

NATAL Mercury 30 SEPT 1991

★★★

Ex-ANC man faces charges of bilking, fraud

By Michael Schmidt
Court Reporter

TWO National Intelligence Service agents gave evidence in camera in the Durban Regional Court on Friday in the trial of Dr Siphso Dlamini, ex-ANC and ex-PAC economist, who faces charges of refusing to pay massive bills he ran up at two luxury Durban hotels earlier this year.

Appearing before Mr H Weitz, 29-year-old Dr Dlamini, of unknown address, pleaded not guilty to two charges of fraud, with alternatives of bilking on his hotel bills, and four charges of refusing to pay taxi fares.

The NIS agents gave evidence because the accused claimed at one stage to be working for them and that the service was to have paid his bills.

Dr Dlamini is charged with fraud in that he allegedly told staff at the Royal Hotel on May 21 and at the Marine Parade Holiday Inn from May 21 to 23 that he was an employee of the KwaZulu Government, which would pay the bills.

At the Royal, he allegedly ran up R2 114 in lodging, room service, telephone and other expenses, while at the Holiday Inn, the bill was R3 197.

He also allegedly refused to pay a R30 taxi fare for a trip around the city, as well as a R147 fare to transport a friend from the Royal to Umlazi and back, a R35 taxi fare for taking his friends from the Royal to Chesterville and another fare for taking a friend to Umlazi and himself to Club Hot Stuff.

Mr Weitz adjourned the trial until October 9.

REASONS ARE FAR MORE COMPLEX THAN SUSPECTED

Hostel violence — why?

30 SEPT 1991

DAILY NEWS

WHEN a group of East Rand hostel

dwellers told Lauren Segal, a research and education officer at the University of the Witwatersrand's Project for the Study of Violence, that they believed the political violence in which they had been involved was not yet over, she did not realise how prophetic their words would be.

Three months later, on September 8, 23 hostel dwellers were shot dead and 18 others were injured.

Ms Segal had been conducting research for a paper which would attempt to reveal who hostel dwellers really were.

She says she wanted to go beyond the ubiquitous and clichéd image of them as "impis moving through the streets of the East Rand townships beating their axes and chanting war cries" and discover the reasons for their violent actions.

The result was a "kaleidoscope" of explanations; far more diffuse and complex than most media, or political accounts, portray, Ms Segal observes.

On their relationship with township residents: hostel dwellers view

Hostel dwellers have often come under fire for their role in the continuing township violence, but they have rarely had the opportu-

nity to put forward their side of the story. Daily News Correspondent **JACQUELINE MYBURGH** reports.

themselves as members of the township community in spite of the fact that these feelings are not perceived to be reciprocated by most township residents.

"They (township residents) see us as animals. They say that we are the ones responsible for the violence. They don't even trust you even if you live alongside them," one said.

On political action: township activists' neglect of the hostels came up repeatedly in the interviews and the issue of rent boycotts and stayaways has clearly drawn the battle lines between township residents and hostel dwellers.

The latter feel that they are never consulted about these matters: "We just see youths attacking us during boycotts and stayaways."

Affiliation to the local civic organisation is out of the question since it falls under the ANC.

"Another thing we cannot tolerate is being intimidated not to go to work during stayaways. We come to Johannesburg to work, not for anything else," one said.

On Inkatha's role in the violence: the inter-

views did not offer a definitive view, but rather suggested that — intentionally, or otherwise — Inkatha has been greatly strengthened by the violence.

Ms Segal observes that part of the explanation seems to be the labelling and identification of Zulus with Inkatha, irrespective of their genuine affiliations.

Another explanation is Inkatha's apparent readiness to mobilise along ethnic lines. The party's major drawcard has always been its propagation of ethnic, cultural and, more particularly, Zulu values, she says.

On the nature of the violence: for most of the interviewees, the ethnic dimension of the conflict was beyond doubt: "It wasn't political violence to us. It was Zulu and Xhosa violence," one said.

On the cause of the violence: "It all started with silly remarks made by people against the Zulus, especially township children," the interviewees said.

Small issues "built up" into larger ones and "now we are fighting".

Some suggested that rumours, rather than

any concrete events, were directly responsible for causing the violence.

"In fact, the whole thing was organised by a bunch of criminals who went on spreading the rumour that the Zulus were going to attack the Xhosas," one said.

There has been strong evidence that rumours were part of an orchestrated campaign to sow divisions in the community, and this cannot simply be attributed to a "bunch of criminals", Ms Segal says.

On police partiality: all the interviewees denied its existence.

"That's an insult because the SAP has killed a lot of our people."

