

Deadlock at Goodyear, but...

# Mobil to pay out R6.5m to SA workforce

BUSINESS DAY  
28 JUNE 1989

ALAN FINE

MOBIL and the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) yesterday resolved their two-month-old disinvestment dispute with agreement on a R6.5m payout to employees.

But Numsa announced just hours later that it had reached deadlock in negotiations over similar matters with Goodyear, and planned to stage strike ballots around the country from today.

The sales of Mobil SA to Gencor, and of Goodyear SA to Consol are both due to go through at the end of June.

Mobil and CWIU spokesmen said yesterday each of the company's 2 800 SA employees would receive R2 000 or one month's salary, whichever was greater.

## Advance

Local Mobil management has also undertaken to facilitate a meeting with a senior Mobil Corporation (US) executive to discuss the union's two outstanding demands — for a copy of the agreement of sale with Gencor and for the establishment of a trust fund designed to finance social projects.

When negotiations broke down in mid-May, the company was offering a payout equivalent to about R1 340 per employee.

CWIU general secretary Rod Crompton said, while the union did not see the settlement as a perfect outcome, it nevertheless represented a major advance in CWIU efforts to have a say over terms of disinvestment.

He noted there would be no retrenchments for 12 months and no adverse changes to conditions of employment.

The new owners had, further, undertaken to continue to uphold Mobil's agreements with the union.

Crompton said the union's ability to win greater concessions had been constrained by the lack of notice of disinvestment.

He attributed whatever gains had been made to the two-week strike in May, the threat of further strike action, union-initiated legal actions and international pressure by unions and other US anti-apartheid organisations.

A Mobil spokesman refused to comment further at this stage.

Numsa spokesman Gavin Hartford said his union and Goodyear reached deadlock at an industrial council dispute meeting yesterday.

The company had agreed to set up a meeting between Numsa and Consol to discuss the company's future, but little progress was made on other union demands.

These included a minimum R5 000 in separation pay; a meeting with Goodyear HQ officials; the writing off of existing housing loans to employees; liquidation of the pension fund and the assets paid out to employees; a new provident fund initially financed by advance company contributions up to retirement age for each employee; and the ending of a current dispute through the reinstatement of 17 workers dismissed last year.

Hartford said that, depending on the outcome of the strike ballot, the dispute "would then run its course".

A Goodyear spokesman said it was not possible to comment last night as the company official who conducted the negotiations could not be reached.

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Mugabe revises socialist economic policy

# New investment code for Zimbabwe

WITNESS - 28 JUNE 1989



Mr Robert Mugabe's Government has introduced a new investment code to counter the economic stagnation which has beset the country, raising the ire of dedicated socialists.

**BULAWAYO** — The economic theories of Marx and Lenin are losing their lustre in Zimbabwe, Africa's youngest avowedly socialist nation.

"Even dreaming of socialism is a non-starter," says Hebert Ushewokunze, the country's minister of political affairs. "We won't see true socialism here. Nor will our children."

As a doctor, Ushewokunze (51) tended Marxist guerrillas wounded in the seven-year war that led to Zimbabwe's independence from Britain in 1980.

## Revolutionary fervour

As political commissar in President Robert Mugabe's ruling party since then, he has been given the task of promoting revolutionary fervour among the party faithful.

So it may not have been easy for him to do a reversal and explain the country's new investment code to a group of businessmen recently in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second city.

"We have lifted the lid by inviting external investors," he told them. "I don't see this investment atmosphere as conducive to the goals of a socialist state."

## Mixed reaction

The investment code, Zimbabwe's first, has brought a decidedly mixed reaction. Many businessmen say it is too little, too late; radical students and others have condemned it as a sell-out.

Kempton Makamure, a university professor and outspoken Marxist ideologue, was detained by police for questioning on June 9 after

criticising the code on state radio, calling it a violation of socialist principles. Two journalists involved in the broadcast were suspended.

But if Makamure and his disciples think the code strays too far from socialist philosophy, many businessmen believe it doesn't go far enough.

"We have been given a bone, but there's not enough meat on it," said Arthur Chapman, a business executive in the capital, Harare.

A black entrepreneur, who asked not to be identified, said the state's ideological dilemma created an investment policy that "was not dramatic enough to attract the high rollers we really need".

Mugabe came to power after independence, vowing to lead the former colony of Rhodesia on a Marxist-Leninist path.

His Government introduced sweeping social and economic changes, including cheap schooling, free health care, price controls on a broad range of commodities and stringent, protective labor laws that critics said promoted inefficiency.

But Mugabe inherited a mixed capitalist-style economy that has remained largely in the hands of a 100 000-strong white minority that favors the free-enterprise system.

For years, Government and the business community coexisted uneasily. Meanwhile, the economy stagnated and unemployment increased to a potentially explosive level.

Experts say some 300 000 students will leave school next

year and enter an economy that is producing only about 7 000 new jobs a year. Unemployed voters will outnumber employed voters 3-to-1 in the 1990 parliamentary election.

Business and government leaders agree all of that was not lost on state planners. So in May, after months of speculation that something of the sort was coming, Mugabe announced the new investment code.

It allows foreigners to hold 25% of the share value of new investments, up from 15%. It also permits them to remit 25% to 100% of their profits abroad in hard currencies, depending on the type and priority of the investment.

## Liberalising

Mugabe also pledged less state interference in business affairs and set up a "one-stop centre" to approve investment applications within a maximum of 90 days. He also proposed lifting most price controls, scrapping fixed wages in favor of a collective bargaining system and liberalising labour laws.

In the past, an employer had to have Labour Department approval to fire any worker, and most applications were turned down by overzealous officials.

"We are not neo-colonialists looking for vast hard currency returns," said one Western investment expert, who asked not to be identified. "What we want is a strong economy we can do business with. Zimbabwe has not made the quantum leap, but they've made a start." Sapa-AP.



# The Star

## Lawlessness in land of 'law and order'

THE police say they are tightening the net around Johannesburg's rampant bank robbers as the tally for Rand robberies this year climbs over the R23 million mark. Workers in one bank returned one morning recently from a security conference — in time to see their own bank being robbed.

Crime appears to be paying handsomely and we hope the police are indeed closing in. Certainly robbers are posing a provocative problem for supposedly sophisticated bank security technology.

Using today's fashionable terminology, someone has suggested that banks tend to be *re-active* and the robbers *pro-active*. There could be something to this. Years ago when the banks were up against safe pickers, they installed combination locks. The robbers then began pushing dynamite into the cracks. The banks eliminated the cracks and the robbers turned to acetylene. And now that banks have placed

surveillance cameras everywhere, the robbers (at least in Johannesburg) use spray paint to blind the lenses.

In a society such as ours, where lawlessness is encouraged by lack of proper law, it is logical that there should be an abnormal number of outlaws — and that many of them would become expert in outwitting the forces of order.

It does not make the task of banks any easier. Even their move to a cashless society may not prevent theft of money. Credit cards and computers simply accelerate the evolution of ultra-intelligent robbers: computer hackers who will electronically rob banks from the comfort of their own homes.

This is going to call for highly trained policemen. Or maybe it's a job for expensive, electronically-expert private entrepreneurs in security. But what is needed most is a return to respect of the law and the law-givers.



# Swazis ban imports of ivory, rhino horn

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The Swaziland government has banned the import of rhino horn and elephant tusks and has implicated Zambia's Deputy Director of Parks in the movement of ivory within Africa.

The ban was announced at a press conference by chief customs officer Mr Nelson Mhlongo and leading conservationist Mr Terrence Reilly.

Giving reasons for the ban, the two officials named Mr Acme Mwenye of the Zambian parks department as having authorised the export of unworked ivory to Swaziland.

Mr Mhlongo said the ban was ordered after the recent slaughter of five rhino in a raid on one of Swaziland's game reserves and because the country was increasingly being used by smugglers as a conduit in the elephant tusk trade.

He said 36 tusks weighing more than 150 kg and valued at R210 000 were recently discovered at Swaziland's airport and confiscated. The consignment was brought into the country by an Italian, Dr D'Acnane Domingo, and was destined for a curio shop in Swaziland owned by Dr I Falcomer.

Mr Mhlongo said Dr Falcomer had threatened legal action after the confiscation, saying he had a permit and had ordered rhino horns and elephant tusks from Mozambique through legal channels.

After investigations, the chief customs officer said, it was discovered this consignment of high quality ivory had originated in Zaire, passed through Zambia and had been granted an import permit into Swaziland by the Finance Ministry due to an oversight.

Another consignment of 20 tusks had been brought in by a Mr Comzie Nkolomo of Sturgis Enterprises in Lusaka. It was

described as worked ivory on the import permit but was not.

Mr Mhlongo said that, while his department was investigating the authenticity of these permits he had been introduced to Mr Mwenye, who was in Swaziland for a meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

"I was shocked to note that he was the one who had authorised the export of ivory to Swaziland from Zambia. As soon as he was told how much we knew, Mr Mwenye went back to Zambia promising he would investigate.

"But he has not communicated. Strangely enough, as soon as he left, so did the importers."

It was explained at the press conference that Swaziland could not be a member of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites) because traditional dress in the country included the skins of endangered species.

This meant Swaziland was a convenient pipeline for smugglers who wished to circumvent Cites regulations.



# Zimbabwean troops to stay in Mozambique

go ahead with an enlarged House of Assembly for which a general election will be held next year.

He said Zimbabwe had entered a new era resulting from the peace and unity brought about by the political accord between the two major parties.

On the economy he said the government was proceeding with a macro economic review which included the new investment policy aimed at attracting foreign and local investment.

The government was intensifying preparations for a second five-year plan to cover the period 1991 to 1996.

He made no specific reference to socialism, the ideology based on Marxist Leninist lines that the ruling party adopted at its 1984 congress.

# Zimbabwe does not yet fully trust SA

STAR  
28 JUNE 1986

HARARE — Zimbabwean president and Non-Aligned Movement (Nam) chairman Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday said South Africa still has to convince the world of its commitment to peace in Angola and Namibia.

Addressing parliamentarians, judges and invited guests at the opening of the final session of Zimbabwe's second parliament, Mugabe said although there had been some positive developments in the region, Zimbabwe was still concerned about South Africa's position, Ziana reports.

"While welcoming the signing of the New York accords in December 1988 on Angola and Namibia by South Africa, Angola, and Cuba, my government, however, remains anxious and concerned that South Africa is yet to convince the world of its commitment to peace in Angola and genuine independence for Namibia," said Mr Mugabe.

He said Zimbabwe was and would continue to take part in all regional and international efforts aimed at frustrating the "machinations" of the South African Government.

"Zimbabwe will continue to co-operate fully with its neighbours within the political framework of the Frontline states in order to provide collective support for and solidarity with the just struggle in South Africa," he said.

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was committed to the principle of settling international disputes by peaceful means.

He said Zimbabwe continued to be guided by a strong belief in the principles of multilateralism, hence the country's membership of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Nam and the United Nations. — Sapa.





**The Star's Africa  
News Service**

**HARARE** — Zimbabwean troops will remain in Mozambique to guard transport routes to the sea and to help Mozambican armed forces "neutralise" Renamo rebels, President Mugabe said yesterday at the formal opening of a new session of Parliament.

Within Zimbabwe, troops would concentrate their efforts on fighting infiltration by "South African-backed" Renamo gangs who were daily killing and maiming innocent civilians.

President Mugabe made no reference to possible settlement moves in Mozambique.

"Zimbabwe will continue to co-operate fully with its neighbours within the political framework of the frontline states in order to provide collective support for and solidarity with the just struggle in South Africa," he said.

**With all the pomp and ceremony of the past colonial era, the Fifth Session of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe was opened yesterday.**

On domestic matters Mr Mugabe seemed to allay fears of any quick land grabbing.

He said more funds would be set aside for resettlement but the emphasis would be on the acceleration of planning and settlement of land already purchased.

He confirmed earlier announcements of the government's intention to abolish the Senate and to

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Formidable hurdles lying ahead

# Angola peace pact changing face of Africa

THE STAR  
28 JUNE 1989

The Star Bureau

**LONDON —** The ceasefire in Angola is the latest in a series of developments which are starting to change the face of southern Africa, according to the *Financial Times*.

However, it warns in a major editorial that "some formidable hurdles" lie ahead before peace is secured.

In Namibia, says the newspaper, the transition to independence could be disrupted "by either of the main players. There are disquieting reports that Koevoet, the notorious South African-controlled counter-insurgency unit, is intimidating voters.

"Full and fair implementation of the settlement terms is an acid test for Pretoria.

"Disruption of the independence process in Namibia would erode the cautious good wishes offered to Mr de Klerk during his European tour."

In Angola, says the editorial, the peace process is fragile.

## **Fragile peace process**

"The ceasefire is arguably the easiest step in the process of reconciliation. It remains hard to conceive that (President) dos Santos and (Unita leader) Savimbi could work together in the coalition government that Angola desperately needs. It is equally hard to imagine Dr Savimbi going into exile."

But, the newspaper points out, there is a firm UN settlement plan for south-western Africa, which gives cause for optimism.

South Africa, it continues, may have a long way to go before all parties sit at the same table.

"Mr de Klerk is seen as a representative of the new generation of National Party politicians, determined to respond to new realities. But he continues to insist on 'group rights', interpreted as a euphemism for the exercise of ultimate white authority, while the ANC's broad constitutional principles pave the way for majority rule.

## **Compromise**

"It may well be that black and white South Africans will have to compromise on a half-way house — a penultimate constitution, as some observers put it — which contains in-built mechanisms that lead to a final constitution which creates a fully democratic society.

"So far there is little evidence that reappraisals in Pretoria and Lusaka have created sufficient common ground.

"The sooner the South African Government, the ANC and other parties can agree on the broad parameters for talks, the sooner Mr Mandela will be set free."



# US Congress to finalise policy on South Africa

DAILY NEWS  
28 JUNE 1989

## News Foreign Service

WASHINGTON: United States Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, is to meet with Democratic Congressional leaders tomorrow in an effort to forge a bipartisan policy on South Africa.

As the Bush Administration finalises its policy on South Africa within the next week or two, a number of issues concerning Washington's relationship with Pretoria will be crystallised.

One of these is bound to be the nettlesome issue of inviting National Party leader Mr F.W. de Klerk to

Washington as part of the Administration's efforts to canvas a broad range of opinions inside and outside South Africa.

Later this week, President Bush is to meet with the president of the United Democratic Front, Mrs Albertina Sisulu.

The new Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, is soon to leave for a tour of African countries, including several in southern Africa, to consult with a range of African leaders on a number of issues, including South Africa.

Mr Cohen will also be attending a meeting on July 7 of the Joint Commission set up to supervise the Angola-Namibia accords.

In Washington this week, one of the items to be discussed by President Bush and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire was the peaceful ending of apartheid.

There are differences of opinion in the US as to whether Mr Bush should meet Mr de Klerk and the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The Administration has set a high priority on bringing the various parties in the South African conflict together to negotiate a peaceful settlement, and a series of top-level meetings with both the South African Government and the ANC is considered by some to be the right way to launch such a process.

Congress is divided on this matter, with liberals pressing for greater recognition of the ANC and conservatives wanting the ANC to renounce violence before it can be recognised.



# Suzman looks back on political year

STATE President Mr P W Botha's resignation as leader of the National Party left Mr F W de Klerk "holding the baby but with no authority to train it", the outgoing MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman said.

Outlining the events of the 1989 Parliamentary session, she said more had happened outside Parliament than in it.

Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse had, however, made his mark by refusing to pass a Bill which would have postponed the general election until 1992, and the sun had set on the vast empire built up by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, who retired towards the end of the session.

