KwaZulu â\200\230interestedâ\200\231
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by John Gultig s THE KwaZulu Government is $a\200\234$ very interested $200\235$ in using the Natal College of known as TC, for the training of

The Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu; Chief Mangosuthu Buthe-lezi, told The Natal Witness yesterday that Ke agreed in principle with the idea of Kwa-Zulu education using the NCE facilities but an approach to the Minister of Education and Cul-ture (White Affairs), Mr Piet Clase, would only be made once the KwaZulu Cabinet had met and decided on what action to take.

An official close to the Chief Minister said that the issue had 7 been discussed with Mr Oscar \hat{a} \200\230Dhlomo, the Minister of Education in KwaZulu, and \hat{a} \200\234they were both definitely very interested \hat{a} \200\235,

The Chief Minister blamed the closure of the NCE on apartheid education in South Africa.

 $\hat{a}\200\234$ As long as we have a frag-. mented system of education in this country, and not a single Ministry, we will have the anomalous situation where some departments will appear to have surplus- facilities while others have shortages, $\hat{a}\200\235$ he said.

Mr Buthelezi was reacting to the Government decision to phase out NCE as a pre-service training institution from the beginning of 1987 and the indication last week from acting direc-

tor of Natal Education, Mr Piet

_the Government decision on

Education, also

its teachers.

Mans, that the college could be saved for full-time teacher training if another education department was prepared to use it for the training of its teachers.

The decision as to whether a $\frac{200}{234}$ TCa $\frac{200}{235}$ run by KwaZulu would be non-racial had not yet been taken, the Chief Minister said.

 $\hat{a}\200\234But$ KwaZulu employs white, Indian and coloured teachers as a matter of policy, $\hat{a}\200\235$ he said. $\hat{a}\200\234We$ employ people on merit, not on skin colour. $\hat{a}\200\235$

Meanwhile a spokesman for the $\hat{a}\200\234$ Save TC $\hat{a}\200\235$ campaign said that public support for retaining the college was continuing to grow.

 $\hat{a}\200\234$ More than 4 500 people have now signed the petition calling for a non-racial TC $\hat{a}\200\224$ in just three days. Shopowners phone indaily requesting new forms as the old ones have been filled, $\hat{a}\200\235$ said the spokesman, :

In another effort to reversé

NCE, the chairman of the college council, MrJack Niven, and former director of education in Natal, Mr Gerald Hoskings, met the Minister of (white) Education in Pretoria on Monday. Nejther could be contacted for commentyesterday, .

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5 87 17:11 KWAZULU SOVT. GRIFFIN JHE.

â\200\230Mandela and violsnce

Sir â\200\224 Your interview with the Chief Minister of KwaZulg, Mapgosuthu Buthelez!

(FM November 14), was interesting. { have always considered Chief Butheiezi to be & rational and sensible person, yet his vrews on Nelson Mandela give rise 10 pessimism. He states thes Mandela's release ls 4 non-negoti- | gble prerequisite 10 him talking to State President P W Boths, and he acknowledges that Mr Botha has ggreed 10 release Mandels provided he foreswears viclence, but that this condition is â\200\234impossible © fulfil.â\200\235

Chief Buthelezi is a nationa! teader and @ politician, If the position was raversed, would he not insise, on theforeswearing of violence a a non-nzgotiable condition? 1 think Mr Botha's attitude is not only eminently reasonable, but the-only one he cou'd adopt, knowing that a free Mandelza would be 2 rallylng-point for the African National Con-â\200\230gress and would unleash civil war, To releass | him Without & commitment & non-violence would be foolish and irresponsible.

As Chief Buthelezi knows all 100 well, the pame of the political game is power, power Lo the elite. Whether the man in the strest, | whatever his colour, would be betrer off | undet g black elite is a moot point. 1 prefera white elite, whatever its shortcominge, and 50, | suspact, would most intelligent blacks. A T M Mehliss, Irene. '

' 50 American firms are now actively considering withdrawing from South Africa, of which between 25 and 30 are already a\200\234poiseda\200\235 to withdraw, according to the latest informed estimates within the American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham) in Johannesburg, and from Pretoria..

And the chairman of the Grocery

Manufacturersâ\200\231 Association (GMA),

Mr Rod Brittan, has warned. that a string of disinvestment decisions by the controlling sharholders overseas could follow cases of buy-outs by SA managements already underway. AmCham says the withdrawals will not necessarily mean a sizeable net outflow of capital from South Africa, or much change in the management and operations of the companies. AmCham president Mr Frank Lubke says it will not mean as large areduction in AmChamâ\200\231s membership as might have been expected, as the chamber is still signing up new members. Current membership is about 300, and has shrunk by onâ $\200\231$ y one since withdrawals gathers \hat{a} \200\235 momentum.

2 tA T Tie capital outflow from the repatriation to the U.S. of the proceeds of disinvestment are being significantly offset by money coming into the country to help buy-outs by SA managements, or for similar arrangements, Also, management is remaining largely the same in the case of many withdrawals of direct U.S, ownership of the companies concerned, says Mr

- Lubke.

Thus, apart from the obvious psycho-

; logical shock of the withdrawals, the

net effect on the SA business sector

and economy is being substantially cushioned.

He adds that $\hat{a}200\234$ firm $\hat{a}200\235$ information on the U.S. companies $\hat{a}200\231$ plans is available only on most of those on the point of a decision to withdraw, which have indicated as much to AmCham.

The plans of the other companies are still largely under wraps, although known to be proceeding, in many cases

urgently.
Mr Lubke notes that following the

| promulgation of the American Anti-- Apartheid Act in October, high-profile,

SA-linked consumer goods organisations and others dependent on State and municipal contracts have received special attention by disinvestment pressuregroupsinthe U.S. -

 $a\200\234$ We believe that most of the mor:

| than 300 U5, companies still operatin in South Africa wil] remain bu{) 25to 35 consumer companies or operations dependent' on State or municipal contracts will very likely not be able to (v;{ltps'tantd t}llle }tlrel;nendous pressure to 1Sinvest which they are experiene: inthe U.S.â\200\235 Y i
He points out that while the Anti-Apartheid Act 'prohibigs various types

of_â\200\230 discnmmatl_on against companies

 $1sza^200^230=1a^200^230$ tions will take legal action.

5 Ifâ\200\230or example,â\200\235 he is quoted as saylng, â\200\234who is going to take the City of San Francisco to court when this would be

seen by. many in America to be proapartheid? $\hat{a}\200\235$

He says the $a\200\234$ tragedy of the disinvestment situation $a\200\235$ is that U.S. industry support groups and corporate head offices $a\200\234$ are doing a lousy job $a\200\235$ in getting across to U.S. legislators and the public; h% Xchlevements of U.S. corporations in SA.

- $\hat{a}\200\234$ Two years ago AmCham and the Sullivan Signatories $\hat{a}\200\231$ Association here took polgcy decisions not to get invo{vec_i In anti-disinvestment cam-Paigning in the U.S. but to leave this to organisations like the Sullivan Industry Sl_xpport Group and our members $\hat{a}\200\231$ Principals.
- . $\hat{a}\200\234$ As far as we can tell they have done-little to inform anyone in thle, U.S. abou(: