

legal liquor

By LAWRENCE MAYEKISO

SOWETO residents are avail-  
ing themselves of an oppor-  
tunity granted them by the  
vernment to sell liquor on -  
licenced Premises.

Two of them have applied  
to the Soweto Council for  
permission to convert their  
existing business Premises to  
bar lounges.

A third has applied for a  
bottle store licence.

The police are conducti  
extensive raids on shebeens  
in the townships durj  
which large quantities of

liquor are confiscated in a  
move to clear the townships  
of illicit liquor dealings.

is is seen as a police  
move to prepare the town-  
ship residents for lawful  
liquor consumption at thei  
own bars,

- All night parties at which  
there s deafening musjc  
have been banned by the  
police.

Mr Patrick Mbatha, who  
owns a block of shops near  
the Dube railway station in  
Soweto, has applied to the  
Soweto Council for permis- |

sion to convert his bu  
premises to .a bar lounge,

Mr Victor Magudulela has |  
asked for permission to alter |  
ilding material busi. |  
premises to a bar  
lounge, too.

The Soweto Council has  
approved their applications  
subject to the Liquor Board  
issuing the two men with  
licences to operate their bar  
lounges.

According to shebeen  
owners their reh:cta;lce mn  
a ing for the bar lounge  
li'(:gnl{:lnes is caused by lack of

' capital; as large sums of |

money will be reqmred for  
â\200\230thengnstruction (l)f sufntable

remises, and also for a  
Ecence for this type of busi-  
ness.

Specifications for the pre-  
mises are laid down in the  
Liquor Act- 2

?l: lays down \_speclfxcally\_  
that liquor premises sh\_ould  
be removed from dw\_elhngs,  
unlike shebeens which are  
operated from homes.

Mr Lucky Mlchhaels, a  
â\200\230night-club owner, has ap-  
plied for a bottle storg  
licence. = ; 7

He will be a senior director  
'in a company formed by  
shebeen owners.

\JUST A~S Dr

Verwoerdâ\200\231s visionary  
notion of separate and  
viable homelands has  
come to naught with:  
Mr P W Botha conced-  
ing that, economically  
at least, we are one, SO  
is what remains of his  
dream of a constella-  
tion of southern Afri-  
can states rapidly  
fading, if it has not  
vanished altogether.

Right now the little that  
is left is Mr Bothaâ\200\231s nebu-  
lous concept of a confeder-  
ation incorporating  
whichever of these depen-  
dent independents still  
feels they canâ\200\231t do without  
us if the momÃ©nt ever  
comes to get together  
again.

Meanwhile north, east  
and west of the â\200\230constella-  
tionâ\200\231 of 40 million people  
south of the Zambezi and  
Kunene rivers which Mr  
Pik Botha had his dreams  
about in March 1979, things  
are moving rapidly. Black  
Africaâ\200\231s alternative to Na-  
tionalismâ\200\231s â\200\230Southern Afri-  
can Commonwealthâ\200\231 â\200\224 the  
nine-nation Southern Afri-  
can Development Co-ordi-  
nation Conference â\200\224  
whose meeting in Salis-  
bury ended on Saturday,  
has in less than six months  
gathered pledges of more  
than two billion dollars in  
aid, even if only 1,2 billion

. of it is â\200\230newâ\200\231 money.

More significant is the  
fact that less than six  
months after the Maputo  
donorsâ\200\231 dinner in Novem-  
ber, when 650 million dol-  
lars of aid was forthcoming  
(only 100 million dollars of  
it â\200\230newâ\200\231 money), Mr Robert  
Mugabe was able to an-  
nounce at the weekend  
that the fund-raising get-to-

gether Zimbabwe had  
organised yielded 1100  
million in pledges. After  
the 25 million dollars it  
had given at Maputo, the

had trebled its original of-  
fer of aid to Zimbabwe to  
180 million dollars over

three years offers the pos-  
sibility, if not the probabil-  
ity, that it now sees  
substantial potential not  
only in Zimbabwe but in

fact that the United States .

what might be achieved in  
fostering the fledgling as-  
sociation of states.

Notice of this sizeable '  
interest in the U S contri-

. bution was given almost si-

m;ultaneously with' the  
request by the: Reagan Ad-  
ministration to Congress  
on March 24 for a record  
836 million dollars in ai  
for Africa â\200\224 29 percent  
more in development assis-  
tance and 59 percent more  
in economic sup  
than the â\200\230soft touchâ\200\231 Carter  
Administration had sought  
for 1981.

