Africa over six weeks.

For much of his trip,

| Mr Mandela will be fol-

lowing the route traced by President FW de Klerk last month in the

longest and most suc- |

cessful foreign tour by a South African leader since World War II.

France has not followed Britain in easing sanctions to reward Mr de Klerk for measures he has taken to roll back apartheid, but has not stated its position since

| Mr de Klerkâ\200\231s visit last
' month.

Portugal openly favours the British posi-

BUSINESS

Johannesburg businessman Bennie Schreiber has never been a workaholic, he never takes work home, he never talks shop at the dinner table, and he always devotes lots of quality time to his family. He symbolises the new breed of successful entrepreneur of the 90s.

[illegible]

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Bennie Schreiber symbolises the new breed of successful businessman of the 90s. Heâ\200\231s never been a workaholic, he never takes work home, he never talks shop at the dinner table, and he always devotes lots of quality time to his family.

His office is unpretentious with a few calming fish tanks. He thrives on challenge and diversity.

For years he's been in the business of manufacturing: ballpoint pens, lighters, disposable razors. His latest product could not be more diverse: upmarket French perfume ... for the mass market.

Nothing odd

He finds nothing odd about going from ballpoint pens to perfume. â\200\234The more complex and challenging the product, the more I like it.â\200\235

Mr Schreiber and his company have been pioneers and brand leaders. He hopes to continue the tradition in the fragrant world of perfume. â\200\234Until now, the masses have not been able to afford the highest quality perfume, so theyâ\200\231ve made do with eau de toilette.â\200\235

He aims to change that with a high quality perfume with a fragrance that lasts, and a price that

pleases even the most stretched of pockets.

These days, filling his own pocket is not the main motivation. As managing director of Bic (SA), he is content to â\200\234stay on topâ\200\235.

â\200\234There are always people around trying to topple you. To retain the market share is my greatest pleasure, obviously with that comes profits,â\200\235 he says.

His strengths are â\200\234my organisational and marketing ability, all things I've learned by being thrown into business at the deep end.â\200\235

He is good at delegating, he says, so he can â\200\234take it easy and relax and watch others getting on with the jobâ\200\235.

Heâ\200\235s also learnt how essential it is today to select the right people.

â\200\234You have to move with the times

holiÂ¢â\200\231

wne
in this techn}challyâ\200\234competitiveci

world, and you have to have the right people alongside with you. It takes a long time to get to the top, and a short while to topple.â\200\235

And he intends to keep on staying on top until he drops. Not for him a gentle retirement.

His recipe for success is to enjoy

doing what you do, and Mr

Schreiber does that well, puffing all the while on a cigar. He started smoking, he says, as a callow youth in business: â\200\234I was nervous and needed something to do with my hands.â\200\235

His initial career moves were in a different direction from his present destination. He trained as a chemical engineer at the University of the Witwatersrand, then went on to London where he did a graduate course in plastics, gaining credits in one year instead of three.

He returned to South Africa and, coming from an entrepreneurial

family grabbed an opportunity to enter the market-place by setting up a factory to produce an internationally successful ballpoint pen.

His production record in the company has never been equalled: he went into full market production within three months.

In between making money, he works hard at giving it away, and raising money for others: he does community work, collects money for a Jewish religious organisation, is active on the committee of an Israeli university, and supports many charities.

He also founded the Young Presidents' Organisation which in turn has given birth to the Chief Executives Organisation.

In his younger days he played sport, lots of it. "You name it, I played it," he says. "Itâ\235 included league soccer, rugby, boxing, squash, tennis and table tennis."

These days he has slowed down to walking a brisk five kilometres three times a week.

MARIKA SBOROS

Bennie Schreiber in his unpretentious office that sports a few calming fish tanks: "I like the challenge of staying on top in the market place," and apart from making money he is equally active in raising it for charity.

dela from Danielle Mitterrand as President Mitterrand greets Nelson Mandela yesterday evening.

PARIS â\200\224 ANC deputy pres

Nelson Mandela has used his first public platform on his six-nation European tour to urge French President hĩ\201tterr

But in a leĩ\202â\200\230&tb tribute ANC leader on his arrival in France yesterday, President Mitterrand completely ignored the issue which will be the focus of Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s six-week international tour of 13 states on three continents.

Amid cries of â\200\234Sanctions, sanctionsâ\200\235 by a flag-waving

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| A s
ndela a warm welcom

but does not mention maintaining sanctions

crowd of anti-apartheid activists who gathered at the Human Rights Esplanade to welcome Mr Mandela to France, President Mitterrand lashed out at the cruelty of racism.

But the president, who last month warmly received President de Klerk, stayed clear of the sanctions issue which will come up for renewal at a European Community summit in Dublin later this month.

Mr Mandela called for contin-

against the Government, which, he said, had recognised the failure of apartheid but had not yet addressed the illegitimacy of white minority rule.

â\200\234Sanctions must remain in place until profound and irreversible changes have taken place in our troubled country,â\200\235 he said last night at a public welcoming ceremony organised

by President Mitterrand's wife,
Danielle.

Mr Mandela said apartheid
was a crime against humanity

and for decades it had caused
the massacre, oppression and
torture of black South Africans.

His reference to the 1988 as-
sassination of Dulcie September,
the ANC's representative in
France, drew wild cheers.

Due to the mass struggle of
South Africans and international
support, he felt confident a vic-
tory is in sight. However, the
last mile would be the most dif-
ficult and the international
world should walk this road

Picture by Associated Press.

President Mitterrand, speak-
ing in French, said he had
fought against racism all his life
and would continue to do so.

France is the country of
human rights, and therefore it is
your country too. But at the
time that you are among us, it is
difficult to imagine that you are
not even a citizen of your own
country. :

The two men will meet for of-
ficial talks today and have lunch
at the Elysée presidential pal-
ace. Mr Mandela will also meet
Prime Minister Michel Rocard,
opposition leader and Paris
mayor Jacques Chirac, and the
leaders of the Socialist and

ued international support

with us, Mr Mandela said.

Communist parties.

aka

By CRAIG KOTZE

IMBALI It could have been a scene from the Vietnam war movie Apocalypse Now.

The helicopters come pounding over the hills of Maritzburg's Edendale Valley of Death, where scores have died in the bitter war between Inkatha and the UDF, and fly to-

wards the Inkatha stronghold of bali. But the residents of this town-

ship, the gateway and strategic key to the Edendale valley, were woken this week by deafening rock music and Defence Force messages. S

The music is deliberately jiwjra and upbeat. The troops, from the elite 32 Battalion, dis-embark to deploy into the cordoned-off area, accompanied by the theme song of the epic TV production Shaka Zulu. -

"As a specially-designed Buffel armoured personnel carrier with a battery of speakers capable of drowning out a Stalin Organ multiple rocket launcher switches to Phil Collins's An-other Day in Paradise, the troops search houses and residents. .

It works! It gives the people another feeling. People actually dance while we search their houses. The music definitely has good spin-offs, Colonel Johann Swanepoel, the commander of Defence Force troops in the Maritzburg region, told military correspondents watching the operation on Tuesday.

He was explaining the Defence Force's technique of using groundshout techniques to reach residents with messages, in Zulu, that the army did not take sides and was merely there to re-establish law and order.

Zuluâ\200\231 i

new gr(â\200\231)lu_na-t_o-yill2 missile

Raid in Imbali . . . military vehicles during a raid in the town-
ship, where new â\200\230â\200\234groundshoutâ\200\235 techniques reminiscent of
the Vietnam movie â\200\234â\200\230Apocalypse Now'â\200\231 are being used. i

â\200\234We accept' that we disturb
the residents with these tech-
niques. We even get complaints

from nearby white areas about

â\200\234loud SADF partiesâ\200\235. But â\200\230if the
community reacts they should
expel the criminal elements in
their midst who are the cause of
the disruption,â\200\235 said Colonel
Swanepoel.

Imbali residents who spoke to
journalists said they now lived
in safety because of the pres-

ence of the troops.

" Being Inkatha supporters,
they criticised the police and
army for not acting against
their enemies, the UDF.

Police and the SADF are re-
gularly accused by both sides,.
but especially by the UDF, of
taking sides in the bloody power
struggle. But Colonel Swanepoel
was adamant that the SADF
was determined not to take
sides in the sÃ©ruggle.

f the pace of political changes of recent months is maintained, the role of the South African Defence Force (SADF), which has been linked to successive apartheid governments for over seven decades, will have to be redefined.

So too will the role of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), which was established as a response to state-sponsored violence.

For the moment, however, the role and character of the liberation army will remain largely unchanged.

Little has happened that could convince the ANC to unveil its underground military structures, move its guerillas into the country and move all its operations above board.

MK Chief of Staff, Chris Hani, said recently that, under the existing conditions, where there was a benign tolerance by the government of right-wing vigilante violence, the ANC had a moral duty to defend its people.

MK will continue, he said, to call on the people to participate in its activities.

But what happens during the transitional phase, when a ceasefire will be followed by a formal cessation of hostilities and the election of a non-racial constituent assembly?

Former SADF officers and active citizen force members met their opposite numbers in MK in Lusaka last week to examine this question in search of a politico-military strategy for transition. Central to their discussions was the structuring of a post-apartheid army.

A high-ranking MK official, Eddie Mabitse, told delegates that, as part of the process of reconciliation, there would have to be agreement between the differing interpretations of military organisation. "This will include, among other things, acceptance of what we understand by the relationship between the state and the army," Ma-

bitse said. :

In defining this relationship from an ANC perspective, he told delegates that an army was seen as the military instrument of the state and therefore subordinate to political authority and answerable to it.

This was one of the glaring weaknesses of the South African security establishment, Mabitse pointed out. There was an almost total absence within the armed forces of accountability and political control.

"There is no civilian bureaucra-

B cy overseeing military expenditure, administration and planning. Half of the defence budget is totally unaccounted for (through the secret

Defence Special Account). Not

even the white parliament is in-

formed of all the SADF's activities."

For any transformation process

B to be successful, "political accountability is absolutely necessary"â\200\235, Mabitse said.

But agreement on the principles governing the relationship of the army to the state is not likely to pose any major problem.

There remains the need for consensus on the transformation of the defence force into a representative army. Mabitse said this involves three distinct processes, one of which is the reduction of the SADF's strength.

This, he argued, achieved through the process of

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demobilisation of various components of the SADF. "The overriding principle which needs to be accepted,â\200\235 Mabitse argued, "is that, if a peaceful negotiated settlement is achieved, the root cause of violence in South and Southern Africa will have been removed.

"There will then be no need to maintain a massive military force. A standing defence force with a strength in the area of 50 000 will be more than sufficient,â\200\235 he told delegates.

Given that South Africa's "mobilisable military strength" stands at around one million, the disarming of hundreds of thousands of troops will not be an easy task. But, from the ANC's point of view, this would signal a major step towards national reconciliation.

Mabitse estimated that the abolition of conscription would immediately result in the complete demobilisation and disarming of the 300 000-strong Citizen Force. It will also remove the National Service component of the army.

"The main strategic impact of this move," he argued, "will strip the army's conventional formations of its combat units."

The Commando system, with

its traditions firmly rooted in Afrikaner nationalism, is another major component that will not be required in the new security climate.

Commando units, the focus of

the ultra-right's campaign, have become a major obstacle to peace. From the ANC's point of view, therefore, these units cannot be integrated into a new army.

Further cuts in the manpower of the SADF could also be achieved by disbanding its Special

Forces components. Among these are the Reconnaissance Regiments, 32 Battalion and a number of other secret units. Mabitse told delegates that the atrocities committed by the Special Forces â\200\224 from Maseru and Matola to the activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau â\200\224 have tainted the force as a whole and its credibility was beyond repair.

He, however, did not rule out the creation of an elite combat unit at some stage in the future, but cautioned that it should not be drawn from the existing forces.

According to Mabitse's estimates, demobilisation will effectively reduce the white component of the SADF to a force of between 30 000 and 35 000.

But demobilisation of these

SADF components alone would
e

not necessarily ensure the preservation of peace. Delegates pointed out that, whatever the pace of change, there would continue to be real and serious threats to the negotiations process. These threats, they said, included Inkatha, white right-wing mobilisation and the police.

Delegates argued that additional mechanisms such as halting the issuing of firearm licences, outlawing the carrying of guns and disarming off-duty police, had to be considered. There was also some agreement that police who had discredited themselves be removed immediately.

On the question of the integration of the other military forces into a new army, Mabitse said:
"With the exception of a few promotions that will be necessary to ensure a politically representative force, the vast majority of appointments to be made in the integration process should be based on the already-acquired skills of soldiers involved."

Clearly the most complex element in the transformation of the SADF will be the integration of MK officers and rank and file cadres.

This, the ANC says, will have

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KWAZULUâ\200\231s deputy
Minister of the Interkag
Mr Bekizizwe Samue
Jamile, 60, and his co-\
accused, Mr Msizi Jetro
Hlope, 19, both of Cler-
mont, pleaded not
%uilty in the College

oad Supreme Court
here yesterday to 15
charges of murder, at-
tempted murder and in-
| citement to murder.

According to the
Stateâ\200\231s indictment sev-
eral of the alleged mur-
der and attempted
murder victims served
~on the Clermont Adviso-
| ry Board and stood

against Mr Jamile in the
| CAB elections in 1982
and 1985.

Responsible

The State allegâ\200\230t, as that
Advocate Vuka
â\200\230Tshabala and Mr Obed
â\200\230Mthembu withdrew as
candidates for election
to the CAB following
the murder of Mrs
Lindiwe Pearl Tshabala
on February 10 1988,
and an attack on the
house of Mr and Mrs
Mthembu shortly after-
wards on February 21 in
which the couple were
shot several times and
their house set alight,
resulting in R120 000
damage.

The State alleges the

Bf Ingrid Oellermann

jetermaritzburg Burea

attacks were carried out
by Mr Hlope and others
on the instructions of
Mr Jamile.

The Court heard evi-
dence yesterday bÂ¥< a
Clermont supermarket
owner, Mr Woyi Richard
Phili, who also served
on the CAB, and who
the State alleges was
among those whose
deaths were ordered by
Mr Jamile.

According to the in-
dictment Mr Jamile be-
lieved Mr Phili, Mr

â\200\230Nyembezi and Mr Zazi

Khuzwayo (another
member of the CAB)
were responsible for
organising an_ attack in
which â\200\231 nandgiâ\200\230:nade
was thrown at his vehi-
cle in February 1987. As
a result Mr Jamile alleg-
edly procured the ser-
vices of Mr Hlope and
two others to Kill the
three men, as well as
others opposed to his
cause.

.The State alleges that.

Mr Jamile learnt about
the warning given to Mr
Phili by Mr Khumalo.
On April 5, 1987, Mr
Jamile accompanied by
Mr Hlope and three

spot in Mamba Valley at

shot three times in the
head and Miss

. ult- |
Shabalala was assaull- {f 4,q hroken when re-
| turning home about

ed and left for dead.
Another murder
charge facing Mr J amile
concerns the shooting of
a Mr Nicholas Mkhize
who the State alleges
was shot on July 15,

1988 by a Mr Hlope and another on the instructions of the accused.

The hearing continues |
today.

P

Riverside where, it is al- |
leged, Mr Khumalo was. |

By Dominic Mitchell

NO MOTIVE for the gruesome Killing of a wealthy Eshowe businessman, Mr Henri Frederic Vetter, 50, has been established by police in their investigations into the slaying. Mr Vetter's body was

| discovered by police in
| the toilet of his Shep-
stone, Street home. His
throat had been cut.

He owned the Olivier Mount Trading Store, the Ilondolo Dry Cleaners at Eshowe and three other laundries in Ulundi, Mhlabathini

| and Inkandla.

No clues

Miss Gloria Mkhize, who lived with him, became suspicious when she saw the back win-

6 pm, and rushed next door to a neighbour's home where she called the police.

Miss Mkhize, who was sent to school by Mr Vetter and who worked

| for his chain of laun-

dries, is assisting police in their investigations. Police believe that Mr

ers when he returned

home for lunch on
Tuesday. e

Police say the Killers
entered the house
through the Kitchen
window and then
proceeded to ransack
the house. .

Neighbours, they say,
heard nothing, and the
po;;gei~\201hav%xo' clues
ap om erprints
to work from. i rp ot

According to the po-
lice_nothing apart from
â\200\230about R800 and a .45
calibre handgunâ\200\235 had
been taken b
intruders. b 7

Evidence at the scene
showed that the Kkillers

â\200\230had searched Mr

Vetterâ\200\231s car before mak-
ing off.

Police are waiting for
the results of finger-
prints â\200\230liftedâ\200\231 from the
scene by police rex-
l;:rlnt, experts. No arrests

ave been made so far.

Police have allx)l?ealed
to anyone with informa-
tion on the killing to
telephone Lt Martin at
(0351) 27422.

Vetter surprised the kill- [__

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oerNNESB-Uhâ\200\230dL-.*
â\200\230Rude and unwarrantedâ\200\231
raids by police on Nel-
Son Mandelaâ\200\231s Soweto
homes -had manifested
many dangers, ANC in-
ternal leader Walter
ulu said in Johannes-
burg last night.
Speaking at g confer- |
ence hosted by Lawyers
for Human Rights,â\200\235 Mr
Sisulu said the raids
â\200\230might well pave the
wag/ tor the Right wing.
to followâ\200\231.

The matter wag being
taken up with the
authorities.

Police confirmed they
Searched several] Soweto
homes, but said they
were looking for g mur-
der suspect, for which
they had a warrant. The
oPeratlon had taken
g ace in a good Spirit, an

A P spokesman said.

Raids

Mr Sisulu claimed po-
lice had been rude and
had ngt Produced g
warrant, â\200\230

Earlier, the ANC said
in a statement that
large contingents of
heavily-armed police
mounted separate early
morning raids on three
houses in Soweto on
Tuesday and yesterday.

All houses were

occupied by' exiles who
ntl

had rece Yy returned
lfg)mlL&xsakadwith the

owle an Tmis-
sion of gfe Sougxe Afri-
can Government,

Two of the houses be-
long to Mr Mandela,

â\200\230For police to raid a

ome of Nelson Man.-

del, claiming to be
| looking for g suspected
murderer, is the eight
of provocation,

â\200\230This is particularly so
as the Lpolice are y
aware that the ocey. |
bants are ANC members
who recently returned
to South Afri

sanction and know-
ledge of President de
Klerk,â\200\231 the ANC said. â\200\224
(Sapa)

- Political Reporter

THE Anglican Bishop of

'i-\201atal,' ishop Michael -

Nuttall, has called for
implementation of a
seace glilan to try to

efuse the violence in
Natal.

The plan was devel-
-oped last year after in-
â\200\230tervention by Anglican
_bishops attending the
Churchâ\200\231s Provincial
Synod in Durban.

The proposal was
agreed on by represen-
tatives of Inkatha, the
United Democratic
Front and the Co SS
of South African Trade

â\200\230implemented.

| Writing in the latest

issue %&Angli_ ei-\201;â\200\230-m} N fs,

a monthly news e%tâ\200\230 for

tBhe Diocese ;}' atal,
ishop Nuttall says he
has become increasin

| convinced that churc

leaders have to a
they can to get peace
prospects track
again. o5 (58

Major i

He says the plan en-
s a meeting of the
presidents of Inkatha,
e UDF and Cosatu, as
well as the African
National Congress, and
â\200\230their deputations to
'agree in common on the
proposal.

The presidentsâ\200\231 meet-
ing would be followed
by a major conference in

participation from

grassroots level, the
bishop says.

. He points out that, as

a third step, joint peace

rallies are envisaged,

with the top leadership

of the various organisations
participating -
in public ap to

their communities to
peace.

the church leaders
would want to partici-
pate, if invited,
joint peace rallies.
He says the fourth
strand in the plan is

the local situa-
tion.

