

Tutu in Angola for week-long visit

LISBON — Archbishop Desmond Tutu has begun a week-long visit to Angola by reminding the South African government it risked rejection "even by their staunchest Western allies", if it did not respect regional peace accords, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported from Luanda.

Archbishop Tutu, who arrived in the Angolan capital on Saturday heading a delegation from the All African Church Conference, said Pretoria could "only lose" by disregarding the accords.

Archbishop Tutu also praised the contribution made by Winnie Mandela.

According to Lusa, the Archbishop made the comments on arrival in Luanda, where he laid a wreath at the mausoleum of late Angolan President Agostinho Neto, before celebrating a religious service.

Archbishop Tutu is expected to hold talks with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem and Luanda's chief ideologist Roberto de Almeida during his visit, the agency said. — Sapa-AP.



Thatcher to tour Zimbabwe in March

HARARE — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is expected in Zimbabwe for a two-day official visit from March 28-30 during which she will hold talks with President Robert Mugabe, Ziana national news agency reports.

The visit was confirmed at the weekend by a British embassy spokesman who said the African visit would include Morocco, Sudan and Malawi.

The spokesman could not confirm earlier reports that Mrs Thatcher would also be re-visiting Nigeria for talks with President Ibrahim Babangida.

The British Prime Minister argues that mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa would hurt the black majority in that country, while independent Africa argues to the contrary. — Sapa.



MNR kill one Zambian teacher, wound another

LUSAKA — Mozambican rebels killed a Zambian teacher and wounded another in a raid on a primary school on Zambia's eastern border with Mozambique, the Zambia Daily Mail reported yesterday.

Secretary of State for Defence and Security Alex Shapi said that the rebels, members of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), burned several houses in last week's attack on the Chikarawa school. Zambian police were holding a number of Mozambicans living in Zambia in the eastern border area. Police suspected them of collaborating with the rebels.

DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1990

NEWS

Martin Challenger
Political Reporter

THE SAP have rejected allegations put forward by the Progressive Federal Party that a mass killer was linked to 25 of the political murders in Pietermaritzburg in the past three years.

The PFP's unrest monitoring commission said on February 6 that information about the alleged killer had been gathered from statements made to it by township residents.

Mr Mike Ellis, PFP MP for Durban North, tabled questions to the Minister of Law and Order in Parliament on the alleged killer.

In a statement, based on February 17, Colonel R.V. Haynes, command-

PFP had no proof to back mass killer claim — police

er, public relations division, said: "The matter was investigated and there is no indication, let alone evidence, that the person referred to was involved in 25 killings in the past three years."

The colonel said: "Mr Bradley Keys of the PFP's unrest monitoring group was interviewed by senior officers of the SAP. During the first interview he indicated that he would furnish proof to back up his allegations on February 9."

"On February 9 it was established that Mr Keys had no statements to substantiate his allegations, neither could he furnish names and addresses of any witnesses."

"Mr Keys indicated that the report was based on rumours circulating under the local residents of black residential areas outside Pietermaritzburg."

Colonel Haynes said a Daily News report on the alleged killer on February 6 "is bound to create

the perception among readers that the police neglected to act against a mass murderer and that the PFP's unrest monitoring group successfully gathered proof that this person is the perpetrator of a whole range of crimes while the police are incompetent to do the same."

Township residents had told the PFP that the alleged killer had terrorised one community to such an extent that a school had to be closed.

Colonel Haynes said: "No reports were received that a school had to be closed because of this person's terrorising behaviour."

Township residents also told the PFP that on one occasion police had to free a woman he had abducted. Colonel Haynes said: "We have no record that the police had to free a woman from his custody."

The PFP had also been told that a second killer, a 17-year-old

youth facing at least four counts of murder, had showed detectives where he had buried several of his victims. Colonel Haynes said: "The allegation that he pointed out and dug up several of his victims is pure speculation and unfounded."

Mr Ellis said he expected a reply to his questions soon. He said the party's unrest monitoring group had been kept particularly well informed on matters in the Natal region.

