

New focus
on abuses

again

nst Press

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Dally News Foreign SQrviee

WASHINGTON: South Africa continues to be one of 15 countries which are of major cause for concern to an American group monitoring abuses against the Press around the world.

In its fourth annual report, Attacks on the Press, the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) listed 51 incidents in South Africa out of a total of more than 800 cases worldwide in 1988.

The incidents are known attacks on journalists and the Press, and they include threats and silencing of individual journalists and their papers.

They also include killings. Twenty-six journalists were killed in the line of duty worldwide in 1988. Some were casualties of war, notably in Afghanistan.

Others were killed in circumstances that suggested they were targeted for what they had written. Two Brazilian reporters, given as an example by the committee, were shot after writing critical articles on powerful groups.

The report, released at a conference at the National Press Club in Washington this week, says the number of 1988 incidents was 234 many more 235 than those in 1987, although the figure did not represent an increase in Press abuses so much as CPJ's enhanced research capacities.

The CPJ made special mention of 15 countries in its 1988 report: Afghanistan, Burma, South Africa, Soviet Union, Chile, Czechoslovakia and Israel among them.

On South Africa, it reported the renewal of the Government ban on re-

portm the actlons of secunty forces

and on first-hand coverage of unrest and that the Government had diversified its arsenal against the local anti-apartheid Press.

It said: "For the first time since the national state of emergency was imposed in June 1986, three newspapers were ordered closed for periods ranging from one to three months, on the grounds that they promoted revolution. Police confiscated issues of four publications but in 1987 there were no confiscations.

The country's first anti-apartheid newspaper in Afrikaans encountered harassment within weeks of its launching in November, including an unprecedented requirement that it deposit R30000 to register. And towards the end of the year, President P.W. Botha and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha announced libel suits against three anti-apartheid newspapers or their editors.

One measure announced by the Government, a registration requirement for small news agencies and freelancers, was withdrawn after vehement protest.

In December, New Nation editor Zwelakhe Sisulu was released after two years' detention without charge, but he was placed under heavy restrictions. Two other black journalists were in detention without charge at year's end, and another had been sentenced to a four-year term.

Incidents involving foreign correspondents were down from 1987, prompting some observers to ask whether correspondents were submitting too quickly to the Government's

media curbs.

AFTER all the revelations about excessive drinking in the John Tower nomination controversy, the "New Sobriety" has hit. the "Great Society" as Americans in increasing numbers turn their backs on drink. RAM-SAY MILNE reports from New York.

LT T T T T

OCIOLOGISTS say that the anti-drinking movement is a social phenomenon of

considerable significance because, unlike Prohibition, it is a massive, voluntary rejection of liquor. : ,

Researchers tracking the drinking habits of Americans first began to note the shift away from hard liquor to aerated soft drinks in the early 1980s. They thought it was simply just another ebbing in the cycle of rising and falling consumption of alcohol.

But what seemed to be a passing fancy now appears to have taken root as a fundamental change in American culture.

Each year since 1980, Americans have drunk less beer, wine and hard liquor. From 1980 to 1987, beer consumption dropped seven percent, wine use fell 14 percent and consumption of distilled spirits went down 23 percent, according to a survey that also indicated that these trends will continue.

Trends
LR T

A number of disparate trends have combined to make drinking less attractive to Americans, who are able to enjoy what many regard as the most liberal liquor laws in the world.

_ The interest in health and fitness is one cause of the movement towards moderate consumption. An increased emphasis on work and productivity means less drinking in the work place.

People are becoming more sensitive to the dangers of alcohol, with special interest groups waging campaigns against drunken driving and fighting to raise the legal drinking age.

There has clearly been a real change in the American lifestyle," says Dr Howard Shaffer, director of the Centre for Addiction Studies at Harvard Medical School. "It is the new temperance movement, the new sobriety. One cannot say it will be permanent. But I don't see it changing for a long time."

. Part of the decline springs from a

. LIFESTYLE/PEOPLE

O John Tower: drinking criticism

iscalculation. While the multi-billion dollar industry was launching promotion campaigns based on the assumption that when the "baby boom" generation reached minimum drinking age (between 18 and 21, varying state by state) they would take up their parents' habit of ending the day with a stiff drink. It just hasn't happened.

Not only are Americans drinking less, they have also become less tolerant of the drinking habits of others, as former Senator John Tower learned in his losing battle to become Defence

Secretary.

In restaurants, where the trend to more moderate drinking began showing up nearly a decade ago, the change has become embedded, with surveys showing that the days of the two-martini, one-bottle of wine lunch are nearly over.

In certain circles, drinking is already passé. In the book publishing and magazine businesses in New York, for instance, where work is often done

over lunch or dinner in restaurants, drinks are rarely part of the deal.

Much of the abstemiousness stems from the focus on work, not from moralism, or, as one business executive put it: "People who to drink

Scotch or vodka at lunch now have a glass of white wine, or aerated water. People work harder. It's a quicker pace. People want to be at the top of their game."

The "New Sobriety" may be less fun. But it shows that Americans, facing many new challenges, may at last be taking themselves more seriously.

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â\200\224 Mrs Thatc

_LONDON The Brmsh
:Prime Minister said yes-
terday that negÃ©tiations
on the future of South-
Africa could begin as-

soon. as Nelson: Mandela -
was released and she .

â\200\230| â\200\230was_ optimistic that ï¬\202us
l would happen soon. ,
Speaking in the ï¬\201ohse'
| of Commions yesterday,
'|. Margaret Tha{ et saidâ\200\231
: - Botha,
| -the South Africdn For-
| -eign Minister, tpat Mr
| Mandela must f)e

. â\200\230She told MPs:,â\200\234We. be-

heve thenâ\200\230 the atmo- -
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i} completely and it would =

if be possible to get nego- -

it tiations started between .

the Southâ\200\231 African Gov- A

ernment, blacks aid

Britaib iszpdA g
play a role inetting up.
negotiations ï¬\202mfhe fu-

Foreign Office: officials- .
said yesterday thdt the
leadership criswin South
Africa was preventing
big" declslons being
taken.

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â\200\234The lce is begmning Â£
to break,â\200\235 said â\200\230onÃ© offi- .

Â£ .some'_ way to go.â\200\235 -
*"Mrs Thatcher is visit-
mg â\200\230southern Africa at
theâ\200\231end of March, but has

let it be known she will
~not go to South Africa
~â\200\230unless Mr Mandela is
_ freed .and negotxatxons
:<have begun. B :
- In South Afnca, Na-
ï-\201Ã@ï-\201il Party MPs appear -
to have backed off an at- -
temptto force PrÃ@sident.
P.W.:Botha to resign.â\200\231
Â¥ThÃ© MPs held their
weekly meeting yester--
. day,.but a spokesman

\$aid the leadership ques-
" â\200\234tion had not even been
" :discussed.

Further evxdence of
.warmer relations be-
tween South Africa and
" the *Soviet Union

erged yesterday with
liâ\202-â\200\234announcement that
Moscow:had invited
- prominent white South

ture of South Afnca, but ~* African academics and
.+ businessmen to hold

alks with the African

Nat;onal Congress and

Soviet representatives in
. 'the- Soviet Union.â\200\224Inde-
.-pendent News service

â\200\230End to season of -

Â¥ vuolence' Page 17

Government confirms that hunger strike has started again this week

500 detainees

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SINC

Bruce Cameron
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: At least 500 detainees have been released since Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, agreed with churchmen to release substantial numbers of detainees four weeks ago. Although no official confirmation could be obtained for the figures, reliable sources said today

there were now between 350 and 400 people in detention.

The total number of detainees, in-

cluding those released, was higher |

than the original estimate of 800 because there have been further detentions over the past four weeks.

Spokesman for the and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellet, today confirmed that the hunger strike had restarted as Mr Viok had predicted in a statement in Parliament last week.

Brigadier Mellet said 85 detainees had gone on hunger strike on Monday

but by yesterday a number had started |

eating again.

There were now 48 in Natal, mostly

in Durban, and seven in the Transvaal "

still on hunger strike.

Ministry of Law |

Senior police officers were probing the situation following Mr Viok's claim last week that the renewed hunger

strike was the result of some extraparlimentary organisations orchestrating it from the outside,

He said then that if a single detainee died of starvation the organisations would have to take responsibility.

The release of detainees comes at a

time when the rate of detentions under the state of emergency had fallen off considerably,

According to figures released by Mr Vlok in Parliament yesterday, only 20 people had been held in detention for more than 30 days under the Public Safety Act whose names had not been included in the previous fortnightly lists.

Mrs Helen Suzman MP (PFP Houghton) said the drop-off in the rate was very encouraging but again voiced her opposition to detention without trial. She hoped the drop-off meant that the lifting of the state of emergency was imminent.

B Natal hunger striker Mr Sandile Thusi has said after 28 days of refusing meals that he will not eat until he has been

assured that he will be

â\200\230searcher at the Univer-

Maveu 192

agreem

out
ent

charged or released

soon.

â\200\234Mr Thusi â\200\224 a re-

ity of Natal until his designation in June last year â\200\224 was visited by his lawyers yesterday and is said to be weakening

idly.
l.a{\,/llgaynwhile, at le.ast 16
emergency detainees,
who were being held in
the Westville prison near
Durban, were released

e yesterday.
lat'lâ\200\230hyeir legal representa-
\ive, Ms Saloshna Mood-
ley, said no reÂ\$tr1ct10n
orders had been issued at
the time of their releaÂ\$e.

INSIGHT

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LL the elements of an
international peace ini-
tiative on South Africa

were in place this week
after South Africa's Foreign
Minister paid an unexpected
visit to Downing Street and Mo-
scow announced that it did not
want to escalate revolutionary
violence in South Africa. Pre-
toria, for its part, has praised
the Soviet Union's role in the re-
gion. :
After meeting the British
Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret
Thatcher, this week, Mr Pik
Botha, the South African Foreign
Minister, told South African re-
porters of a new era of co-opera-
tion in southern Africa. "The sea-
son of violence is over," he said.
Mr Botha also spoke of an initia-
tive to bring peace to Mozambi-
que.

Mrs Thatcher is understood to
have repeated to him her insis-
tence that Nelson Mandela, the
leader of the African National
Congress, should be released. Mr
Botha also dined with Sir Geof-
frey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

SOUTH AFRICA may be on
the verge of a concerted in-
ternational drive for peace
following Foreign Minister
Pik Botha's talks with Mrs
Margaret Thatcher and Mo-
scow signals of a major shift
in policy for ending apart-
heid. RICHARD DOWDEN,
Africa Editor of The Indepen-
dent, reports from London.

R T R R PR
South Africa's leadership crisis

is hampering action but Britain-
appears ready to pull every diplo-
matic lever to set up a solution

there. This might take the form of the Lancaster House talks which brought Zimbabwe to independence.

A well-placed African source said that Britain was trying to put together another Eminent Persons Group, similar to the Commonwealth team which visited South Africa in 1986 to test the ground for negotiations. It would comprise representatives from the European Community, Zim-

O/SEASON

babwe, Nigeria and other Commonwealth countries.

The Foreign Office, which was reticent about this week's meetings, said there was no truth in the report. Â

Stating his country's new policy on South Africa for the first time yesterday, Mr Yuri Yukalov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's southern Africa department, said in Moscow:

âWe would prefer a political settlement and want apartheid to be dealt with by political means.

Any solution through military means will be short-lived.

âWe do not want to emphasise the need to enlarge the armed struggle. South Africa should not be destroyed. It should also be spoken to not only through threats or pounding our fist on the table. There should be dialogue.â

His words were backed by Mr Anatoly Gromyko, head of the

Africa Institute in Moscow, who

said: âThere would have to be a programme of reforms submitted to nationwide discussion at which all sections of society would be

"OF VIOLENCE

represented . . . this will mean sitting down for negotiations for two, three or however many years to solve the problems.â

Last week Mr Yukalov and Mr Gromyko attended meetings in Britain, sponsored by the Foreign Office, which were also attended

by leading South Africans.

A senior US source at the conferences said that as Mr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, is retiring shortly, Britain was poised to take over the role of negotiation in the region. Senior Whitehall sources said Britain was playing a role in bringing South Africa and the Soviet Union together and important developments were expected shortly.

Mr Yukalov's words are being matched by South Africa. A South African Broadcasting Corporation commentary marked a radical change of attitude towards the Soviet Union, once the monster behind the total communist onslaught. The commentary observed that the Soviet presence in the region had proved helpful in

. Although Russian spokesmen
. radical organisations to replace

establishing the Namibia peace accords.

It would accordingly be realistic to exploit opportunities for a similar advance of negotiations leading to a settlement of other regional conflicts, the commentary went on.

have been at pains to stress that the ANC will not be abandoned, any initiatives from any source to create a climate that will induce

revolutionary politics with negotiation politics deserve to be given careful study and consideration.

Pretoria sees the settlement in Namibia as a chance to break out of its diplomatic isolation. Mrs Thatcher is visiting Zimbabwe and Malawi at the end of the month, and, as the only Western leader who stands firmly between South Africa and further sanctions, is well placed to play a role in forcing South Africa to change.

At the same time, the Foreign Office is urging the ANC to give up armed struggle.

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first met Hugh Dent in
1955 when he was super-
vising six cane farms in
the Mtubatuba district.
Ken Tinley who knew Hugh
Dent from earlier days in Pie-
termaritzburg when they
swam competitively, took me
to meet Hugh.

| I walked into the old farm-
house where there was only a
table, a chair and a bed, but on
the walls was a collection of
wonderful portraits. I immedia-
tely saw Hugh as a potential
Russell or Remington and
pleaded with him to come and
join our Parks Board team at
Umfolozi Game Reserve.

I grew even more enthusiastic
when I heard Hugh speak Zulu
to an old induna who came to
report to him.

Not only did he have a sound
knowledge of and love of the
Zulu language but a deep em-

pathy with the Zulu people.

' At that time in South Afri-
caâ\200\231s history when apartheidâ\200\231s
poison was reaching a peak with
repressive legislation, Hughâ\200\231s
connection with the black people
was to me a bright light in the
darkness. To him the black peo-
ple were people, such an as-
tounding contrast in attitude to
the local farming community.

We sat down to a dinner of
puthu and mass and I probed
Hugh, finding out more about his
background.

He spoke matter of factly

about his days at university in
Maritzburg then his journey to
-| London where he continued stu-
dying art and painted the por-
traits I saw on the wall.

He then told me of his service

with the British South African
Police and his time in the re-
mount section.

It was clear that he was the kind of man we needed desperately in the Parks Board and particularly at Umfolozi, where Jim Feely, Ken Tinley and I

were struggling against great odds, with poachers, hostile

magistrates and suspicious chiefs.

But Hugh had other plans for his life and it took all the persuasive powers of Jim Feely, Ken Tinley and myself to get him to Maritzburg for an interview with Colonel Vincent who

gave him a letter of introduction to the

VOICE FROM THE

WILDERNESS

Ian Player

instantly recognized Hugh and his many qualities and offered him a job.

Hugh accepted it and came to us at Umfolozi where we lived in rough conditions at Masinda. The game guards took to him

immediately and his knowledge of

of Zulu and wonderful rapport with the people soon made us many friends amongst our neighbours.

Hugh took me to Chief Buthelezi who he said was destined to

become a great political leader.

Hugh had little time for politics but he recognized in Chief Buthelezi a man who was a real leader. It was for me the beginning of a friendship that has spanned some 35 years.

Hugh had another old friend at Mahlabathini, Falaza Henderson, a storekeeper and a great friend to Chief Buthelezi, and I will never forget being with these three men and listening to them talking about our country at a time when there was terrible hate and sick legislation.

They had the true Christian attitude and forgave those who | trespassed against them.

Hugh was an outstanding game ranger. He trained game guards, did long horseback patrols and fought poachers. We had many conversations about art, reluctantly on his part because he was far too active and there was a block in his mind to painting, but he did sketches for us and sometimes a painting which showed glimpses of his intuitive understanding of the wilderness.

Hugh Dent's life meant total loyalty to conservation pioneer

- Sye\ \@ \ o

erness

He re-introduced me to the

| writing of Grey Owl, perhaps

the greatest wilderness writer of all time. Hugh had a great yearning to be a cowboy and he loved the stories of the North American Indians. They had

many of the stoical qualities that Hugh had and he walked in the bush with the same feeling for its wildness as the Red Indians. ;

Hugh Dent was no ordinary man. He was complex yet he

himself lived by simple rules and one of them was total loyalty to the wilderness and the deeper meaning of conservation.

He left the Parks Board to go teaching but returned when I again pleaded with him, his time to take over the new job of wilderness trails officer. I had done it for a year and knew there was no other person better qualified than Hugh.

Some people considered him eccentric when he wore a beshu under his khaki Parks Board shirt and carried a wildebeest tail flywhisk, but people who were with him on trail came away with a fierce passion of the tiny wilderness area of Umfolozi and Lake St Lucia game reserves.

Whether he was walking along the Umfolozi rivers or canoeing at night across Lake St Lucia with mullet jumping and hippo snorting, Hugh never had fear. He accepted the wilderness and it accepted him. He lived at Lake St Lucia on a high tree platform, at one with the call of the fish eagles and the sound of surf on the eastern shores.

Doy tawe - MeAACh Jagq

AR TauG P =
Winarnaes C'e OF the

He was transferred to the
Drakensberg and became the
hunter and chased the jackal,
which he loved and admired be-
cause it had so much courage.

But Hugh was in his element
on horseback and when he was
on a horse, man and horse be-
came one.

Hugh had a personality that
appealed to everyone and when-
ever he talked there were peo-
ple waiting to listen.

Hugh Dent was a teacher, a
game ranger, artist, mystic and
a real man. Those of us who
knew him in earlier and later
days will never forget him. He
was our friend.

When I helped his son Chester
and his cousins carry his coffin
at his funeral I saw that some-
one had put the three-pointed ;
Erythrina leaf of the Wilderness
Leadership School and the
mpafa leaf on the highly po-
lished wood. Hugh would have
appreciated this gesture because
he knew what those leaves re-
presented.

For Hugh not to be here
leaves a terrible void for those
of us who loved him.

THE DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1989

INSIGHT

OW

Owambo

â\200\230people will
= vote in the
forthcoming United
â\200\230Nations-supervised
| electidns is as simple
as black and white:
the blacks say one
thing, the whites an-
other. â\200\230
. The Owambo tribe
constitute 52 percent of
the total Namibian
population and the way
the people vote will

the

largely determine who

wins the election for a
constituent assembly
to write a constitution
under which the coun-
try will come to inde-
pendence. : :

Superfically the ques-
tion may seem easy and
any foreign journalist
freshly into Windhoek
will answer that Swapo,
the South West Peoples
Organisation, has the
support of the vast ma-
jority of Namibians and
will â\200\234walk the electionâ\200\235.

Those whites who have
lived and fought in the
territory for years, and
who readily tell anyone
that they â\200\230â\200\234know these
blacksâ\200\235 will tell you
Swapo wonâ\200\231t get any-
where near winning.

' One white policeman,
seconded from South
â\200\230| Africa, told me that the
man in charge of the
â\200\230|Owambo ethnic second
tier administration, the
Rev. Peter Kalangula,
would â\200\234easily winâ\200\235 and,
turning to his black col-

league for confirmation,
was told Kalangula was
universally despised and
would get very little sup-
port. 41 .

A South African ad-
ministrator seconded to
Mr Kalangula's adminis-

tration told me that its
black members were
100 percent Swapo.

In the schools and the
churches of Owamboland
the black teachers and
priests will tell you that
Swapo will easily win, as
will most of the small
educated elite through-
out Namibia.

The white South Afri-

can officers in charge of

Owambo soldiers and po-
licemen will tell you that
Swapo will get virtually
no votes because the
people are tired of their
lies.

" Owamboland, the vast flat plain stretching from the Etosha reserve
to Angola, is the most populous area in Namibia, and as home to
the majority Owambo tribe, is also the most crucial in the forth-
coming political battles. Ken Vernon recently travelled to the area
and spoke to the people on the ground about the political situation
there. :

THE BIRTH OF NAMIBIA

Special reports by
KEN VERNON

The Daily News
Africa Service

The
Owambo
gevaar

phrase in Namibia.
Several political alli-
ances have been formed
e aim of thwart-
ing: Swapo from winning
the necessary two-thirds
majority it needs to dic-

tate terms in the constituent assembly. ; . But these organisations, such as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) led by Dirk Mudge, the United Dem-

ocratic Front (UDF) of

Damara leader Justus Garoeb and the Patriotic Front of Herero leader Moses Katjiuongua, seemingly cannot stop

% Swapo from still being

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s

the majority party if it sweeps Owamboland.

It is in Owamboland itself that the fight will be won or lost for Swapo, and it is here that a major effort is being

" made to stop Swapo.

The Owambo people consist of seven tribes, of which the Kwanyama are the largest, making up 37 of the Owambo.

The most senior chief of the Kwanyama is Gabriel Kautima, leader of the National Democratic Party, which in turn is a

Will Swapo

attract enough

support

from the

majority tribe?

Swapo t-shirts and slogans are

beginning to appear in Owambo-land after a long period

B

Two members of the family bodyguard of Owambo leader Gabriel Kautima, their weapons now taken from them, stand atop a gun shelter at his

kraal at Oshikango.

the towns and villages
and kraals throughout
Owambland the question
does not appear to be

| simple.

is true that it seems to
enjoy overwhelming sup-

| - But from the ground?n '

-

entirely Owambo, and it\

port in the area.
A survey being con-

has found that Swapo
enjoys about 70 to 80 per-
cent of popular Support.
But it is this support,
and its uni-tribal make-
up, that have created one
of Swapo's biggest prob-
lems, a feeling of fear
within other tribal.

ducted in the area on be-
half of 'unknown' clients

groups of being dominat- |
ed by the Owambo. o
«(Owambo gevaar is
the latest political catch- |
phrase in Namibia.

.a good friend. 4

of

member of the DTA.

He is a man who
ields tremendous influ-
ence over his tradition-
bound tribesmen, and a
man who is an avowed
enemy of Swapo. :
", ' He says Swapo has
made seven attempts to
kill him by attacking; his; i-\202
isolated kraal, and plant-
ed 13 landmines along
'the road to his front -
door, one of which killed

is influence can be

gauged by the fact that
Untag leader, General

an Prem Chand,

'made a little-known visit

to his'kraal by helicopter
last week especially to
consuâ\200\230;lt&iï\201ith the old man.

In the many rural
areas I visited during a
tour of Owamboland,
most people told me they
would vote the way their
headmen indicated, giv- -
ing an idea of the power
of the traditional lead-
ers.

Senior headman Gott-

. lieb Dan of the Kwanya-

ma told me that his peo-
ple, who live near the

~ Angolan border, were

tired of Swapo killing

'tHE OQWAMBp GEv

PPR!

Daiy News - /7/3;â\200\230/84

vantage over Swapo,
whose supporters have
for years refused to reg-
ister and who have boy-
cotted local elections.
Swapo also seems to
be relying heavily on
support from refugees
who have returned or
will return to Namibia,
but it could be disap-
pointed in two ways.

tions monitoring group
which will decide on the

eligibility of voters |

works according to a
narrowly defined legal
definition of a political
refugee as someone who
has fled to another coun-
try because of political
repression and been duly
recorded as such, with
dates, by the relevant
authorities in that coun-

Most of the Swapo sup-
porters who simply
walked across the unde-
fined border into a part
of Angola where there
was little government
control and joined Swapo
camps there, may not
thus qualify according to
the UN.

Swapo undoubtedly
has almost total support
among the youth of Na-
mibia as the y who
fought the liberation
war, but, if as suggested
by South Africaâ\200\231s Admin-
istrator General, the vot-
ing age limit for the
election is set at 21
years, then up to 30 per-
cent of Swapoâ\200\231s support
could be lost.

Finally there is the
question of voter intimi-
dation, which could be a
major factor given that
it is generally agreed by
soldiers and policemen
in Owamboland that the
Untag forces are no-

where near large enough
effectively to police the
area during the election.

Swapo are said to have
been employing a tactic
successfully used by Ro-
bert Mugabeâ\200\231s Zanu
party during the Zimbab-
wean independence elec-
tion and threatening that
if they lose the election
they will return to the
bush and continue the
â\200\234struggleâ\200\235 â\200\224 something
that no voter wants to
see happen.

This is a powerful
propaganda message in
Owamboland where fa-
milies have been split in
two by the war, with
some brothers fighting
for Swapo and others i

the SWATF. i

If there is a single
message coming from
the people of Owambo-
land it is â\200\234the war must
end because we want our
children backâ\200\235.

On the other side there
is a fear, expressed even
by white SADF and
SWATF officers, that the

~Owambos who fought
against Swapo will not
tolerate the presence of

| their a
Firstly the United Na- | vowed enemies to

fight even a peaceable
election campaign.
- â\200\234The first Swapo fight-
er that walks into a cuca
shop in Ondangwa will
die,â\200\235 I was told by one
officer. |

Opinions may be black
and white in Owambo-
land, but the result of the
voting is far from being
the same.

sl

and kidnapping their

children and would vote |
inst them in the elec- '

If Chief Kautima can lead the majority of the Kwanyama to vote for the DTA, then that, combined with the votes gathered by other Owambo splinter parties (such as the Swapo-democrats led by Andries Shipanga and the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice party of the Rev. Peter Kalangula) will effectively deny Swapo not only the two-thirds they seek, but possibly even a simple 51 majority.

Another factor ignored by most analysts is that while Swapo may enjoy majority support, that alone does not win elections. Chanting, poster waving crowds may be impressive, but to win a party needs to ensure that it gets a majority of eligible voters to vote for it

It is here that the parties that have been organising and registering

. voters on the ground for years have a major ad-

INSIGHT

LL the elements of an
international peace ini-
tiative on South Africa

were in place this week
after South Africa's Foreign
Minister paid an unexpected
visit to Downing Street and Mo-
scow announced that it did not
want to escalate revolutionary
violence in South Africa. Pre-
toria, for its part, has praised
the Soviet Union's role in the re-
gion. :

After meeting the British
Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret
Thatcher, this week, Mr Pik
Botha, the South African Foreign
Minister, told South African re-
porters of a new era of co-opera-
tion in southern Africa. "The sea-
son of violence is over," he said.
Mr Botha also spoke of an initia-
~ tive to bring peace to Mozambi- -
ue.

2 Mrs Thatcher is understood to
have repeated to him her insis-
tence that Nelson Mandela, the
leader of the African National
Congress, should be released. Mr
Botha also dined with Sir Geof-

SOUTH AFRICA may be on
the verge of a concerted in-
ternational drive for peace
following Foreign Minister
Pik Botha's talks with Mrs
Margaret Thatcher and Mo-
scow signals of a major shift
in policy for ending apart-
heid. RICHARD DOWDEN,
Africa Editor of The Indepen-
dent, reports from London\

South Africa's leadership crisis
is hampering action but Britain
appears ready to pull every diplo-
matic lever to set up a solution
there. This might take the form of
the Lancaster House talks which
brought Zimbabwe to indepen-
dence.

A well-placed African source said that Britain was trying to put together another Eminent Persons Group, similar to the Commonwealth team which visited South Africa in 1986 to test the

"ground for negotiations. It would

comprise representatives from the European Community, Zim-

babwe, Nigeria and other Commonwealth countries.

The Foreign Office, which was reticent about this week's meetings, said there was no truth in the report. _

Stating his country's new policy on South Africa for the first time

the southern Africa department, said in Moscow:

"We would prefer a political

environment and want apartheid to

be ended by political means.

yesterday, Mr Yuri Yukalov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's

Any solution through military

means will be short-lived.

"We do not want to emphasise the need to enlarge the armed struggle. South Africa should not be destroyed. It should also be spoken to not only through threats or pounding our fist on the table. There should be dialogue."

His words were backed by Mr Anatoly Gromyko, head of the Africa Institute in Moscow, who said: "There would have to be a programme of reforms submitted to nationwide discussion at which

represented . . . this will mean sitting down for negotiations for two, three or however many years to solve the problems. :

Last week Mr Yukalov and Mr Gromyko attended meetings in Britain, sponsored by the Foreign Office, which were also attended by leading South Africans.

A senior US source at the con-

ferences said that as Mr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, is retiring shortly, Britain was poised to take over the role of negotiation in the region. Senior Whitehall sources said Britain was playing a role in bringing South Africa and the Soviet Union together and important developments were expected shortly.

Mr Yukalov's words are being matched by South Africa. A South African Broadcasting Corporation commentary marked a radical change of attitude towards the Soviet Union, once the monster behind the total communist onslaught. The commentary observed that the Soviet presence

in the region had proved helpful in

END TO SEASON OF VIOLENCE

establishing the Namibia peace accords.

. It would accordingly be realistic to exploit opportunities for a similar advance of negotiations leading to a settlement of other regional conflicts, the commentary went on.

Although Russian spokesmen have been at pains to stress that the ANC will not be abandoned, any initiatives from any source to create a climate that will induce radical organisations to replace revolutionary politics with negotiation politics deserve to be given careful study and consideration.

Pretoria sees the settlement in Namibia as a chance to break out of its diplomatic isolation. Mrs Thatcher is visiting Zimbabwe and Malawi at the end of the month, and, as the only Western leader who stands firmly between South Africa and further sanctions, is well placed to play a role in forcing South Africa to change. ;

At the same time, the Foreign Office is urging the ANC to give up armed struggle.

freedom, the Foreign Secretary.

all sections of society would be

ISITIO 3IHT

â\200\224 THE CITIZEN

SWA border checks
to monitor influx
of aliens 1~ '

By Tony Stirling
ALL persons travelling
to and from South
West Africa will have
to submit proof of
identity with the insti-
tution of a monitoring
system by the South
African Government
from Monday, March
20.

This was announced in
a statement yesterday by
the Director General of
Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie
van Zyl.

7

Mr Van Zyl said the
monitoring of the move-
ment of people crossing
the border between South
Africa and SWA had
been taken in terms of a
decision after consulta-
tion with the Administrat-
or General of SWA.

It had been made speci-
fically because of the ex-
pected influx of a large

eger rowsM VI ysbind
Friday 17 March 1989

. i
The second-in-command of the Untag in ;
T e MO 0 Danâ\200\230::!\st;;.::;pi,s the officer command]ng

k yesterday. At Gen Opan
g ythe Danish contingent, Maj

Brigadier-General DANIEL
ong of 103 who arrived in

or JENS KOEFOED. i

number aliens who were granted conditional entry into South West Africa for - purposes connected with the implementation of the SWA independence plan.

Orderly control of these persons required that everyone crossing the border, including residents of South Africa, would have to be subject to proper identification.

As from Monday, members of the South African police would be monitoring posts at 10 ~Roints.

These were Alexander Bay, Noenieput, Onseepkans, Rietfontein, Naroesgas, Vioolsdrif and four posts at Walvis Bay.

As from the same date officials of the National Parks Board would be monitoring a post at Mata-Mata.

Rail passenger traffic would be monitored between Walvis Bay and

Swakopmund and be-

tween Upington and

Ariamsvlei.
Arrangements for

those travelling by air would be announced as soon as possible.

Initially the posts will be manned on a 24-hour basis daily, but these service hours might subse-

quently be adjusted to

suit the actual requirements of travellers.

At the monitoring posts, whether by train or road, a number of documents could be used for identity purposes. These were a South African or South West African identity document, a South African reference book, official and diplomatic

passports, including

South ' African passports,
and a variety of travel
documents and travel cer-
tificates, as well as birth
certificates for persons
under 16.

Groups such as scholars
could use a collective tra-
vel certificate.

Fareigners who did not
have permanent residen-
ce in South Africa or
SWA would require valid
from their

ey were citizens
i exempted
from visa requirements.
Foreigners leaving or
who had left Southâ\200\230\Africa
or SWA would stil| re-
quire a valid passport Jand
return visa on re-ent

ADDIS ABABA.
The organisation
coming elections.

â\200\234It is an encourage-
ment to Swapo in its dif-
ficult struggle to win the
SWA elections, and to
launch an onslaught to

drive the racists from iy bgianbe e SaDasRy 5Â°

Swapo gets R12-m
for poll campaign%r

â\200\224 SWA, not through arms
of this time but through
African Unity yesterday
gave the South West
Africa Peopleâ\200\231s Organi-
sation a cheque for \$5
million (R12-m) for its
campaign in the forth-

the ballot,â\200\235 said Swapo
President Sam Nujoma.

The money was part
of R16 million OAU
promised Swapo during
the February Foreign
Ministers conference.
Mr Oumarou made no
mention of when the
OAU, itself perpetually
plagued by lack of
funds, would deliver the

De Cuellar
begs money,)â\200\230for Swapoâ\200\231

WINDHOEK. â\200\224 A
Democratic Turnhalle Al-
liance (DTA) spokesman
says nothing can be allow-
ed to jeopardise the im-
plementation of UN Res-
olution 435, which he de-
scribes as the only solu-
tion to the future of South
West Africa.

Reacting to reports that the Secretary-General of the world body, Dr Javier

Perez de Cuellar, had cir- |

culated an invitation to members of the UN to contribute to certain trust funds, known to be sources of income for Swapo, the spokesman warned that deviation from 4335â\200\231s strict code of impartiality could have dire consequences.

Details of the Secretary-Generalâ\200\231s invitation were released by news agencies yesterday morning and confirmed in Windhoek by a copy of the document addressed to South Africaâ\200\231s permanent representative at the UN, Mr Jeremy Shearer.

The invitation from Dr De Cuellar for members of the world body to contribute to the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, specifies the funds as being the UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the UN Fund for Namibia, General Account, the UN Trust Fund for the Nationhood Pro-

gramme for Namibia, and the Trust Fund for the UN Institute for Namibia.

Stressing the seriousness of the matter less than a fortnight before implementation date, the

spokesman again emphasised the DTAâ\200\231s commitment to content as well as letter and spirit of Resolution 435.

. He said it was not only the Secretary-General, but also the South African Administrator-General who should be setting the pace and example of impartiality.

. The people of SWA were entitled to expect

the architects of its destiny to keep their word.

The spokesman expressed his satisfaction that Swapo had proclaimed to accept reconciliation, rather than violence, as the basic principle from which to negotiate the future of SWA. 25

"He added he also agreed with. Swapo's view that a free and fair election would determine who the authentic representatives of the people of SWA were. Sapa.

They aim to confine Swapo during polls

ADDIS ABABA. Swapo chief Mr Sam Nujoma accused South Africa, the United States and Britain of plotting to prevent his forces from taking part in the territory's general elections in November.

He warned that such a

move would be strongly resisted. ¶ :

I am aware of manoeuvres by racist South Africa, with the support of Britain and the United States, to confine Swapo fighters to their bases in Zambia and Angola during the elections. Mr Nujoma said. T

We are not going to tolerate such mischief . . .

[~ Swapo will open fire and

fight to the end. We cannot be pushed around and let Namibian fighters be driven out of the country during the election period, he added.

Mr Nujoma was speak-

ing at a ceremony in Addis Ababa where he received a cheque for R12 million from Mr Ide Oumarou, secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The month of August

ing Swapo in the
polls that will lead next

.

Cimizen

year to independence for South West Africa.

The independence is part of a regional peace deal agreed by South Africa, Cuba and Angola at US-mediated talks last

year. /4

Swapo, which is favoured to win the elections, and African states have already expressed fears that South Africa will try to rig the election after the UN Security Council cut the SWA peacekeeping force by 200 in 1991 during the polls to 4 650 from the 7 500 originally planned.

Mr Nujoma said South Africa had brought into SWA 40 000 Angolan rebels and 40 000 Blacks from its tribal homelands to try to rob Swapo of an electoral win.

In addition, he said, Pretoria had raised the voting age to 21 from 18 and many young Swapo followers would be barred from the vote. 200 224 Sapa-Reuter.

LONDON. â\200\224 British
Prime Minister, Mrs
Margaret Thatcher,

said yesterday that she
was optimistic that
jailed African National
Congress leader, Nel-
son Mandela, would be
freed soon.

She was speaking in
Parliament the day after
her first official talks with
a South African Govern-
ment Minister since 1984.

Answering questions,

Mrs: Thatcher said. she
had urged the release of
Mandela, jailed for life in
1964 on charges of organ-
ising violent revolution,
in talks on Wednesday
with South African For-
eign Minister, Mr Pik Bo-
tha, who made a surprise
visit to London.

Granting Mandela his
freedom â\200\234would change
the atmosphere complete-
lyâ\200\235 in South Africa and
make it possible to start

ND
DON

meaningful talks between
the government and the
countryâ\200\231s Black and other
communities, Mrs
Thatcher said.

â\200\234I think a number of
people in South Africa in
very high places take the
same view, but have not
been able to bring it
about. I remain optimistic
that before very long they
will be able to do so.â\200\235

Mr Botha told British
television on Wednesday

GIE

that he looked forward to
the day Mandela could be
released unconditionally.
Mrs Thatcher praised
Pretoria's role in helping
to bring about the inde-
pendence process under
way in South West Africa
and the withdrawal of Cu-
ban troops from Angola.
It is very, very good
news indeed and would
not have been done with-

TO PAGE 2

ELA MAY

BE FRE

SESETR Ty

Y SR s

Mandela
may be
free soon
Maggie

, Af
Baalel -/ Vit

out the overwhelming co-
operation of South Afri-
ca. It augurs well for the
future of Southern Africa
as a whole, she said.
. Mrs Thatcher will visit
Zimbabwe and Malawi as
part of a week-long Afri-
can tour at the end of this
month, but aides said she
had no plans to go to
South Africa itself.
Archbishop
Huddleston,

Trevor
leader of

| Britain's Anti-Apartheid

Movement, attacked Mrs

{ Thatcher over her talks
i with Mr Botha.

He said Mr Botha's

*;diplomatic trip to Europe

was a determined effort
by Pretoria to reap politi-
cal gain from the agree-
ment over South West
Africa.

The tragedy is that
South Africa only entered
into negotiations over its
withdrawal because of in-
ternational pressures and
the success of the free-
dom struggle, Archbishop
Huddleston said.

Mrs Thatcher, by re-
ceiving Mr Pik Botha, is
relaxing the pressure on
Pretoria and therefore
undermines the very ne-
gotiations which it claims
to advocate.

Mrs Thatcher's talks
would only bring com-
fort to the apartheid re-
gime's.

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THE CITIZEN

. Fridz

Time for new team [T ,
o take over reins Treatment of PW is
disgraceâ\200\231

AN important . question
now facing the National
Party, the government
and ultimately the coun-
try as a'whole is whether
the State President will
â\200\230insist on staying in office
or if an arrange-ment can-
be reached to facilitate his
early retirement.

The fact of the matter is
that at no time during
these past few decades
has South Africa reached
such a low point in the
field of intÃ©rnational re-
lations as it did under the

. current Presidency.

The situation in the
economical arena is just -
as bad. The rand is rapid-
ly becoming one of the
more worthless currencies
on the international
money markets and we
are surely on our way to
becoming an impover-~
ished banana republic.

Some might say that all
this has nothing to do
with the President or his
leadership. That all this is
the result of pressures,
boycotts and sanctions

~ forced upon us by a hyp-

ocritical and vindictive
outside world.

Maybe so. But many
will also say that it is pre-
cisely at times of crisis
that a country is in need
of determined and inspir-
ing leadership locally as
well as internationally,

politically as well as economically.

And in all honesty, it is difficult to see where exactly the greatness of our present leadership lies:

So possibly after all the

President should take heed of the writing on the

wall. In view of his age, -

his state of health and of the fact that the National Party has already elected a new leader, he should now gracefully give up his office and retire.

The time is more than ripe for a new team to

take over with immediate

effect the challenge and responsibility of running the country.

'SOUTH AFRICAN

Orange Grove

I THINK it is absolutely disgraceful the way PW is being treated, because he dared to fall ill. Anybody would think that an illness is something suffered only by the elderly, which in my experience is a complete fallacy. I work in an office where we have 28 permanent staff members, 17 of which are under 50 and the balance of 11 between 50 and 65. I also keep the leave records and looking back at last year's records, which are no exception, 95 days sick leave were taken by the under 50s and 17 days by the over 50s which gives an average of 5,5

days and 1,5 days respectively.

The older person knows that if he is off for every little sniffle his job could be on the line and

The Citizen PO Box 7712

Johannesburg 2000

e also Knows that he will
be discriminated against
in today's market place
where the younger people
wait around to inherit a
position, rarely attempt-
ing to earn it. Their atti-
tude is so what, if I lose
my job a thousand other

companies will be only.

too happy to have my va-
lued services. Surely age
should not be a factor,

but rather performance

and in PW's case surely
he should first be given
the opportunity to show
whether/or not his past ill-
ness will effect his work
detrimentally before call-
ing for his resignation.
PW was chosen over
and above much younger
men because he was con-

sidered the man for the
job, and until it can be
shown that he is not able
to fulfil his duty, he
should be allowed to con-

. tinue for the remainder of
" his term of office.

The Left and Right
Wingers in the Press are
using this opportunity to
sow disharmony in the NP
and they will be foolish to
allow themselves to be in-
veigled into this position.

I am the one to say
thank you to a man who
has given so many of his.
best years to serving his
country, he must ignore
those few ingrates.
APPRECIATIVE TAX-

PAYER

Germiston

Accusat
es false im
â\200\224 Stoffel

\
creat

THE accusation that
steps had been taken
* against individual report-
ers under security meas-
â\200\234ures when they were
â\200\234only doing their jobâ\200\235
created a false impres-
sion, the Minister of
â\200\234Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel
Botha, said yesterday.

=% e L

Speaking during a de-
bate on a private mem-
berâ\200\231s motion by Mr Dave
Dalling (PFP, Sandton)
that government muzzling

and harassment of the

Press be condemned, he

. said the media emergency
- regulations had not been

introduced to protect the
government against criti-
cism. :

There was a general
agreement that if rights

were to be enjoyed by all,

they had to be subject to
qualification.
- Leaders in the media

~ world â\200\234readily acknowl-

edge that freedom of the
Press cannot be an abso-
lute rightâ\200\235.

-+ Mr Botha moved an
amendment that the
House, while reaffirming
its commitment to pursu-
ing the objective that the
public should be as fully
and objectively informed
as is permitted by consid-
erations such as decency,
the threat to public safety
and the maintenance of

atiogshg..g

rego_ri.:ers

public order, express:

@ Its appreciation to the vast majority of members of the media who performed

with responsibility and

-dedication;

@ Its disapproval of the fact that in these times material which was a threat to public safety or the maintenance of order, or was calculated to have this effect, continued to be published â\200\234to such an extent that it is imperative to address the publishers concerned in accordance with the existing media emergency regulationsâ\200\235.

Mr Dalling said in his motion that by muzzling the free Press in South Africa, the government had damaged the state of democracy in the country and seriously impaired the right of all South Africans to be fully informed on current events and developments in their land.

their wm

B

___d

pression

He was moving a motion that the House, reaffirming its commitment of the right of the public to be fully informed, condemns the governmentâ\200\231s use of arbitrary executive

ers {ing the past two years to muzzle the free Press, to suspend and close down newspapers and other publications opposed to it, â\200\230and to harass, restrict and detain journalists doing their jobs.

Mr Dalling said there was no doubt a free and

inquiring Press formed
part of the very founda-
tions of democracy.

Just as streetlights at
night were proven deter-
rents to crime, the media
were the streetlights of
society â\200\224 if the Press was
free.

â\200\234In ideal conditions of
darkness, of secrecy and
security from discovery,
those whose trade it is to

perpetrate evil, can thrive
unchecked.

â\200\234Under those same

â\200\230conditions, many people,
~. otherwise

law-abiding,
will perversely do things
and commit acts they

. would never contemplate,
Â«if they thought

they
would be found out.â\200\235

These unpleasant reali-
ties were not confined
only to crime and viol-
ence.

â\200\234They transport them-
selves into many spheres
of life â\200\224 into business
transactions, financial
dealings and, most par-
ticularly, into the conduct
of public life,â\200\235 Mr Dalling
said. ;

Soviet role

IS the Soviet Union going to play a role for peace in South Africa as it did behind the scenes, in Angola and South West Africa?

And if it does, will it mean that terrorism by the African National Congress, which it backs with weapons and limpet mines, will come to an end under Soviet pressure?

Clearly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik

Botha, is confident this will happen. Speaking in London, he welcomed comments

by senior Soviet officials rejecting a military

solution to racial conflicts in South Africa. Of course, this will help us find a solution to

our problems. I believe, in general, that the

season of violence is over since the Soviet Union decided not to pursue its global interest in violence and terrorist organisation.

«Whether the ANC likes it or not, the season of their methods is over.

Mr Botha's confidence is based on a statement

by Mr Yuri Yukalov, head of the Soviet Foreign

THE National Party
' branch of Dawn-Park
and the Germiston
District divisional office is against declaring
3 Windmill Park in
Boksburg an Indian
residential area.
Brigadier Kobus Bos-
man, MP for Germiston
District, was reacting to a
question for his

Foreign Ministry's Department of African Coun-

tries, that we would prefer a political settlement and want apartheid to be dealt with by political means.

Any solution through military means will be short-lived. There should be dialogue.

This view was reinforced by Mr Anatoly Gromyko, director of the Soviet Academy of Sci-

enceâ\200\231s Africa Institute, who said majority rule in Sotith Africa could only be achieved through stages.

â\200\234There would have to be a programme of reforms submitted to nationwide discussion at which all sections of society would be represented,â\200\235 he said. .

â\200\234This will mean sitting down for negotiations for two, three or however many years necessary to solve the problems.â\200\235

But Mr Vasili Solodovnikov, a senior member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and an African specialist, took a tougher line, saying he opposed talks with members of the.South: African Government. He also defended the use of armed force, saying that it was justified by â\200\234government violenceâ\200\235.

At the same time, the ANC made it clear in Moscow that it intended to intensify the â\200\234militaryâ\200\235â\200\235 campaign to end apartheid.

This does not suggest it is under any Soviet â\200\230pressure to end the so-called â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234armed struggleâ\200\235.

But even if the Soviet Union wants a peaceful solution, it is not the kind of solution that South Africa wants.

It seeks not only the end of apartheid, but majority rule. Since it supports the ANC with its SA Communist Party component, it is an ANC government that it wants installed in Pretoria.

Peace at any price is out â\200\224 particularly if it is peace on the terms the Soviet Union hopes to achieve.

The Russian Bear may try to make itself out to be a tame animal, but it is as dangerous as it has always been.

Bosman
that Windmill Pak would
stay White, a promise
which
had now broken.

%

By Helen Truter

â\200\234guaranteedâ\200\235

the government

Brig Bosman - said:
â\200\234This reaction is ironical
as the government had to
step in because of an irre-

ible decision by the .-
) ERX \\3 %

t branches donâ\200\231t
â\200\230want Nw!n

o be Indian

il =

stop the council from
dragging the name of
Boksburg, and South
Africa, further into the
mud. :

â\200\234The decision to cut
power to Indian families
would have resulted in a_
tarnished image for both
Boksburg and SA.â\200\235

Brig Bosman said all

- parties concerned would

be given the opportunity
10 fate Hhei point of view

rejec

FROM PAGE 1

| 'by the Free Settlement
Board.

He and his divisional
committee were against
the proclamation of
Windmill Park, and the
adjacent Finaalspan, as
an Indian area because
villa Liza would more
than meet the foreseeable
housing requirements for
East Rand Indians.

Â«We are aware of the
continued efforts of a
Boksburg property devel-
oper to try and force the

area to become Indian in
spite of the governmentâ\200\231s
decision. !

] have great empathy
with the individuals who
have consequently found

themselves in an unenviable position. We will give evidence in this regard before the board. '

I will put SA's interest first, and in spite of the CP council trying to make cheap politics of this issue, I will look after the interests of my voters as best I can," said Brig Bosman.

e . .

Page 18 THE CITIZEN Friday 17 March /989

118 Africans to quit â\200\230racistâ\200\231 China

BEIJING. â\200\224 A group of 18 African students from Senegal will leave China over the next five days because they say China is racist and life had become intolerable.

Alpha Ndirye, a Senegalese student, said yesterday he and six other Senegalese students will

stay behind to finish the school year and then follow their countrymen home.

When they leave, he said, Senegal will have no more students in China.

Two Senegalese diplomats contacted yesterday refused comment. Beijing demes all charges of racism.

The departure would

mark the first time African students have left China en masse since anti-Black racial incidents exploded in four Chinese cities in December and January.

The incidents started in the eastern city of Nanking when Africans and Chinese fought on Christmas Eve after Africans tried to bring Chinese

girlfriends to a school dance.

Chinese later stoned

â\200\230the Africansâ\200\231 dormitory

and marched through Nankingâ\200\231s streets, shouting â\200\234Kill the Black devilsâ\200\235 and demanding that Africans involved in the fight be punished. One

African was held by
police for 25 days and two

others were detained for
two weeks.

One of them, Alpha
Robinson of Ghana, left
China.

Lesser confrontations
involving alleged racism
against African students
occurred in Beijing and
two other cities. About
500 African students boy-
cotted classes at the Beij-
ing languages institute.

A T R T o Æ e O T e S E R T T

They returned to classes
on February 22 after the
end of winter vacation.
Ndirye said the Senega-
lese were returning home
because they believe that
. â\200\234China is racistâ\200\235.

~ â\200\234Everywhere we go

they still call us names
and rub our skin to see if
we will become whiter,â\200\235
he said. â\200\234The situation
has become intolerable.â\200\235
â\200\224 Sapa-AP.

, -â\200\231â\200\224

Citizen Reporter

THE Commissioner of
Police, General Hennie
de Witt, says the police
should not be regarded as
the enemy and has war-
ned that strong action will
be taken against those
who disrupt law and or-
der. ;

- He was speaking at a
function on Wednesday

the SAP

Police

when the Nigezl "tl'own{'
!| Council presented its an- ypicipal
nual honorary shield to ;

HAÂ@wW

as t

or individual vw{ho has
achieved success ln Or for
South Africa.

Nigelâ\200\231s mayor, Mr J le
Roux, said the award was
being presented for the
exemplary way in which
the SAP had handled ten-

~ se situations during the

â\200\230must
h

not be seen

utionary forces, which are
trying to drive a wedge
between the police and
the public, that they are
not going to succeed.

â\200\234QOur country. is still
under pressure from the
onslaught from Moscow

through the SA Com-
munist ghParty;â\200\230vâ\200\230the â\200\234ANC

â\200\230and the PAC.

11 Mase W I8
e encm

trying to give the impres-
sion that our country IS
ungovernable and will fall.
into communistic hands.

â\200\234South African and"
foreign countries are be-

ginning to see that our
people are standing to-

gether just as strongly as
â\200\230before. They have seen
the positive results of

police action to ovel

come
Bas 7

THE CITIZEN

Friday 17 March 1989

Blacksâ\200\231

By Robert Dvorchak

NEW. YORK. â\200\224 A
quarter of a century
after the Civil Rights

| Act outlawed racial
discrimination, the
quality. - of life for

Blacks has substantial-
ly declined in some re-
spects, recent studies
show.

The studies, including a
report released on Wed-
nesday by the Depart-
ment of Health and Hu-
man Services, also show a
vast disparity between the
average lives of - Whites
and Blacks.

The reports paint this
cheerless picture: Blacks
are twice as likely as
Whites to die at birth; the
survivors - have shorter,
harsher lives; they have
twice the trouble getting
jobs, and are three times
more likely to be poor.

â\200\234The nation cannot al-
low such a significant part
of its citizenry to experi-
ence such disadvan-
tages,â\200\235â\200\235 said Mr Billy Tid-
well, Director of Re-
search for the National

of life

Urban League in Wash-
ington.

Mortality rates

Of 1 000 Black babies
born in 1984, 18,4 died
before they were a year
old. The mortality rate

for White babies was 9,4 per 1000 births, according to the National Centres for Disease Control.

Low birth weight and lack of proper medical care were the main cause of death, the CDC said.

The poor and -under-educated are the least likely to get prenatal and - follow-up care.

A Black child born in 1986 can expect to die six years sooner than a White child, according to the US

Census Bureau. Life expectancy among Whites rose from 75,3 years to 75,4 years between 1984 and 1986. For Blacks, it dropped from 69,7 to 69.4.

The poverty rate for Blacks in 1986 was 31,1

percent, compared with

the 11 percent rate for Whites, the Census Bureau said. The Black rate

is worse than the 1969 figure of 28 percent.

The jobless rate among Blacks in 1987 was 13 percent, 2,5 times the 5,3 percent rate for Whites. If agencies counted Blacks who were so discouraged that they have quit looking for work, the rate approaches 25 percent, according to the National Committee for Full Employment.

The median Black family income in 1987 was 17,604 dollars (R44 900) compared with 30,809

dollars (R78 500) for Whites, according to the Urban League. That

same year, 44,2 percent of Black families had incomes of less than 10 000

dollars (R25 500), more than triple the rate for Whites.

Black males have the highest death rates from accidents to violence of any ethnic group with 153 per 100 000. The White rate is 98,6 per 100 000, according to a 1984 Urban League report.

More in jail

Blacks make up 12 percent of the national population, but 34 percent of prison inmates are Black and 54 percent are White, according to the 1988 Corrections Yearbook.

Blacks are twice as like--

ly than Whites to be infected with Aids. The infection rate rose 51 percent among Blacks last year, according to the Health and Human Services Department.

Black males had the greatest slippage in college enrolment among any racial or ethnic group over the past decade, according to a study in January by the American

said

N[ysbna

IOFrSens

Council on Education. Enrolment dropped from 4.3 percent in 1976 to 3.5 percent by 1986.

Fair housing is also a challenge, according to a February study in the Social Science Quarterly.

An Asian or Hispanic who has finished the third grade has a higher chance of living in an integrated neighbourhood than a Black with a doctorate.

â\200\234Blacks are exposed to higher crime rates, less ef-

fective educational systems, higher mortality risks, more dilapidated surroundings and a poorer socio-economic environment than Whites,â\200\235 researcher Nancy Denton, of the University of Chicago.

â\200\234Integration is possible, even likely, for all ethnic and racial groups except Blacks.â\200\235 â\200\224 Sapa-AP. :

JUDGMENT was re-
served in the Rand Sur-
_preme Court yesterday in
a â\200\234testâ\200\235 case about
whether or not a political

| party mayale for defama-
tion. 5 N

The Sowetan - news-
paper published two arti-
cles on April 1 and 2,

claims defamed the party.
The Argus company

| had denied the articles
were defamatory. it has
corporation, cannot
defamed.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the
general secretary of Inka-

3

I Kkath:
T de

1986 which Inkatha

alternatively claimed that
| Inkatha, as a non-trading
be.

tha, is suing the Argus

- Printing and Publishing
Company and Mr Joe La-
takgomo, the former Edi-
tor of the Sowetan, for
R7 000.

â\200\230The reports were about
the since-banned Nat-
ional Education of Crisis
Committeeâ\200\231s (NECC)
resolutions on Inkatha.

According to papers,
Dr Dhlomo maintains

~ that readers of the Sowe-
tan would have under-
stood that, among other
things, Inkatha

@ Was guilty of com-
mitting, or of inciting,

criminal acts; and
â® Was co-operating with

defamaf 410n
ti~\202,iâ\200\230ii,, N

petuating or enforcing
apartheid.

As a result of this, the
reputation, dignity and
- esteem of Inkatha and its
abilities to promote and
further its aims and ob-
jects had been impaired.

The Argus company
has denied that the arti-
cles were defamatory or
that they were intended
to mean â\200\224 or in fact were
understood by Sowetan
readers to mean â\200\224 what
Inkatha alleges.

Alternatively, . they
claim that even if the alle-
gations are established,
Inkatha, as a non-trading

'~oorporatl0n, cannot be
detamed . o=

- It has further stated in-
'papers that the articles
| were published to inform

Sowetan. readers â\200\224 as
members of the public â\200\224
of the proceedings of the
NECC conference. The

_ readers had the right to
receive this information.
Mr Brian Doctor, ap-

, pearing, for the Argus
| company, said there was
| no doubt a judgment in
| favour of Inkatha could
| constitute a severe re-

case

ed

been the limits of pnbï~\201c
debate.

â\200\234Never had there been
a case like this before,â\200\235
he said. .

He said there â\200\230were no

known cases of any political party having sued for this sort of relief before. There was a general con-

_sensus there were no grounds for this claim.

- He said people could say, for example, the National Party was guilty of this or that without worrying about defaming it; but people were cautious of saying Mr X of the National Party did this or that, knowing that the individual could sue for hâ\200\224 : bel.

straint on what hitherto

robe: S dgte P;;\%nter_

CgÃ©ï¬\201ï¬\201SilltÃ© n pric

DE

no

Court Reporter
OFFICIALS of the Department of Education and Training never thought to ask the State Printer if prices paid to Mr Tinus Strydom â\200\224 son of the director of the de-

* partment, Mr Jaap Strydom â\200\224 for printed matter were reasonable or not,
1

â\200\234Mr

the Van Den Heever
Commission of Inquiry
heard in Pretoria- yesterday. :

Richard Beech,
assistant director. of community communication
for the DET, testified for
aâ\200\231 third day before the
commlsS|on mvestlgatmg

alleged irregularities in

o

transactions worth R2,5 million concluded by DET officials with Mr Strydom Jr.

Mr Beech said a number of posters and other printed matter, obtained from Mr Strydom Jr, were taken as examples to a 1987 meeting between officials of his department and the State Printer, where the possibility of

! urgent work through state

contractors cussed.

Two questions by Mr Nollie Niehaus, for the - commission, and = Miss Justice Leonara van den Heever, who heads the inquiry,â\200\235 Mr Beech admitted this meeting would have been an ideal opportunity to ask the State

was

-thought to ask the State

dis- -

~ obtain publicity material.

Printer if prices quoted byâ\200\231 Mr Strydom Jr were . reasonable.

But, he said, the dis-

â\200\234cussion was not about fi-

nances, and no-onÂ¢,

Printer such a question. Mr Beech denied-a suggestion by Mr Niehaus that they were lb â\200\234fact afraid to ask about prices.

Mr Beech- was . (yesterday questioned about correspondence between various state departments aimed at eventually obtaining a special- delega-

. never discussed a consultancy service with either

He said his department

the State Printer or Provision Administration; although he regarded it as implicit that such a service would have been included when they talked about the printing of posters.

The inquiry continues today.

tion from the State Tender Board in order for the community ~ communication division to negotiate with outside concerns to

APE TOWN. â\200\224
(S:outh Africa accused

ited Nations Sec-
:Ã@jâ\200\230ftâ\200\230;y-Ge_neral Dr Jav-
jer Perez de Cuellar,
yesterday of favouring
Swapo in th.e.sypem-
sion of Namibiaâ\200\231s tran-
sition - to indepen-
dence. : i
overnment sai
D;[h ePelgez de - Cuellar
planned a conference 013
March 22, the UN m.terâ\200\230__
national day for the elgmÃ\$_
nation of Tacial dlscru;nr
nation, to raise mone);i f ;)
organisations funding
Sw;hp:. conference takes
plaÃ@e only eight days be-

fore UN troops and civi- -

lian monitors begin supe;
vising the inde%en(tl:rm :
the ter
rocess under
gf? a peace agreement

which also provides for

the withdrawal of 509(:2
Cuban troops lfrom neig
uring Angola.
boâ\200\234Thi% really is a most
serious complication,
said Mr Neil van H;gr;
den, South Africaâ\200\231s C ;li
representative at the talks

which last year negotiated

eeace agreement.
thi%rese funds were ln
the past always fronts for

hief of favourin
wapo

the collection of funds for -

the Secretary-
00 = e
%vzng(r)al is_sponsoring Et
fund which senqusly a'mlli ;
promises his impartia
ty.â\200\235

-

â\200\234four funds

FROM PAGE 1

to be hell to pay.â\200\235

South Africa hopes to
prevent Swapo from win.-
ning a two-thirds majority
in general elections

control over the drafting
of an independence con-
stitution.

Mr Van Heerden said
the fund-raising drive vi-
olated an agreement be-
tween South Africa and

hie

scheduled for November
£1; which - would give it full =

'[hood programme for Na-

advice of Swapo and
therefore to their benefit.

related

Swapoâ\200\231s estimate of the
number of refugees out-

â\200\230 Ghaen= %MÃ©w(
SA â\200\230accises

the UN on ways of ensur-

ing the elections were free

and fair.

The contributions and |
pledges have been an an- |
nual event for some years
now and concerns the fol- i
lowing funds:

+# @ United w#es Nations

Educational and Training -
Programme for Southern |
Africa;

@ United Nations Â°
Fund for Namibia, Gen-
eral Account;

Â® United Nations
Trust Fund for the nation-

N

f of bids /

Over many years

bers of refugees it claimed
to be harbouring in camps
because countries such as
Sweden paid their contri-
butions to Swapo on a per
capita basis.

The result was that
whereas Swa now
spoke of 80 000 refugees,
the UN itself estimated
figures between 40 000
and 60 000 while some es-
timated that no more than

15 000 Swapo supporters

mibia; and

Â® @ Trust Fund for
the United Nations Insti-
tute for Namibia.

It was general knowl-
edge that these funds
were spent only on the

Mr Van Heerden said a
matter - was

side the territory.

IYâ\200\231s botders.
Reuter,

@ See page 4.

â\200\224 Sapa-

|

|

I

Swapo had inflated num--

were outside the territo- -

rden said

oy Heebenei-\'201tir:ig
he New York fund-
f:i);?ntg conference wet;e
established Swapo fron .
â\200\234] nearly had a â\200\230hea' .
attack,â\200\235 he told reâ\200\230;â\200\230)orteilr:
in Cape Town. â\200\234If t 5
parties inside Nam}bxa ge
wind of this there is going

THE Citi=2aN - 11 MAREn 1959

)-year incubation
for'Aids?

By Malcolm Ritter
NEW YORK. â\200\224 Half
of gay men who be-
come infected with the
Aids virus may remain
free of the disease for
nearly 10 years, about

â\200\234two years longer than

recently reported esti-
mates suggest, a study
says.

The median incubation
time of 9,8 years is â\200\234the
best estimate so far,â\200\235 but
medical treatments might
make it longer, says re-
searcher, Mr Andrew
Moss.

He and a colleague, Mr
Peter Bacchitti, of the
University of California,
San Francisco and San
Francisco General Hospi-
tal presented the work in
yesterdayâ\200\231s issue of the
British journal, Nature.

New approach

The study represents a
new approach to estimat-
ing Aids incubation time,
and â\200\234itâ\200\231s good work,â\200\235
John Kalbfleisch of the

- university of Waterloo,
Ontario, Canada, says.

Prof Kalbfleisch, a stat-
istics professor who has
done similar research,
says incubation estimates
are uncertain because too
little time has passed
since the earliest Aids in-
fections to give a clearer
picture.

Recearchers analysed
three studiesâ\200\235 that indi-
cated trends in infection
rates among San Francis-
co gay men since 1978,
and compared them to
monthly totals of new
cases of, Aids.

The analysis estimated
incubation times = that
would be consistent with

the two sets of data. It was not designed to determine the proportion of infected men who would eventually get Aids, Mr Moss says.

He believes incubation

periods . seen . among people who are infected

yotzigiM omird aod? tud esoil

by transfusions will eventually approach the 9,8-year figure. 3

He also believes the incubation period will be lengthened by giving infected people the drug AZT and an aerosol form of Fentamidine.

The work suggests that the number of new Aids cases among San Francisco gay men will decline after this year. Other studies suggest the number of new infections started to decline after 1982.

Several teams of re-

. searchers have previously

estimated Aids incubation

times.

Last year, prof Kalbfleisch and colleague J F Lawless suggested that half of adults infected by tainted blood transfusions may still be free of Aids 7,3 years after infection.

Also last year, researchers at the Centres for Disease Control in Atlanta and the San Francisco Department of Public

Health estimated an average incubation of 7,8 years among 84 gay men.

Other estimates

A British economist suggested a 15-year average incubation period in a 1987 analysis of blood transfusion data, but his study has since been criticised by other scientists.

Another transfusion
study that year estimated
an eight-year average.

A report by the Insti-
tute of Medicine esti-

sermon of

9

to me,

on a cross.â\200\235

saying, â\200\234You are special
Archbishop
Tutu told some 300
people packed into a
Managua church.

â\200\234Just look what God
.did to Godâ\200\231s son. When
you are Godâ\200\231s favourite,
God leaves you to hang

Tutu preaches
on suffering
in Nicaragua

with Nicaraguans this
week, telling them that

their suffering was a people of Nicaragua and
sign that they were everybody thought

special to God. Heaven had come to
â\200\234We share with you - earth. 5

here in Nicaragua and â\200\234And then the war

we say when you suffer broke out and some of

in some ways God is the rich of the world de-

Sapa-Reuter.

Referring to Nicara-
guaâ\200\231s 1979 Leftist revol-
ution and subsequent
war against US-backed
Contra rebels,
said, â\200\234God set free the

cided they wanted to
teach the people of Ni-
caragua a lesson. The
people of Nicaragua
want peace but they are
not able to get peace.
The people of Nicara-
gua want to be able to
live in harmony.â\200\235 â\200\224

Tutu

mated that 25 percent to 50 percent of infected people will develop Aids in five to 10 years.

Aids has struck 87,188 Americans and killed 49,976 since June 1981, according to the most recent CDC figures. Sixty-one percent of cases have occurred in gay or bisexual males.

The Aids virus is called Human Immunodeficiency Virus, or HIV. It is spread most often through sexual contact, needles or syringes shared by drug abusers, infected blood or blood products, and from pregnant women to their offspring. Sapa-AP.

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BHEY 7sMash vl;%i¬\201gl

6 (T IZEN

I 8 1T vlu"mw?

By Fred de Lange

*THE â\200\230Minister of Nat-
â\200\234ional Education and
,_,chanrman of the Minis-
itersâ\200\231 Council in the
:House of Assembly,
â\200\234Mr F W de Klerk, last
â\200\230night called for a new
-and critical look at the
:school system in South
! Africa.

Speaking at the open-
ing of a new campus for

*Pretoria, Mr De Klerk
said the country was still
looking towards educa-
tion and its leaders for the
:key contribution in the

Â¥

acceptance of "the chal-
lenges of the future. :

â\200\234I have no doubt that a
large part of the solution
for South Africaâ\200\231s prob-
lems, rests in the quality
of the education and pro-
vision of education of all
its children.â\200\235

Research had shown
that the provision of edu-
cation in the future would
be radically influenced by
demographic factors.

â\200\234Our population pro-
file is beginning to change

and with that the need in terms of the level of education for the total population is increasing.

And, with the increase in the education profile, the need for more work is increasing due to the increase in popula-

tion.

On the one side -people leaving school.

need to be equipped for the demands of our time but on the other hand, the labour market must be able to absorb our children. he said.

A further factor was the scarcity of economic sources which was causing a big challenge for education.

The time had come for cost effective, quality education, Mr De Klerk said.

As positive loyal citizens we must destroy the growing spirit of materialism and the reduction in ethical values.

The answer does not lie in asking for more anymore. &

Mr' De Klerk also called for a change in the

In the year 2000 we are going to need more adaptable people and it is the duty of the teachers to equip children for a fast changing world:

In South Africa we have to teach respect for others and we must allow each other the possibility of an own community life.

It is also here where we have to work out an accord of co-operation

with each other.

â\200\234Our children may not
be allowed to leave school
as strangers in the world
and for that reason our
children must be ready,

by the time they leave

_.at.s .,;00
system

FW urges critical
look a

shcool, to live and build
on their Christian_ and
moral values in a respon-
sible way.

â\200\234They must support
and renew their own cul-
ture but at the same time
be able to cross-pollinate
from other cultures, they
must take their responsi-
bilities towards South
Africa and be able to live
and work in harmony
with others,â\200\235 Mr De
Klerk said.

education o children. * -â\200\224|

Whites ask
R6,6-billion

/ RACIAL 'exclusivity in
the tricameral system of

\parliament came under
fire in Parliament
yesterday with the
presentation of the three
own affairs budgets.

â\200\230The three racially
exclusive own affairs
budgets were delivered in
Parliament with the
â\200\230whites asking for R6,6
billion, the coloureds for |
R2,7 billion and the
Indians for R1 billion for
the year.

~ White Minister of the
Budget, Mr Kent Durr,
interpreted the rising
â\200\234budget of the white house
as a further indication
â\200\234there is still positive
advance in the expansion
of the own affairs.â\200\235
Decried

~But his opposite
numbers Mr A A Julies
of the House of
Representatives and Mr
Ismail Kathrada of the
House of Delegates in
their budget speeches
decried racial exclusivity
and called for non-racial
government.

Mr Kathrada hit the.
â\200\230Government for not fully |
implementing the consti-
tution of 1983 which |
stipulated that funds for
own affairs administra-

~ tions had to be allocated
according to a formula.

The non-application |
â\200\234â\200\234inevitably postpones

~ the achievement of parity
wth white in several
fields.

" â\200\234The area of substan-
tial certainty in the
funding of own affairs (in
" the constitution) which
was a selling point of the
tricameral system, - is
~smaller than the area of |
~ complete certainty. |

ZULU warriors and women
in traditional garb sang and

Colourful
danced at the opening of the

- n
first session of the fifth
Opening KwaZulu Legislative Assembly

held at Ulundi this week. Mr

SOWETAN, Friday, March 17, 1989

Chris Heunis, who was then
acting State President,
officially opened the
session.

INKATHA SUES

THE main issue of a trial, which began in the Rand
Supreme Court this week, concerns whether
Inkatha has the right to sue for defamation.

The action was
brought by Inkatha's
secretary general, Dr
Oscar Dhlomo, and
Chief Mangosuthu
Buthelezi, in his private

capacity.

The defendants are the
Argus Printing and
Publishing Ltd and the
former editor of the
Sowetan, which published
the articles complained
of, Mr Joe Latakgo-
mo.

The articles were
published on April 1 and
April 8, 1986, and dealt
with matters discussed at
the National Education

" This view was upheld by the court and Inkatha appealed. The appellate Division decision said a non-trading company can sue in certain circumstances, such as when defamatory statements would cause financial prejudice.

But the question of whether an organisation with a political character can sue was left open.

The amount mentioned, | ,
ed in papers was R25 000. [

(Proceeding)

Consultative. Committee
(NECC)â\200\231s congress held
in Durban at the end of
March 1986. (The NECC
has since been banned.)

The trial, being heard
by Mr Justice M S

L Stegman, is the sequel to

other court cases. The
Sunday Tribune carried
similar articles and when
Inkatha attempted to sue
that newspaper it said
Inkatha, as a non-trading

. company, had no right to

sue.

the black anthem were =
_written at about the k-

' Mr CHRIS Heunis, who was then Acting State President (centre), with
KwaZulu Legislative Assembly Speaker, Mrs T Mthimkhulu (right), and
presidential aide, Mr T Butler, stand in attention as the national anthems s

4 NTHEMS |

are sung.

owWeisN - 1 â\204ç

IMILAR

m â\200\230both by well-lo

- @,%oth contam
: sam-e yeammgsâ\200\231 the
aspn'atlons and the
- submission in praye;
. the hand of the Lord
~ â\200\234The fact that
~ sings Die Stem

/ that their strivings
| aspirations are dlffereg :
? â\200\234Enoch Sontonga

- writing the first verse of
1 Nkosi Sik _elâ\200\230tAf Âç'xâ\200\230;-
,asked the Lord &5
Africa; in the oth
' SEKMgha praye

the Lordâ\200\231s ble

the men, the

| the children, and ag
for Africa,â\200\235 Mr He

said.

â\200\234Langenhoven
cluded the prayer in
last verse of Die
with the words:

*â\200\234As our fathers tru
humbly, teach us,
to trust Thee still;

- HEUNIS

| IS THERE any simil-
arity between the black
national anthem, Nkosi

Sikel'iAfrika, and the.

white Die Stem?

The Minister of
Constitutional Develop-
ment and Planning, Mr

By THEMBA
MOLEFE

Chris Heunis, says the
two have a lot in
common.

Mr Heunis drew

attention to this when he/i

=

- opened the fifth Kw Z
lu Legislative Assemb
at Ulundi on Tuesday.

Speaking of the
abundance of common
aspirations and beliefs
among â\200\230â\200\230all Sou
Africansâ\200\235 he said: â\200\234J
as an example I in
you to compare t|
words of Die Stem
Suid Afrika with those
Nkosi Sikelel'iAfika.

â\200\234I have studied.
words of Nkosi Sikel
Africa.

â\200\234Ignoring the politi
relevance that ha
become attached to
song, there is nothing
these words with which I
cannot associate my
with. There is nothin
Die Stem with which
black South Afrn
cannot associate
self,â\200\235â\200\235 Mr Heunis said.

He said Die Stem and .
the last seven verses of

SOWETAN, Friday, March 17, 1989

S

ity of the North students were shot and injured â\200\224 one in the head â\200\224 when campus control personnel opened fire on chanting students- on the eve of a boycott that started yesterday.

The injured, Mr Solly Matlala (26), of Seshego, Mr Alfred Dlamini, also of Seshego and Mr Mogale Charles Puane (26), of Burgersfort, have been admitted to the Pietersburg, Mankweng and Garankuwa hospitals respectively, Mr Puane was hit by four pellets in the head.

The shooting followed the expiry of a deadline set by students for the

o k o 1
3 i X =

AT LEAST three Univers-

On eve of
boycott,
Turfloop

â\200\234explodes

university.- administration
to readmit 472 students.

The university has said -

these students, who were refused readmission, had failed all courses. Vice rector, Mr John Malatji, said the university could not readmit them now as they had already admitted more than the 6500 ceiling.

The boycott resoluti
was adopted at a meeting
held â\200\230last Friday. The

" â\200\234meeting also called for the
immediate dismissal of

business economics
faculty head, Professor w
J Botha, who has been
linked to the Conservative
Party in Pietersburgâ\200\231s
town council. ot

The students gave the
university up to Good
Friday to dismiss Prof
Botha. In its response, the
university said the issue
was _ being investigated
and would be attended to
by the university council

. which will meet on March

31.

| ee:_sge 10

unned down

O S 0

Slogans take

us howhere 1

SIR â\200\224 Allow me please to
reply to Daniel D
Seabeloâ\200\231s letter about
education (Sowetan
28/03/89). :

The first paragraph of
the letter read, â\200\234please
allow me to air my views

. said about

on education.â\200\235 The tone
of the letter could easily
mislead one into thinking
he was going to come up
with some novel idea,
something philosophic
or some creative
thinking, which I learnt
with repugnance was not

' to be. â\200\234His viewsâ\200\235 were

of the man in the street,

to say the least.

To his school of thought (since this is not the first letter of this genre) I would like to say slogans like "Education is the goose that lays the golden egg", "Education is the key to success" and the like, are known and acknowledged by all, the rank -and file or at least those who can read a newspaper. So the least them the better, unless in a class debate.

the boycott of classes I want to advise him to please study the reasons for, and the circumstances surrounding the boycotts before pointing accusingly at (sometimes) innocent pupils.

Hasn't he realised that these boycotts happen to be the only language that the authorities understand? Our history bears testimony to that.

His letter proves beyond any reasonable doubt that he is a victim of what Bishop Tutu aptly calls slave mentality. He owes it to his fellow black compatriots to repent, for wittingly or not he is totally not running with the hares but hunting with the hounds.

DANIEL "FIRE"
RAMOLLO
Winterveldt

Without condoning

day, March 17, 1989

HEN the ebullient Gaby Magomolaâ\200\231

became chief executive of the African Bank in April, 1987, he took over a financial institution that had a tarnished image.

He took over at a time when eight former employees were found guilty of charges relating to foreign exchange.

It was Mr Magomolaâ\200\231s ambition to shape a new image for the financial institution, a brain-child of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, which represents black business people in the country.

Re-establishing the bankâ\200\231s credibility became Mr Magomolaâ\200\231s primary objective.

After taking over he received support from many blacks and whites, including political organisations that hailed his appointment as â\200\234the right man at the right timeâ\200\235â\200\231,

But, there were some who were jealous of him, and critical, especially after he left his Soweto home to live in Johannesburgâ\200\231s northern suburbs.

They sneered at his American accent.

In a long memorandum presented to the board of directors of the bank before Mr Magomolaâ\200\231s dismissal the staff said certain disturbing developments had caused â\200\234grave concern within the bankâ\200\235.

These included: The bankâ\200\231s financial position; dwindling staff morale; confusing and chaotic organisational structure; worsened channels of communication; irregular recruitment practices; the continued employment of white staff to senior positions; the racist attitude; Mr Magomolaâ\200\231s style which lacked confidence; and his over-exposure in the public media which created the impression that the bank was a one-man show.

The memorandum said continuous losses were being incurred and the bankâ\200\231s financial position had . *deteriorated.

Staff morale had dwindled to a low ebb because of uncertainty about direction and an inevitable sense of insecurity.

The atmosphere at the bank was so bad that there was a totally confusing and chaotic organisational structure which lacked a lot in terms of clearly defined lines of responsibility, authority and line of relationships which resulted in communication breakdown.

They also claim that the channels of communication were worsened by cult

differences that were
emerging not only
between black and white,
but also between black
staffers themselves,

They claim there had
been several cases of

baasskap which excluded
blacks in the corporate

appointments made by division.

the chief executive in They claim he expres-
mysterious circumstan- sed a total lack of
ces. This was coupled confidence in black

with the continued management, except for

employment of white
staffers in key positions
without any black
secondments.

Another surprising
factor was the racist
attitude, typical of white

his friends.

In reply Mr Magomola
said the memorandum
was pffked with wild
accusations that had no
foundation. It created a
smokescreen to cloud

(1

African
Bank
Chief
Gaby
replies
to critics
who
claim his
actions
caused
grave

concern

fears that prevailed over
the retrenchments that
were inevitable at the
bank.

â\200\234I find it rather oddâ\200\234
that the board has taken
such a strong action over
a â\200\230clash with lower

management,â\200\235 he said.

â\200\234I am terribly disap-
pointed by the decision
as I was acting in the best

interest of the bank and _

its shareholders;;

. . . â\200\234ethnic base has disadvant- ' !
ages.â\200\235 G

SAM Motsuenyane... . .
African Bank chair-
' ~man.
Mr Magomola said he

:Ay;g:ggg perceived the bank as an
e â\200\230indigenous institution
â\200\234l made a sound = Â\$:gng belonging to the

-eontribution to the bank
â\200\234leaving itinafar stronger
â\200\230position than it had been
when I took the reigns

Community. To many, it
was a symbol of blacksâ\200\231
achievement against

two years ago.

I am still reeling with
shock, he said, adding, *I
have no immediate plans

for the futureâ\200\235.

gm-\i-\201n e s
NN UVirkton

S,

eatures_of

Behind the Soweto rent boycott are the people of Soweto â\200\224 people whose lives are so little known to â\200\230Tresearchers that even their true -number isâ\200\230a matter for conjecture., -. The Planact report draws together what little research there is to sketch some features on the collective face of Soweto and to suggest motives for the â\200\230massive refusal to pay rent over the last three years.

i The studies have found that: -
â\200\230Â® The average Sowetan is likely to
Â«ome from a household exceeding five people (the average size is 5,48, accord-
ing to the Bureau for Market Re-
searchâ\200\231s 1986 study) with fewer than
.Awo breadwinners (the average being
1,53 breadwinners). The odds are al-
most even that those in employment
will be women,
Â® The chances are also almost even
that Sowetans of working age will be
unemployed. The Development Bank
has put unemployment in Soweto as
high as 53 percent, while the Bureau
for Market Research at Unisa puts the
proportion at nearly 30 percent in the
20 to 64 year age group, rising to
41 percent for those between 25 and 34
years. f :

Minimum living level

. University of the Witwatersrand po-

Litical scientist Dr Philip Frankel
found that only 40 percent of persons
interviewed came from households not
hit by unemployment.

@Â® Between 54 percent and 68 percent of
Sowetoâ\200\231s families earn less than the
minimum living level â\200\224 the income
calculated by scientists as necessary to

â\200\230Maintain a family in ap urban area,
' Planact concludes. This figure was
' R809 in 1987.

@ Between 1980 and 1985, the proportion of Sowetans' income spent on housing and electricity almost doubled

| b= Increasing from 8,7 percent to 15,1 percent. i

' .. These were the People among whom the boycott took root in mid-1986. They, were poor people, in relative terms people with limited incomes being forced to stretch them.

- Motivation for the boycott has been directly assessed in only one study
- commissioned by some American corporations from Dr Frankel,

Planact summarises his findings. In short, the rent boycott enjoys widespread support because it is perceived as the best way of resolving socio-economic conditions,

It is not being enforced by intimidation nor are overtly political considerations

It is not being enforced by intimidation nor are overtly political considerations

|

report on the Soweto housing problem as a basis for further talks with the Soweto Council. The report by Planact, entitled 'The Soweto Rent Boycott', was released yesterday. Its major recommendations are: that the arrears amounts owed by rent boycotters be written off, that existing housing stock must be transferred to Soweto residents, that infrastructure must be upgraded, that affordable formulae for service charges be devised and ultimately that a single tax base be established for Soweto and Johannesburg. Sebidi.

The Rev Lebamang

tions as significant as socio-economic

interests. This popular consciousness

will not be easily dissipated through repression.

Frankel found that 60,9 percent of

.Sowetans he interviewed supported

. the boycott because they regarded the

cost of housing and services unreasonable for the standard of goods offered. A further 14,3 percent said simply they could not afford to pay. Another 8,7 percent said they feared intimidation. The remaining reasons were that community organisations had called the boycott (six percent); that it was the best way to bring grievances to the attention of authorities (4,3 percent); and it was the best way of getting troops out of the townships (4,3 percent).

the face behind

The Soweto Delegation, a group of community and

church leaders pictured at the right, were mandated by township organisations to attempt to negotiate a solution to the housing crisis and an end to the three-year rent boycott, reports JO-ANNE COLLINGE. They asked private planning consultants to draw up a

Mr Frank
Chikane

Mr Cyril
Ramaphosa.

Sister Bernard
Ncube.

Interests converge, but
privatisation methods differ

_ The authorities appeared every bit as
keen to quit playing the role of â\200\234collec-
tive landlord in the townshipsâ\200\235 as ten-
ants were to acquire title of their
homes, but the difference of opinion lay
in how this transfer should take place.

This was Planactâ\200\231s assessment of the
convergence of interests between gov-
ernment institutions bent on â\200\234privati-

zationâ\200\235 of housing and tenants forced

for decades to rent homes because
ownership was out of bounds to them.

Planact insists the method of resi-
dents attaining home ownership is far
more important than the goal itself.

It cites the experience of the British
during Margaret Thatcherâ\200\231s campaign
to privatise housing, which was accom-
panied by a drop in government spend-
ing on housing, a decrease in the num-
ber of new units produced, a growth in

the number of homeless and an in-

crease in the number of reposessions
due to default on bond repayments.
â\200\234The clear lesson to be learnt from

Mrs Albertina
Sisulu.

~ Archbishop Desmond
Tutu.

_ the British example is that it is in-

variably those already at the bottom of the housing hierarchy that have most to lose,â\200\235 Planact warns.

Its report notes the council has acknowledged the â\200\234entrenched rightsâ\200\235 of present occupants of Soweto homes

through the huge discounts offered in -

its â\200\234great saleâ\200\235 of housing.

Despite discounts, affordability remained an enormous problem, Planact stated. It pointed out that the National Building Research Institute estimated that 84 percent of black people would not be able to afford a low cost house without financial assistance.

â\200\234What is at issue here is not the absolute cost of the houses themselves, but the relationship between that cost and the income of the household responsible for its payment.â\200\235

It proposes a Community Housing Trust be set up to guide housing policy, ensure building programmes commence and safeguard the interests of the poorer sections of the community.

A Soweto homeowner, living in a typical â\200\234matchboxâ\200\235 house on a typically untarred and undrained street, will pay nearly one-and-a-half times the rates and service charges due by a

Johannesburg householder living in a R72000 property in a '

modest, well-serviced suburb.

Bluntly put, Planact concludes: â\200\234Sowetans are being re-

quested to pay more for a con-

siderably poorer level of service. |
. the extent to which business

vice.â\200\235

In fact, it points out that Dr E .

Buch, who heads the Centre for the Study of Health Policy at Wits University, has stated unequivocally that Sowetoâ\200\235s services are of such a low standard that they actually â\200\234constitute a hazard to health of the communityâ\200\235 and are likely to promote the incidence of â\200\234water washed diseasesâ\200\235, such as dysenteries and diarrhoeas. _

The typical Sowetan site rent

(rates) and service charges (excluding payment for electricity and water consumption) totalled R38,55 a month in 1987, according to information supplied by gh,e\,hSoweto' City Treasurer, the

Sowetans fork out

for unhealthy services

- report says.

A Johannesburg householder whose land and house is valued at R72000 will pay R25,97 a month, Planact calculates.

The root of this inequity is the maintenance of â\200\230â\200\234apartheid citiesâ\200\235, the report states. Whereas Johannesburg residents are subsidised in their payment of services and rates by the cityâ\200\231s, businesses, which foot the bulk of the Johannesburg City Council bill for these items, Sowetans

~have no such subsidy.

The Soweto Council derives no proportion of its running costs from businesses in Johannesburg, although Soweto residents were estimated to have earned R2 billion in the city in 1987 and to have ploughed R1 billion back into the Johannesburg economy in consumer spending.

The following figures indicate

- bears the brunt of Johanne's-

burgâ\200\231s costs. â\200\234Domestic residential properties pay 30 percent of (Johannesburgâ\200\231s) service charges, and businesses â\200\224 including leased flats â\200\224 contribute the remaining 70 percent. â\200\234Domestic residential properties disburse 15 percent of assessment rates; commerce and industry contribute 74 percent; while several government bodies provide the remaining 11 percent.â\200\235 X ' â\200\234It is â\200\230therefore salutary to note that Sowetans are being asked to finance a situation they did not willingly create (segregated residential areas) and at

increased costs to themselves.â\200\235

The only possible long-term
solution to Sowetoâ\200\231s develop-
ment needs is the acknowledge-
ment that it forms a single eco-
nomic entity with Johannesburg
and the establishment of a sin-
gle tax base for the two areas. |

N
Being an exiled Afri
Many exiled southern African revolution-
aries are depicted as wearing three-piece
Suits and being chauffeured about in large
Mercedes â\200\224 spending much time at public
~ functions generously toasting each other over
glasses of sparkling wine.

The everyday reality is hardly as titillat-
ing. At African National Congress headquar- -
ters, located in an unpaved back-alley in Lu-
saka, Zambia, the overall atmosphere is nei-
ther one of flamboyant decadence nor zeal-
ous revolutionary efficiency. !

In these dilapidated breeze-block buildings,
one is struck rather with a sense of make-do.
The office furniture is battered and ageing,
the linoleum floors are cracked and stained.
Here is the nerve centre of resistance to

apartheid, the telephone rarely works and

the telex machine is permanently out of
commission. ,

It is the type of place that might make
middle-class romantics think twice about be-
coming revolutionaries. Behind liberation, as
behind every other collective enterprise, lies

STAR - 17 MPBRCH 1999

can leader is no picnic

If gossip on the cocktail circuits of southern African capitals is to be believed, the exil
ed
leaders of the â\200\234liberation struggleâ\200\235 are as much playboys as revolutionarie
s. But is the
gossip true? NICHOLAS WOODSWORTH of the Financial Times investigated.

the running of an organisation â\200\224 the need
to raise finances, to cope with a great mass
of administration detail, and to assure the
daily welfare of members.

Seen by themselves and many others as
the nucleus of future, post-apartheid govern-

ments, neither the ANC nor Swapo, have adequate financing, infrastructure or expertise to deal with the job at hand. They have thus had to turn to outside help. ;

Every year, under the general heading of humanitarian aid the ANC and Swapo receive millions of dollars worth of cash

grants, capital and consumer goods, technical assistance, vocational training, and academic scholarships from Western sources. Western policies on aid to liberation movements are far from being uniform. The

general rule is that the greater a stake a

country has in the economic and political fu-

ture of southern Africa, the less likely it is to be a leading donor.

At one end of the scale are Britain and the

- US, which have declined to offer direct assistance to the ANC or Swapo.

Neither country condones the organisation's use of violence, and neither is happy with their claims to be the sole legitimate representatives of their people. Indirect aid coming through various UN agencies from the US and Britain has been slashed in recent years by up to 80 percent as the two countries decided to cut UN allocations. °

British support has thus been limited to the activities of such groups as the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement and a recent scholarship programme offer to South Africans in exile, including ANC members.

At the other end of the spectrum, Norway, Denmark and Finland all have clean slates in southern Africa with no colonial history or economic ties there, their social-democratic governments have since the earliest days of African independence shown sympathy for the socialist-oriented liberation movements. =

Supported by strong domestic public opinion formed by the popular activism of the

Vietnam war years, Scandinavia's aid to the anti-apartheid groups is overtly political. '

Sweden's aid to the ANC comes to about R25 million a year while Norway's is R15 million. -

United Nations organisations are also a vital source of support to the ANC and Swapo

but in one sense the most crucial time for the aid agencies is already past. If Swapo comes to power through elections in Namibia next year, it will find itself transformed from an armed resistance movement into a fullg:

â\200\230pledged government overseeing one of the |
potentially richest countries in Africa. .

â\200\224â\200\224

The main issue of a trial which began in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday was whether Inkatha, the kwaZulu-based organisation, had the right to sue for defamation.

Mr Justice M S Stegmann re-served his judgment.

The defendants are the Argus Printing and Publishing Com-

pany Ltd and Mr Joe Latakgo-

mo, former editor of Sowetan, which published the articles about which Inkatha had complained.

An action by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who sued in his private capacity, was settled.

If Inkatha wins the case, it

The Star Friday March 17 1989 /i

Inkatha, Argus in ~(

â\200\230right to sueâ\200\231 test case

has been agreed the amount for damages arising from the alleged defamation will be R7 000 â\200\224 if it loses, the matter will be dismissed with costs.

This arrangement was made to get the test case to court as soon as possible. Both parties agreed the issue would be of great importance to newspapers and organisations such as Inkatha and to political parties.

This test case flows from events in 1986. Late in March the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) held â\200\230a conference in Durban. On April 1 and April 8, Sowetan carried reports which dealt with resolutions taken by delegates and allegations concerning the hiring of buses and who was responsible for attacks on delegates.

This trial is the sequel to

other court cases. The Sunday Tribune carried similar articles and when Inkatha attempted to sue that newspaper it said Inkatha, as a non-trading company, had no right to sue.

- This view was upheld by the court and Inkatha appealed. The Appellate Division decision said a non-trading company can sue in certain circumstances, such as when defamatory statements would cause financial prejudice. But the question of whether an organisation with a political character can sue was left open.

Mr Mike Daley appeared for Inkatha and Mr Brian Doctor appeared for the Argus,

Braving bannin

- WASHINGTON â\200\224 In its fourth

Mr Stoffel Botha ... sued The
Star for defcmqtion.

annual report, â\200\234Attacks on the
Pressâ\200\235, the New York-based Com-
mittee to Protect Journalists listed
51 incidents in South Africa out of a
total of more than 800 cases world-
wide in 1988.

The incidents are known attacks
on journalists and the press, and
they include threats and silencing of
individual journalists and their
papers.: . - &

They also mclude killings. Twen-
ty-six journalists were killed in the
line of duty worldwide in 1988. Some
were casualties of war, notably in
Afghanistan. Others were killed in
circumstances that suggested they
were targetted for what they had
written.

Powerful Eroups

Two Brazilian reporters, given as
an example by the committee, were
shot after writing critical articles
on powerful groups.

The report, released at a confer-
ence at the National Press Club in
Washington yesterday, says the
number of 1988 incidents was many
more than in 1987, although the fig-
ure did not represent an increase in
press abuses so much as CPJâ\200\231s en-
hanced research capacities.

The CPJ made special mention of

{V\e\d N 14%
ngs an

BY DAVID BRAUN of The Star Bureau

South Africa continues to be one of 15 countries which are of major
cause for concern to an American group monitoring abuses against the
press around the world.