A similar appeal for
revival of the peace plan
was made at the begin-

ning of April when a dele-
gation of South African
and Natal church lead-
ers met the Chief Minis-
ter of KwaZulu and

president of Inkatha, Dr |
Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Unions, but was never

Natal, with significant

come together to make
Bishop Nuttall says

in-
in the

By Veven Bissetty

A DURBAN family has sought the help of the ANC to try to persuade

Canadian Government not to deport a longstanding activist seeking refugee status in Canada.

Durban-born Mahmood Randeree has been given until Sunday to leave Canada or face being deported to India -after his application for residence and refugee status was denied by the Canadian authorities.

His uncle, Mr AH . Randeree, told the Mer-

viding factual and legal evidence to the Federal Screening Panel in Canada, Mr Mahmood's plight was still ignored. We are shocked that Canada, which claims to be a strong opponent of apartheid, should rule against an ANC exile on technicalities, he said.

Board and chief of the local township want the SADF's 121 Battalion deployed in the area to stem the continuing unrest and violent crime.

A request for the battalion to move in is likely to be made today to the deputy Minister of Justice, Mr Danie Schutte, by the chairman of the Richmond Town Board, Mr Ravenor Nicholson. The two held talks recently on the violence in the area which has alarmed residents.

Commenting on the

| situation in and around

the town, Mr Nicholson

'said the reintroduction

of 121 Battalion was the only immediate solution to the problem. Both

: nith police
R

orried residen .
R Sekis b

7 T?IE Richmond Towi¬\201

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

Chief Patrick Majozi of Indaleni wanted the soldiers back in the area. â\200\234The battlion has been here before and the local blacks and the chief were very happy. Things were pretty quiet before they were withdrawn. - â\200\230I think criminals are taking advantage of the unrest, settli scores and g pockets,â\200\231 he said.

Disturbed

Mr Nicholson was concerned at the lack of atrols in

chmond but said the police force had a manpower problem.

He said he had had reports of groups of people armed with assegais wandering around the

their

~ private

vtion. The police are

bac

town and there was â\200\230a lot of concernâ\200\231 among Richmond residents.

. The farmersâ\200\231 associations of Camperdown, Beaumont/Eston, Mid-Illovo and Richmond have, through their Natal Agricultural Union delegate, Mr David Bruce, urged the

Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to visit the areas.

â\200\230We are particularly disturbed by the situa-

largely hamstrung, due mainly to lack of vehicles_and personnel leaving the force,â\200\231 said Dr e Lowry, chairman of the Beaumont/Eston Farmersâ\200\231 Association. A police spokesman said police were step-

ing up patrols in all Fsoleâ\200\231terf areas.

ki

Â¢ cury that in :Fite of pro--

the town board and

Man fights

for his lif%\

Crime Reporter

A YOUNG policeman is fighting for his life in

Durbanâ\200\231s King Edward |

VIII Hospital after being found with a bullet wound in his forehead in Lamontville earlier this week.

Const A I Khama, stationed at Mayville, was discovered lying in Mhlongo Street, Lamontville, at 830 pm on Wednesday. His service pistol was missing.

Const Khama was taken to King Edward Hospital, where his condition was described as serious.

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â\200\230esCu s

'THE NATAL MERCURY, THURS

Yesterday in Parliament

waZulu to

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blame fOQL

7 Junt

â\200\230lostâ\200\231

CAPE TOWNâ\200\224A non-sensical and selfish decision by Inkatha and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly not to take part in , ,e%ional Services Councils had lost the territorg some R1 billion in development funds over the ast five or six years, Mr uwellyn Landers (LP Durban Suburbs) said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the second reading of the KwaZulu and Natal Joint Services Bill, he said the Labour Party supported the measure for the same reason it supgorbed the RSC legislation in 1985 â\200\224 bo were designed to ensure cost-effective services.

The reason there was a separate act for Natal/KwaZulu lay in the nonsensical and selfish decision by Inkatha and the Legislative Assembly not to ggggticighate in RSCs â\200\230because

ey were spawned by the tricameral systemâ\200\231.

Sacrificed

â\200\230I deliberately \say nonsensical because the KwaZulu Legislative AssemblÂ¥ was the fore-runner of the tricameral system. The system of

self-governing territories
is an integral part of the
tricameral system.â\200\231

The result of this deci-
sion had been a delay
which meant loss of rev-
enue and postponement
of development in Natal.

â\200\230As a result of this po-
litically senseless deci-
sion KwaZulu has lost
an estimated R1 billion
over the past five or six
years. Much-needed de-
velopment has been sac-
rificed on the altar of
&c;litical expediency,â\200\231

Landers said.

He said an amend-
ment to the Bill had pro-
posed that profits on the
retail sale of water and

| electricity by the
| Durban municipality

over the past four or five

i'leâ\200\230:rs be e

to-be-created Joint

Services Boards.
According to the May-

R1 bn

or of Durban this to-
talled R174 million.

The amendment had
been defeated, but the
LP still believed that
this redistribution of
wealth to less privileged
communities was more
than justified.

The Durban City
Council had conceded
that its profits from the
sale of services were in-
vested on the JSE. The
g\lxi:stion was whether

lis money should not
rather be spent on ur-

gently needed develop- |

ment, Mr Landers

asked. â\200\224 (Sapa)

T 24 as) ooy

Burrows â\200\230
hits out
at RSC

v

concept

LEGISLATION which
tried to force the reject-
ed RSC concept on
KwaZulu was merely a
repeat of the old South

ca of racial compart- |
mentalisation, Mr Roger
Burrows (DP Pinetown)
said yesterday.

He was voicing his
%artyâ\200\231s objection to the

waZulu and Natal
Joint Services Bill in an
extended committee
debate.

~ The Government had
not addressed the objec-
tions of the KwaZulu
Government to the Re-
Ronal Services Council

ct and only slightly
adapted the RSC Act in
the form of the present
Bill.

The fundamental ba-
sis of objections to the.
RSC Act was its racially
constituted foundations
â\200\224 local authorities.

Now a Bill was being
submitted which everg-
one knew was inad-
equate and flawed for a
new South Africa.

â\200\230Here we stand, at the
outset of talks about a
new constitution for
South Africa, with Cabi-
net ministers rejectinÃ©
discrimination right, le
and centre â\200\224 and the
Government introduces
a measure with racial
| definitions based on the
g gogmauon Registration

ct.â\200\231

What are we doing with this Bill when we don't have a Popula-

teaching

consensus

THE KwaZulu and Natal Joint Services Bill was a good example of how consensus could be reached through talks for the benefit of the

people of Natal, the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel, said yesterday.