## Refused

The Bill which Hendrickse had refused to pass would also have allowed for the increase

in the number of MPs, so that if a new delimitation was held, the NP would retain its Cape stronghold of 56 seats, even though the Transvaal would gain further seats.

Turning to Mr Heunis, she said he had bungled things in Parliament ever since the Helderberg election in 1987.

## Struggle

Hendrickse had forced the recall of Parliament last year when Heunis tried to make Group Areas an Own Affairs Bill. Then Heunis' National Council Bill was rejected. The House of Representatives refused to approve his vote in the budget, and the President's Council had to consider two versions of the budget, the one agreed to by the Assembly and the other rejected by the House of Representatives.

"All in all, a bad time for Heunis. He has, not surprisingly, given up the unequal struggle."

Five Ministers had announced their "disappearance, some voluntarily, others by force majeure, so to speak" during the 1989 session.

She said there had always been a turnover of about one-third of the total number of MPs at each general election — and September 6 would be no exception.

A few important Bills were passed, two of these being the foreign funding Bill and a Bill to revalidate the inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele and Botshabelo into QwaQwa. These measures were strenuously opposed, since both Botshabelo and Moutse had not only opposed their inclusion into those

two homelands, but had also actually won court cases which had invalidated similar bills previously passed by the government.

She said these bills were particularly offensive because they eroded the authority of the courts and were made retrospective.

A Bill in which Suzman took particular interest was one which made rape by a husband on his wife a punishable offence. The law commission had recommended this unequivocally, and she and MP, Mr Dave Dalling had both endorsed the recommendations. — Sapa.



HELEN SUZMAN



*'Military thinking is receding in leadership'*

# ANC ready for new initiative

SOWETAN - 28 JUNE 1989

LONDON — In a marked change in tactics the ANC is gearing up for a diplomatic initiative, according to an influential political newsletter here.

The fortnightly *Africa Confidential*, in its June 22 edition, says this new emphasis reflects the organisation's "diminished military prospects" since last December's Namibian accord and the expulsion of its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, from Angola.

It also says the morale among ANC fighters is now "dangerously low".

"Frustration stemming from the military setback has come into the open with a spate of shooting incidents among ANC cadres in Lusaka, including one senior official who shot his errant wife with an AK-47."

In 1988 the ANC launched its most sustained bombing campaign in an effort to disrupt the October municipal elections.

This, according to *Africa Confidential*, represented

an effort by hardliners led by Umkhonto chief of staff Chris Hani to "alter the established policy of avoiding attacks on civilians."

"This has backfired on Hani. His standing in the organisation has de-

clined since his strong showing in early 1988. He is now seen by many, including some members of the South African Communist Party, as too reckless to be considered a successor to ANC president Oliver Tambo. However, Hani retains a

near-divine status in South African townships.

"The military thinking which has dominated the leadership in recent years is now receding. The hardliners have been further weakened by the advent of Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union.

## Status

All this, suggests the newsletter, has underpinned the rise in status within the ANC of Thabo Mbeki, Hani's long-term rival for the leadership.

It says that political confusion within the National Party is allowing the ANC to develop its constitutional initiative unopposed.

"A recent half-baked attempt at modification of the 1983 constitution by the then Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis met with no favour from the president-in-waiting F W de Klerk, and is reckoned to be one of the reasons for Heunis' resignation."



Thabo Mbeki . . . tipped as Tambo's successor.



**T**HE crisis in Soweto schools has been with us for several years and the end is not in sight.

While Government policies and the Department of Education and Training are responsible for the mess, part of the blame must go to the pupils and the Soweto community.

I was disappointed at the arrogance of the leaders of the pupils when we as parents were called to a management council meeting at Veritas School in Zone 5, Meadowlands, to discuss the boycott by pupils who complained about the common paper to be written.

As several schools in Soweto and around the country sat down to write, some pupils at Veritas decided to boycott the examinations.

They confronted the principal with pangas and knives and removed the telephone from his office. This was later returned but the wires were cut ostensibly to ensure that the police were not called.

Pupils who entered the examination room were dragged out and others assaulted. It was then that it was decided to call the parents' meeting.

At the meeting angry parents demanded that action be taken against the unruly elements. Some wanted them expelled while others called for police intervention.

## Conscience

You can imagine how many of us felt for we did not want the police called. It would confirm what the Government has claimed all along that police are at schools at the request of parents and to protect students who are still interested in their lessons.

Secondly, how could we live with our consciences if we as parents were the people who called the police to act against our children?

Fortunately common sense prevailed and we decided to keep the police out. However I must warn that our patience as parents is wearing thin and the sympathy that our

children enjoyed from us is evaporating; and very fast.

At this meeting the radicals were asked to give their side of the story. It must be pointed out that only one pupil was accompanied by his parents. Perhaps the others were too "big" to be bothered with parents!

# HOW DO WE SOLVE CRISIS IN SOWETAN SCHOOLS?

28 JUNE 1989

One "comrade", barely 14, complained about the lack of books, the absence of qualified teachers and that they wanted the student representative council recognised.

We were shocked to learn that three to four students shared one text book. Is this the case in all Soweto schools? If it is then it means the department did not tell

**THIS article has been written for the Sowetan by a concerned parent. His identity has been withheld. The schools crisis in Soweto has been going on since 1985 and most parents want it ended. The Sowetan invites readers to write letters expressing their reaction to this article or what they think should be done to solve the crisis. All letters must be precise and to the point, at most 150 words in length. They must be in by July 9 and we will try to publish as many as we can. The best letter will win a prize of R100,00.**

the truth when it claimed that our children had been supplied with books.