"I would be surprised if they had issued any statement with regard to the killer unless there was much evidence to show that such a person is in fact responsible for the crimes indicated."

COMMENT

Easy money

THE money supply figures for January, published elsewhere in this issue, tell a depressingly familiar story: this has become a country that tries to overcome its problems by printing money, and the more worthless the money becomes, the more we print. The reason we carry on in this apparently irrational fashion is that the alternative — to let interest rates rise in order to ration credit and to allocate the available capital — is simply too ghastly for our rulers to contemplate.

By illuminating coincidence, the news that money supply rose by some 28% in the year to January (off a high base) came as the Minister of Finance was telling Parliament that he needed more money because last year's relatively strong economic growth (at 3%!) was drawing skilled workers away from the service of the wealth-consuming bureaucracies to the wealth-producing private sector. In the face of this threat to the mandarins, he seems to be asking, what was there to do but to bribe civil servants to remain in unproductive work rather than switch to productive work?

This circus cannot continue much longer. January's trade figures were weaker than expected, and while it is not wise to make too much of one month's statistics, that is an ominous straw in the wind. More ominous is the drop in the gold price which, combined with runaway working costs caused by decades of inflationary policies, threatens the very existence of

some of the gold mines.

The Finance Minister deserves sympathy. He addresses himself to the uncomprehending caucus of the National Party, a body grown astute over the years in discussing such matters as consociational mechanisms but still utterly bewildered by large numbers. Harry Schwarz, the PFP spokesman on finance, regularly delivers to Parliament sensible and penetrating lectures on the economic management of the country but he is listened to with the uncomprehending respect that nice people give to the priests of another religion. The Nationalist backbenchers, and many of those who have occupied front benches, are skilled at spending money; they think it is yellow stuff dug from the ground in great quantities from inexhaustible supplies, essentially to be passed on to unsuccessful farmers or to civil servants with aspirations to possess a *brood-boom* in the garden.

The problem is to educate Parliament, not to its responsibilities, but to the functioning of the economy. That, given the deficiencies of our education system, is the task of a generation.

Meanwhile, the Nationalists and the civil servants think they have discovered a new variety of alchemy that transmutes dull statistics into Additional Appropriations. The results of an increase in money supply of 28% await us in the coming year. The best we can do as the value of money decays and prices rise, is to remind the voters where the responsibility lies.

UDF-Inkatha split not cause of township conflict, says researcher

NATAL WITNESS 21 FEBR 1989

'Poverty, not politics, feeds violence'

Political tensions between the UDF and Inkatha has most often been cited as the cause of black township violence.

Now BRYAN PEARSON reports that a recent paper by the Inkatha Institute has blamed factors like poverty, overcrowding and the lack of political rights.

THE perception that the current violence in black townships in Natal/KwaZulu is mainly attributable to a struggle for supremacy between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front obscures the real roots of the problem, according to Mr Gavin Woods, director of the Inkatha Institute for Southern Africa.

Mr Woods says this perception "has now become a serious problem ... it could be argued that (it) relieves the state of responsibility to impose the law and order necessary to stop death and destruction and to set up appropriate inquiry into the real causes and nature of the violence".

Mr Woods lists the following factors as contributing to anger and frustration among the youth:

- **Poverty** — No discernable growth in the Natal/KwaZulu job market together with population growth of 4.2% per annum ... in itself offers an infallible equation of poverty. The general levels of poverty are appalling with many families bordering on destitution;
- **Ambition** — The picture of the typical township youth: a young man in his mid or late teens who leaves school (often prematurely) only to find his vision of adulthood completely blocked. He sees no dir-



Politically frustrated, economically impoverished ... township youths find meaning in belonging to groups, says Inkatha Institute researcher Gavin Woods.

Renewed PFP call for Viljoen to quit as 10 officials suspended

STAR - 27 FEBR. 1989

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent
Already rocked by a wave of corruption scandal, the Government faces further exposure of dishonesty by officials.

The PFP said today it was busy investigating further corruption and repeated its call on Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, to resign.

Dr Viljoen announced yesterday that he had suspended ten officials from the Department of Education and Training and of Development Aid which falls under him.

PFP spokesman, Mr Peter Soal, today called for an overall inquiry into the large number of corruption scandals which have broken in recent months.

The corruption issue, which has become a major embarrassment to the Government, intensified yesterday when Dr Viljoen announced in Parliament his suspension of nine

officials in the Department of Development Aid.

He said criminal charges were being investigated against them for alleged fraud in acquiring departmental supplies, including radio equipment.

Earlier, he announced that senior Department of Education and Training official, Mr Eben Coetzee, had been suspended following evidence given by him to the Van den Heever Commission investigating the Department.

The officials who have been suspended are Mr Coetzee of the Department of Education and Training, Mr MDR Murray, Mr G J de Swardt, Mr W J Sheppard, Mr J J Jacobs, Mr J L A Myburgh, Mr L J B Burger, Miss D E Bulton, Mr J V van Aardt and Mr J J Prinsloo, all from the Department of Development Aid.

● See Page 2.

'Zimbabwe freight via SA will drop'

MUTARE (Zimbabwe) — The Beira Corridor Group forecasts that for the first time in 15 years the total Zimbabwe traffic through South Africa would this year fall below 50 percent.

In 1988, Zimbabwe sent about 35 percent of its total imports and exports through the port of Beira. At the same time, about six percent went via the port of Maputo.

Answering questions forwarded to him by Ziana in Mutare, BCG managing director Mr Eddie Cross said he hoped this year the Beira route would take slightly more traffic.

Mr Cross said the Beira corridor project was now about 50 percent complete with the railway line having been fully rehabilitated and functioning normally.

The pipeline was also operating well following rehabilitation and construction work which was completed last year in August. — Sapa.



WINNIE MANDELA

**Hate campaign
by SACC
— Winnie**

LONDON — Winnie Mandela was quoted in a British newspaper yesterday as saying a hate campaign against her has been orchestrated by churchmen angered by allegations of homosexuality.

According to the Daily Express, Mrs Mandela said in an interview that the South African Council of Churches plotted her disgrace.

"The whole thing is orchestrated. Someone, somewhere is intent upon destabilising the country and creating a situation which will not be conducive to my husband's release," she was quoted as saying.

Mrs Mandela denied the body identified as Stompie Moeketsi (Seipei) was his. "Stompie is not dead. He was taken away from here in good health."

The Express said Mrs Mandela said she was prepared to stand trial.

She also denied involvement in the murder of Dr Abu Baker Asvat.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg yesterday a former member of Mrs Mandela's "football club" appeared in court on a charge of murder.

Mr Andrew Leretedi Ekaneng (20) was arrested by the Soweto Murders and Robbery Squad in connection with the murder of one of Mrs Mandela's bodyguards, Mr Maxwell Madonda (23). — Sapa-AP.

Former Mandela club player on murder rap

SOWETAN Feb 21, 1989

A FORMER member of Mrs Winnie Mandela's "Mandela United Football Club" briefly appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of murder, SABC TV News reports.

The 20-year-old Andrew Lerothodi Ekaneng was arrested by the Soweto Murder and Robbery Squad in connection with the murder of one of Mrs

Mandela's bodyguards, Mr Maxwell Madondo (23).

Mr Madondo died in Soweto last week after he was stabbed.

Mr Ekaneng, who had a serious knife wound that stretched from one ear to the other, was not asked to plead.

He apparently lodged a charge of attempted murder with the police, after alleging members of the football club had tried to slit his throat after an argument at Mrs Mandela's house.

A pair of fence-clippers were found by police at Mrs Mandela's Diepkloof home on Sunday.

The youth's throat was allegedly slit and he was left for dead. He survived the attack and returned to Soweto two weeks ago.

Madondo's clothing and identity document were found by police in an outside room at Mrs Mandela's home.

Meanwhile, police

forensic and fingerprint specialists are still carrying out tests on several allegedly blood-spattered items which were found during the operation at the house.

Scrapings which were removed from the walls of the outside room will also be tested for blood flecks. It is believed the blood flecks may tie in with the death of 14-year-old child activist, Stompie Moeketsi Seipei.

Stompie was allegedly kidnapped together with three other youths and assaulted at Mrs Mandela's home. Police also searched the jacuzzi in the outside in the outside room for forensic evidence. Some of the children were said to have been assaulted in the jacuzzi.

Disparity in education sickens

SIR — Bantu Education is frustrating the pupils. I say this in reference to what happened recently in our schools.

I wrote matric exams last year and got a school leaving symbol, and when I tried to go back to school, I was told there was no place for me. What the DET is doing to me and my fellow brothers and sisters is that we must just go away and be used as cheap labourers.

Being a member of Diepkloof branch of Sosco, the voice of the voiceless frustrated and directionless students, we decided to talk to our principals at schools but they avoided talking to us, calling us thugs who only wanted to disrupt classes.

We didn't want to disrupt the education but wanted to fight for our rights. Teachers have turned to ignore educa-

tion problems and care only for their salaries, their lifestyle and their children. They don't care for us because 90 percent of their children attend multiracial schools.

First of all the high rate of failure was caused by not completing the syllabus. Teachers were only interested in falling in love with schoolgirls and not teaching as such.

When we try to approach the inspectors, they don't want to listen to our problems, they tell us we are political criminals used by political organisations. The DET suppresses us by implementing harsh regulations and expect

no reaction from us.

Teachers, principals and inspectors try to suppress us but they are also exploited by Det. With these points I want to express clearly to you that our education is going down the stream. As long as teachers and principals are dead scared of the Det and still keep themselves away from progressive teachers organisations like NEUSA, nothing will go right, so we as students we will march and face the common enemy and expect no one to stand in our way.

EX-MATRIC PUPIL

Diepkloof.

'BLACK empowerment" is all the rage, but like many overused phrases it has come to mean whatever anyone wants it to mean. As a process, something like it is undoubtedly taking place. The difficulty comes when it is treated as the policy of the US government.

Absent either a clear definition of what it entails in this regard or a commitment to that definition once it has been reached, "black empowerment" — the policy — is in danger of being dismissed as a fraud.

When Alan Keyes, the former assistant Secretary of State for international organisations, first popularised the phrase a few years ago, he was talking about helping black South Africans develop their inherent economic muscle to achieve what the armed struggle, burning tyres, street protest and martyrdom had signally failed to achieve in decades of trying.

This was, and is, an eminently sensible idea, but it has always been liable to misinterpretation.

To many of the simple-minded folk in Congress, for example, Keyes's formulation was nothing more than an excuse not to impose further economic sanctions.

Such a misreading, however deliberate and ideologically driven, would be easier to rebut were the US administration's existing "empowerment" policies actually seen to be doing what they promised. Unfortunately, they are not. This has a lot to do with the government arm charged with implementing them — the Agency for International Development (AID).

AID is loath even to talk about what it is up to in SA, much less the results of its activity. In one respect, this is understandable. In no other country are its programmes so designed to undermine the host's existing political order. The agency has no choice but to keep a low profile. The problem is that reticence, how-

Millions missing: *BUSINESS DAY 21 FEB. 1989* what's happened to US aid for SA?

SIMON BARBER in Washington

ever necessary, can also conceal ineptitude and worse. Remember Eschel Rhoodie?

Every January, AID sends Congress its "presentation" on the US\$15bn a year of voters' taxes it spends annually on people who do not vote in American elections. Its presentation is a series of hefty volumes describing its current pro-

grammes around the world and its plans and funding requests for the future.

Since public monies are involved — and AID is not the CIA or the Pentagon — the volumes are theoretically public documents. But, unless you are a connoisseur of bureaucratic runarounds, don't bother asking for a set.

Last week, I attempted to get answers to questions about the South African programme and telephoned the senior official most directly responsible, one Fred Fischer. He did not take the call. Next day, a Press officer was on the line suggesting that I submit my questions in writing. I did, and await, pessimistically, a reply.

The South African programme currently comprises some 10 projects upon which AID estimates it will spend US\$34.9m this year. It is

asking for US\$24.9m — a substantial reduction — in fiscal year 1990.