Introducing second reading debate on the measure, he said it provided for the establishment of joint services boards for the whole Natal and KwaZulu region and gave attention to the provision of joint services for the region.

The Regional Services Councils Act would therefore not apply in Natal. (Sapa)

tion Registration Act |

any more? (Sapa)

posts earlier this year â\200\224
was spread only by word of mouth.

Cpl Neil Peacock teaches children of 121 Battalion elementary English.

. While man

Jhi. ot Basy

to

June /1990

Nget into the ar

Military Correspondent

According to the Offi-
cer Commanding 121
Battalion, Cmdt Peter
Smythe, this meant
many potentially excel-
lent soldiers had to be

' turned away.

â\200\230We initially rejected
2409 â\200\224 among them
those with no docu-
ments, or a school edu-
cation below Std 8, or
those unable to con-
verse in an official lan-
guage. Some men were
also not suitable for
medical reasons.

â\200\230After further psycho-
logical tests, we were
left with 680 men eligi-
ble for recruitment â\200\224
and simply had to
choose 380 from among
them.â\200\231

The base in the
Dukuduku Forest out-

'side Mtubatuba is

â\200\230homeâ\200\231 to about 1000
soldiers â\200\224 five expand-
ed operational compan-
ies, a headquarters and
a training company.
live near
the base, there are no

quarters for the families
of the soldiers.

Danger

This means the battalion is not a self-contained unit, and families of soldiers are subject to intimidation.

â\200\230When my men come to tell me their families or homes are in danger, there is actually little I can do for them, said Cmdt Smythe. â\200\230Of the men who resign, many cite threats â\200\224 to, their homes or families â\200\224 as the reason for leaving.â\200\231

â\200\234This is one of the reasons we favour recruits from rural areas,â\200\231â\200\235 he explained.

He said the aim of the battalion was to train members of the Zulu population as infantrymen, and thereby contribute to the winning of the land battle. .

â\200\230The recruits live in tents outside the actual

"

THE SADFâ\200\231s 121 Battalion received 3 407 volunteers for its 380 vacant although there was no advertising and the news

base until they have completed their training as riflemen. Only then are they brought in and integrated into the battalion.

â\200\230The men have vehemently resisted any attempt to integrate these recruits before they have completed their training,â\200\235 Cmdt Smythe

said. }

After selection the recruits undergo a period of orientation.

â\200\230Many of these men are from the rural areas. For the first time they must learn the basics of financial management, and some men have nev-

er before used sheets or
flush toilets, for
example.â\200\231

The troops then enter

a basic training phase,
before undergoing indi-
vidual training, and fi-
nally rural -and urban
counter-insurgency
training.

Y121 Battalion has
been deployed in
SWA/Namibia, and on
the Mozambique and
Swaziland borders â\200\224 as
well as the Natal town-
ships (before being with-
drawn earlier this year
after allegations by
KwaZulu Chief Minister
Mangosuthu Buthelezi
that it was biased
against Inkatha).

A school is provided
for the education of sol-
diersâ\200\231 children, and ac- |
cording to Commandant
Smythe, those soldiers
who are seen as an in-
vestment for the battal-
ion, and who wish to
further their studies,
can apply to be assigned
to an adult-education
school platoon, where
they can study for a Std
8 or matric certificate.

Teachers undergoing
their National Service
are employed to instruct
the classes.

A school is slowly be-
ing built as battalion
funds become available.

THE NATAL MERCURY, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1990

Chaos in Harare as

In Harareâ\200\231s African

violence to attack
peaceful demonstra-
tions by people in our

category.â\200\231r e i

By Michael Hartnack

HARAREâ\200\224The centres of Zimbabweâ\200\231s two majo
' thrown into chaos yesterday morning when riot police used
tear-gas and batons to break up meetings of striking teachers,
â\200\230income tax assessors, and Government salary bureau staff.

police attack strikers

ities were

Unity Square several /| Backdated have stopped work in da, himself a reti
chudgen, %ome asyoung ' | . v - Spite of the action of riot "headmaster insgligg
as six years old, were These were our kids, F.oilce who yesterday Zimbabweâ\200\231s 24-yea
r-old |
knocked down in the | We brought them up,â\200\231| forced a crowd outside state of emergen
cy to |1
stampede to escape a | One grizzled headmaster | Harareâ\200\231s Kaguvi build- declare str
ikes by State | r
barrage of tear-gas. | Said of the para-military ~ ing to enter ti~\201lÃ@lr offices. emplo
yees illegal t
None was seriously hurt. â\200\230 fwiigg : Jâ\200\230a%gâ\200\230egl%nÃ@ggi~\201gf Ã@â\200
\231;gâ\200\230&agâ\200\231gĩ~\201got police All employees were | b
i i -
In Bulawayo, baton- | masks, under a choking' chanics from Govers i ppiant dis- | d
l ;ie;erllgÃ@ngfari~\201log ?x()lud?sd /| blanket of tear-gas. | ment workshops at tepo?ilbl
g %esyyg:?ei%agro g
rs faile - ' - Belmont. - 0t
The Government Queues more tha
3000 dei~\202%%e{faĩ~\201om claims that only 12% of ., Mr Mugabe flies back 400 m long for
med at rÃ@.l z
teachers. whom thgÃ\$ | Zimbabweâ\200\231s 84 000 non- today from a state visit cruitment of
fices, where
ed to pursue out of 1 graduate teachers are t0 Malaysia and Indone- unemployed school |
the central grid of | On strike, demandin%e.g sia to confront the wave leavers wifj; a um |
Âç
streets 33% pay rise backdated Of industrial unrest re- five â\200\2300â\200\231 levels wer
e told
: to March 1, when their sulting from 18% annual to apply for jobs as re-

â\200\234This -is war. This is university-trained col- inflation and hasty placement teachers.
only the beginning,â\200\231 said | Jeagues won an incre- Promises of pay rises The response is a re-
one teacher in Harare, a | ment. But most primary Mmade during the March flection of Zimbabweâ\200\231s
former guerilla who | schools remained closed general and presidential unemployment . crisis
fought for President | yesterday as the strike elections. with 1500 00 out of near-
go&ergg%u abeâ\200\231s {3â\200\234"*3 | entered its second week. Prlenktlus tasbsence Vice
- ly 10 million people re-
ik b: ks lgvtgde sfzril. : lt i beliaved that up sident Simon Muzen- portedly out of work.
â\200\231
â\200\230â\200\234The Government || to 6000 civil servants e â\200\224
. should never have used | : :

THE LATEST draft of ANC economic policy formulated Jjin an ANC-Cosatu workshop in Harare, and now being considered by both bodies, is fullg; deserving of the Democratic Party parliamentary leaderâ\200\231s description as a recipe for disaster. For it retains, as Dr Zach de Beer safs, â\200\230widespread nationalisationâ\200\231 and a vagueness in other areas that would be ruinous to

South Africa and all who

live here. _

And if it is not amon%Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s baggage to help explain the organisationâ\200\231s intentions for the â\200\230new South Africaâ\200\231 on his â\200\230De Klerk bashingâ\200\231 overseas trip then copies should be sent post haste to those likely to meet him so that they are fully informed.