Other issues brought up by the pupils were that many of them could no longer sleep at home because of police harassment. Others freed from detention were placed under restriction orders. These factors affected their morale and they could not concentrate on their studies.

At this meeting it was obvious that the principal feared the radicals. He was a bundle of nerves. He referred to these children as Mr So and So, even the 14-year-old.

His explanation was that the department supplied books but many had been worn out and others lost as they had to be used over a period of five years.

This, as far as I am concerned, is arrant nonsense. How does the department expect books to survive five years?

As I pointed out our children have genuine grievances but how they go about them is the problem. Now for the other side of the coin.

## Opinion

decided that they must write examinations we did not do so because we supported Bantu Education.

We oppose it as much as they do. But what we are concerned with are the effects of class boycotts called at the drop of a hat by the minority and not properly thought out. Obviously this is wrong.

I am also shocked that nothing has been said or done about pupils who chase teachers with knives and pangas. Our community leaders should have denounced this again and again. Our teachers have made sacrifices over the years and they deserve support and sympathy from their community and not harassment.

I am disappointed that our community organisations have kept silent. Is the knifing of black teachers part of the struggle?

Although our organisations are restricted I am sure they can give guidance in what has now become a fall-down in discipline with parents and teachers expected to do what children want, and not vice versa as should be.

I am no government supporter and will never support my own oppression. But I get disappointed when we allow things to go wrong and leave our children to err simply because we want our organisation to be popular with them.

In rounding off I believe that the schools crisis in Soweto can only be solved if we as parents take the lead.

The time has come to intensify the formation of Parents-Teachers-Students Associations (PTSA).

I do not believe that the radicals at Veritas had the support of the Soweto Students Congress or United Democratic Front as they claimed.

## Nonsense

It was obvious at this meeting that the radicals did not enjoy the support of all the pupils. They had imposed themselves as the SRC and forced their will on the rest. The majority of the pupils was clearly against the examinations boycott.

One pupil, a matriculant who favoured writing the examinations, said they had been denied the right to elect an SRC.

He did not say by whom. As parents we noted that the pupils who wanted examinations boycotted numbered less than 20 but fear ruled the rest of them and the radicals were able to do as they wished.

The meeting resolved that pupils who wanted to write examinations should do so. The "comrades" promised to abide by their parents' decision. On the Monday pupils went to the examinations room to write and they were again forced out.

If our children see us as part of the liberation struggle then it is about time they respected our decisions. When we



# LETTERS

The Citizen PO Box 7712  
Johannesburg 2000

## ANC trekkers are part of problem

IT is very interesting to learn from the local papers in the Eastern Cape that a group of South Africans will visit Lusaka for talks with the ANC. It is not the first time that such talks have taken place and have been on the increase in recent months. The question is: "What is the motive for their going and what is the aim of their meeting with the ANC?"

Are these talks as harmless as they appear on the surface? The public is made to believe that the ANC must be part of negotiations for a "democratic, non-racial South Africa". However, the truth is that the ANC wel-

comes any visits from South Africans in order to get information from within the country to help in the future planning of its strategy against South Africa, while the participants of the talks believe they are doing a great service for their country.

It is very sad to see how South Africans of all walks of life and of all age groups are brainwashed to believe that meeting with and talking to the ANC is constructive for a "democratic South Africa".

If anyone continues to make these pilgrimages to Lusaka in the hope of being part of a solution to the problems of South

Africa, will have to accept that they are actually part of the problems themselves. To communicate with the ANC while they are in no leadership position is one thing. One day should the ANC advance to a more prominent position of power within South Africa, then its true colours will be seen, namely a communistic force which will only strive for totalitarian dictatorship as experienced in other countries where the liberation movements have come into power.

It is foolish for South Africans, both Black and White, to talk to the ANC because their expected end — a free and democratic South Africa — will never materialise but instead South Africa will be sold out to a Communist world empire without a free enterprise system or free democracy.

**W BUCHNER**

Port Alfred



Wednesday 28 June 1989

## LETTERS

The Citizen PO Box 7712  
Johannesburg 2000

# French Revolution *CITIZEN* may have lesson

## for us

IT was with great amusement that I read the Book Choice in the July Readers Digest which describes events leading up to the French Revolution.

We read about a kind Christian gentleman who persisted in initiating reforms when no-one has asked for them, who tended to agree with whoever had last spoken to him, and who was so determined to stick to his position and title that he deliberately ignored the many opportunities that would have saved the lives of himself and his family, to say nothing of the lives of thousands of his subjects.

It is even more amusing to see how a middle-class

bunch of business men and malcontents led by a group of long-haired intellectuals started a revolution which led to the rule by the mob (led by a gang of vicious cut-throats) who promptly liquidated the originators of the revolt; a fate they so richly deserved.

It makes the point that any government that wants to continue governing must be prepared to stamp out insurrection immediately and ruthlessly: as illustrated today both in Iran and in China.

The death of Robespierre led not to the end of the guillotine, but to a

rule by terrorists and greatly increased slaughter. The Revolution died only when a young Lieutenant of Artillery opened fire on a mob attempting to storm the government buildings. He used grapeshot in his cannon at point blank range. His name as Napoleon Bonaparte.

