

Busirvese

COMMENT

02-06

Capitalist frien

B HE Angolan governmentâ\200\231s  
agreement to let De Beers  
market and develop its dia-  
mond production is the most

dramatic result so far of the com-  
panyâ\200\231s effort to adapt to changing  
political conditions in southern  
Africa. It illustrates the possibili-  
ties for multinational companies â\200\224  
particularly those with local ex-  
perience â\200\224 to play a .constructive  
role in the new Africa.

The willingness of states like An-  
gola to deal with De Beers â\200\224 an  
arch-exponent of capitalism â\200\224 no  
doubt owes a good deal to the exam-  
ple of the Zambian Copperbelt  
where a new government, flushed  
with socialist illusions, sought to  
â\200\234redistributeâ\200\235 the wealth produced  
by the mining companies. One re-  
sult is the existence, off-shore, of  
Minorco which thrives as spectacu-  
larly as Zambia decays. The lesson  
is fairly plain: multinational com-  
panies can do without any particu-  
lar Third World country, but Third  
World countries can barely do with-  
' out major investors.

The most successful southern  
African exponent of partnership (if  
we may dredge up a word that, in a  
different context, has some un-  
happy connotations) with De Beers  
is Botswana. Since that country de-  
cided in 1976 to leave the Rand Mon-  
etary Area and launch its own cur-  
rency, it has built up foreign  
- reserves which, at about \$2,6bn, ex-  
| ceed South Africaâ\200\231s. The balance of  
| payments surpluses which made  
this possible are mainly due to  
rising diamond production.

The contrast between Zambiaâ\200\231s  
ritual hostility to foreign invest-

ment, and Botswanaâ\200\231s pragmatic  
willingness to enter into partner-  
ship agreements, has surely not es-

caped the notice of other states. Namibia, where the excitement of approaching independence still infects Swapo with anti-capitalist sentiment, will similarly depend on skilful diamond mining and marketing for prosperity. De Beers's agreement with Angola will make it easier, perhaps, for Swapo to sidle away from the ideologically foolish and perhaps suicidal attitudes that the rhetoric of liberation bequeaths to African states.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the continent, Mozambique has been impelled by its bottomless suffering to shed the ideological attitudes which drove its Portuguese-speaking entrepreneurial class into exile. The South African government has offered its services as a midwife to capitalist investment, and the first signs of such investment are beginning to emerge.

All of this holds some rather obvious lessons for South African businessmen. Private companies have far more scope than the South African government to enter into mutually useful agreements with the states of southern Africa, and by doing so they can both serve the cause of regional development and demonstrate, by precept, the fallacies of socialist theory. Just as Russia's Nikita Khrushchev and America's Richard Nixon once challenged each other to peaceful competition in economic development, so South African capitalism can challenge African socialism with much the same outcome.

Off to jail?

of the law that allows the police to drag a journalist off to a secret inquiry, and to have him put in jail if he refuses to tell them the source of some innocuous economic information. The victim of this treatment will be reluctant either to appear as a fact-gatherer for the police, lest he learns no more facts, or to betray informants to whom his newspaper has promised anonymity.

This newspaper was recently subjected to the treatment because the police wanted information which had emerged at a public inquiry three years ago. To this end, they employed the services of a

HE editor-in-chief of The Star

has become the latest victim

general, two brigadiers, a colonel, two lieutenants and a warrant officer, a magistrate, and two prosecutors. There are less troublesome ways to get information but the bureaucratic mind is unfathomable.

In Business Day's case, fortunately, there were no confidential sources to be protected; in the case of The Star, it appears, the newspaper's staff are bound to protect the anonymity of a source, and the government is in danger of having to imprison, an editor of international reputation, a Harvard Nieman Fellow, and recent host to an international conference on Press freedom.

- The ANC will surely throw a

' party.

Protest warning after death of unionist, but still no agreement on venue

Peace talks deadlock

PFâ\200\230 Lwt\f\?\. -â\200\230- &\ 2 Junes ( Xâ\200\230i

as Vlolence on ues

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Witness Reporter new approach to Inka-

th d

THE death of a leading Pietermaritzburg unionist | M:nsgosl:xrtisl: Betfltthelgzl}lef An()t  
her

yesterday has worsened the township crisis in the

In an official state- - h

midst of a continuing deadlock over a venue for ment, Cosatu said: â\200\234The 4 t() be

Ms Jabu Ndlovu, a key  
figure in the National  
Union of Metalworkers  
of South Africa (Numsa),  
died in a city hospital  
yesterday morning after  
an attack on her home 10  
days ago in which her  
gusgand and daughter

Announcing her death,  
officials of Cosatu ex-  
pressed severe criticism  
of the Minister of Law  
and Order, Mr Adriaan  
Vlok, for the fact that her  
killers were still at large  
and claimed that he con-  
tinued to â\200\234obscure the

unacceptable conduct of :

his police force and .  
warlords by making false  
Lâ\200\230l egations against Co-  
tu and the UDFâ\200\235.