The recommendations are woolly enough in talking about the â\200\230possibility of the state making strategic investments in minesâ\200\231 and consideration being given to â\200\230the extent of state ownership in the financial sectorâ\200\231 to scare the pants off local or overseas investors whose confidence in the fate of the economy is shaky enough.

And the collapse of eastern European economies and political systems seems to have done little to cool the enthusiasm of either the ANC or Cosatu towards state management of the economy, it being recommended that government retain ownership of what it has, look at the possible re-nationalisation of privatised industries and â\200\230where necessary,â\200\235 the setting up of new state corporations.

Yet if the ANCâ\200\231s thinking points to disaster, how much more certain the probability than the most explicit statement of the PACâ\200\231s economic policy so far, which was disclosed at the weekend!

Elements of the â\200\230explora-
toryâ\200\231 PAC document in-

clude the â\200\230localisationâ\200\231 of
ownership of resources to
minimise the influence of in-
ternational finance in the
economyâ\200\231 â\200\224 which long be-
fore it was ever achieved
would probably result in the
â\200\230dumpingâ\200\231 of existing over-
seas investment and its per-
manent disappearance from
the local scene as has been
the case in Zimbabwe, as
well as a programme of re-
distribution so sweeping as
to create an economic
chamber of horrors.

The proposals retain a
heavy Marxist basis, envis-
aging active state interven-
tion in the economy and
control over natural and
economic resources, the re-
distribution of wealth in fa-
vour of the African people
and of land for use by all
â\200\230Azaniansâ\200\231. African owner-
ship of business would be
promoted on a â\200\230massive
scaleâ\200\231 along with the
â\200\230Africanisationâ\200\231 of all sec-
tors of the economy through
their active promotion to
managerial positions.

The publication of both
documents at this point is
on the one hand a blessing,
in that if they are absorbed
by those countries Mr Man-
dela hopes will be persuad-
ed to continue with sanct-
ions his objective should be
all but impossible to attain.

On the other hand an
economy already almost
stationary and hoping to a
degree for some movement
towards Mr Clem Sunterâ\200\231s
â\200\230high roadâ\200\231 to prosperity
through a re-awakening of
overseas investor interest
could find that prospect
soured by visions of the
great African disasters of
elsewhere being repeated
here.

Both liberation move-
ments will have to be per-
suaded â\200\224 and quickly â\200\224

that stable and successful
government will exist in the
new South Africa only if, as
Dr de Beer avers, there is
â\200\230unadulterated democracyâ\200\231
and free enterprise.

TTEYTR
he didnâ\200\231t
order
CEHIT T

PRETORIAâ\200\224The divi-
sional commi ssioner of
the Security Police for
Port Natal at the time of
Durban lawyer Griffithâ\200\231s
Mxengeâ\200\231s death in 1981,
Brig Hannes van der
Hoven, told the Harms
Commission yesterday
he had not ordered the
activistâ\200\231s death.

Brig van der Hoven
added he was not in-
volved in the investiga-
tion into Mr Mxengeâ\200\231s
death and had paid lit-
tle attention to criticism
of the handling of the
matter by the police as
the force was constantly
t?i?rixng criticised at the
e.

A large contingent of
police and â\200\230turned
aroundâ\200\231 ANC members,
known as Askaris, from
the S A Pâ\200\231s Vlakplaas fa-
cility near Pretoria,
were in Natal between
November 4 and 21,
1981, and had been
called for by security po-
lice in Port Natal to look
for ANC terrorists.

Self-confessed

Mr Mxenge was
stabbed to death on No-
vember 20, 1981.

Brig van der Hoven
told Mr Paul Pretorius,
for Cosatu, the S A
Council of Churches and
others, he might have
told self-confessed hit
squad member and for-
mer golice Capt Dirk
Coetzee that Mrs
Mxenge had telephoned
him on November 21
asking if her husband
had been detained, inti-
mating he could not
remember.

The brigadier did,
however, confirm receiv-
ing the telephone call
from the lawyerâ\200\231s wife.

At the time of Mrs
Mxenge's call Brig van
der Hoven was not
aware of Mr Mxenge's
'murder.

Brig van der Hoven
told the Commission, es-
tablished to investigate
state involvement in po-
litical violence, he had
told Capt Coetzee on
November 21 of that

ear that a Brig Schoon

d telephoned to tell
him the Vlakplaas con-

|| the ANC afte

| Alleged

|| Vlakplaas staff Capt

Interrogated
The brigadier also re-
ed to offer theories as

to how or by whom Mr
Mxenge was murdered.
The fact that Mr
Mxenge was interrogat-
ed just before his death
need not have been
authorised by Brig van
der Hoven but any de-
tentions would have
been.

The brigadier said it
was a possibility that Mr
Mxenge was killed by
the oisi-

misappropriated
funds. PR

Mr Pretorius then put
it to him that an ANC
statement lauding Mr
Mxenge as a hero was
unlikely to have come
from the organisation

ad it been responsible
for the killing, A»

He answered that the
statement could have
been a smokescreen.

Earlier yesterday, for-
mer Vlakplaas police-
man Const Brian
Ngquthu agreed with
descriptions of him

which said he did not
have the mental or
ghysxcal makeup to

ave been involved in
Mr Mxengeâ\200\231s killing as
alleged by former

Coetzee, his former gar-
dener David â\200\230Spykerâ\200\231
Tshikalange and death
Iow prisoner Butana Al-
mond Nofemela,

He was described as a
buny, slight individual
tvllho would not hurt g

y.

Const Ngqulunga did
admit there had b%en an
attempted murder in-
vestigation against him
while he was stationed
at Vlakplaas but this
had been dismissed.

The hearing will con-
tinue today with the
Cross-examination of
Brig van der Hoven. â\200\224

(Sapa)

tingent could return to
Pretoria.