However, references by hostel inmates to "our police" and "helping our brothers" suggests an apparent lack of police neutrality, Ms Segal says.

On their lives in the city as opposed to the country: the rural consciousness of these hostel dwellers is deeply ingrained. Only one of the interviewees wanted to bring his family to the city; others complained that the city life was ex-

pensive and there was no freedom.

On the youth: in terms of township politics, hostel dwellers categorically place the youth at the centre of their alienation from the township.

"What makes the people from the hostel not to like the youth from the location is because of the unnecessary stayaways, unnecessary boycotts."

"If there is a consumer boycott in the location, you cannot see an adult standing on the road, you only see the teenagers who are the forefronters," one interviewee said.

On unions: (All those interviewed belonged to the Cosatu-affiliate, Numsa). The union was unanimously regarded as a beneficial force in the workplace. However, hostel issues were neglected by the unions, they said.

On the abolition of influx control: although they seldom expressed resentment towards the unemployed people who were in their rooms as a result of the abolition, there were undertones of the difficulties this caused, such as fighting and jealousy.

On the destruction of the hostels: conditions were expressed as disgusting, but dwellers want them retained.

TWO separate articles dealing with black education on facing pages of the SOWETAN last week succeeded in evoking conflicting feelings of renewed hope and utter despondency.

The first was an interview by Phangisile Mtshali with new black education Minister Sam de Beer at the Pretoria offices of the Department of Education and raining (the T has fallen off the entrance sign).

In the interview, the new Minister came across as a caring, fatherly figure with a burning mission to work with black people to ensure that all children received an education of the highest possible standard.

Towards this end, he pledged not only to do his best, but also to ensure an open-door policy at all times.

All very reassuring and promising for the future. Ms Mtshali in fact left the hour-and-a-half interview satisfied that "he is a nice guy".

Once composed from this fresh surge of hope for black education, it was over to the next page for a thoroughly depressing report by Sy Makaringe on the state of discipline at many black schools.

This is the scene he paints. It's 8.33am at a Soweto high school. Pupils gather in small groups in the school yard, some with cigarettes in their mouths. It is already 33 minutes since the first bell, and the second one sounds, but no one is seen to make any effort to

BLACK PRESS

Dennis Pather



Hope and despair are conjoined in black education

DAILY NEWS
30 SEPTEMBER 91

move to the waiting classrooms.

A flashy German-made car, with music blaring, suddenly screeches to a halt a few metres from the gate. A teenage girl, aged about 16, draws away from her group and moves straight to the driver's window and speaks to the man in hushed tones.

She then looks in the direction of her friends and beckons. Two others break away from the group and walk towards the car in the way they do at beauty contests.

The first girl, still in her gymslip, jumps into the passenger seat while her two friends climb into the back seat. The car takes off at break-neck speed, leaving a cloud of dust behind it amid loud cheers from the boys. The conversations continue as if nothing has happened.

Elsewhere on the school ground, the familiar smell of dagga wafts through the air.

This, says SOWETAN writer Makaringe, is not

a fancy tale. It is a reality causing growing concern in many schools. "This is the beginning of the making of a lost generation.

"Discipline has completely broken down in black schools in many parts of the country, where pupils call the shots, fire principals at a whim and make it their responsibility to admit new pupils.

"Teachers, and indeed the Department of Education and Training, admit that they have lost control of the situation," he says.

Here's hoping the new Minister gets to the next page after reading about his interview.

□□□

WHILE most black newspapers concede that VAT may be the best tax system in the world, it is the manner in which it was introduced here that angers them. Here's a sample of excerpts from their editorials.

CITY PRESS: The way in which VAT was



LIVING OFF THE VAT OF THE LAND

[FINDLAY]

This is how the cartoonist of CITY PRESS saw the controversy over Finance Minister Barend du Plessis's handling of VAT.

introduced has cast serious aspersions on the Government. Given our volatile political situation and the deepening recession, Minister Barend du Plessis should have consulted a broader section of the community.

NEW NATION: In the same way that the predominant feature of the Peace Accord was consultation and consensus, the Government needs to recognise that this is the new feature that will characterise and govern our lives.

THE LEADER: The Nationalist Government continues to be seen as an organ legislating against the people and not for the benefit of the people.

THE NEW AFRICAN: The De Klerk government's half-hearted attempts to explain away its undemocratic imposition of VAT is pathetic and demonstrates just

how insincere the regime is.

□□□

"LET's shoot down those planes" might at first sight appear like an invitation to violent terrorism.

It's in fact a heading to an editorial in THE NEW AFRICAN urging an end to that dangerous pyramid-type game sweeping the country in which people buy up seats on an imaginary aircraft and gradually move up the ranks to the position of captain and bale out with a handsome profit.

Those coming in at the tail end of such "flights" obviously face the greatest risk of losing.

THE NEW AFRICAN says it is concerned because many black people are now being hoodwinked into the gamble only to find their "airplane" crashing with

tragic and unfortunate results.

"With the heavy burden that we are already carrying ... it will be suicide to engage in these con tricks dreamt up by scheming gamblers who have no scruples about the suffering of others.

"Not only must people stay away from these dangerous flights of fancy but the authorities must make a definite statement backed up by effective action to bring an end to these illegal gambling schemes."

□□□

LOVE him or hate him, African-American film maker Spike Lee is someone you simply can't ignore.

If you're a Spike Lee fan, a series of interviews is currently being run in THE NEW AFRICAN — four-letter words and all.

30 SEPTEMBER 1991
DAILY NEWS



POLICE and army men turn back an Inkatha impi to a "safe area" after the chanting group had moved into Nlalakahle township near Greytown yesterday.

Security forces step in to keep Inkatha and ANC groups apart

DAILY NEWS

30 SEPTEMBER 91

A LARGE security force contingent prevented possible trouble at Nhlalakhe township, near Greytown, as Inkatha Freedom Party supporters marched through the township.

Police acted quickly as the chanting, spear-carrying group advanced into the township, a recognised African National Congress stronghold.

Tension was in the air as a planned ANC rally, and a Shaka's Day rally attended largely by IFP supporters, went ahead barely kilometres apart.

Two imps, marching from the Shaka's Day rally to a hall in the township, changed their

Daily News Reporters

route and instead marched towards the homes.

Firm action by the security forces prevented any possible clashes.

Yesterday's rally was the second one to have been planned by the IFP in a recognised ANC stronghold despite warnings that it could provoke clashes.

The president of the IFP, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said at the Shaka's Day rally that the ANC warning to the IFP against holding the rally in Nhlalakhe "speaks volumes".

"It means that no one must set foot in the ANC's so-called strongholds. Last week it was at Gamalakhe, today it is Nhlalakhe," he told the 2 000-strong crowd.

Dr Buthelezi said the "whole political behaviour" was a contravention of the Peace Accord.

"It is astounding that anyone calling himself or herself a Zulu can adopt the attitude that the leadership of the ANC in the Natal Midlands has adopted. We are totally against violence and we and the entire country have suffered because of this violence."

Earlier in his speech Dr Buthelezi warned that

the IFP could "not be wished away".

"The fact remains that we are there in the South African political spectrum and we are part of the reality of South Africa today."

Dr Buthelezi said it was cheap politicking on the part of the IFP's opponents "to lump the king with the IFP on an occasion like this".

Meanwhile the ANC rally in the township was poorly attended and the ANC Natal Midlands chairman, Mr Harry Gwala, did not attend as was planned.

Barely 300 people attended the ANC rally.

Kokstad white leaders given ultimatum

30/9/91

Political DAILY NEWS

Correspondent

ANTI-apartheid groups in Kokstad have given the "white" leaders of the town 14 days to sort out 14 "reasonable" grievances that they say cannot be tolerated any longer.

The ultimatum was channelled through the Kokstad Civic Action Committee, comprising, among other groups, the local branches of the ANC and Cosatu.

The ultimatum was addressed to the Kokstad Town Council, Chamber of Commerce, the Joint Services Board, the magistrate and the South African Police as leaders of the white community.

The demands were that the town council take affirmative action to obtain or make available land for sufficient affordable mass housing, stop all shack demolition, increase the number of and improve the public toilets, provide acceptable shelters for bus and taxi commut-

ers, and stop the municipal and Natal Provincial Administration traffic police from harassing Transkei vehicles.

The management council of the local Grenswag School had to vote on opening the school to all races, a local dispute resolution committee had to be set up to bring about greater accountability of the SADF and the SAP, and the Chamber of Commerce had to organise a public meeting where the town council would account for its actions.

The problems of pensioners had to be addressed, all business in Kokstad had to allow full unionisation and stop all discriminatory labour practices, there had to be greater vigilance by the municipal health inspector on all food houses

and butchers, and swimming pool charges had to be put back to what they were prior to the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act.

The committee also asked that the town council set up a commission to look into amalgamating municipal administrations.

If all the demands were met, the Action Committee would then want to set up consultative committees with the white leaders to look into housing, electricity, water, recreation, employment creation, the informal sector, education, sport, rural development, a single administration and health.

Mr Alan Barber, mayor of Kokstad, said the town council would meet today to discuss the demands. □ The neighbouring southern Natal town of Matatiele was hit by a two-week black consumer boycott earlier this month.