However, neither figure means very much because, in project after project — and if the numbers are to be believed — only a fraction of the money is actually being spent.

In the fiscal year ending last September 30, AID obligated — in other words, planned to disburse if the necessary middlemen and customers could be located and approved, the relevant Congressional committees satisfied and the statutory Gordian knot of red tape untangled — US\$3.4m on project number 674-0303:

Black Private Enterprise Development.

As described in the "presentation", the purpose of this project is "to strengthen black business associations, to provide credit to small and micro-enterprises and to help black business move into SA's industrialised economy".

Some US\$505 000 was ultimately spent in fiscal year 1988, with US\$354 000 being contributed from an entirely different account. Of the multi-million dollar obligation proper, only US\$151 000 made its way out of the agency.

The story is the same across the board.

Under the Labour Union Training Project (647-0223), AID has channelled funds through the AFL-CIO's African-American Labour Centre (AALC) to "help black unions develop skills in organising, collective bargaining, health and occupational safety and grievance procedures.

"Additionally, the AALC seeks to encourage black unions to remain politically independent, democratic and sensitive to the benefits of a market-oriented economy."

Sounds good. In fiscal year 1988 US\$1.7m was obligated. This time last year, AID predicted US\$1.8m would in fact be disbursed. In the event, not a dime was spent.

One of AID's sexier South African projects is 647-0305: Human Rights

Support, under which US\$1.5m worth of grants are supposed to be doled out each year in four categories. Let me quote the official rubric:

"The Small Grants programme authorises US\$500 000 for grants of US\$10 000 or less to non-violent, community-based groups resisting apartheid.

"The larger Legal Assistance programme authorises US\$650 000 for

grants of up to US\$100 000 to defend detainees or those charged with apartheid violations and to support legal challenges to apartheid-related laws or practices.

"The Democratic Alternatives programme authorises US\$175 000 to support the involvement of blacks in developing multiracial political solutions to the sharing of political power. The Victims of Violence programme authorises US\$175 000 to provide direct relief to the families of the victims of the current conflict."

This grew out of a plan devised by Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum in 1984 and though some will view it as gross interference or, at the other end of the scale, as a cheap attempt at co-optation, it is a pretty neat way of showing that Washington cares in a manner that does not involve the destruction of the South African economy.

Pity, then, that of the US\$3m obligated over fiscal years 1987 and 1988, only US\$686 000 — about 20% — was disbursed.

Since its inception in 1986, Com-

munity Outreach and Leadership Development (674-0230) "has supported a range of community organisations and trained community leaders so they can be more effective in meeting community needs".

It also "focuses on seeking peaceful change and developing policies and practices that are basic to an effective, functioning democracy". By the end of last year, US\$8.28m had been obligated, US\$2.9m spent.

Most of AID's South African budget is devoted to education under three principal headings: Training of Disadvantaged South Africans (674-0213), the South African Bursaries Project (674-0230) and Educational Training and Support (674-0302).

The first provides scholarships to study in the US, the second bursaries to certain approved South African institutions. The last "supports a network of community-based schools as models for a post-apartheid educational system, the development of a

Business Day, 21 Feb. 1989

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non-racial curriculum, an experimental secondary school scholarship programme, training for teachers and efforts to increase the number of blacks qualifying for university study".

On the available data, the funding for the scholarship programmes makes no sense whatsoever. Under the bursary project, non-government organisations in SA will theoretically receive US\$10m this year to select and put 300 students through university. That works out at around R80 000 a head, a staggering sum even allowing that some students may have to repeat a year of their degree courses.

Some US\$10m is also being budgeted to put a further 185 "disadvantaged" South Africans through American schools. That is about US\$54 000 a student, which would be about right for four years at Harvard — except that most will not be attending Ivy League schools and will be receiving full or partial tuition waivers at the universities they attend.

As for Educational Training and Support, it has been getting the standard short shrift since its inception in 1986. As of the end of fiscal year 1988, US\$4.9m has been obligated and US\$925 000 paid out.

That, at any rate, is the story as AID has presented it to Congress.

Something is wrong. Stay tuned. By next week we may have some answers.