L

N, W\Q\Qut\j
Y fune (904

et i o e

SOWETAN' Thursda\ (Juhe 71990

R L)

â\200\230Ieware of
negoĩ¬\202ahon

Sir - One cannot hope to
win by negotiations what
~ one has failed to win on.
the battlefield.
The literal meaning of
the word - â\200\230â\200\230negotiateâ\200\235
_.means compromise,
which means that â\200\234there
should be elements of
give-and-take from both
_ parties. s

The negotiation pro-
cess to be successful re-
quâ\200\231es that the negotiating
parties should be at an
equal level of strength. If
it is not so the one in the
weaker position will com-
promise more than the one
in the stronger position.
Therefore to negotiate

now means that Africans

~ must forget owning any
land in this country and
housing problems will es-
calate rapidly.

~In short, apartlled will
no longer exist but Afri-

cans will be suffering .

from extreme poverty.
Further, by negonatmg
we will be selling our in-

â\200\234alienable right for sqlf-
_determination in our in-

digenous country.

In the words of Barney
Desai â\200\230â\200\230to negotiate now
is to capitulate nowâ\200\231â\200\231.

Our struggle is not a
civil rights struggle but it

is a national liberation .

struggle to regain the dis-
â\200\230possessed land and for
self-determination, and it

can be. attained only
through revolution not
evolution.

Cokes Mvulane
Bethlehem

for

ewe/ [â\200\235XAe~

geouine, .

cons

Sir - The non-racial ma-

jority of South Africans
and the international com-
munity are never opposed
to genuine negotiations.

This has been
demonstrated through the
adoption of the Harare
Declaration by the Front-
line States, OAU, Com-
monwealth, United States,
NAM and the CDF.

The ANC has categor-
ically stated - negotiations
shall not take place above
the heads of the people.
Negotiation is not and end
in itself,

The De Klerk regime
is willing to talk because
of the qualitative peopleâ\200\231s
struggles among which
are: international
solidarity, mass action,
underground Â° activities

tatlon

the armed com-
ponent. Negotiations,
therefore are not a sub-
stitute but a component of
these four pillars. :
Formations opposed to
negotiations should stop
attacking the ANC be-
cause it is the only libera-
tion movement that has
adequately articulated,
vocalised and represented
the collective demands
and goals of the South
African people.
It would be childish

for a serious liberation
movement to ignore its

. supporters locally and in-
ternationally and go its

own way. Such a move-
ment does not have
people's interests at heart. .
Thomas Nkosi
Johannesburg

Kaunda still has

o dune [9

sold

Kaunda has urged a special session of Zambia's National Council to reject any notion of introducing the "dirty politics" of a multi-party system in the country, but at the

same time has reiterated his call for a referendum on the topic.

His strident defence of the single-party system he introduced in 1972, and has headed ever since, underlined a fierce debate being waged in Zambia over the political future of the country following the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe.

Promise

Kaunda's original promise to propose a referendum came just weeks after he had led a congress of his ruling UNIP party in rejecting the possibility of other parties being legalised.

Last week he told the National Council that by continuing to support a one-party system it would be fighting the evils of tribalism and class division.

He dismissed the proponents of multi-partyism as a "small band of people" who had insulted the government when, in accepting the referendum, they dared suggest that independent observers be brought in to oversee the fairness of the vote.

The flip-flop on the issue by

the man who has ruled Zambia for the past 26 years is perhaps an indication of the pressure he is under to come up with solutions to the seemingly intractable economic problems that have arisen during his rule.

In the 26 years of Kaunda's rule, the country has fallen from being relatively rich by African standards to being a beggar na-

tion.

Inflation is running at more

Zambian president

exchange is preventing the purchase of crucially needed spares for industry and agriculture.

There are chronic shortages of most consumer goods and violent crime is increasing exponentially. The litany of Zambia's ills is almost endless.

Not surprisingly, all this has

Kanneti-201 K\an- # referendum in his country on a multi-party state.

: one
¥ 1 ithard 160 p(re-rit)! lagk of foreign & g4 16 piot-est against ithe singles 1 Wau hda'

'support

LUSAKA - President Kenneth :

promising a

party government, and the most articulate proponents. of multi-party politics are the trade union movement and student bodies.

Last week students at the University of Zambia petrol-bombed a room occupied by UNIP's Youth League on the campus as part of their protests against the - party concept,

R R R s T T SR T .
Zambia is one of several - countries in southern Africa to experience internal pressure for the abandonment of the single-party system of government, but KEN VERNON of the Argus Africa News Service reports that even if the system goes, President Kaunda will probably remain.
R R e L T R S SRS

example of the 234i-201emble235 things that could happen under multi-partyism.

It was the insistent voice of trade unionists who refused to bow to government pressure to

remain silent on the state of the economy and of its political causes that forced Kaunda to give in to the idea of testing public opinion on the multi-party issue, a decision he may now be regretting.

Public sh@res

This week the president announced that a limited percentage of shares - up to 49 per cent - in the government-owned corporations that control what little Zambian industry and commerce remains, will be put on sale to the public.

The move was another step backwards from the soggy state of government he has created, was seen as a bow to the International Monetary Fund from which

the country is desperately seeking

a stand-by loan facility to allow it

to meet its commitments. through to 1991. £

In spite of all of these ills, Kaunda remains as popular as ever with the Zambian people as a whole.

People in the street blame the government, the party, the presidential advisors - almost anyone - for the sorry state of their country, but not the president.

It seems that while UNIP might fall in a multi-party system, President Kenneth Kaunda would

not be over 35 in power.

KwaZulu po

Towards the end of April, the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) compiled

a 150-page memorandum, based on court records, research, press

reports and eyewitness accounts, detailing atrocities allegedly committed by members of the SAP, the KwaZulu police (ZP) and Inkatha.

The document was commissioned by the ANC and used in discussions with the Government at Groote Schuur at the beginning of May.

Shortly after the talks, the ANC called on the Government to dis-

band the ZP and strip Chief Man-

gosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, of his powers as KwaZulu Minister of Police. ,

The ANC said it considered the disbanding of the KwaZulu police to be one of the preconditions for the suspension of the armed struggle, and Cosatu warned that unless there was a quick response by the Gov-

ernment, workers would stage a .

week-long stayaway.

Complaints against the ZP have increased recently. In April, the Supreme Court granted a temporary interdict restraining the ZP from assaulting or otherwise attacking residents of KwaMakhutha township on the Natal South Coast.

The application was lodged by two black policemen who said in evidence that they had observed members of the ZP, although not under attack, indiscriminately

shooting at people.

In addition, Natal lawyers have

laid numerous complaints detailing

obstructive and unprofessional be-

haviour on the part of the ZP. ,
Set against this, however, are op-
posite which detail acts of
integrity by the ZP in Mpumalanga.
There the ZP is seen as a line of
defence against the depredations of
the South African Police, and al-

. Aune. 1990

MATTHEW KENTRIDGE, o freelance political researcher who
has worked extensively in Natal and who is the author of "An

Unofficial War: Inside the Violence in Pietermaritzburg",
which is to be published next month, looks at the role of the

ice;, what now

- Chief Buthe has
as a smear campaign, de-

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role : 5%

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KwaZulu police.