Boesak ANC Cape leader

Sowetan
30/04/91

DR Allan Boesak, controversial cleric and executive director of the Foundation for Peace and Justice, was elected chairman of the Western Cape region of the African National Congress yesterday.

The election followed an impassioned plea by the ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela on Saturday that the movement should reflect in its regional executive the 54 percent coloured majority in the Cape.

Of the first five executive positions, two were filled by coloured leaders.

Mr Archie Sibeko (vice-chairman) and Mr Tony Yengeni (secretary) were the two Africans elected to the executive while Mr Willie Hofmeyr (assistant secretary) was the only white and Mr Ibrahim Rasool (treasurer) the second coloured elected to

the executive.

The fact that the conference, dominated by black delegates, elected Boesak as chairman, is being regarded in Cape Town as a pragmatic move which will offset some of the disadvantages the ANC has faced in recruiting membership from the Cape's coloured community.

In addition Boesak is regarded as having leadership qualities to help the ANC's recruitment drive in the region.

He is seen as fitting the precise role Mandela outlined in his opening address on Saturday. Boesak is generally regarded by friend and foe as having exceptional leadership qualities.

Another stalwart in the team is Mr Hofmeyr, who sprung to prominence following a hunger strike. - Sapa.



ALLAN BOESAK

16/1/11

Demonstration is planned in Durban to mark the first day of new tax

PROTESTS OVER VAT MOUNTING

DAILY NEWS

30 SEPTEMBER 1991

TERRY McELLIGOTT

Daily News Reporter

AMID mounting controversy, value added tax came into operation today with threats of nationwide protest action and a planned demonstration outside the Durban office of the Receiver of Revenue.

Last-minute attempts by the Government to defuse the issue by zero-rating certain foodstuffs for a temporary period failed to appease the critics.

Anti-VAT activists planned to gather outside the Durban City Hall at noon and to march to the Receiver's office, where a memorandum calling for the exemption of foodstuffs, medical services and medical supplies would be handed to the department's representative.

The co-ordinating committee organising the demonstration has the support of the ANC, Azapo and Cosatu, among other groupings.

In Durban, as elsewhere, supermarket employees worked through the night to prepare for the change-over to VAT and make the necessary alterations resulting from the Government's concessions.

They also had to cope with a weekend rush by shoppers to stock up on tax-free food items before these items became subject to VAT.

Now that VAT has been implemented "the price you see is the price you pay".

The good news is that some items that attracted 13 percent in general sales tax should cost slightly less with 10 percent VAT. Savings can thus be made on items such as clothing, footwear, toiletries, cosmetics and some foods.

However, the Government has increased excise duties on certain "luxury" goods to offset a decrease in revenue as a result of the drop in the tax rate and so these goods — including television sets, radios, vehicles and tobacco — should not change in price.

The bad news is that items that were previously tax exempt — such as meat, fruit, vegetables and rice — will now attract VAT and therefore cost more.

Items on which the consumer will not pay VAT are mielie meal and brown bread, which are zero-rated.

Certain products — sump, powdered milk, mielie meal, whole mielies, dry beans (including soya beans), lentils, fresh milk and canned pilchards — will be zero-rated until March 1992, in terms of the Government's latest concessions.

The price of petrol and diesel will not change as a result of VAT — but this is cold comfort to consumers after the recent fuel price increases to offset the loss of State revenue when the VAT rate was dropped.

Meanwhile, Vatwatch chairman Professor Louise Tager warned that if the price trends identified continued unchecked, consumer prices might end up 30 percent higher over a 12-month period.

Independent retailers in black townships increased prices by an average of 6,7 percent during the five-week period since the last week of July.

Zero-rating on more foodstuffs welcomed

JOHANNESBURG: The Government had shown it was flexible by zero-rating additional foodstuffs and it was time for the anti-VAT lobby to rethink mass action and strikes and continue negotiations, said Pick 'n Pay MD Raymond Ackermann.

Supermarkets, although faced with the added burden of last-minute changes, have welcomed the zero-rating of further foodstuffs.

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis announced the zero-rating — for six months — of sump, mealie meal, whole mealies, dry beans including soya beans

(whole and powdered), lentils, fresh milk, canned pilchards (for human consumption) and powdered milk and blends that were GST exempt.

Mr Ackermann, who was also involved in last-minute lobbying to the State President for more zero-rated foods, said he was "absolutely delighted" at the news.

He said Government had shown itself to be caring and flexible, even at this late stage, and called on the Cosatu-led Co-ordinating Committee on Vat to call off the strikes and protests and continue negotiations.

"They need to get together quickly and avoid any mass stayaway and action," he said.

Checkers chief Sergio Martinengo said the zero-rating was welcomed and it was "hoped that in due course it will be longer than six months". —Daily News Correspondent

Anglo hits back at the ANC

JOHANNESBURG: The Anglo American Corporation of South Africa has expressed disappointment at ANC president Nelson Mandela's statement that mines and financial institutions would be nationalised.

An Anglo spokesman said Mr Mandela's speech displayed "the archaic and bankrupt thinking which we had hoped the ANC had abandoned in favour of joining the real world of the 1990s".

The spokesman said: "Anglo-American believes nationalisation in the form put forward by Mr Mandela will kill initiative and investment and encourage the flight of capital and skills as surely as raising taxes would. His proposals would end up impoverishing the disadvantaged even further." —Sapa

X

THE CITIZEN 30/09/91

Boesak now top man in Western Cape ANC

BELLVILLE. — Dr Allan Boesak, controversial cleric and Executive Director of the Foundation for Peace and Justice, was elected chairman of the Western Cape Region of the ANC yesterday.

The election followed a plea by ANC president, Nelson Mandela, on Saturday that the ANC should reflect in its regional executive the 54 percent ethnic Coloured majority.

Of the first five executive positions, two were filled by Coloured leaders. The former chairman, veteran campaigner and political prisoner, Mr Christmas Tinto, was not elected.

Mr Archie Sebiko (vice-chairman and

Mr Tony Yengeni (secretary) were the two Blacks elected to the executive while Mr Willie Hofmeyr (assistant secretary) was the only White, Mr Ibrahim Rasool (treasurer) was the second Coloured elected.

The election came close to representing the population breakdown of the region. The region comprises of 54 percent Coloureds, 25 percent

Blacks and 21 percent Whites.

It was only natural that Coloureds wanted to see fellow Coloureds on the executive. The National Party was ready to take advantage of mistakes the movement made at a critical time when elections were in sight, Mr Mandela said.

The fact that the conference, dominated by Black delegates, chose Dr

Boesak as chairman is regarded as a pragmatic move which will offset some of the disadvantages the ANC has faced in recruiting membership from the Cape's Coloured communities.

In addition Dr Boesak has what is regarded as special personal leadership abilities which will feature strongly in any ANC recruitment drive in the region.

Dr Boesak is seen as fitting the precise bill outlined by Mr Mandela in his opening address to the regional conference.

Another stalwart in the new team is Mr Hofmeyr whose public prominence sprung from a determined and successful hunger strike. As an active ANC lawyer and organiser he has proved himself a formidable force within the movement. — Sapa.

16/11/11

INSIGHT

JOBLESS-CRIME LINK

Idea of special units being debated as possible answer to the problem

A number of authorities have agreed that while the problem of unemployment needs to be addressed urgently, the question of lessening the prison population and investigating alternative punishments for offenders also requires immediate attention.

According to the latest statistics from the Sanlam Economic Survey, nine out of every 10 people entering the job market cannot find work — a problem that has reached nightmare proportions.

In an attempt to accommodate South Africa's vast army of unemployed people, the possibility of setting up special units, work forces or road gangs, is being debated as a way of easing the unemployment, consequently combating the crime situation and decreasing prison population.

In 1933 a military unit, the Special Services Battalion, was formed with the object of training youths who, because of economic conditions after the Great Depression, could find no employment after leaving school.

Unemployment has been largely blamed for the terrifying escalation of crime in South Africa — which in turn has caused serious overcrowding in prisons. **ASHA SINGH** reports



UNEMPLOYED men line Prior Road, Durban, waiting for the opportunity to work.

And after a year's training in elementary military subjects and physical training, these youths usually found employment in Government departments or with civilian employers.

Spurred

However, in 1991 there is no Special Services Battalion and, spurred on by country-wide unemployment, the crime rate has increased substantially.

South Africa has 357 people per 100 000 of the population in prison, making it a country with one of the highest prison populations, according to statistics from the Department of Correctional Services.

Most people interviewed agree that the need for a system such as the battalion, and a programme where offenders are employed and compelled to render community service rather than languish in prison, is far overdue.

Professor Gavin Maasdorp, director of the economic research unit of the University of Natal, Durban, said there was always a correlation between the crime rate and prevailing socio-economic conditions.

What should be looked at to combat unemployment was a public works

programme where people could be trained in skills to undertake public work.

This would entail training people to build roads, railways, drains, walls and to undertake other public service work, for which there was a demand in Durban, he said.

This programme should be initiated by the Government under a neutral body like the Department of Welfare or the Ministry of Education, but must not be affiliated to any political body.