Food production

The money, which is for  
sub-Saharan Africa and ex-  
cludes 107,5 million dollars  
for the massive Sahel de-  
velopment programme, is  
aimed at raising food pro-  
duction, reafforestation as  
a renewable energy source,  
refugee aid and health.

While the more generous  
attitude of the United  
States in Salisbury has  
something of the appear-  
ance of a sweetener after

the Organisation of African ;

Unityâ\200\231s sharp warning to  
the U S against the â\200\230tiltâ\200\231 to-  
wards Pretoria and might

also have been intended to  
- some extent as well, to  
soften a refusal to go along  
with sanctions against  
South Africa over South

West, the more likely ex-

planation is that it is a  
combination of both these  
things but with greater em-  
phasis on a broader goal of  
strengthening the entire  
area against what Reagan  
strategists see as a very  
vulnerable and increas-  
ingly attractive target for  
Russia and her surrogates.

Also important is that

while government-to-gov<sup>ernment</sup> US assistance  
will continue along with  
other bilateral aid, Mr  
. Reagan's Assistant Admin-

DY  
JAMES MCSMILLAN

rt funds .

ERaor for Af S  
or Africa, Mr R  
A Stacy, has laid considerable emphasis on donor  
co-ordination, which he  
f:ri) (tâ\200\231 tâ\200\230:'msU especiallyâ\200\231impor-  
Â¥ A  
Py programmes in  
He did not say so, b  
with the overriding â\200\231critâ\200\230Ã©E  
\_rion for that aid now â\200\230the  
degree to which an indi-  
vidual programme ofr  
project appears likely to  
accelerate economic devel-  
opmentâ\200\231 rather than â\200\230no-  
strings-attached handoutsâ\200\231  
there' is going to be much  
closer supervision to see to  
it that aid is effective and  
tal;(e) ngglvm\_gt l\â\200\230vill be planned  
wi  
o 5 other donor  
This lends added impor-  
tance to the emergencg (l;f  
- the SADCC grouping of  
Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mo-  
zambique, Angola, Tanza-  
nia, Malawi, Lesotho

Swaziland and Botswana  
(at least four of the coun-  
tries which were candi-  
dates for Mr Bothaâ\200\231s  
constellationâ\200\231), because of  
the greater likelihood â\200\224  
with good neighbours  
keep, npg an eye on one an-â\200\231  
otherâ\200\231s vegetable patches  
so to speak â\200\224 that there  
;\ggpbeaa â\200\230lâ\200\231ot more crops to  
n

oot progress to  
On a continent w ;  
nutritionists class 70 milileigg  
of its 440 million inhabi-  
tantsâ\204ças undernourished  
F and warn that 20 million  
face famine this year the

\_initial two billion dollars  
. raised so far for the bene-  
fit. of SADCC countries is a  
drop in the ocean com-  
pared with the more than  
64 billion dollars which  
United Nations planners  
\_have said is needed â\200\224 in  
- addition to emergency aid  
â\200\224 if Africa has any hope  
whatever of becoming self-  
sufficient in food alone by  
the turn of the century.

But it is a healthy begin-+  
ning and what is more im-  
portant than statistical  
pictures of doom and di-  
saster is that unlike the  
woeful record of the past,  
which has seen much of  
the 250 billion dollars of  
aid since the 1950s seem-

ingly evaporate in the Afri- -

un, organised and

g::te:-supervised develop-  
ment such as that being  
lanned by the SADCC of-  
ers considerable hope of  
substantial development.

This is particularly so  
when, as will be the case,  
it is kept under the  
friendly eye of the ma, or  
Western donors to ca

who are already co-  
ordinating their e ortg.  
These are Germany, Bel-  
gium, Canada, France,  
Britain and the United  
States and Mr Stacy has  
told Congress that several

b/Opec countries are  
i~\201nrt:rest%ed in strengthening

their co-operation with the:

stern aid group. This

â\200\230lnv:aus considerable funds

" could become available for  
â\200\230controlledâ\200\231 development.

\

{

they prosper so will they of |  
necyel:sity expand their |  
trade and even if chronic .  
inefficiencies are rï~\201duced  
their demand for 'food, |  
manufactured goods, as  
well as the nuts and bolts  
of industrial growth will  
rise. That will be to our  
advantage toe, but while  
that prosperity will bring  
greater stability in the re-  
gion there is also a serious

â\200\230danger â\200\224 that because of

heir estrangement from  
:he south they become to-  
tally dependent for sur-

vival â\200\224 oil and other  
imports and exports â\200\224 on  
the only two openly marx-

ist states in the grouping,  
g:nnmbique and Angola.

Both are firmly in the  
Russian camp. Proof of  
this is that neither is pre-

ared to join the Lome II â\200\230  
gonvention (which  
recognises West Berlin as  
the captial of a some-time-  
to-be united Germany) to

et aid. Mozlambiqupd :s ni:  
- fact seriously consi  
j:fnin Comecon, the rÃ©â\200\224

viet blocâ\200\231s economic com-

nity. The convention is  
;â\200\230eurtil?;nt because the Eu-  
ropean Economic Commu-  
nity, with guaranteed 100  
million dollars in aid over  
and above 800 million dol-  
lars it is providing for  
SADCC countries other  
than Angola and Mozam-  
bique, is insisting that the  
money is channelled via  
the convention.

ssia, as was to be ex-  
l};led, was not at either  
gf\DCC gathering and has  
offered nothing. But with  
â\200\234 the checkmate position of

Chance for S 4

All this points u  
sharply the role Soutg

Africa might have played -

in a southern Africa com-  
munity of nations â\200\224 Dr  
Verwoerdâ\200\231s grand â\200\230constel-  
ationâ\200\231 â\200\224 had she been less  
etermined to maintain  
apartheid and white domi-

~ hation at all costs, Instead

i

her â\200\230anchorâ\200\231 role has now -

been taken over by  
Zimbabwe and while there  
1S a good measure of wish.



ful thinking in the Salis-  
burg' and Lusaka avowals  
to be free of economic  
dependence on South  
Africa in ten years, the  
very commitment itself is a  
further hardening of opin-  
ion towards Pretoria. :  
Of course those countries  
are landlocked and several  
of the others, too, are at  
present dependent on  
South Africa for ports and  
rail and road transport, as'

. well as R1000 million or

more in trade every year,  
but with financial and  
technological aid from the  
West, the World Bank and  
the International Monetary  
Fund they will soon be im-  
proving their own trans-  
port links and the East  
Coast ports of Maputo,

Malra and Neala,  
The nine, with all the  
Western assistance that

has been Promised, are

certain to grow less depen-  
dent on us than they have

- Zaire, too, has been  
making overtures to join  
the club. A

An advantage is that as

- onslaught also  
.in it a double standard

two of her cubs she doesn't  
have to put her hand in  
her pocket for anything but  
surplus weapons to exploit -  
conflict,

What an opportunity this  
all offers for South Africa  
to disappoint the Russians  
and take her rightful place  
on the Continent as the  
netherhouse of what many

owledgable people have  
said could become the

area of greatest growth in  
the world.

That would take courage  
and demand a willingness  
to make ourselves truly  
part of Africa. To share  
that greater peace and

prosperity it would mean  
that we would have to be-

gin by sharing at home.

The alternative is to man  
our borders from Mozam-  
bique to South West or the

- northern Cape and watch

across the Limpopo as the  
Russian incursions steadily  
throttles the rest of Africa

fore being turned on us.

If Prime Minister Botha  
is able to grasp the need  
for black, brown and white  
to live together on the bor-  
der then why not a similar  
recognition of their need  
of one another in ordin-  
ary life? Or does his total-  
itarian strategy against the total-  
itarian army with-

the maintenance of that  
very apartheid which the  
Russians would like to i-

~ make our epitaph?





THE CITIZEN

COMMENT

Shooting of

Chinen

| \\OL\ - â\200\230@?a\ggÃ@a\, \m

WE ARE sho at the attempt to as ate  
President Reagan.

Shocked because we have in recent times seen  
assassins Kkill President John Kennedy and his  
brother, Robert, as well as civil rights leader  
Martin Luther King, and we cannot understand  
why this great nation that is the United States  
of America should have such ghastly violence  
against its leaders as part of its make-up and

history. :

That President Reagan, a conservative, is a man  
whose views and policies we particularly respect

\_adds to our revulsion at the attempted assassi-  
nation, but we would feel shocked whoever the  
incumbent was. Â£ \$1 5

The Americans will be asking themselves why?

Why was the intended victim President Reagan, a  
man of 70, who has impressed everyone by the  
charm of his personality, his sincerity, and the  
moderation of his views? .

Why was the would-be assassin a young man, of  
good family, who blasted away at the President  
from close range, a young man who was  
undergoing psychiatric treatment but who, from  
first reports, does not appear to have been mad?

And they will wonder especially whether there  
were any political motives behind the attack; or  
whether this was the action of a loner with an  
imaginary grudge, or a psychopath with a  
compulsion to get himself into history by  
committing such an atrocious act against the  
leader of his country.

Somehow, though we are also a country of  
violence, of far too many trigger-happy people  
â\200\234and guns, of far too-many crimes of passion and  
family slayings in which guns are the most

- frequently used weapons, a country in which one  
of our own leaders, Prime Minister Verwoerd,  
was assassinated, we stili shake our heads in  
sadness at the frequency of assassinations and  
attempted assassinations in the United States.

The first US President to be killed by a gunman  
was Abraham Lincoln in 1865.

- Of the 16 US Presidents this century, seven have

been the targets-of assassination attempts and

two, William McKinley and John Kennedy, were .

killed.

And as a report from New York puts it, "the gun has not only been turned on Presidents but has been used to kill hundreds of other prominent Americans and thousands of ordinary people."

Among the most recent victims was former Beatle John Lennon. : :

In one year, 217 000 Americans (almost four times the number of US soldiers killed in Vietnam) die from bullets fired by accident, self-inflicted, or during a crime. :

It is ironic that President Reagan himself opposed strict gun control measures, saying "Guns don't kill; people do."

" He proposed a mandatory sentence of five to 15 years be added to the sentence of a person convicted of carrying out a crime with a gun.

We doubt that this will be a deterrent in a land in which the 18th century constitution, framed for an era of frontiersmen opening up a new land, says a free man has the right to bear arms.

We ourselves believe that strict control of guns is a partial answer to the problem of violence in the United States, as it is in South Africa, where there are far too many guns in the hands of far

. too many people who either are unfit to have them, or are untrained to use them properly, or who are careless in the way they leave them around so that they fall into the hands of criminals or potential criminals.

However, unlike America, we have laws that require a person to acquire a permit from the police before he can legally possess a gun.

But too many permits are issued " and too many people are also able to acquire weapons illegally.

We should like to see the gun laws here tightened considerably and even stricter penalties imposed for the use of firearms in crime,

Nevertheless, we accept that if a man is determined to use a gun, he will find a way of acquiring one " and if he is out to kill a prominent person, it will be difficult to stop him.

The main problem lies in the nature of the society in which a person lives " and if it is a violent one, then he suffers the consequences.

As is happening in America " and, possibly to a lesser extent, in South Africa.

The Americans will be putting their own society  
once more under the magnifying glass â\200\224 and we  
would do well to examine what is amiss with our  
own. :

Meanwhile, our sympathy goes out to the wound  
President and his family. :

We hope his recovery will be complete, and that he  
will once again lead the United States along  
paths which will benefit all mankind. \*

% <

R

'SA company,

Sy Wednd

MBABANE. In an out-of-court settlement at the Rand Supreme Court, the Swaziland government has

agreed to pay a South

African company, International Paper Industries, almost half

. pay the compa

the R82 128 owing to it for paper and equipment delivered.

The Times of Swaziland yesterday reported that according to the terms of settlement, Swaziland would R37 807.

Last month the company obtained a Rand Supreme

Page 11

>(%W&zii~\202and

Court order for the attachment of money. due to the Swazi government under its customs agreement with South Africa.

. The report said the company's lawyers had followed this up with a letter to the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, through the Minister of Justice, Mr Polycarp Dlamini.

The letter expressed the company's deep concern at the fact that you and your government have suffered severe embarrassment as a result of the adverse Press reaction and radio and television broadcasts which followed the attachment of your money.

Our client wishes to make it clear that its action in attaching your money was in



no way motivated by an intention to embarrass you or your government, and our client sincerely regrets the embarrassment you suffered.â\200\235

In a Press statement released after the settlement, the companyâ\200\231s attorneys agreed to make public that the attachment of the Swazi money did not in any way â\200\234 arise out of the inability or â\200\230unwillingness ~of Swaziland

| to meet her commitment.

" In terms of the agreement

Swaziland would pay the company that portion of its claim which was not in dispute. â\200\224 Sapa.