Perhaps all this could hold a lesson for us? After all Louis did not die because of the things he did — he died because of the things he did not do.

**H E ROWLAND-JONES**

Berea



28 JUNE 1989

## THE CITIZEN COMMENT

# Well done!

WELL done, FW. That's the congratulatory message we give the National Party leader, Mr FW de Klerk, on his return from his successful visit to Europe.

Bear in mind that he was not Head of State and so could not speak with the authority that goes with that powerful position.

Yet the leaders he met also knew that as leader of the ruling party — and one which is going to remain in office after the September 6 election — he is the country's State President-in-waiting.

He could thus inform them of the government's policy both now and after the election — and from all reports he did just that.

The success of the tour can be judged in two ways.

On the personal level, Mr De Klerk showed a warmth and sincerity that communicated itself to the leaders he met.

On the policy level, he was able to talk to them astutely, making it clear that South Africa has to resolve its own problems itself and giving them both the hope and conviction that when he speaks of drastic reform, he means just that.

The fact that he made no commitments on Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of organisations, including the African National Congress, and other matters raised by the leaders did not seem to make any difference to their cordiality.

Clearly they understood that he could not do so, since he is not the State President and only the State President has the power to make such decisions.

Nor did they make any demands on him as forecast by overseas and local newspapers.

What was important is that they had the chance to meet the man who is to be the next State President, to judge him as a person, and to get to know what his thoughts are.

They obviously liked him and saw hope in what he had to say, Mrs Thatcher describing their meeting as "encouraging".

Since Mr De Klerk met some highly experienced and internationally acclaimed leaders, he might have been a trifle overawed.

But whether he was talking to Mrs Thatcher, the West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva, or the Italian Foreign Minister, Mr Guilia Andreotti, he impressed with his easy manner, affability and intelligence.

He has gone through his international baptism and can now look forward to his proposed trip to America, and his future role as State President, with confidence.

Since Opposition newspapers find it hard to give him unequivocal acknowledgement for a task well done, they are warning him that after the election he will have to deliver on his promises.

We do not think he need worry overmuch about such warnings, since the same newspapers told him before he left that he had better commit himself to some momentous changes or his trip would be a failure.

Governments, however, do not make giant leaps — and we don't think this can be expected of Mr De Klerk.

In any event, he can only do what he and his party think is best for South Africa, and though he can, and no doubt will, heed some of the advice given to him abroad, he and the government he will lead will have to determine for themselves what their policy should be.

Having said that, we can only emphasise, as we have done on previous occasions, that the National Party will have to spell out its vision of the future, if not in great detail, then at least in sufficient depth to show where it is taking South Africa.

Whatever the foreign governments want, it is the expectations he has aroused at home that Mr De Klerk has to fulfil.

The opportunity to convince South Africa will come tomorrow, when Mr De Klerk makes a major speech at the Federal Congress of the National Party at which the party's programme for the next five years will be made known.

We have no doubt, after his excellent showing abroad, that Mr De Klerk will not let either his party or the country down.



# Trevor Tutu shows disrespect for court — claim

By Sandra Lieberum

THE "disrespectful" way Mr Trevor Tutu conducted himself during his Johannesburg Regional Court trial, was indicative of his "attitude towards law enforcement forces", prosecutor Mr J Barkhuizen, submitted yesterday.

Mr Barkhuizen, cross-examining Mr Tutu, said: "During this trial you were reading a newspaper — especially during the first few days, and, you handed items to a person while the court was in session."

In reply, Mr Trevor Tutu said the interpreters translating Afrikaans into English were so inept that he experienced difficulty "following what was happening".

Mr Barkhuizen continued: "This disrespect to the court is just indicative of your attitude towards the law enforcement forces".

Mr Trevor Tutu replied: "Furthermore, I have no attitude towards law enforcement people — as law enforcement people — it's only when they overstep their power and try to intimidate or browbeat innocent members of the public that I take any attitude".

The trial revolves around six charges of which three counts are allegations of crimen injuria in which law enforcement officers complained in court that Mr Trevor Tutu used lan-

guage which injured their feelings.

It has been admitted by Mr Tutu that on certain occasions he did use certain words towards these persons such as "you stupid hooligan, f...ing stupid, and pigs" but, explained Mr Trevor Tutu, "It was generalised. Everyone was swearing at everybody else."

Mr Tutu claims that someone called him "a kaffir".

He denies saying to one of the complainants: "Your mother slept with Blacks and that is why you were born a dog". He also denies having uttered the swear words alleged on the three counts.

The other charges involve hindering two police officers while they were arresting the driver of a motor vehicle, in which Mr Tutu was a passenger, on suspicion of traffic offences; malicious damage to a traffic superintendent's cap and contravening the Aviation Act by allegedly conveying false information regarding a bomb.

These allegations relate to three separate days in December and January.

Mr Tutu denies that he tried to get between the driver of the car and the police officer to prevent an arrest.

Regarding the incident at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr Tutu admits he removed his shoes prior to the incident, "to create a certain type of image."

According to Mr Tutu when certain luggage was not checked he spoke to the policeman there. "My words were couched in the subjunctive — I don't know to what extent they are aware of its usage", he added.

His words, Mr Tutu claimed, had been: "Do you know what that might have been?" indicating to the luggage which had not

been searched.

It was submitted by Mr Tutu that the police on duty at the airport clearly did not entertain the possibility of there being a bomb in the luggage since the luggage was not removed "to some secluded area" but left near an area to which the public had access until the stage when sniffer dogs were brought in and reacted negatively.

The fact that a certain Miss Rhodes was on the same plane from Swazi-

land as Mr Tutu, was "quite accidental" according to Mr Tutu.

He explained to the court that he "knew" Miss Rhodes, but that the two of them were not actually on speaking terms that day at Jan Smuts Airport.

The reason that her luggage was with luggage, Mr Tutu explained, was because Mr Tutu's driver also knew Miss Rhodes and had probably offered her a lift.

Mr Tutu said a while later, after the rumpus over the luggage, Miss Rhodes hit him. He was in slight pain from this, but a doctor found no marks.

The prosecutor asked whether Mr Tutu's actions at the airport that day had been the only way in which Mr Tutu could have solved what he felt was inefficiency on the part of the police. Mr Tutu replied that he probably would not have been well received if he attempted to complain to a station commander.

He admitted that at one stage "I said to them they were as thick as pig sh...t."

"I'm not saying that I lost my temper. I'm saying that I was annoyed."

The magistrate, Mr G Andrews, postponed the matter until today.



# 'We won't see true Socialism here'

## Zimbabwe's investment code

### 'too little, too late'

By Agnus Shaw

**BULAWAYO.** — The Economic theories of Marx and Lenin are losing their lustre in Zimbabwe, Africa's youngest, avowedly Socialist nation.

"Even dreaming of Socialism is a non-starter," says Dr Hebert Ushewokunze, the country's Minister of Political Affairs. "We won't see true Socialism here. Nor will our children."

As a doctor, Dr Ushewokunze (51), tended Marxist guerrillas wounded in the seven-year war that led to Zimbabwe's independence from Britain in 1980.

As political commissar in President Robert Mugabe's ruling party since then he has been given the task of promoting revolutionary fervour among the party faithful.

So it may not have been easy for him to do a reversal and explain the country's new investment code to a group of businessmen recently in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second city.

"We have lifted the lid by inviting external investors," he told them. "I

don't see this investment atmosphere as conducive to the goals of a Socialist State."

#### Mixed reaction

The investment code, Zimbabwe's first, has brought a decidedly mixed reaction. Many businessmen say it is too little, too late; radical students and others have condemned it as a sell-out.

Kempton Makamure, a university professor and outspoken Marxist ideologue, was detained by police for questioning on June 9 after criticising the code on State radio, calling it a violation of Socialist principles. Two journalists involved in the broadcast were suspended.

But if Prof Makamure and his disciples think the code strays too far from Socialist philosophy, many businessmen believe it doesn't go far enough.

"We have been given a bone, but there's not

enough meat on it," said Arthur Chapman, a business executive in the capital, Harare.

A Black entrepreneur, who asked not to be identified, said the State's ideological dilemma created an investment policy that "was not dramatic enough to attract the high rollers we really need".

Mr Mugabe came to power after independence, vowing to lead the former colony of Rhodesia on a Marxist-Leninist path.

His government introduced sweeping social and economic changes, including cheap schooling, free health care, price controls on a broad range of commodities and stringent, protective labour laws that critics said promoted inefficiency.

#### White hands

But Mr Mugabe inherited a mixed Capitalist-style economy that has remained largely in the hands of a 100 000-strong White minority that

favours the free-enterprise system.

For years, government and the business community coexisted uneasily. Meanwhile, the economy stagnated and unemployment increased to a potentially explosive level.

Experts say some 300 000 students will leave school next year and enter an economy that is producing only about 7 000 new jobs a year. Unemployed voters will outnumber employed voters 3-to-1 in the 1990 Parliamentary election.

Business and government leaders agree all of that was not lost on State planners. So in May, after months of speculation that something of the sort was coming, Mr Mugabe announced the new investment code.

It allows foreigners to hold 25 percent of the share value of new investments, up from 15 percent. It also permits them to remit 25 to 100 percent of their profits abroad in

hard currencies, depending on the type and priority of the investment.

Mr Mugabe also pledged less State interference in business affairs and set up a "one-stop centre" to approve investment applications within a maximum of 90 days.

#### Lift controls

He also proposed lifting most price controls, scrapping fixed wages in favour of a collective bargaining system and liberalising labour laws.

In the past, an employer had to have Labour Department approval to fire any worker, and most applications were turned down by overzealous officials.

"We are not neo-colonialists looking for vast hard currency returns," said one Western investment expert, who asked not to be identified. "What we want is a strong economy we can do business with. Zimbabwe has not made the quantum leap, but they've made a start." — Sapa-AP.



# THE CITIZEN COMMENT

28 JUNE 1989

## Peace

IT looks as if peace is coming to Southern Africa sooner than expected.

First there was the South African pull-out — and the start of the Cuban withdrawal — from Angola.

Next came the start of the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on independence for South West Africa.

Despite the Swapo incursion into Northern South West Africa, the independence process seems to be on track.

Now comes the ceasefire in Angola between the MPLA Government and Unita.

Nobody is yet saying that Angola's civil war is over. There are still lots of problems to be resolved before it can be safely said that the 14-year conflict has ended.