Cosatu officials said  
the situation had now be-

that ;ownshlp people  
were so frustrated at ti  
continued killings tI  
they believed some ferm  
of â\200\234effective protestâ\200\235

Ms JABU NDLOVU -}  
should be made to bring

â\200\234come â\200\234intolerableâ\200\235 and â\200\230

pÃ@ace talks between Cosatu/UDF and Inkatha.

an end to the violence.

Cosatu said that in the  
face of continuing at-  
tacks on their members,  
and the inability of the  
police, the army and the

courts to halt the kil- tral venue for a peace  
tion to township resi- | conference.

lings, or provide protec-

dents, it had been

declided to embark on a -

period of â\200\234peaceful pro-  
test actionâ\200\235 next week.

| to understand why

-~ /venue for a first meeting

constltuencles of Cosa-  
twW/UDF and Inkatha  
have to be drawn into  
(the peace process) and  
that is why a neutral  
venue is needed.

â\200\234The political recogni-  
tion of Ulundi cannot be  
allowed to delay a peace  
process. What is essen-  
tial is the recognition by  
all concerned of the crit-  
ical necessity for a peace  
process.â\200\235

Replying last mght to  
the letter sent to him by  
the leaders of Cosatu and  
the UDF affiliates, Chief  
Buthelezi said he failed

Ulundi could not be the

'at which to discuss a neu-  
executed

Regarding the urgent â\200\230

need for peace talks, Co-

| satu said it had made a

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today

ETORIA 4 Four mu;;  
ggrer., â\200\230irietudingâ\200\235 . aw  
woman, are duÃ© to be  
executed in the Pretoria  
Prison today, according  
to Lawyers for Human

ts.  
Rlglalndra Smith wlll be  
the first wonzan ;z a?:  
executed in two 5  
according to LHR. Her  
co-accused, Yassiem  
Harris, will also be  
ed.

hal?â\200\230l%chael Erasmus (24),  
the third person to. â\200\230be  
hanged today, murdered  
afellow prisonerin 1

The fourth person.  
Jacob Ndada (28), com-  
mitted five murders.

Five people have been

executed in the past 10  
days.â\200\224 Sapa.  
i S S

OST thinking people hope  
for the establishment of  
that socio-economic sys-  
tem described by Clem

. Sunterasa â\200\234winning nationâ\200\235. The

principal characteristics of such  
a system would be that most  
means of production and services  
are privately owned, that gov-  
ernmental interference and tax-  
ation are kept to an absolute  
minimum, that resources are al-  
located on the basis of market  
forces and that everyone is free,  
appropriately educated and a  
highly motivated participant in  
the system.

In fact, I donâ\200\231t believe that it is the  
objective which is in dispute. It is the  
manner of getting there which is.  
Apparently some are of the view that  
the mere transfer of all means of  
production and services at present  
owned or controlled by government

. would of itself result in Utopia â\200\224 or  
do they?

Take, for example, hospitals.and  
| medical services. Although in the un-

flawed economy all hospitals would  
be privately owned and the individ-  
ual would obtain medical treatment  
at the hos;I>ital of his choice by pay-  
ing for it, I doubt whether anyone is  
seriously suggesting that Baragwan-  
ath Hospital should or could be pri-  
vatised now, without the cost of

| treatment being directly subsidised

on the basis of need and ability to  
pay. Whether Baragwanath remains  
a state hospital or is privatised and  
the cost of treatment subsidised,  
there is a redistribution of income.

The same case can no doubt be

made for education and the privati-

sation of schools â\200\224 or we would fall  
even further behind in the generation

â\200\230of the intellectual, managerial and

other skills necessary.

I have heard of no good reason  
why a township house, continuously  
leased for, say, five years from the

| state, should not be transferred for

no consideration to the tenant, giving  
large numbers of stable urban dwell-  
ers a stake and a vested interest.

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â\200\230 - Bugyrvezs

sÃ@hsibl  
in which wealth .  
can be redistributed

20 P9

â\202¬ ways

Prominent businessman BOB TUCKER gives his views on  
wealth redistribution following a Business Day challenge

N

.redistribution should take

That would amount to a redistribu-  
tion of capital.- , G

I leave the reader to decide for  
himself whether a redistribution of  
capital or of income or of both  
amounts to a redistribution of  
wealth.

In any case it is almost certain  
that there is consensus that until  
Utopia is achieved, at least some  
place.

Once that is acknowledged the de-  
bate is not if but whether, to what  
extent and in what manner redistri-  
bution of capital or income should be  
implemented as part of the privati-  
sation process.



When the restructure of our economy is considered, three (of many) issues should not be overlooked.