"Such a programme can operate on the same lines as the SSB, which played an important part in mopping up unemployment in the country in the 1930s.

"Like the SSB, it will train people to be solid citizens and keep them off the streets, consequently lowering the crime rate and the prison population."

Mr Hennie Venter, regional director of the Department of Manpower in Durban, said there was always a relationship between crime and unemployment, and more work opportunities were needed to absorb the number of unemployed people.

The department was already involved in training unemployed people in basic skills at a cost of millions of rands a year.

He said that the principle of the battalion was acceptable, but he could

not say whether the public or private sector should be solely responsible for such a development.

"We do need a programme where people will be trained and prepared for the labour market," he said.

Because of the inter-relationship, this would leave fewer people open to the life of crime.

Offenders

Correctional supervision, where offenders served their sentences entirely within the community under a monitoring system, was one of the ways of improving unemployment and easing overcrowded prison conditions, according to the Department of Correctional Services.

Essential elements of correctional supervision were adversely affected when the person under correctional supervision was unemployed, or becomes unemployed.

The person had no way of compensating the victim, paying the fine and no means to support himself and his family, according to the department.

Brigadier Gert Jonker, director of community corrections for the Department of Correctional Services, said the depart-

ment launched a pilot project in August in the Pretoria-Wonderboom area where offenders were sent into society to render services instead of being imprisoned.

The sentence was a community-based alternative, imposed by the courts, which compelled the offender to serve the sentence within the community in his free time — in zoos, hospitals, municipalities or where there was a need for manpower.

Offenders were monitored carefully during this sentence.

Because of the scheme, criminals were shielded from the effects of prison with certain benefits to the society. They remained in the community, maintaining their jobs and their places in society.

Payment

"The offender pays society for the harm he has done and the community can observe his payment. By maintaining their jobs, they do not add to the unemployment rate and are encouraged not to return to the life of crime," said Brigadier Jonker.

Provision was also made for people who had been imprisoned, and

whose release date was five years away, to be brought under correctional supervision — although the decision lay with the courts.

It was too early to judge the scheme's success. But from the success rate in other countries, it had great possibilities of working locally, said Brigadier Jonker.

Account

"We must also take into account local circumstances.

"There is large-scale unrest in the country and one of the prerequisites of the system is that the area supervisor must be able to safely enter any area after hours."

Depending on the availability of manpower, infrastructure and the success of the pilot scheme, the system will soon be implemented throughout the country.

Brigadier Jonker said the sentence was served without remuneration and he had not considered a system whereby offenders were employed by society and offered remuneration instead of being imprisoned.

Mrs Isobel Konyon, assistant dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Natal, said the

idea of a system along the lines of the battalion was advisable to combat the high unemployment rate, although it should not be linked to the military.

"As the SSB instilled a sense of pride and discipline into people unable to find employment, so too can such a system work to ease the situation in the country now," she said.

A system where offenders were allowed to serve their sentences within the community, or were employed by work forces or road gangs, was an excellent one — but it had its problems.

"The general feeling is that community service is a most important form of sentencing.

"The idea is to try to retain some of the positive effects of incarceration.

"Offenders need not suffer the loss of self-esteem and exposure to hardened criminals by being imprisoned.

"And if less serious offenders are sent back into the community, this will decrease the prison population.

"What we need is an arm of the prison services which would allow this kind of development, as well as increase the earning potential of offenders, as it is important that they earn an

income," said Mrs Konyon.

Offenders serving their sentences by working in road gangs or work forces would have

to be monitored very carefully and should not be subjected to a hard labour system and abuse by employers.

"I must point out that this will not be a cure, as there is always a percentage of people who will return to the life of crime," she said.

In serious cases, offenders with a pattern of violent tendencies should not be allowed back into society.

Mr Ashwin Trikamjee, vice-president of the Natal Law Society, said that the high crime rate was attributable directly and indirectly to unemployment, which was an economic problem that needed addressing urgently.

Allowing offenders to serve the public as part of their sentence was an excellent idea which would solve a number of problems, he said.

Mrs Hettie Steyn, director of the Durban branch of the National Institute for Criminal Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, said Nicro believed that the idea had merit if offenders were motivated to learn skills or definite trades.

STAR 30/9/91
Patrick Laurence reports on a gaffe by the ANC that could have damaged the Patriotic Front

A gambit that almost backfired

AN ANC stratagem aimed at the Inkatha Freedom Party went askew and nearly damaged the burgeoning tripartite alliance or Patriotic Front between the ANC, the PAC and the Azanian People's Organisation.

In his speech proclaiming the ANC's acceptance of the National Peace Accord, Nelson Mandela called on the UN general assembly to urge all member nations to withhold support from any organisation that refused to "sign and uphold" the accord.

His speech astounded representatives of the PAC and Azapo, which had refused to sign the accord. They had explained their position to the ANC and thought that it had been understood.

The PAC and Azapo were committed to ending the violence and had declared their willingness to

do so. They were opposed, however, to signing the accord because it would bestow "legitimacy" on the De Klerk administration and security forces.

The PAC immediately took up the issue with Mr Mandela, who assured its representative, Barney Desai, that the call to the UN was not aimed at the PAC.

The Azapo president, Pandelani Nefolovodhwe, told The Star Azapo felt Mr Mandela's exhortation was "unfortunate" and inconsistent with Azapo's democratic right not to endorse the accord.

Azapo, however, had received an assurance that Mr Mandela's call for the international isolation of non-signatories was not directed at it and was prepared to leave the matter there, he added.

Senior ANC officials confirmed the statement had not been aimed at the PAC or Azapo. What they

did not say was that the target had been Chief Mangosuthu Buthe's IFP.

On the eve of the signing of the peace accord, the ANC expected the IFP to refuse to attach its signature to the agreement because of its reservations over the attempt to deprive Zulus of their "traditional right" to carry "cultural weapons".

Hence Mr Mandela's speech writers inserted a two-sentence paragraph urging the international community to withhold assistance from any organisation that declined to sign the accord.

But they failed to revise the speech when it became apparent that the IFP would sign, possibly because of an amendment that extended the ban on private armies to the ANC's armed wing.

Mr Mandela, who is under incessant pressure to deliver

speeches, failed to modify the text of his address extemporaneously.

At the time the IFP, unlike the PAC and Azapo, was in line to receive a share of the \$10 million (R28 million) set aside by the US to facilitate South Africa's transition to democracy. The ANC's manoeuvre might have been aimed at blocking the IFP's allotment.

As it happened, the IFP signed the accord and was given R7 million (against R12.5 million for the ANC) and it was the ANC that was embarrassed by its anti-Inkatha gambit.

The ANC recovered to assure its prospective partners in the Patriotic Front alliance that it had not meant to harm them.

Any damage that might have been done was repaired and, after intensive tripartite talks, inauguration of the Patriotic Front is set for October 25 and 26. □

Star 30/9/91

'ANC's policy not yet final on nationalisation'

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The ANC's policy on nationalisation had not been finalised, a spokesman said today after ANC president Nelson Mandela's controversial weekend statement that the organisation still planned to nationalise mines and some financial institutions.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the ANC intended holding a policy conference early next year at which economic policy would be finalised.

Mr Mandela told businessmen at a banquet in Somerset West near Cape Town that the ANC would nationalise mines and financial institutions because the majority of the population did not have access to South Africa's resources.

This provoked an angry response from Anglo-American spokesman Michael Spicer, who was "very disappointed" that Mr Mandela had displayed "the kind of archaic and bankrupt thinking which we had hoped it had abandoned in favour of joining the real world of the 1990s".

Mr Spicer said today the business community had believed the ANC had moved beyond nationalisation.

He said that Mr Mandela's statement had pulled the rug from under the feet of the ANC's economics team which was about to "fan out all over the world to try to sell the ANC's economic policy" and en-

courage international business to invest in a future SA.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, head of international affairs Thabo Mbeki and senior economic spokesmen were scheduled to attend three major international economic conferences in October to this end.

"They will have nothing to say now. What Mr Mandela has said will be inimical to their task."

Asked if Mr Mandela's statement represented official ANC policy as of now, Ms Marcus said today: "If he said it, we go with that."

She pointed out that Mr Mandela had also said that the ANC had no ideological attachment to nationalisation.

The ANC would consider other ways to address wealth imbalance.

Business sources were today confused and concerned about Mr Mandela's statement and unsure whether to interpret it as an ill-considered, impulsive remark or the sign of a hardening of the ANC position.

Limited future Government intervention would be essential and the option of nationalising specific bodies should not be ruled out, claimed Thabo Mbeki today.

Addressing the UCT Graduate Schools of Business Association in Sandton, the head of the ANC's Department of International Affairs stressed that the basis for his claims was economic and not ideological, and did not contradict National Party policy.

contradictory
Star 30/9/91

NEW

Police keep rallies apart

DURBAN — A large security force contingent prevented a possible bloodbath at Nhlalakahle township near Greytown yesterday as Inkatha supporters marched through the township.

Police acted quickly as the chanting, spear-wielding group advanced into the township, an ANC stronghold.

Tension was visible as a planned ANC rally and a Shaka's Day rally, attended largely by IFP supporters, went ahead barely kilometres apart.

Last week the IFP said in a statement violence was feared because the ANC had decided to hold a rally on the same day in Nhlalakahle township.

However, the IFP had also been warned against holding a rally in the township.

Yesterday's rally was the second to be planned in a recognised ANC stronghold in spite of warnings it could provoke clashes between visiting IFP supporters and ANC members resident in the township.

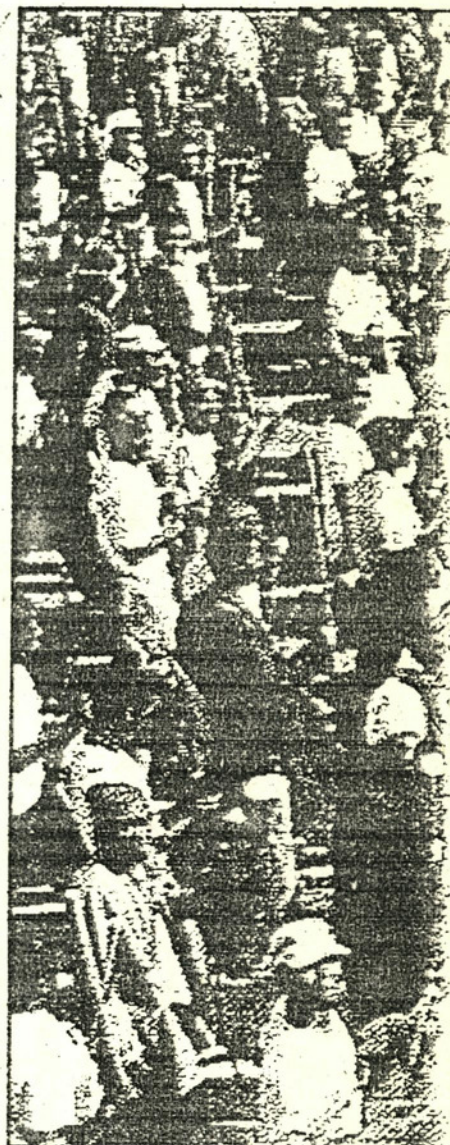
The president of the IFP, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said at the Shaka's Day rally that the ANC's warning the IFP against holding the rally in Nhlalakahle "speaks volumes".

"It means that no one must set foot in the ANC's so-called strongholds. Last week it was at Gamalakhe, today it is Nhlalakahle," he told the crowd of 2 000. Earlier Chief Buthelezi warned the IFP could "not be wished away".

Meanwhile the ANC rally in the township was poorly attended and ANC Natal Midlands chairman Harry Gwala did not attend as planned.

● In Johannesburg, thousands of Inkatha supporters gathered at George Goch Stadium to celebrate Shaka's Day. Solomon Moloi (28) was shot and wounded near the stadium.

● The bodies of two men were found yesterday morning in Johannesburg. — Own Correspondent, Staff Reporter, Sapa.



Peace rally . . . an Inkatha sup

ANC
stronghold!!!

ANC's Boesak back in mainstream

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Dr Allan Boesak emerged from the political wilderness when he was elected Western Cape chairman of the African National Congress at the weekend.

Saturday night's election, following a secret ballot, has given him a seat on the ANC's national executive committee, and is likely to see him playing a bigger role in the movement.

He was out in the cold last year following his affair with television personality Elna

Botha, and even at loggerheads with some members of the outgoing regional executive.

He divorced his wife, Dorothy, and married Ms Botha.

Dr Boesak, director of the Foundation for Peace and Justice, spoke in Eldorado Park yesterday, sharing a platform with Nelson Mandela. He leaves for London today.

Dr Boesak was elected after Mr Mandela had told delegates at the ANC's regional conference that their new executive should reflect the racial composition of the Western Cape.

He is the first coloured to head the ANC in the Western Cape.

Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of the University of the Western Cape, is another prominent member of the coloured community elected to the movement's executive.

Asked about Mr Mandela's appeal at a press conference last night, newly elected treasurer Ebrahim Rasool said the executive represented a cross section "of what the Western Cape is all about".

Regional Umkhonto we Sizwe

commander Tony Yengeni, who was elected secretary, said the most urgent problems were the violence in Khayelitsha and Crossroads, VAT and building up the ANC.

He said the meeting had discussed the formation of self-defence units and the holding of a regional peace conference.

Recently returned exile Archie Sibeko was elected vice-chairman and human rights lawyer Willie Hofmeyr assistant secretary.

Mr Sibeko ran Cosatu's London office.

Star 30/9/91