15 countries in its 1988 report â\200\224 Af-ghanistan, Burma, South Africa, the Soviet Union, Chile, Czechoslovakia and Israel among them.

On South Africa, it reported the renewal of the Government ban on reporting the actions of security forces and on first-hand coverage of unrest, and that the Government had diversified its arsenal against the local anti-apartheid press.

It said: â\200\234For the first time since the national state of emergency was imposed in June 1986, three newspapers were ordered closed for periods ranging from one to three months on the grounds that they promoted revolution.

â\200\234Police confiscated issues of four publications. In 1987 there were no confiscations.

â\200\234The countryâ\200\231s first anti-apartheid newspaper in Afrikaans en-

countered harassment within weeks -

of its launching in November, including an unprecedented requirement that it deposit R30 000 to register.

â\200\234And, towards the end of the year,

President P W Botha and Home Af-

fairs Minister Stoffel Botha announced libel suits against three anti-apartheid newspapers or their editors.

â\200\234One measure announced by the Government, a registration require-

ment for small news agencies and

freelancers, was withdrawn after vehement protest.

â\200\234In December, New Nation editor Zwelakhe Sisulu was released after two yearsâ\200\231 detention without charge, but he was placed under heavy restrictions.

In detention

Two other black journalists were in detention without charge at yearâ\200\231s end, and another had been sentenced to a four-year term.

. â\200\234Incidents involving foreign correspondents were down from 1987, prompting some observers to ask whether correspondents were submitting too quickly to the Governmentâ\200\231s media curbs.â\200\235

â\200\234Among the 51 incidents listed by
d bullets

the report was the confiscation of a tape from The Argus which contained a sermon by Archbishop Desmond Tutu in which he defied a state of emergency regulation by urging a boycott of municipal elections.â\200\235

Other Argus group newspaper incidents were:
@ The charging of The Pretoria

" News with contempt of court for

publishing an article on the sentencing of the Sharpeville Six defendants while the case was sub judice:

@ The police raid of the Pietersburg office of the Sowetan and the confiscation of a telephone book, photographs and other material.

Â@ Mr Stoffel Botha sued The Star for R100 000 over a magazine article and a readerâ\200\231s letter which they claimed were defamatory. ol

@ The arrest of Robert Houwing of The Argus for picketing in Cape Town against press curbs and his later charge and acquittal. = =

@ The questioning by police of Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the Sowetan, on his philosophy of â\200\234natmâ\200\231n bulldmgâ\200\235

@ The detention without charge for 12 days of Diana Roussouw of The Argus along with 13 other people organising celebrations for Nelson Mandela s 70th birthday 4

Hunger strikes are planned for
500
have
been released

At least

the SRR

detainees

More than 1,000

been

Political Staff .
! Cape Town

At least 500 detainees have left jails in the four weeks
since the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok,

agreed with church
leaders.

Although no official confirmation could be obtained for the
figures today, reliable sources indicated that there were now
between 350 and 400 people in detention,

The original total was higher than the 800 estimates
from sources, but subsequently added to by further

Situation probed
The Ministry

men to release substantial number

estimated by Government
rather detentions.

of Law and Order spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mel-

let, confirmed today that the hunger strike had re-started on Mon-

day as Mr Vlok hoped
for a settlement.

had predicted in a statement last week in Parliament

still on hunger strike.

Senior officers were probing the situation following Mr Vlok's

claim on Friday that renewed
hunger strikes were the result of

extra-parliamentary organisations planning them from the outside. -

He said that if a single detainee died, the organisations would have to take the responsibility.

The release of more than half the number of people in detention comes at a time when the rate of new detentions has fallen to its lowest level in three years.

YEARS, 0 1 S

The figures were provided by Mr Viok in Parliament yesterday in answer to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman. :
Two of the detainees on hunger strike are seriously ill, according to lawyers.

Mr Sandile Thusi (26) went into his 28th day without food today and was growing extremely weak at hospital in Durban, said lawyers. :

e

{~4African Trade Unions
i

m outside 200\231

" .{Xanother detainee whose condition has caused concern in the Community is Congress of South African secretary for the Northern Transvaal, Mr

nsie Khumalo, who is report-

| ed to have been on hunger strike

since March 9 and to have start-

| ed refusing even water.

@ See Page 6.

Fighters can reach Tanzania |

SA, de Acelo\ i

Jalong-range +
fighter-%om%er

LONDON â\200\224 Israel has helped South Africa to develop warplanes with an operational range

' long enough for them to reach Tanzania, a distance of about 2100 km, according to the Lon-'
don-based bulletin Southscan.

Africa News Organisation (ANO) reports that Southscan said the Cheetah fighter-bomber â\200\224 developed by modifying the French Mirage III which has been in service with the South African Air Force since the early 1960s â\200\224 had been equipped with a new economical engine which South Africa and Israel were producing on the pattern of the French Snecma.

.~ Modernised aircraft stationed at the air base at Louis Trichardt were capable of reaching Dar es Salaam, the bulletin said.

An Armscor spokesman declined to comment on the claims, saying the corporation would not like to comment on the capabilities of the plane. The South African Air Force would also not comment.

Deprived of Namibian bases

-Southscan said: â\200\234The South African military command badly needs aircraft with a longer range of operation because the proclamation of Namibiaâ\200\231s independence will deprive South Africa of its bases in the Caprivi, a part of Namibian territory which cuts deeply between Angola, Zambia and Botswana.â\200\235

In recent years, South Africa had been spending a major part of its defence budget on military operations in neighbouring countries, which prevented Pretoria from developing and buying arms.

- The situation had changed after the signing in December 1988 of agreements on a negotiated settlement in Namibia. ,

Southscan said that in 1988 the SAAF allocated 74 percent of its budget to rearmament. About 60 percent of the R8,6 billion for military purposes in that year went to rearm the Air Force.

ANO said, according to a report on the American ABC television network, it had come to light that Israel was assisting South Africa develop radar and the Cheetah multi-role fighter, to convert Boeing planes into flying tankers and to design missiles for the South African Navy. .

There were also reports in London last year of the arrival in Pretoria of 50 Israeli specialists who were part of the team that developed the Lavi fighter-bomber. ; 1

â\200\2246

The Star Friday March 17 1989

uob Stoffel would

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= llke to end

.Â« â\202-METZeNCy
â\200\230:d;;' 1% Parliamehtary Staff

ni euThe Minister of Communica-
ze dtions, Mr Stoffel Botha, told
ziasâ\200\231Parliament yesterday that he
-29iÂ£ was looking forward to the day
ae vwhen the state of emergency
[egiiwould be lifted and that he
BT would â\200\234give it the serious atten-
mâ\200\231 "tien it deserves at the proper
s timeâ\200\235.

Responding to a debate on a
- private memberâ\200\231s motion by Mr
! David Dalhng (PFP, Sandton) on
-suppresswn of press freedom,
.Mr Botha said that while the
'Government wished to end the
Â»state of emergency as soon as
; possible, it could â\200\230do so only in a
: climate â\200\234conduchE"tb that and
ul reformâ\200\235.

.to%l : e
\ e media* regulations were /' oo

. an restore
; peace an b

| hance the

mocratisation of South Africa in
] the interests of all.
! â\200\234I do not relish the fact that
,in terms of them I have been
; charged with unpopular respon-
. sibility in respect of the media,â\200\235
* Mr Botha said.
â\200\234I look forward to the day
when it will be possible to lift
- | the state of emergency and the
Â¥ regulatlons and will give it the
. serious attention it deserves at
; the proper time.â\200\235

nd to en s
lic growthâ\200\224and-the-further de-

Media curbs, misuse of SABC slated by CP and PFP

â\200\230Mjantle of darkness

an
2.

Government media regulations
had cast a mantle of darkness
and secrecy over South Africa in
which â\200\234those whose trade it is to
perpetrate evil can thrive un-
checkedâ\200\235, Mr David Dalling
(PFP, Sandton) warned.

Mr Dalling delivered his
warnm at the start of a debate
ate memberâ\200\231s motion
pression of press free-
ich MPs from the left
sed the Govern-
g its own inter-
tt pense of the pub-
lght to know.

Conservative Party MPs, who

supported the Government view

that press freedom had to be
â\200\234qualifiedâ\200\235, said the National
Party was guilty of selective
censorship and arbitrary action
against the media.

But Communications Minister
Mr Stoffel Botha said neither
press freedom nor the publicâ\200\231s
right to information were â\200\234abso-
luteâ\200\235 rights and â\200\234essential re-
strictionsâ\200\235 which were in the
â\200\234national or general interestâ\200\235

secrecy

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1939

were internationally acceptable.
Suffice it to say, Mr Botha
said, that the emergency regu-

lations have in no way been in-

troduced to protect the Govern-
ment against criticism, which
was essential in any democracy.
Mr Dalling told Parliament
-God-like, can
prosecute, judge, sentence and
execute any publication opposed
to the Government and he can
do all this without any true re-
course allowed to the victim.

Formidable armoury

Government's formidable ar-
moury included measures to
muzzle the press, . detain jour-
nalists and close publications.

Dr Pieter Mulder (CP,
Schweizer Reineke) said the CP
believed in qualified press free-
dom. This was particularly so in
South Africa where the press

was at risk of being misused by -
terrorist groups.

Terrorist acts, he added,
would be almost pointless if
they were not reported.

over SA

Mr Con Botha (NP, Umlazi)
said that in an era of reform

there was considerable potential

for conflict and the risks were
high. If existing laws were not
sufficient, it was necessary to
apply extraordinary measures
to protect the foundation of de-
mocracy during reform.

Mr Tian van der Merwe
(FPF, Green Point) blamed the
media regulations for prevent-
ing the ordinary citizen from
making political choices on the
basis of adequate information.

Mr S C Jacobs (CP, Losberg)

accused the Government of se-
lective political morality ... or

political immoralityâ\200\235 by allowing publication of statements by ANC leader Mr Oliver Tamboâ\200\234only when it suits themâ\200\235. Perhaps the â\200\234greatest scandalâ\200\235 was the way it misused the SABC.

Brigadier JF Bosman (NP, Germiston District) argued that Britainâ\200\231s imposition of press curbs during the Falklands conflict vindicated SA regulations.

The UN recognised the right of states to protect themselves.

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Black trade unions and metal industry bosses square again
s g] ; : i paid holidays;

BLACK trade
and employers in the
metal industry enter
into new wage negotia-
tions next Monday,
somewhat ill at ease
over the outcome of this
year's proceedings.
Both parties, still
eling from events that
surrounded last year's
settlement, are bracing
themselves for yet
another series of drawn-
out bargaining sessions.
Last year's wage
settlement was marked
by divisions within the
employer ranks, repre-
sented by the Steel and
Engineering Industries
Federation of South
Africa (Seifsa), and
among the four unions
negotiating jointly under
the auspices of the
International Metal-
workers Federation
(IMF).

The four are the
National Union of
Metalworkers of South
Africa (Numsa), Steel

Engineering and Allied
Workers Union of SA
(Seawusa), Electrical and
Automotive Workers Trade

Union of SA (Eawtusa)
and Engineering and
Allied Workers Union of
SA (Eawusa).

The dispute within the
former IMF unions
revolved around Num-
sa's decision to enter into
a unilateral wage
agreement with Scifsa
after the union's
members embarked on a

unions

SEIFSAâ\200\231S director
Mr Angus.

two-week strike.

Seifsa, on the other
hand, also experienced
internal problems when
member companies
negotiated wage settle-
ments separately with
Numsa without inform-
ing the employer body.

This year the four IMF
affiliates â\200\224 unlike the
previous years â\200\224 have
submitted separate
demands to Seifsa. This
move may be linked to

the controversy which
rocked the IMF stable
during negotiations last
year.

Numsa, now
largest union in the
industry, will largely
influence the outcome of
the annual talks because
of its numerical strength.
No settlement will be
reached unless the
Cosatu-affiliated union
signs the agreement.

Seifsaâ\200\231s executive
director, Mr Brian
Angus, anticipates â\200\234â\200\230a
good deal of rivalryâ\200\235
among the trade unions
during the negotiations
â\200\234particularly as the IMF
unions have splintered.â\200\235

â\200\234Despite these ex-
pectations it is hoped
that the negotiations will
not be as protracted as
was the case in 1988, he
said.

The fact that Numsa
was now an important
factor in the bargaining
process meant that the
union would be forced to
take the negotiations

the

MASEKO

seriously, the Seifsa director added.

He said: "Within this context it is probably not unreasonable to predict that the likelihood of strike action is diminished. This is not to say that the industry will necessarily be spared the burden of the now customary deadlock and dispute routine."

Last year's strikes, he

said, certainly did "considerable damage" in terms of wage and job losses.

Seifsa has received proposals for wage increases up to 98 percent as well as demands which include:
• Increase rates;

• Working hours to be reduced from 45 to 40 a week, without loss of pay;

• March 21, June 16 and May 1 to be granted as

in overtime

paid

• Six months' maternity leave;
• No deductions for the Standard Income Tax and Employees (Site) and Pay As You Earn (Paye);
• Three weeks' paternity leave; and
• Company to pay death benefits of R5000.

Employers also have, for the first time, submitted proposals to Seifsa.

These include removal of limits on overtime work; exclusion of small

businesses from the
agreement between
Seifsa and unions and
removal of certain
restrictions related to the
employment of skilled
people in the industry.

â\200\234It would therefore be
surprising "if the unions
were to disregard their
membersâ\200\231 poor appetite
for full-blown strike
action in the face of fair
wage offers by employ-
ers,â\200\235 Mr Angus said.

AT T B S v

Doctor Buthelezi said political ideals would not be preserved if they were kept in some kind of political suspension

~ while the South African Government ruled by power vested in it in states of national emergencies. . 3

- He said it was the first opportunity the Assembly had had of receiving a head of the South African State.

Salute P

Dr Buthelezi was loudly applauded when he said - he saluted Mr Heunis for having had the courage to come to Ulundi himself.

None of the Heads of State, including Mr PW Botha, had ever been guests of the assembly at the official opening.

He said that the KwaZulu authorities were encouraged by the

first quality speech of the new leader of the National Party, Mr FW de Klerk, in the House of Assembly. Dr Buthelezi said they had also been encouraged by recent statements by Mr Heunis on Free Settlement.

Both of you have inspired hope that at long last we might as a country get out of the present political log jam, he

said. ;

Opening the Assembly,
Africa.

All South Africans |

have so much in com-
mon that there is no
reason why we cannot
together repeatedly find
and agree on the next
step to be taken on the
road of constitutional

progress, he said. i
Political leaders

would forsake their re-
sponsibility if they did
not use the moment for
reconciliation against
confrontation, Mr Heu-

nis said

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Appeal for '
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release < S
| RS 3
; i Â\$ 2 [[ES? o Â«Q > e} !&l
THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr el = JI=
Mangosuthu Buthelezi, this week asked the g5 (o] E
South African Government to go to the people Q7 Bk Â» 2
and seek a mandate to release goaled African g 285 Ky ol |Â°
- National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, to SEoT R o
_ scrap the Group Areas Act and to scrap the Sep- 2â\200\231 e g = 5 = @
arate Amenities act. sS3E purey (o
He was thanking the Mr Heunis said that, if Eg ;â\200\230g U <
Minister of Constitution- the ANC wanted now to Z2 Sz g = 3
;Iâ\200\230Development and act in South Africaâ\200\231s 2235 B o |
lanningvand â\200\230former national lnt.elâ\200\230est, it g 3. sâ\200\231 =
acting State President, could best do it by aban- bkl e
Mr Chris Heunis, after doning violence and de- 1)
the Minister had offi- claring itself in favour of g
_ cially opened the new the peaceful process of | 3
. session of the KwaZulu = Political negotiations, :
. Legislative Assembly at ~together with other po- Â®
Ulundi. litical leaders in South 2

THE structural separation of Soweto from Johannesburg lies at
and political crisis. No long-term
solution will be found so
long as Soweto is treated as a separate autonomous city.
That is one of the main conclusions in
the research document compiled
by Planact on behalf of the seven-member Soweto delegation headed by (' SACC general secretary Frank Chikane on proposals for
resolving the rent boycott and the township's severe developmental problems. .
Planact is an advisory body on urbanisation matters to trade unions and community groups.

Research

' Drawing heavily on research con-

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ducted by, among others, the De-

velopment Bank, the Urban Foundation Wits University, the document

the residents of Soweto have through their labour and spending power effectively been subsidised-

ing white Johannesburg.

The Johannesburg City Council

from the rates paid by city businesses at which Sowetans spend R1bn annually. It is this, it says, that has contributed to the council

being able to offer a 55% rebate on

" the root of the former's financial

lation, Nigel Mandy, RAU and

â\200\230sets out to show that for decades

(JCC) has, it argues, benefited

Jow bl

ylineg

rates to Johannesburg homeown-

ers.

While the final call is for a single city

comprising Soweto and Johannes-
burg, the .document proposes an
interim solution whereby a pro-
portion of the rebate be trans-
ferred to Soweto to subsidise ser-
vice charges at present

unaffordable to most residents.

The unstated but clear implication of
these proposals is that they will
represent a substantial cost to
white Johannesburg residents.

The document ã©roposes the writing
off of rent and service payments in
. arrears; a formula for the transfer
of Sowetoâ\200\231s housing stock to the
ownership of occupants; the up-
. grading of infrastructural ser-
vices: and the designing of an af-
fordable service charge system.

So far 34% of Sowetoâ\200\231s 118 300 houses

have been sold to private owners.,

The present cost of an average

four-roomed house is R1 750, al-

â\200\230though a study conducted for the

project by a professional valuer

puts the average market value of
" such a property at R22 000.

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Joh

" ALAN FINE

The document argues for the free
transfer of older houses to their
inhabitants. Newer housing should
be sold at prices determined by
age, quality, and region, but any
plan should ensure that poor resi-
dents do not lose their accommo- .
dation because of inability to pay.

- Solution

Soweto, the study says, has a backlog of 66 000 houses. A key proposal is that proceeds from the sale of homes be channelled into a community trust and used for the erection of new housing and the upgrading of infrastructure.

The authors of the study estimate that Soweto's debt now amounts to R701m, made up by R441m in loans, R200m in bridging finance

provided by the TPA because of the rent boycott and a R60m budgeted deficit for 1988/9.

Part of the solution to the boycott, the study says, is for central government to write off losses due to the boycott. '

A 1987 study by Wits University's

_ Phillip Frankel, commissioned by American companies, found that three-quarters of Soweto residents participated in the boycott for socio-economic, rather than broader political, reasons. = - :

Residents could not afford rent and service payments, or were unwilling to pay for inferior services.