Firstly, valuable industries are being sold to private citizens, 80% of whom or whose ancestors had substantial assets expropriated in 1913, who were until the late 1970s prohibited from establishing businesses or being employed other than in non-manual positions, and were prohibited from owning land. They have

thereby been effectively debilitated not only from participating in the

disposal of these state owned industries, but also from anything like an easy or quick entry into the system as full participants.

For this reason privatisation in SA can in no way be compared with that which has taken place in the UK. Because of existing skewing in the distribution of wealth in SA, the rich would get richer and the poor would get poorer as a result of unqualified privatisation.

Secondly, we have a very limited social security net in place and certainly not sufficient to cope with the fallout following substantial reorganisation and pursuit of new efficiencies and before the resultant health and job creation benefits are felt.

Clearly, privatisation is a prerequisite to the achievement of the ultimate goal. But until the benefits of

privatising the industries have been felt by the general populace, consequences for the poor must be cushioned, or severe deprivation and poverty could result. Not only would this

be counter-productive to the process, but to facilitate such an occurrence would be no less arrogant and inhumane than to advocate sanctions on the grounds that suffering and poverty are necessary for liberation. Finally, any policy which is felt to be antagonistic towards the perceived needs and aspirations of a large section of the population, who cannot participate in the decision whether to privatise, could well have completely unintended results. There appears to be a growing backlash against the whole concept of privatisation among the black

community. This must be addressed. Unless they are motivated participants in our new economy we will never achieve winning nation status, nor, incidentally, will we fill the deficit of 160 000 managerial positions estimated for the year 2000.

There are obviously many forms of income and capital redistribution, most of which have already been used or are still in use in this country.

Taxation and the provision of social services, soft loans for the acquisition of farms and establishment of businesses, fiscal privileges, subsidies, expropriation, death duties, |

prescribed investments, job creation

incentives and allocation and even inflation and outright theft rank among them. :

If we don't choose and implement appropriate redistribution mechanisms I fear that others, which are both inappropriate and distinctly uncomfortable, might be used.

Taxation at its present level is

severely demotivating so any in-

come redistribution through fiscal mechanisms should only be in substitution for other government expenditure.

Examples of gross inefficiency and malapplication of funds in government abound. I would, for example, implement the De Kock Commission recommendation that as bond rates become market related the genuinely needy should be directly subsidised. Concomitant savings in expenditure should be easily achievable.

I fully support concepts such as that of the Small Business Development Corporation which is clearly redistributing wealth by giving soft loans to facilitate the acquisition and establishment of businesses. How big should an SBDC be, and should those types of activities be expanded to cover, for example, the acquisition of farming land from which the majority of the population have been precluded? :

The economy must be made vastly more efficient. Privatisation and redistribution are integral to that process. I suspect the answer to me may well be Oh, if that is what you mean by redistribution, then there is no

dispute. This is what I mean, and is |

what I believe the majority of the potentially alienated black community mean and are concerned about.

It is an extremely complex issue

which deserves earnest reconsideration and debate. Simplistic and emotional references to confiscation of assets and marginal tax rates of 80% merely serve to confuse and are unbecoming in that debate.

These are my own views and are expressed in my personal capacity.

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o e e s . e 1 SN RREIAN sk . R .

Prominent Inkatha  
member sued

A FORMER Inkatha Central  
Committes member, whose  
two bodâ\200\230Â«" iards were â\200\234r-  
tenced last year fo  
the my rdcr of xwarvia\\_â\200\230\*x:  
Youth League (KYL) mem-  
bers, is now he'xâ\200\230g sued for  
more than R52 000 by =  
UDF mtmâ\200\230m:r

According 10 the letier of  
demand, Â\$h L"DF mÃ©mber  
was allegedly stabbed and  
blinded in one eye in De-

Â¢cember 1985 by the Inkatha  
memâ\200\230:yer. Mandia Shabalala,

The attack ?1;Â«, .5 'e;\*â\200\230? I.hs, man  
helpless and  
He also :mff:rea 8 epx epnc  
attacks afier the stabbing,

The UDF member wishes  
to remain anonymous be-  
cause he [Zars that a hit

pnvicted for their  
murder and sen-  
v&lâ\200\230  
hï¬\201a!ï¬\202dï¬\201 ated it  
;yosg' t}x' â\200\230ï¬\202u\u{

youth.

@ Another two youths from  
the Lindelani Squatter C  
have been hospitalised  
lowing their ;h fuction,  
ern, .;,ar vn and as amt,  
vzauan\*nas



By Rm inG i WORLD

'ONEBLACK

MANâ\200\231S OPINION

ROY WOOD

I want to publicly pay honor  
and tribute to a fellow radio /

broadcaster. I met this person when I came to Birmingham, Alabama to work as a temporary staff announcer at W.J.L.D. in the fall of 1952. It does not seem like that was almost 37 years ago now, but it is. Even so, way back then, I could tell that the now Rev. Erskine Faush would soon become a voice and influence to be reckoned with in the - broadcast industry and in the Birmingham community as well. His sincere and warm

concern for humanity and the magnetism of his personality, literally reached out and grabbed you, almost from the very first moment of personal contact with this now grand delineator of the goodness and greatness of an ever loving and omnipotent God. Although I doubt that you will ever hear Rev. Faush mention it, but fact is, he can and must be counted among the stalwart persons who took part in the long and heroic

struggle of African people â\200\230  
against the outrages to which |

they had been and in many instances still are being subjected to this struggle, carried on in the face of heart-breaking difficulties, helped to bring Faush and other concerned Americans to real heights of heroism and splendid achievements. Because of the involvement of Erskine Faush and thousands of oth-

ers like him, we African  
Americans have broken many  
shackles and have won our

~way to the frontlines of this

nationâ\200\231s artistic, commercial  
and intellectual endeavors.  
Proof of this reality is to be  
found in the fact that Rev.  
Erskine Faush is now an  
owner of a radio station in-

â\200\230stead of being simply a

â\200\234worker.â\200\235 As laudable as that  
personal accomplishment is,

\_ I must note that when Faush

started broadcasting there  
was only 1 black-owned sta-  
tion. The station was  
W.E.R.D. in Atlanta, Geor-  
gia owned by Mr. J. B. Blay-  
ton. Now, 37 years later,  
African Americans own and  
operate less than 200 of this  
nationâ\200\231s more than 9000 AM  
and FM radio stations.

Down through the ages the  
capacity to anticipate and to  
discount bad ideas and the

pointed He was with his

people..not Isaiahâ\200\231s, but

God's people. God told Isaiah.

that those bad people would  
be robbed of their capacity to

understand. â\200\234Make the heart  
of the people fat and make  
their ears heavy, and shut their  
eyes lest they see with their  
eyes and hear with their ears  
and understand with their  
heart and be healed.â\200\235 Thus it  
is that all the way from Isaiah  
to Rev. Erskine Faush, this  
beliefthat insight and under-  
standing are the God-like gifts -  
that most of us have missed  
outon.

How do I Know? I know  
because I have lived long  
enough to have been black  
four times. A black baby, a  
black boy, a black young man

~and now an old black man.

As for Rev. Faush and his

capacity to sense in advance  
and to appropriate good ideas,  
without waiting for events to  
indicate their badness or their  
goodness, has been the su-  
preme achievements of man  
as a thinking animal. Rev.

Erskine Faush is, indeed, one

such thinking human animal.  
He reminds me of that Bibli-  
cal period in history when the  
Lord of ancient Israel was  
telling Isaiah how disap-

e  
.

ongoing contributions to  
humanity in this area, hope  
God continues to bless him  
with his bountiful goodness,  
This much is certain, Birming-  
ham can and will, one day, be  
truly the "Magic City" be-  
cause people like Rev. Er-  
skine Faush didn't simply  
"pass through" Birmingham.  
They stayed and are helping  
to make that dream come true.  
This is just one black man's

\_opinion. What's yours? I'm  
Roy Wood, +, "insd





ossie s s

'Evicted families  
occupying some of the hostel houses. Yesterday,

'Fighting at Vusumuzi Hostel left five injured,

By Abel Mabelane,  
East Rand Bureau

At least five people were injured, one  
seriously, when fighting broke out at the

Vusumuzi Hostel in Tembisa between  
hostel residents and families occupying  
some of the hostel houses. ~

The incident took place on Wednesday  
and by yesterday families who had been  
forcibly evicted from the hostel stood

shivering in the cold with nowhere to go.  
Police kept a watch as they gathered  
at a local garage.

outside the Vusumuzi Hostel in

<)

A member of the Vusumuzi Hostel  
Committee who refused to be identified  
said three men and two women were in-  
jured in the incident. One of the men was  
taken to hospital with serious injuries.

The spokesman denied rumours which  
said three people were shot dead during  
the fighting. ;

Some of the evicted people said they  
were forced to run for their lives when  
they were shot at and attacked with iron  
bars and pangas by a group of hostel  
men. \*

Tembisa where five people  
families who had been forcibly evict

~

-

were injured when fighting broke out between  
hostel residents and families  
evicted from the hostel stood shivering in the cold.

02  
evicted

Two houses in which some of the fa-  
milies lived were burnt and the belong-  
ings of others allegedly destroyed or  
looted.

The town clerk of Tembisa, Mr PL Harmse, denied that three people were shot dead at the Vusumuzi Hostel.

He said the fighting was sparked off by some of the local residents, who forcibly evicted the hostel inmates from their houses. :

â\200\234The hostel people are getting fed up with being evicted from their houses and

& "

have in turn decided to kick out any of the illegal residents found in the hostel: premises,â\200\235 Mr Harmse said.

He said some of the people from the Ethaseni Hostel who had earlier been evicted from the four-roomed houses

they had occupied, had joined in the Vusumuzi fighting in an attempt to secure

accommodation for themselves.

Police said in unrest reports that they did not know anything about the shooting of three people at the Vusumuzi Hostel.

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Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

families shivering

1989 -06- -2

BOX 71 ULUNDI (3838)

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S}/m.

The Star Friday June 2 1989

Call comes after death of official

Cosatu,

DF urge

Natal peace moves

By Mike Siluma.

The Congress of SA Trade  
Unions (Cosatu) and affiliates  
of thÃ© United Democratic  
Front (UDF) have made a  
strong call for a peace initia-  
tive to end political violence  
"in Natalâ\200\231s black tfownships,  
following the death yester-  
day of a key Cosatu official.  
Mrs Jabu Ndlovu (41), a shop  
steward of the Cosatu-affiliated

National Union of Metalworkers  
(Numsa), died in hospital from  
injuries suffered in an attack on  
her house on May 21. Her hus-  
band and daughter were killed  
during the attack.

Addressing a press conference in Johannesburg, attended by top-ranking officials from UDF and Cosatu, Cosatu general-secretary Mr Jay Naidoo said the death of Mrs Ndlovu was another tragic and forceful state-

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ment on the need to end the killings in Natal

Cosatu and the UDF affiliates

had again communicated {o {Inkatha) the need for a peace conference and an effective peace process.

. Mr Naidoo said that because of continuing political killings, the people of Maritzburg had decided to take protest action from June 5 to 7.

He reiterated Cosatu's position that the proposed peace conference between Cosatu, UDF affiliates and Inkatha be held at a neutral venue, and not Ulundi, as Inkatha insists.

@ The employer body, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation, has, after being requested by Numsa, agreed to approach Cosatu, Inkatha and the State in an attempt to bring an end to the escalating violence in Natal, a Seifsa spokesman

confirmed yesterday. :

e Up to 1300 people are believed to have been killed in po-

litical fighting in Natal town-

ships.



- Call comes after death of official

Cosatu,

Natgi

By Mike Siluma: ;

The Congress of SA#7T

- Unions (Cosatu) and affiliates of the United Democratic Front (UDF) have made a strong call for a peace initiative to end political violence in Natal's black townships, following the death yester-

- day of a key Cosatu official.  
\* Mrs Jabu Ndlovu (41), a shop steward of the Cosatu-affiliated

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peac

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lieved to have been killed in po-  
litical fighting in Natal town-  
ships.



Eer ur months, what does it amean?

The most remarkable

parlia

â\200\231S not often that one can categorise a par-  
liamentary sitting as eventful or even re-  
markable and still risk being guilty of un-  
derstatement.

But what more can one say of four-month pe-  
riod in which a stroke, untimely or fortuitous  
depending how you view it, led to the Presi-  
dent getting his marching orders.

Four months in which his trusty lieutenant  
finally capitulated and recognised that at  
least some people don't want their life regi-  
mented on the basis of their skin colour, at-  
tempted to incorporate this new acceptance  
into a thoroughly complicated constitutional  
module, got snubbed and then resigned.

Four months in which the new NP leader  
dropped the cloak of conservatism in which he  
had wrapped himself to get into a position of  
power and made a series of statesmanlike  
speeches in which he pledged fairness and  
justice for all and called for a great Indaba,  
saying the only way to find out what the NP  
was prepared to do was to negotiate with it.

Corruption

Four months in which corruption and al-  
leged corruption led to the resignation of one  
Cabinet Minister, the barring of another from  
parliamentary proceedings, the resignation of  
two MPs and the dismissal of a host of offi-  
cials, many of them from Gerrit Viljoenâ\200\231s  
}gâ\200\230gnd apartheidâ\200\231 Department of Development

id.

And, before these events on the periphery  
totally cloud what happened in parliament it-  
self. Four months in which the largest steel-  
maker was prepared for privatisation, the  
airways were opened, Government began to  
cut the fat off the bureaucratic calf by ditching  
cleaning, gardening and catering services and  
perhaps most importantly Sats and the Post

Office were forced to begin operating like any other company as a prelude to privatisation.

In such hectic circumstances it's difficult to get a handle on what it all means.

On an economic level, the answer is perhaps easier. Having committed itself to reducing Government's stake in the economy, the NP has set in motion a series of measures to effect this that will be very difficult to turn back.

On a political level F W de Klerk has capitalised on the fact that the NP caucus was fed up to the gills at being reduced to mere voting fodder as an increasingly isolated Botha surrounded by a coterie of unelected security officials effectively emasculated the party.

De Klerk used the party to oust Botha and at least in the foreseeable future the support of the party will be his strength.

But, given the 'verkrampste' label attached to De Klerk prior to his election as party leader it is difficult to predict where he will take it.

Con Botha, De Klerk loyalist and front-

runner for the Natal leadership of the party,

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Parliamentary  
Correspondent

\\_,\_,JC@ Town

talks of a 'new generation, a more open style of government and new pace for reform'.

Dawie de Villiers, new Cape leader and the man set to play Heunis to De Klerk's Botha, talks of a second generation of reformers, a generation which shares the ideals of those in opposition but injects a dose of pragmatism.

A generation prepared to jealously protect the rights of whites in the belief that fairness and justice should apply to all, but equally prepared to jettison privileges attained at the cost of other people.

De Klerk himself talks of a constitution which provides for participation for all without domination. He rejects majority rule as unjust and says the mere protection of language, cultural and religious rights of whites is insufficient.

Consensus

ISSUES of general interest the NP un-

der him is prepared to work for a system  
that achieves joint decision making on

the basis of consensus. Where consensus cannot be achieved an institution that can act as a trusted referee will have to intervene. This trusted referee will not be the President Council, he has said. .

At the same time his National Party believed that groups should have total control over over affairs of intimate importance to them.

To sum up, the NP under De Klerk, according to the words of the new leader and his most loyal allies â\200\224 and thatâ\200\231s all we have at the moment â\200\224 differs from the NP under Botha in that:

It will allow everybody, not just whites, coloureds and Indians, a say in decision making on matters of national importance.

[ ]It supports the idea, first raised by Heunis, of a â\200\230free association groupâ\200\231 in which those who do not want their life determined by the colour of their skin will be allowed to receive political representation up to the highest level.

It believes the Presidents Council, loaded in favour of whites, is not an adequate arbiter in situations where consensus on issues of general interest cannot be achieved.

[ ]It believes SA society has reached a stage of maturity where the concepts of justice and fairness now become of paramount importance.

[J]It believes white protection can only be guaranteed if they retain control of matters

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t t .  
which are of intimate importance to the white  
group:â\200\235

! [It is younger, led by a generation grown  
| accustomed to reform, believes there has been

emphasis on security and favours a  
more open style of government in which elected  
representatives not officials run the show.

Labour Party spokesman Peter Hendrickse succinctly, if a little unfairly, summed up the De Klerk NP by saying â\200\230they are a generation which believes in the humane application of apartheidâ\200\231.

For brevityâ\200\231s sake they are probably best described as the â\200\230soft Natsâ\200\231â\200\224 defined as those who believe in representation for all without domination on matters of general interest and

white control of what they perceive to be white own affairs. In other words Nats who are soft on apartheid.

This is true of everything they have said in the past session, but untrue in one respect. They are forcing through the Alteration of Boundaries of Self Governing Territories Bill which overturns Supreme Court decisions and gives the President vast powers to enforce the hardest Verwoerdian-style apartheid in issuing proclamations to change homeland boundaries.

In its original form this Bill also sought to deny people in affected areas like Botschabelo, near Bloemfontein, the right to challenge Governments edicts in court.

That measure was dropped, but the Bill which is now set to become law via the President's Council, contradicts everything De Klerk and the soft Nats have been saying about justice and fairness for all.

Apart from this Bill, the soft Nats have not ventured beyond principle in spelling out their vision for a new South Africa. But, given that Botha is still President and an election is in the offing, this is not surprising.

#### Confusion

Heunis did, in a speech that for once spelt out the confusion that is the National Party a president elected by all, a constitutional system in which numbers do not count but consensus mechanisms do, an indirectly-elected all race parliament made up of representatives of bodies controlling group and non-group own affairs at various levels and a confused mish-mash of structures at local government level.

It was described by De Klerk as exploratory. For South Africa's sake, one hopes so.

Heunis loved structures. But he has resigned so perhaps these ideas will go with him. But, it's doubtful.

The simple truth is that a party which has consolidated itself through patronage and not hesitated to use oppression to repel its opponents will not easily believe the future can be

secured by limiting the power of government.

ALL right-thinking South Africans will have been appalled by the statistics on violence and crime quoted by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, this week. The figures for Natal are a particular cause for concern: leaving aside other crime, there were 618 murders last year at Plessislaer and 366 at Hammarsdale, many the victims of the on-going Inkatha-UDF feud.

' And in the Greater Johannesburg-Pretoria area alone thereâ\200\231s a murder every four hours, a rape every 150 minutes and a vehicle stolen every 30 minutes, even though, according to Mr Vlok, crime in the black townships has in fact decreased in the past two years.

But the anarchy in Natal is clearly something which Inkatha and the UDF must urgently resolve, and the peace feelers put out by both sides are encouraging recognition that the senseless blood-letting in the black communities cannot be allowed to become endless attrition.

| End this  
duplication

IT IS BEYOND dij  
: D dispute

South Africaâ\200\231s welfarg servti}{:gst

leave much to be desired, nor is

there any doubt that the main

reason for this is the Governmentâ\200\231s insistence on makin welfÂ\$re an â\200\230own affairâ\200\231 instead of a â\200\230generalâ\200\231 one. The result is an unwieldy structure of four ra-Âçla. â\200\234own affairsâ\200\231 departments with one â\200\224 the Department of

Development Planning dealing  
with African interests â\200\224 broken

uI}tlpto four provinces.

At 1s a policy which has  
rightly condemned by well}gfâ\200\230g â\200\230  
organisations and workers  
throughout the country because  
it was conceived in camera by

The two factions must con-  
vince their followers of the futil-  
ity of the violence which is  
achieving nothing except the

sowing of seeds of vengeance

and chaos. :

To step up the campaign  
against common criminality,  
more special constables are to  
be recruited to release perma-  
nent police for other duties.  
And thatâ\200\231s welcome news in  
these troubled times when per-  
manent police are sometimes  
spread thin on the ground: all  
we hope is that the police au-  
thorities are selective in taking  
on new â\200\230kitskonstabelsâ\200\231 because  
many of the last batch didnâ\200\231t ex-  
actly endear themselves to  
township dwellers.

And while mobility and the  
ability to respond quickly to  
calls for assistance are an obvi-  
ous necessity, there is no substi-  
tute for the visible presence of  
the man on the beat. This in turn  
could lead to a greater accep-

tance as part of the township

community of the men in blue,  
and perhaps a further reduction  
in those crime figures.

civil servants without consulta-  
tion with the community. g

. So if the Government is genu-  
inely concerned with the social  
well-being of all the countryâ\200\231s  
geoples, it should heed the call

y Dr Daan Eloff, chairman of |  
the Welfare Liaison Jommittee

for a single state department to  
deal with welfare. This would  
2liminate totally unnecessary  
duplication and lack of co-ordi-

nation and also, as Dr Eloff cor- \_

rectly points out, demonstrate to  
the outside world that South  
Africa was applying expertise,  
manpower and funds to the  
benefit of all population groups.

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SORRY STATISTICS

mrades

THERE ls a cglrÃ@rar'mÃ@srsage that  
emerges from Wednesdayâ\200\231s

Comrades Marathon, a message  
that transcends even the tri-  
umph of victory and the tears of  
shattered dreams.

That message was obvious to  
the thousands who pounded and  
glodded their way through

ours of punishment and to the  
many thousands more who  
watched their painful progress.

And that was the harmony be-  
tween people that can exist  
when it ls allowed to do so. Run-  
ners from every race and lan-  
guage group, from every back-  
ground and from every layer of

- society all had but one goal â\200\224 to  
~ reach the finishing banner 90

kilometres away. Where one  
stumbled another stopped to  
help, when one slowed, another  
urged him on. :

Once again the Comrades has  
showed how all South Africans.  
can live in peace together â\200\224 but  
only when the opportunity is  
created by the removal of all the

barriers that make that dream  
impossible now. el

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Cosatu sa  
NaTol  
Natal

A SENIOR shop steward of

| Numsa who was active in  
Cosatu and community affairs  
in Imbali, Mrs Jabu Ndlovu,

died early yesterday in  
Pietermaritzburg of burns  
sustained when her house  
was attacked last month.

This was announced by  
Cosatu and affiliates of the  
UDF at a Press conference in  
Johannesburg yesterday.

In a statement Cosatu said  
the death of Mrs Ndlovu and  
two other members of her

family was a â\200\230further and :  
forceful statement on the

need to end the killings in  
Natalâ\200\231.

â\200\230The death of Comrade  
Jabu, and her husband and  
daughter, took place in cir-  
cumstances that show to what

extent law and order has.

been allowed to collapse in  
Natal,â\200\231 the statement  
continued. ; â\200\230

Warlords

Mrs Ndlovuâ\200\231s house was at-  
tacked and burnt to the  
ground about midnight on  
Sunday, May 21. Her husband  
and daughter died and Mrs  
Ndlovu was critically burnt.  
Two other family members  
sustained serious burns.

Cosatu alleged that Mrs  
Ndlovu had named â\200\230warlordsâ\200\231  
who were implicated in the  
attack. .

â\200\230What steps have the police  
taken to prevent such attacks  
and apprehend the attackers?  
These questions are critical  
in view of the allegations  
made in March this year by  
Cosatu on the role of the po-  
lice in vigilante violence in

Imbali,â\200\231 the statement said.

â\200\230This situation is intoler-  
able. The matter is made  
Y S R R 2

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~band from being buried in

mn worse when death  
eats made to local chiefs  
\_prevented Jabu and her hus-

their ancestral home in the  
Pietermaritzburg hills.â\200\231

Cosatu alleged that the po-  
lice â\200\230immediately tried to  
place restrictions on the fu-  
neral of Jabuâ\200\231s husband and  
daughter but placed no such  
restrictions the week before  
on the funeral of the notori-  
ous Mapumalanga warlord  
Nkheliâ\200\231.

Cosatu said the people of  
Pietermaritzburg had become  
frustrated and believed that  
some effective protest had to  
be made to â\200\230bring home to ev-  
eryone that the violence must  
stopâ\200\231.

They announced that a  
peaceful protest action would  
begin in the capital on June 5  
and run to June 7.

Cosatu said the need for

.peace in Natal was â\200\230absolute-  
ly vitalâ\200\231. â\200\230We have once again  
communicated to Chief Minis-  
ter Buthelezi on the need for  
a peace conference and an ef-  
fective peace process.

â\200\230The constituencies of  
Cosatu/UDF and Inkatha  
have to be drawn into this  
process and that is why a neu-  
tral venue is needed. The po-  
litical recognition of Ulundi  
cannot be allowed to delay a  
peace process. What is essen-  
tial is the recognition by all  
concerned of the critical ne-  
cessity for a peace process.â\200\231

Cosatu and Numsa, in addi-  
tion, had communicated with  
the British TUC and many  
unions and local councils in  
Britain who had met Mrs  
Ndlovu, and asked them to  
â\200\230take supportive action in our  
demands for peace in Natalâ\200\231, -

the statement concluded.

@ See also Editorial Opinion

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THE CITIZEN

\_COMMENT

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ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu a

his col- |

leagues, Dr Allan Boesak, Dr Beyers Naude ;  
and the Rev Frank Chikane, are introducing

'a new dimension to their campaign for in- |

creased sanctions.

The rescheduling of South Africaâ\200\231s foreign

|

debt when the current interim agreement |  
comes to an end on June 30 next year should |

be linked to demands for a just political or-  
def in South Africa, they say in a letter ad-  
dressed to the banks in the negotiating team  
for a new agreement. :

â\200\234Without such linkage, rescheduling willf

amount to an extension of time and credit to

the apartheid regime to continue brutalising  
the oppressed majority in South Africa, thus  
excluding the possibility of new investment  
and the level of growth needed to address  
massive unemployment and other conse-  
quences of continuing discrimination.â\200\235

Now you work that out.

There is no new investment because of sanc-

tions, which Tutu and Co have been cam-

paigning for around the world.

Mass unemployment is also caused by sanc-  
tions and disinvestment, for which they are  
~mainly responsible.

Refusing to reschedule our debts

will simply  
add to this suffering.

Yet Tutu and Co urge the banks to refuse to  
reschedule South Africaâ\200\231s debt, to end credit

for trade with South Africa, and to demand

the separation of South African gold on the  
Zurich and London markets by banks which |

are part of these markets. â\200\230

They also suggest that the banks end their par-  
ticipation in gold swaps and gold loans until .  
various conditions are met. |

The mining industry is already feeling the effects of the fall in the gold price, with at least two marginal mines threatened with closure.

If the call by Tutu and Co is heeded, it will add to the problems of the gold mining industry and cause serious unemployment on the mines, the great majority of whose workers are Black. - .

But Tutu and Co aren't the people to worry about such things. The I'm all right, Jack philosophy is ingrained in them.

They, at least, will not go hungry or suffer any other privations if South Africa's economy worsens because of them.

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~ But if he is so sure this is going to be the last

If we address ourselves specifically to Archbishop Tutu, it is because he is the instigator of disinvestment and sanctions. |

- Yet curiously, in an interview with the Black |

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newspaper, City Press, Archbishop Tutu expressed confidence in a takeover by Blacks. |  
Asked, "When do you think Blacks in South Africa will be free?" he said: "In

"In 1980 I said within five or 10 years we would have a Black Prime Minister in South

Africa, but now I cannot give a timetable. |  
"I will venture to say the September 6 election will be the last ethnic election. I  
"I have not the slightest doubt that our people will occupy the Union Buildings sooner rather than later. "

"After Namibia, the only country left on the agenda for liberation is South Africa and the world will not hold back."

We have never thought much of Archbishop Tutu as a prophet. :

ethnic election, and that Blacks will occupy the Union Buildings sooner than later, why is he doing his damndest to ruin the economy which the Blacks are going to inherit?

Why not exercise a little patience and, if he is right and the Blacks do take over, then, in business parlance, they will rule a country that is a going concern.

One thing we can tell the Archbishop: If firms pull out, they won't come back and if the economy is ruined, investors won't put their money into this country.

If he wants confirmation of this, he need only look at how countries to the north have been ruined and how they have to rely on hand-outs and other aid to keep going.



Is this what he wants for South Africa?

- We have said it before, and we repeat it again:

Archbishop Tutu is depriving thousands of Blacks of their jobs. It is time he gave up his senseless and destructive campaign.