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Gerhard Mare, a University of
Natal sociologist and a long-time
Inkatha watcher, believes this re-
sponse of Inkatha reflects an un-
derstandable reluctance to concede
that the matter is even contentious.

Since the mid-1970s, the KwaZulu

_ unlikely that the Gov.

that magnitude and may well .put
"essul ontheGovernmenttore-!
Thoe pressures place the Gov
- The ures place the Gov-

ernment in a difficult and invidious

First, at a purely technical level,

is no way the Government can

disband the ZP simply by fiat. 5

The ZP is constituted under the

provisions of the Homelands Consti-

tution Act (1971), and only by

amending the Act can the Govern-
ment accede to the ANC's demand.

Since the entire corpus of legisla-

tion relating to the homelands

- seems destined for the constitution-

it is a dustbin in the long term, it is

not would

government, and later Inkatha, has to the trouble of amending it.

been consistent in its demands for
greater power, the most important
of which was to demand the right to
train and deploy its own police
force.

But even if, on the evidence, there
is a prime facie case for disband-

Second, any action taken against
the ZP could well be read as a sig-
nal that the Government was jetti-
soning Inkatha as a possible ally in
the negotiation process. ;
Again, it is highly unlikely that
the Government would be prepared
to risk antagonising Chief Buthelezi
in this way, as the consequences are

The shaded areas in Natal shown above make up KwaZulu, - whoire
Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi (inset) is Minister of Police.

though relatively ineffectual (on occasion is perhaps an inevitable conse-

TRANSKE!

{ cation the ZP is confined to bar- quence of the lack of definition be-
tween Inkatha and the KwaZulu

as it is the SAP's conduct of its operations - the

in Mpumalanga) the cry of government. : \

the common. It is true that the

linking of the ZP to Inkatha acts as a sessional y

. e half of Inkatha, then there is no

doubt that Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha enjoy a remarkable advance in the struggle for political power in Natal.

ing the ZP, is it a realistic demand? Mare thinks that it is. â\200\234ThÃ©ZP is an oddity. It is a discredited, peripheral

eral component of the South African .+ security system and there is no logical

reason for its existence. â\200\234The fact that it is the KwaZulu police gives it an undeserved importance

â\200\230unpredictable and potentially destabilising. :

tance. If it were any other home

land, no one would consider it a matter of contention at all.â\200\235 et e matter is more complicated than that. There are â\200\230magt1)lr issues of political strategy at stake: The ANC has skilfully manoeuvred the Government into a position where it has to respond to this demand. It has done so by:
@ Making the call specific to the ZP;

after all, they are not calling for the disbanding of the SAP. RIS e

@ Linking the demand to the s . :il;x; :: tilâ\200\231:ie arxtx;led struggle, forming the important :ï\201cl;it to the matter' o Ty they nking the demand to a week-long stayaway. Business interests : (n

Natal cannot afford a stoppage of

Parisians Lavishly -
Welcome Mandela |
Maintain Sanctions Against S. Africa

Until Changes In Pl

PARIS â\200\224 Franceâ\200\231s president,
an American opera star, 100 vio-
linists and thousands of cheering
Parisians shrugged off -a steady
rain Wednesday to welcome Nel-
son Mandela on the first leg of the
black nationalist leaderâ\200\231s trans-At-
lantic trip.

Mandela, released in February
after more than
27 years in
South African
prisons, was
honored at a
twilight concert
in the Place du
Trocadero,
where the Uni-
versal Declara-
tion of the
Rights of dM:rlx :
was signed
years ago. Mandela

Mandela began the third and
most extensive foreign trip since
his release by reiterating his view
that Western governments should
maintain sanctions against the
South African government.

But South African President
F.W. de Klerk, who toured western
Europe himself last month seeking

â\200\234The indne Sout

Press Association reported
Wednesday that de Klerk was
likely to lift the decree, which
would have to be renewed by mid-
night Friday to remain in effect.

" Presidential spokesman Kobie
Pieterse called the report â\200\234purely

ace, France Urged

speculation.â\200\235. He confirmed that
de Klerk was to make a previously

unannounced speech to parlia-
ment but declined to divulge the

contents. â\200\230

The emergency decree, imposed
in June 1986 amid mounting black

unrest, gave momentum to efforts to slap sanctions on the Pretoria government. Its lifting also is a precondition for full-scale negotiations on constitutional reform between the government and Mandela's African National Congress.

" Despite the reforms de Klerk has undertaken including an easing of the emergency laws and the legalization of the ANC and

- other long-banned groups
- Mandela urged the West not to let up

until irreversible changes were

in place. :

As in a marathon race, the last

mile can prove to be the most .

. difficult, he said. id

President Francois Mitterrand - and his wife, Danielle, stood shoulder to shoulder with Mandela and his wife, Winnie, as 100 white-jacketed violinists played God Bless Africa, the anthem of the anti-apartheid movement. ;i

Opera star Grace Bumbry sang a spiritual in Mandela's honor. A | Senegalese singing group closed the concert as hundreds of onlookers lit sparklers and chanted for an end to apartheid.

Mitterrand, borrowing from France's national motto, described Mandela as a advocate of liberty, equality and fraternity. Today, it is the prisoner who guides his jailers on the road to freedom,

Mitterrand said.

S. African Whites Arrest-:
:Five white South African men. were arrested in connection w1 politically motivated arson attack House in Pretoria, a historic building, - where a treaty, marking the 1902 surrender of the. Boer (Afrikaner) Republics

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on Melrose

British was signed.

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- lence by the extreme rightwing

David Beresford In Durban

THE South African govern-

ment's drive for a negotiated settlement with the black majority suffered a serious setback yesterday when the ruling National Party narrowly staged off a by-election challenge.

Conservative Party.

The Nationalists were saved from a serious defeat in the Natal seat of Umlazi because supporters of the liberal Democratic Party voted strategically.

The Conservatives more than doubled their vote in last year's general election to come within 847 of the Nationalist total of 8,762. The Democrats, who came second last year with 3,314 votes, dropped to 982,

Umlazi, although not representative of the country, was regarded as a Nationalist stronghold and the result could signal the start of a white backlash to the reforms of State President F. W. de Klerk. More than two-thirds of the constituency.

Close shave for
signals white

ency is believed to be English- |

acklash

terminated the sanctions against

yesterday than in the byelec-

3%3};?::[;; which suggests that
the Conservatives are fast

broadening their base beyond | Hon, which was critical test of
Afrikanerdom. white attitudes to the govern-
Mr De Klerk is experimentâ\200\231s reform initiatives,

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