One is not even sure what is going to happen to Dr Jonas Savimbi. Reports that he will go into exile have been denied, while other reports suggest he will initially not take part in the negotiation of a political settlement.

The US has welcomed the ceasefire, but has announced that it will still supply Unita with arms, which suggests Washington is not taking any chances that the ceasefire might not last.

A doublecross by the Luanda regime seems unlikely, if only because peace in Angola is being brokered by African States.

Unita also has important reasons for seeing that the ceasefire sticks and is followed by a political settlement.

Once South Africa pulled its forces out of Angola and ceased supplying Unita with arms, Dr Savimbi lost his main ally.

But it was not only arms that South Africa supplied that was important.

The SADF, operating in Southern Angola, made no bones of the fact that it was helping Unita to fight the Cuban-supported Fapla forces, although it had its own strategic reasons for doing so.

No doubt Unita, with US aid, could have continued the bush war, since it had proved its ability to take on Fapla in the bush, where sophisticated Russian armaments were not always suitable.

Dr Savimbi, however, had made it clear often enough that neither side could win the war and that his objective was to get Luanda to agree to a government of national reconciliation.

South Africans will hope that there will be a just settlement and that Unita will be able to play the major role in the country's government that it has always envisaged.

An end to Angola's civil war will also finally close a chapter in our own history.

South Africa went into Angola in 1975 with the encouragement of the Americans and could have captured Luanda if the US had not pulled the rug from under it.

In the years that followed, the lives of young South Africans were lost in the Border War, some in hot pursuit of Swapo and others in battles to help Unita.

Peace in Angola, coming after South Africa withdrew its troops and agreed to South West Africa's independence, means South Africa will no longer have to worry about Angola or South West Africa.

Next on the list for peace is Mozambique, where attempts are to be made to achieve a ceasefire in the war between the Mozambique National Resistance Movement and the Frelimo Government.

If the civil war in Mozambique is resolved, then peace will have come to both the eastern and western regions of Southern Africa.

Attention will then be focused exclusively on South Africa, with pressures on the African National Congress to abandon its "armed struggle" and on South Africa to reach a settlement with its Black people.

However, South Africa's is the most complex situation of all — and it will not be easy to find a solution that will satisfy Black nationalism or overcome White fears.

But we can expect that pressures, especially from the superpowers, will one day force all sides to the negotiating table.

When that happens, peace may come to South Africa as well.



SACC man wants more pressure on govt

# Chikane wants Reds to broker peace in S Africa

By Marguerite Moody

THE general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Reverend Frank Chikane, yesterday urged the Soviet Union to become a peace broker in Southern Africa and "assist in ending apartheid."

Speaking at the 21st national conference of the SACC, held at St Barnabas College in Bosmont, Mr Chikane said the Soviet premier, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's "perestroika policies had significantly altered attitudes and the political climate in the world.

"The new position of Moscow holds tremendous promise not only for international stability and peace, but also opens new opportunities for resolving regional conflicts. This signals a new oppor-

tunity to end the apartheid system in South Africa.

"This is the time for the Soviet Union to use this new climate it has helped to create to secure a new South African society we all look forward to and cherish.

"This is a new opportunity for regional stabilisation. It is time to release the potential of this region, to contribute positively to the economies of Africa and the rest of the world.

"The present international climate that emphasises co-operation and co-existence over competition provides South Africa with an opportunity to abandon apartheid and to be accepted as part of the international community of nations," he said.

Mr Chikane said the new climate of international stability meant that South Africa could no longer justify its refusal to negotiate the ending of apartheid by raising the issue of a "Communist threat" or "Rooi gevaar".

"In the past, they used the threat of communism, as the phrasing of the 1950 suppression of Communism Act shows, to suppress legitimate political opposition and resistance to apartheid. The Red peril was also used to justify destabilisation of the Frontline states.

"But it is now time to expose the so-called 'Communist threat' for what it really is — crude racism of the regime and its allies in South Africa."

He referred to the South West African question, and said the fact that

the South African Government had talked and reached a settlement with the Angolans and Cubans, thus opening a door to the implementation of Resolution 435 for the independence of SWA, meant there was no reason for the government not to negotiate with the "people's organisations here at home".

He urged the church to increase campaigns to put pressure on the government.

"Not only should there be comprehensive economic, diplomatic and cultural boycotts, but the industrialised countries should also enforce a ban on technological and expert personnel exchanges.

"As an immediate action, the Church should restate its call to bankers and governments not to reschedule South Africa's foreign debt which falls due in 1990, nor to give apartheid any new loans or credits.

"We must reject with contempt the proclamation by the banks that are involved in negotiations for the rescheduling of South Africa's short term debt in 1990 that they are opposed to apartheid whilst they are willing to give it new capital injection by rescheduling their loans."

Mr Chikane called on Whites in South Africa to "do everything in their power to end the heretical

social order of apartheid".

"We must make them aware that they hold the key to make peace in this country," he said.

He also called on the Dutch Reformed Church to re-interpret the Gospel, which would lead it to "reject apartheid in its entirety".

"If they were to demonstrate their commitment by calling on all Whites in this country to force their leaders to enter into meaningful negotiations with the legitimate leaders of the people of this country, the whole political dynamic in our country could change.

"They could open the flood-gates of peace nationally and regionally, and remove the stigma of a church that supports the system of apartheid," he said.