A 1986 Bureau for Market Research

survey found Soweto households were, by 1985, spending 15,1% of household income on housing and electricity compared with 8,7% five years previously indicating a severe squeeze on budgets necessitating decreased spending on items like food and clothing.

The boycott, it is argued, was a response to this. Frankel found that only 8,7% took part in the boycott because of intimidation.

This means, the document argues, that the boycott cannot be resolved through either repression

- or clever marketing campaigns.

A consulting engineer employed by the project found Soweto to have an overloaded and inadequate water supply and sanitation system resulting in the use of less and

- unpotable water, blocked drains
and sewage overflows.

Community health expert Dr Eric
Buch concluded Soweto's water -
and sanitation services constitu-
ted a health hazard. Refuse collec-
tion was the only service to have
improved recently, but certain
health problems still existed.

Income-linked

All this, the document argues, points
to an urgent need for the upgrad-
ing of infrastructural services.
However, the council does not
have the finances available for
this. And residents, without some
form of subsidisation, would be un-
able to afford service costs.

The solution proposed by the report
is an income-linked affordable
service charge system, with cross-
subsidisation within the Johannes-
burg-Soweto urban economy: It is
important to note the historical
and current links between the two
areas. . . Johannesburg's responsi-
bility to Soweto cannot be over-
looked. A

F SN £ T

BUSINESS DAY, Friday, March 17 1989

COMMENT
S

National priorities

HE national Budget concerns
of priorities. However con-

strating the circumstances

in which the Minister of
Finance set the macro-economic
framework, within that framework
his choices reflect the real inten-
tions of government.

* And on this score â\200\224 leaving aside
the crucial question of the credibil-
ity of the Budget â\200\224 there is cause
for both satisfaction and alarm.

The Defence budget has been held
to an increase of less than the ex-
pected rate of inflation, which is the
least to be expected of an army that
has just mislaid a war. In crude
terms the Defence budget, at less
than 5% of GDP, is not excessive,
provided that the funds are ear-
marked for the replacement of ob-
solete equipment, especially for air
defence. ;

The conviction has taken hold in
Europe and North America that the
Angolan withdrawal and the Nami-
bian settlement were both achieved
by SAâ\200\231s loss of air superiority. That
proposition, we may be sure, will be
tested again as soon as the outside
world loses patience with the rate
of change in SA itself â\200\224 within five
years, perhaps. If the expenditure of

money can alter the perception of

weakness, it is at least better than
the expenditure of lives which

would follow any determined effort

to bully this country into change by
military means. What is not accept-
able â\200\230is the military chiefsâ\200\231 notion
that they need as much conscripted
manpower in peace as in war. The
economic cost to the country,
though not reflected in the military
budget, is immense, and it may be

- by 95%, although we sus

necessary to persuade the officersâ\200\231
corps that if they want better equip-

- ment they had better let the country
earn the money to pay for it.

More alarming is the evident decision of government to pour more money down ratholes in the bantustans. The Department of Foreign Affairs budget has been increased _ by more than 20%, most of it n " to prop up the regimes of such bastions of enlightenment and as Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana. Such esoteric ventures in social engineering as â\200\234Development Planningâ\200\231â\200\235â\200\231 and â\200\234Development. Aidâ\200\235 â\200\224 still in pursuit-of neo-Verwoerdian mirages â\200\224 will consume as much as the armed

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forces, the police, the courts and the

~ justice system, and the prisons.

* Yet there is some progress. The

pork barrel known as â\200\234Improvement of Conditions of Serviceâ\200\235 (essentially the augmentation of salaries of civil servants) has been cut -

examination will find mnzey hidden elsewhere. The allocation

., for police, in an under-policed coun-

try, has rightly gone up, and various

~ departments have. suffered real

cuts.

All this presupposes, of course, that the Budget remains credible. Already it strains both common sense and compassi(m to cling to the belief that the Finance Minister can hold to this Budget, but if he cannot, he must resign. His lack of personal credibility will have destroyed his ability to perform as Finance Minister, and he will have become a liability to his country

t close

e

Dear Sir, .

FHE NASCENT Democratic Party
is currently in the painful, but necessary, stage of trying to define itself.
ZThe potential exists for the emergence of an effective, broadly based, white anti-apartheid political force.
i, In a party aiming at an intra- and extra-parliamentary support base one would expect a reasonable variety of opinions about an issue as contentious as economic policy. The Editor of Business Day has, however, Â«done his utmost to humiliate the re-
â\200\230Gently appointed economic consultant to the DP, Sampie Terreblanche.
â\200\235 Even within the â\200\234liberalâ\200\235 neo-classical school, the importance of ap-

propriate State intervention and the

â\200\230issue of structural market distortions are recognised.

2 Inarecent article on the top young '

-economic thinkers of the Eighties referring to the likes of Jeff Sachs, Sandy Gross and others), The Economist
â\200\230hist remarks that they differ from

heir neo-classical forerunners (like ayek) in that they â\200\234are all con-

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Tegreblar\; hg?s b
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URLNeeâ\200\231 1\

fides no

PO Box 1138
Jo'burg 2000
cerned with market failure of one sort or anotherâ\200\235. Is that not what Terreblanche focuses on within the SA context? ;
To my knowledge, Terreblanche believes in the logic and the necessity of capitalist economic develop-

ment driven by the spirit of free enterprise. :

LETTERS-

_ As a democratic capitalist with a

social conscience (clearly established in his contribution to the Theron Commission) he emphasises the responsibility of the State to remove structural rigidities which ob-

struct development in SA. Where Ken Owen and extreme free marketeers demand the virtual disappearance of the State as economic actor, Terreblanche knows this is neither viable nor likely. He therefore simultaneously argues for the withdrawal of the State from areas where markets work or can

| JS |
oubt

work, such as the deregulation of the small business sector and selective privatisation, and active State intervention in other areas such as poverty alleviation and social upliftment.

Moreover, Terreblanche takes account of the latent black demand

for equality before the fiscus which - is to become effective when democracy is broadened. Owen and fairyland liberals conveniently assume

that the poverty-stricken black ma-

jority will be content with the 'political kingdom' without a fundamental economic restructuring, and that

ona

in the country with the worst wealth and income distributions on earth.

The DP will have to anticipate

hate about this issue and contrib-

honestly to its resolution. =

wen's efforts to depict Terreblanche as a harsh and unfair critic of the English Establishment are

convincing. Politieke Ekonomie en Sesiale Welvaart criticises the historical mistakes in the English and Afrikaans establishment, with no bias. 3

Indeed, if Terreblanche had anti-English sentiments why on earth would he be involved in the forma-

tion of a party where English influence will undoubtedly be considerable? The Anglo-Boer War is over, Mr Owen. :

In Business Day of March 1, Terre- |
blanche restated his case with
enough clarity to avoid further mis-
interpretation and misrepresenta-
tion. There is no further need to
doubt his bona fides.

HENDRIK DU TOIT

- Cape Town

~Test case on defamation in court

Political] debate

â\200\234will be restricted
| \ \ Meun, \S2

Â\$
IF THE Supreme Court ruled

: that political parties could sue

for defamation it would severely
restrict political debate in a way
it had never been before, it was

. argued yesterday.

| ' This submission was made before

' - Mr Justice Stegmann in the Rand

. "Supreme Court by advocate B Doc-

! tor on behalf of the Argus Company.

Â» = "In what is regarded as a test case,

i wArgus is being sued by Inkatha for

! â\200\230two allegedly defamatory articles

. which appeared in The Sowetan in
' ~April 1986.

! =2 Both articles referred to an inci-
' + dent in Durban at which delegates at
.. Â»a National Education Crisis Com-
' + ~mittee conference were attacked by
' Â» people alleged to have been Inkatha
â\200\230! "members. The reports also quoted a

. â\200\234resolution passed at the conference
~blaming Inkatha for the attacks. -

i n agreed between the parties that
\\=.the two articles were defamatory.
l= The only issue before the court
i â\200\230was whether Inkatha as a political
â\200\230{ â\200\230organisation had a right to claim
i--damages for defamation. . -

| f3% sInkatha counsel M Daley submit-

:dS NEver

When the matter came to court,.
. _Mr Justice Stegmann was told it had

â\200\2303| ,
beforeâ\200\231

i SUSAN RUSSELL |

ted that in a country like SA which
was neither in the First or Third
World but in between, and with so

many racial and cultural divisions, -
political parties should be able to
claim the protection of the courts.

Daley said the purpose was not to
try and take away the freedom of
speech or limit debate but to protect
political parties from scurrilous and
unjust statements.

Extreme

Doctor said that what Inkatha was
asking for was a revolutionary step
which would fundamentally change
the law.

~ If the court decided in favour of
Inkatha, it would mean political par-
ties would not only be able to sue for
the more extreme or gross forms of
libel. â\200\234Your lordship will also be in-

_cluding the entire range of libel, even
those awarded R10.

â\200\234It would be a most ill-advised
stage in our development to intro-
duce a ruling that says you cann
attuteackl a. political party, including.
the ruling party.â\200\235 Sy

Mr Justice Stegmann reserved
judgment.

significantly reducing the
state share in the economy,

I continued low economic growth.

A seminal World Bank study
shows that more government means
less growth and that a precondition
for the economy to grow is for gov-
ernments to leave economic activity
to the private sector.

Free economies have a near uni-
versal correlation with such quanti-
fiable factors as high growth, full
employment, low inflation, low
crime rates, less child abuse and al-
coholism and higher life expectancy.
Contrary to a particularly tena-
cious myth, there is often a more
egalitarian income distribution in
freer economies. Instead of the rich
getting richer and the poor getting

poorer, the rich get richer and the
poor get richer faster in free mar-

Tragically many SA economists

and economic commentators sub-
scribe to theories that should have
been relegated to the wax museum.
They appear, like Rip van Winkel, to
have fallen asleep 20 years ago, to
have awakened only now without the

slightest knowledge of developments
in the meantime.

As if there had been no progress
in economic thought and experience
for 20 years, they continue spouting

the same old econobabble that was
, invalid even then.

Everyone bold enough to comment
on economic policy should, at the

very least, be conversant with the
1983 World Bank study on the corre-
lation between what I term govern-
ment intervention rates (GPRs) and
growth rates during the decade of
the Seventies. This and other studies
should finally end the silly debate
between advocates of free markets

. and interventionists. :

The World Bank study reveals
~ some unambiguous truths. Firstly,
low government participation rates
. (as measured in this study by tax
rates) coincide with high growth.
. Secondly, high growth is achievable

H'IS WEEKâ\200\231S Budget by not
~virtually condemns SA fo ., r e

ness

~ the

rlc,er faster

poor

ets

RECE

*pg:resg 4fo7.; was bothâ\200\234b1 -
; and faster growing in
low GPR .countries. gfb
1% increase in the i
G_%AdDP ratio Â¢ bxded with
. lower growth in rich countries
d 057% lower growth in poor
countries. Which means interven-
- tionism is dxsproportlonately more

- harmful for the poor.

[0 Gross Domestic Investment G

glgseaaseg St 819%d1n low GPR (cmlx)rp
nd declined by 0,8

GPR countries. oo

O Exports rose faster in low GPR

. countries, investments as a share of

P were greater and annual pro-
ductivity growth much higher. i

Government participation
versus economic growth

of its history, size, race, cu
1 natural resource endowment.

DP growth rate per annum

.....

Singapoge *~eMauritiusâ\204ç

eThailand

SKorN it g 812,
| Paraguay Brazil PP

eCameroon
Â» *Spain
oUSA

Zairee oJamaica
or ugal

_Source: WORLD BANK. 1983

Uruguaye Chile Nerl Zealand
Liberid Zambla SA " SwedÃ©n

Graphk â\200\234FIONA KRISCH

12 16 20 24 28

Tax as % of GDP - Government participation rate

G

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/ 2

in virtually any country regardless
ture or

It turns out that not all black Afri-
can states are the ruins of colonial-
ism embellished by African social-
ism. Among them there are, as on -
any other continent, good or bad per-
o formers.

Advanced and backward coun-
tries, large and small countries, re-
source rich and resource poor coun-

nual GDP

,,...\.. } tries, each
f GPR meant |

ties;,\200\230gemocracies mon-
\ar d dictatorships
- may
gro

"\200\234high or I
wth countme; d
ing upon their GPRs
\200\230and nothing else.
Furthermore, the fol-
Iowmg blessing of put-

- ting people before power
' emerge

Less government, more growth \200\224 and the downward slide [J Average annual growth
as government\200\231s economic participation rises

for countries with low
GPRs was 7,3%, or 650%
more than the average of
1,1% for high GPR coun-
tries.

O Life expectancy in low
GPR countries rose 33%
more, by eight years com- .
pared to six years in high

. countries. :

Ten low GPR \200\230countries)
paired off with 10 high GPR ;ï-\201lr;?

air having the same an-
n seven of 10 cases, a low
ess inflation. In fxve out

IN FREE JVI RRRSETS, T Pror GE7

' of six, it meant more government
spendin
{ngh GPR countries actually spent
ess. . . o :

To the limited extent that welfare
can be measured â\200\224 rising incomes,
longer life, better funded education,
lower inflation, etc â\200\224 governments
can do more by doing less.

It has become fashionable to speak |
of Taiwan and other free market

success stories as â\200\234economic mir-
aclesâ\200\235. They are non-miracles since

- In SA prominent political parties

. and economists advocate even more
on education. Three of the

government coerced redistribution
of wealth than the murderous levels

.Â«of redistribution we already have.
-+ They blissfully ignore or deliber-

ately conceal the evidence that their
policies will continue to make the
rich poorer while making the poor
poorer even faster. â\200\234Sigre
Contrary to the fabricated charge
that free markets make the rich
-richer and the poor poorer, it turns

high growth and an impressive per-

formance in other social and eco-
nomic indicators is not a â\200\234miracleâ\200\235
at all. It is the inevitable and predict-

able consequence of free market f

policies â\200\224 wherever and regardless

P AR â\200\235
-l & : 8 â\200\224â\200\230
}. -out that some of the most egalitarian
-+ countries have relatively free mar-
â\200\230 kets while many Marxist countries
â\200\230 have extremely skewed income dis-
tributions. % j 28

i
of-"by ~whom ' they are
Â£, adeptedigisitic e
, Jn Taiwan a policy of
privatisation, deregula- .
tion â\200\230and low taxes led to
~ GNP'inâ\200\230per capita growth
rising from US\$70 in 1948
to US\$5 000 in 1987. In oth-

er words, from about half
SA's per capita income to
double in little more than
" a generation..
Taiwan is one of many
- examples that explodes
another unsubstantiated
myth, that government
coerced wealth redistri-
bution is necessary to
benefit the poor.

The share of national
income accruing to the -
richest 20% declined by
over 60% from 62% in
1953 to 38% in 1986. The
share of the poorest 20%
grew by 300% from 3% to .
9%. Thanks to the high

economic growth, the rich were
much richer at the end of the period
about six times richer. And the
poor were a few thousand percent

richer. RS

v

Inequality per se does not help
reduce poverty in SA or anywhere
Opponents of free markets cast
around to identify determinants of
wealth and prosperity. They perform
spectacular intellectual gymnastics
to avoid noticing the obvious role of
free markets. - =
They suggest that poor countries
are poor because they lack natural
resources. They may attribute fail-
ure to colonialism, race, culture,
history, population growth, or

never.

~ Poverty is normal. What needs to _

. be understood is wealth. It is time we - .

. recognised the self-evident, that free
markets liberate wealth production
and come the closest we can hope for
to eliminating destitution. - #

None of the other determinants so -
frequently suggested can explain
why any given country should oscil-
late so effortlessly between success
and failure as soon as the GPR
changes.

The closer countries are to being free markets, even if they are not pure free markets, the better is their - economic performance regardless of

virtually any other factor.

While South African commentators and policy makers continue to slumber in the ideological past, most of the world has now recognised the virtues of free markets and is under-

going a shift towards privatisation,

deregulation -and the devolution of power. - o

Virtually all people in all countries are being affected by the global free market revolution. At their own peril, South Africans may refuse to join the revolution. o)

Anyone who suggests that free markets, or any other policies that work elsewhere, will not work in SA owes us a very clear explanation as to why not. i

Everyone, anywhere in the world, including SA, is more or less motivated,

thrifty, productive, enterprising,

co-operative and diligent under one set of circumstances than another. s g T

Since freer markets bring out the best in a people's economic behaviour wherever else they might be in

the world, presumably they will do

the same here.

[Louw is executive director of the Free Market Foundation.

{ : 5

Arerip

A 5%

ULUNDI: The United States Aid Mission was looking into a number of projects in Natal/Kwazulu that would meet the concern of the Kwazulu Government, the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly heard yesterday.

It was understood that the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, would be meeting with the US Aid director very shortly to discuss the issue.

This message was contained in a letter to Dr Buthelezi from the former American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker..

i Dr Buthelezi read the letter which was telexed to him by the American Consul-General in Durban, Mr Tex Harris to the Assembly. In the letter, Dr Crocker expressed his

L T S A 200\224 200\224

Mission offers i

| ULUNDI: There would be

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01 200\2317 "
end

no peace
in Pietermaritzburg until Inkatha, the

| ANC and the UDF develop common

cause, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

policy speech, Dr Buthelezi said he had always been dismayed that in the

spreading violence in the Greater Pietermaritzburg area, the carnage went on and on without the ANC and the UDF doing whatever could be done to bring about a cessation.

There will be no peace in the Greater Pietermaritzburg area until

hief points
ALY News
;
violence
in Capital area

Daily News Reporter

In the second day of delivering his
and refuses to talk to us because it
to

leaders in the top echelons of Inkatha,
the ANC and the UDF develop common
cause, he said.

The ANC could not bring itself to
meet Inkatha for fear that this would
bring recognition that Inkatha must be
dealt with politically.

The ANC adopts this hostile role
has no real political basis inside South
Africa from which it could mount any
initiative, he said.

Dr Buthelezi said there were many
in the UDF and Cosatu, and in the
external mission of the ANC itself, who
perpetuated the myth that the ANC

was alive and function-

S
Damwell-

appreciation for the
statesmanlike role Dr
Buthelezi had played in
the search for a practical
and just solution to
South Africa's dilemma.
That solution, of
course, continues to
elude us. But I believe

M
2

that more and more

South Africans are coming
to understand that

only through empower-
ment of the disenfran-
chised and the persistent
building of mutual confi-
dence will the goal of a
non-racial, democratic
South Africa be at-
tained,â\200\235 said Dr Crocker.
Dr Crocker went on to
say that their efforts
were directed at both
those goals â\200\224 promotion
of dialogue and empow-
erment of the victims of
apartheid to enable them
to participate in that dia-
logue on equal terms.

7

Buthelezi praised as US Aid
assistance

9%, â\200\2301 am, of course,

aware of your long-
standing concern that
our efforts in this regard
may not have been dis-
tributed in a fully equi-
table way and have dis-
cussed with Ambassador
Perkins how this concern
can be addressed.

â\200\234I am pleased that you
and he discussed the
matter recently and that
he has assured you that
our US Aid Mission is
looking into a number of
projects in Natal/Kwa-
zulu that will meet your
concerns.

â\200\234In fact I understand
that the US Aid director
will be meeting with you
in the near future to dis-
cuss this issue.

â\200\234I am confident that
such projects will be
identified and that the
peace of Kwazulu will
benefit equally from our
all-too-modest assistance
programme.â\200\235

ing inside South Africa.
He said he would not
like to be Oliver Tambo
who relied for his politi-
cal credibility on other
leadership structures in
other organisations.
â\200\234Mr Tambo was plac-

ing faith in leadership
which was itself ineffec-
tive.

â\200\230â\200\234We, who meet the
UDF and Cosatu in po-
litical arenas on a day-
to-day basis are aware of
the extent to which they
are dismembered, frag-
mented and scattered or-
ganisations in which ac-
tion is actually very dif-
ficult.

â\200\234In our own dealings
with these organisations
in the greater Pieter-
maritzburg area we re-
luctantly came to the
conclusion that when the
tail was not wagging the
dog, the dog did not even
know it had a tail.

â\200\234We came to the con-
clusion that unless the
| top leadership of the
UDF and Cosatu were
brought into direct invol-
vement in the peace ini-
tiative, there would be

no peace initiative.

â\200\234We also know that the
UDFâ\200\231s top leadership

" â\200\230cannot afford to become |

directly involved in
peace initiatives in .the
greater Pietermaritz-
burg area because they
do not control their own
fate in this area,â\200\235 he
said.

Dr Buthelezi said if
the UDF and Cosatu did
not receive the, lionâ\200\231s
share of the millions that.
came into the country,
they would not even have.
the wherewithal to hold
Press conferences and
orchestrate events as
they do.

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ds flee after spate of killings

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by BRYAN PEARSON

HUNDREDS of people are fleeing a bloody shooting spree in the Shongweni valley, near Hammarsdale, which has seen at least 22 people gunned down in the last month.

A KwaZulu police spokesman confirmed that a number of murders had taken place in Shongweni recently but could not give numbers or details.

Residents of the area known as Ezakhiweni, an Inkatha stronghold, yesterday claimed automatic weapons were being used in a relentless bid to drive Inkatha affiliates out the area. Those who haven't fled among them local Inkatha chairman Victor Sibisi have been sleeping in the forest at night for fear their homes will be attacked and their families killed.

Earlier this year thousands of families fled a reign of terror directed against those living in the section known as kwaMbiza mainly non-Inkatha area.

But residents report the balance of power in the area shifted dramatically early this month when a gang arrived in the area armed with weapons which | make a noise like a motorbike. Others described the firearms as auto-matic.

now become a wasteland.
The two schools Wozamoya high and Charles Memorial primary have

been closed down and partially destroyed. Trucks are being prevented from taking supplies into Ezakhiweni, forcing the storekeepers to shut up shop. Stores in kwaMbiza have also been attacked and burnt. Bottle stores stand empty and the streets are largely deserted, giving an overwhelming sense of desolation. Donkeys and emaciated dogs abandoned by their fleeing owners inhabit the houses.

When The Natal Witness visited Shongweni this week a number of families were loading their possessions on to trucks and getting out mainly to Pinetown and Clermont. Others have sought refuge at the nearby Albin Roman Catholic Mission, where they sleep, according to a sister there, like goats on the floor.

Those few people still living in the valley were frightened, hostile and suspicious. However, from a number of interviews, including in the absence of Mr Sibisi one with his mother Betty, who has lived in the valley for years, the Witness has pieced together the following recent chain of events:

- o Mid-December to mid-February at least 30 non-Inkatha people die as kwaMbiza is ravaged by vigilantes.

- e February 18 five people; all thought to be Inkatha members, are shot dead while drinking beer at a shebeen.

- e February 26 six people (non-Inkatha) are murdered, apparently in retaliation for the shebeen killings.

- e February 28 or March 1 eight people are gunned down in Ezakhiweni. Four die instantly and another three die of their wounds in hospital later.

- e March 4 shopkeeper Mr Kheswa Lunga is shot dead and his shop in kwaMbiza is burnt and plundered.

- e March 6 a group returning from burying some of those who died in the earlier attack is ambushed and two people Mr Boya Ngcobo (18) and Mr Bheki Gwala (28) shot dead.

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SHoNe useN

ABOVE: The
people have
fled; the
donkeys have -
taken over.
RIGHT:
Walking
wounded . . .
Victoria Gasa
(6) who hurt
her eye after
she tripped
while fleeing
an attack. The
wound has
become
infected but
the family is
too afraid to
visit the
mobile clinic
in the
kwaMbiza
section for
fear they will
be killed.
With her is
her baby
sister
Phumlani.

/ YA

Economies in world's poorest continent

Proposals for tackling

| Africa's economic

By Rory Channing in Lusaka

minded rulers might well be shaken by some home-grown proposals of how to tackle the continent's economic ills.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa says debt repayments should be cut and military spending slashed.

It is not difficult to imagine what it would mean to social welfare...if a saving of 50% can be achieved in defence spending, it said.

It also called for more progress towards democracy. ;

The proposals are contained in the commission's confidential document, The African Alternative to Structural Adjustment Programmes,

a copy of which has been obtained by Reuters.

Grim

* It paints a grim picture of African economies beset by mass poverty, food shortages, low productivity, backward technology, environmental decay and the ravages of drought.

The 62-page document won qualified backing from African finance ministers meeting behind closed doors in Malawi in early March to seek a kinder cure for their economies than the rigorous structural adjustment programmes of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. _

Critics say the IMF and World Bank loans are conditional on thrift policies which have too high a social and political cost.

Successive structural adjustment programmes are rending the fabric of the African society, the commission's document said.

The finance ministers said the document might need a lot of refining if it is to prove palatable to donors. 4

It outlines 29 measures African countries should consider adopting, and nine they

should avoid, in a strategy that looks beyond short-term crisis management to long-term development.

AFRICA'S foreign creditors and military-

The favoured measures include limiting debt repayments to one-tenth of annual export

. earnings in order to free money for productive ventures and to ease balance of payments strains.

Nigeria, for example, now sets aside more than one-third of its foreign exchange to service its debt.

The document called for restraint on defence spending.

In Africa annual public spending on health has averaged less than one-third of military outlays, while spending on education has also lagged behind.

Development

SAID development has to be engineered and sustained by the people â\200\224 hence a need to spend more on health and educa-

tion â\200\224 and it called for excessively centralised bureaucracies to give way to decentralisation, grassroots initiatives and community self-management.

â\200\234The political systems will need to evolve to allow for full democracy and participation (in development) by all sections of society.â\200\231

Only 28 of the 49 Organisation of African Unity member states attended the talks, including highly indebted countries like Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Zaire and Zambia.

Ivory Coast, one of the biggest African debtors, did not attend. Nor did Ghana or Mauritius, held up as model devotees of IMF and World Bank reforms.

The ministerial conference and a 20-nation meeting of experts which preceded it accepted the UN commissionâ\200\231s document as a potentially useful platform for aid negotiations.

They said in-depth review was needed on proposals such as:

[The debt repayment limit.

.]-]- '

[]Differential i
courage national sa
borrowing for productive investment.

[]Multiple exchange rate systems which
would encourage remittances by nationals
working abroad while discouraging capital
flight.

[]Import controls, tariff protection, and
quota restrictions, designed to help national
industries.

[] Subsidies for selected groups, apparently
the needy.

[]Selective price controls for goods vital to
development.

_The ministers also called for a re-think on
all nine measures which the document said
should be avoided, including any generalised
devaluation and acceptance of conditions gov-
erning disbursement of foreign aid.

Foreign debt

Africaâ\200\231s foreign debt has jumped nearly five-
fold to 230 billion dollars during the 1980s,
when prices for many farm and mineral ex-
ports â\200\224 its main source of self-earned income
â\200\224 had slumped, although some had since
recovered.

The UN Economic Commission for Africa, a
think-tank set up in 1958 to foster economic co-
operation and development in the worldâ\200\231s
poorest continent, does not cover South
Africa.

It says the document, which prescribes a
long-term, â\200\230human-centredâ\200\231 rebuilding of
economies to permit self-sustainable develop-
ment, is not a programme in itself.

Rather it is a framework within which coun-
tries can design their own packages, incorpo-
rating whatever mix of complementary meas-
ures is appropriate to their individual needs.
. During the years 1980-88 some 33 countries
adopted IMF reforms and 15 accepted World
Bank programmes.

Soviets forced to curtail
their aggressive intent

By Marshall Wilson in Melbourne

0 could blame South Africans for being confused, if not downright puzzled, at the accelerated pace of change taking

place in southern Africa?

Not only has the UN peace-keeping force moved in to oversee the gradual withdrawal of Cuban and South African forces from Namibia, which hopefully will eventuate in free elections come Christmas, the ANC in exile also appears to have lost considerable ground in its struggle for the hearts and minds of at least some of the people.

Last week's news that ANC president Oliver Tambo received less than a rapturous welcome when he visited the Kremlin came like a breath of fresh air, not because the Soviet-backed push for black African nationalism has come to a shuddering halt, but because senseless violence never was a legitimate means of ending apartheid.

Instead of a sympathetic hearing from President Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Tambo instead got the ear of Anatoly Lukyanov, a non-voting candidate member of the Politburo, and Valentin Falin who rates as head of the Communist Party's Central Committee international department. Which in Soviet terms is significant downgrading indeed.

And if, as surely must be the case, bemused Pretoria political leaders are suddenly asking what they've done right to warrant so radical a change in Soviet attitude, the answer lies not in any one solution but a basket of foreign policy initiatives.

Let thinking South Africans clearly understand that it has been the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, which jointly orchestrated events now taking place in the region where previously Cuban troops and combined SWAPO-ANC guerilla activity had proved so costly a holding venture.

It seems fortuitous, in light of Russia's overt foreign adventurism in Africa, Afghanistan

and elsewhere, that the continued failure of Soviet agriculture has seen the nation reduced from providing arms to accepting alms.

Almost overnight, and certainly within the short space of Gorbachev's enlightened tenure, the Soviets have been forced to curtail aggressive intent with the West a bemused benefactor.

Without doubt President Gorbachev deserves praise for his efforts, having not only identified the needs of his people but been prepared to walk a fine line against dangerous protagonists in order to see them out of immediate danger.

And make no mistake that when it comes to engineering a ship of state the size of the Soviet Union off the rocks in hostile waters policed by the KGB, is surely tantamount to swinging the Queen Mary through 360 degrees in Durban harbour during a gale on a busy

day.

Formal denial

ND SO, in spite of the ANC's formal denial that there has been a switch in Soviet policy, Pravda's official communique

which announced that apartheid could best be done away with by political means says it all.

As ever pragmatic and with time on their side, the Russians have perceived an immediate advantage if they withdraw their expeditionary forces from Angola and Afghanistan, with perestroika or restructuring continuing to win unexpected goodwill from all sectors.

From a South African perspective the results have been rewarding, with the promise that Cuban proxies will withdraw from any area of likely confrontation while at the same time the ANC's spear of the Nation must regroup to consider strategy.

Leadership challenges within the ruling National Party aside, it seems an opportune time for South African whites to reconsider their future role in a land of plenty.

If, as now seems hopeful, the immediate

threat of armed insurrect is lifted and South Africa's diplomats continue talking with black leaders with whom they share so much common ground, surely the potential exists for a negotiated end to the country's most damning indictment - institutionalised apartheid?

No matter who leads the National Party, or any other group that eventually comes to rule once the nation overcomes its pathological fear of communism and racial equality, to the watching world the bottom line will always be the wording of the Constitution.

Democracy can withstand the rantings of
Left or even Right-wingers within the laager,

but the warped, irrational views of extremists

whose cockeyed philosophies are based on
nothing less than racism have no place in a
civilised society.

Political might

And since the Soviets have identified what
General Magnus Malan told Pretoria a genera-
tion ago that the situation on the Republic's
troubled borders can only be solved by politi-
cal means not military might perhaps white
South Africans who covert the vote will exer-
cise their rights with more judicious fore-
thought at the next general election.

The Communist Party is not a force to be
reckoned with in South African politics. But
even if it was as it once was in Australia
people should know that the Loonie Left with-
ers on the vine and dies with lack of nourish-
ment.

South Africa's lunatic fringe, of either
persuasion, deserves to be starved of votes to
enable a pragmatic government to set a sane
agenda for continued change.

It says something for the Nationalists that
they have belatedly ventured from the laager
to seek discussion with former enemies of the
State.

But never forget they were driven to do so.
The action was hardly spontaneous.

VATALIIE RCU

Audit shows

tot used for
philanthropy

Simon Barber

WASHINGTONâ\200\224Less
than 5% of the \$765000
U S multinationals pro-
vided the Coalition on
â\200\230Southern Africa (Cosa) in
September 1987 went on

the philanthropic activi--

ties in South Africa the
organisation was theo-
retically set up to under-
take, an audit being
prepared for the donors
shows.

The only money definite
known to have reached Sou
Africa is.a \$20 000 cheque
sent to Winnie Mandela for
completion of her controver-
sial Soweto mansion and oth-
er purposes of her choosing.

Another \$10500 in uniden-
tified â\200\230contributionsâ\200\231 may also
have reached South Africa.

Bs contrast, \$229000 was
paid to Pagan International, a
consulting firm that helped

create Cosa with North Caro- -

lina businessman Robert
Brown. Mr Brownâ\200\231s firm,
Band C Associates, received

\$65000.
ey

s included Mobil Oil,
Caltex, Johnson and Johnson,
Pfizer, Combustion Engineer-
ing and Control Data.

â\200\230Draft contracts show Pagan
and Mr Brown initially hoped
to divide up almost the entire
\$765000 between them, with

Pagan to receive \$500 000 and |

Mr Brown \$260 000. i
Cosa acting executive di-
| rector Frank Kent, who was

brought aboard last January
to sort out the group's chaotic
affairs, said this week that
neither contract was signed. .

We did not want to be a .

subsidiary of Pagan.

" Leftwich, Moore and Doug-
las, a law firm, was paid
\$55000 for unexplained rea-

sons. o :

I don't honestly know what
they were doing, Mr Kent
said. Cosa's board never felt
they had justified their
billing.

\$56 000 was spent on travel,
including a fact-finding mis-
sion to South Africa led by
Willy Leftwich, the law firm's

money, sai

senior partner and until re-

cently a close friend of Mr
Brown.

Some people saw Cosa as a
good thing, a way to make
d Armstrong Wil-
liams, Mr Brown's spokes-
man.

The audit is for the finan-
cial year ending on June 30,
1988, and covers Cosa's first
nine months of operation. No
further contributions have
been received since.

Some additional money has
been spent sending used

_ clothes to black South Afri-

cans, Mr Kent said.

At least one container load
was delivered to the Soweto
Civic Association for distri-
bution. According to a wit-

ness, the clothes were sold off

by a well-known shebeen
owner.

Late last year, Mr Leftwich

" received another \$29 000
after he successfully sued |

Cosa for non-payment of fees.
For reasons that Mr Kent was

at a loss to explain, Cosa was not informed that it was being sued, failed to appear in court and lost by default.

Another \$10000 was given to African Research and Communications Inc to organise a Washington conference on small business last October.

The conference was never held.

- /7 MAREN]/989
Pressure on

ANC to
armed struggle

Ian Hobbs
LONDONâ\200\224Evidence of an

campaign for peace in South Africa grew yesterday when the ANC admitted it was under massive pressure to abandon its â\200\230armed struggleâ\200\231 and enter peace talks with South Africa.

In a BBC radio interview, a senior ANC spokesman said they were prepared to enter talks with South Africa, but the onus was on Pretoria to create a â\200\230climate of peaceâ\200\231. Optimistic

The ANC statement comes after high level political claims that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, with American support, was seeking to establish an Eminent Persons Group (EPG), similar to the 1986 Commonwealth group, to put pressure on the ANC and South Africa to meet around the peace table when she visits African states at the end of this month.

Mrs Thatcher told parliament in London yesterday that she was optimistic that Nelson Mandela would be released and that this would â\200\230change the atmosphere com-

| pletelyâ\200\231 in South Africa.

She felt â\200\230a number of people in South Africa in very

high placesâ\200\231, who had not yet

unprecedented_international ;-

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Atâ\200\231rico can Affairs

rrespondent

.ULUNDI'â\200\224The KwaZulu Gov-
grnment is. to implement six
levelopment projects with
lpams to the value of R30 mil-
l0:l vglelcrl; it lhas obtained

- Develo }

of Southern Africgfnem .

Press release from the

| Development Bank yesterday

said R27,6 million would
used to upgrade the watgf-
V{Jetlcglatlon systems in
mlazi and to provide a bulk
:vater supply at Sundumbili
ownship and the adjoining

Isithebe ind i
near Mâ\200\230andini.mmlal oo

HAKwaZWu to
'R30 m on projects

ditch â\204ç

been able to bring it about,
wanted Mandela's freedom
which, she said, would make
it possible to start meaningful
talks between the Govern-
ment and black communities.

Mrs Thatcher also ac-
claimed South Africaâ\200\231s â\200\230over-
whelming co-operationâ\200\231 in the
Namibian settlement pro-
gramme, saying it augured
well for the future of the re-
gion as a whole.

It is reliably understood
that Mrs Thatcher will now

ask the Nigerian and Zimbabwean governments to play prominent roles in her hopes for the establishment of a new EPG.

However, the ANC has so far shown no inclination to support moves by Mrs Thatcher, saying they feel she sides openly in favour of Pretoria.

The ANC told the BBC that if Foreign Minister Pik Botha could get his Government to turn his words into deeds the prospects for talks would be good.

spend

The statement said the . u i
ading of water would help 500 000 residents of Umlazi and the provision of Sundumbils pesa bRl to ili woul
20 000 residents. s
The provision of bulk fvlâ\200\230l)ï¬\202gÃ©y to.Itsithebe, it â\200\230z:tifir
| assist more)
la;â\200\230gï¬\201 industries. s o
e statement sai j
R2400 000 of the loan fuilti(si
would be used to help the gwaZglu/NataI Planning
ouncil to co-ordinate the soclo-economic and technical
aspects of a development programme for the region.