Is SA's 'clock' ticking any closer to midnight?

Star - 21 February 1989

As far back as 1977, R W Johnson in his book "How long will South Africa survive?" argued that the situation was locked steadfast at five minutes to midnight. The country was so near yet so far to revolution.

In a newly released volume of articles written by international and local academics,* attention is yet again focused on the dimensions of the South African crisis.

The question posed is how unstable has the system of white supremacy really become?

Johnson's arguments are reassessed in the light of increased international and internal pressures, and other changes that have occurred inside and outside South Africa since 1977.

The conclusion is that, despite significant changes in political and socio-economic structures, revolution is not substantially nearer.

The metaphor of the motionless clock, locked into position just before the final hour, still remains symbolic of South Africa.

Although the survival of Africa's last pigmentocracy is not immediately threatened, the balance of forces in South Africa is shifting inexorably against the system of white supremacy.

The contributors identify numer-

**BY ESMARE VAN DER MERWE,
Political Reporter**

South Africans have been living in fear — or impatience — of the clock striking 12, signalling the start of the long-expected revolution which would finally liberate blacks from an oppressive white minority government.

ous factors which explain why the hands of the clock have moved, if only to marginally nearer midnight.

Tom Lodge emphasises how black politics has become internationalised so that repression has wider ramifications, and how black political culture has simultaneously matured and become militant.

John D Brewer points out that black protest has been strengthened despite internal fissures.

For example, there are new and important ideological and class alliances, the armed struggle is being co-ordinated with political mobilisation, and the labour and trade union movement is being used as a powerful force pushing for political change.

Hermann Giliomee shows how the ideological disunity among whites has facilitated the search for alternatives to apartheid, which has given legitimacy to the idea and rhetoric of reform. Among most Afrikaners, he says, apartheid is a

discredited ideology.

He doubts prospects of a Conservative Party takeover.

However, if it were to become a threat to the National Party, the Government would simply suspend elections and rule through referendum and by decree.

Focusing on economics, Nicoli Nattrass sees its health as too precarious to fund the demands that are likely to be made on it in future. This is true as much for expensive reform as for expensive repression, but the inability to do either weakens white supremacy in the long term.

TC Moll argues that while theoretically the South African State could finance further militarisation, this would be at the cost of a high fiscal burden and expenditure on black education, housing and welfare, the political implications of which are destabilising.

Overall, the country is under more pressure than ever before to



Tom Lodge . . . black politics internationalised and more mature.

change its system of racial inequality and injustice. Sanctions, diplomatic leverage by the superpowers, internal black protest from political movements and trade unions, domestic economic recession, ideological uncertainty and disunity among whites, and hostility from neighbouring states all combine to threaten the survival of South Africa in its present form.

In his conclusion, Weber says: "It seems that — 10 years on from Johnson's 'How long will South Africa survive?' — the balance of forces

in South Africa still excludes a revolutionary overthrow of the Government, but the Government's capacity to maintain the present pattern of political power has weakened.

"If the militarised and centralised state is as yet unassailable, the system is becoming more ungovernable. So while the clock is still at five minutes to midnight, it is no longer riveted in this position."

* *Can South Africa Survive? Five Minutes to Midnight* edited by John D Brewer (Southern Book Publishers, R39,95).

the small society

by Brickman

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THEY ALWAYS
SEEM TO BE
HAVING SOME
SORT OF
THREE-ASPIRIN
CRISIS -

3-27
BRICKMAN-Yates

Lekhanya's grand plan leaves the people cold

STAR 21 Feb. 1989

NORMAN CHANDLER of the The Star's Africa News Service recently spent some time in Lesotho. He discovered that, despite the new factories and hotels, the people of the mountain kingdom are restless.

MASERU — Lesotho's military government is making a major effort to show it has the interests of the country at heart — three years after the overthrow of the Leabua Jonathan regime which ruled the land for two decades.

Development is surging and the construction industry is cock-a-hoop. But the government's public relations machine is simply not working.

East of the village of Butha Buthe, preliminary work has started on the huge Lesotho Highlands water scheme, which will one day help supply the Witwatersrand with water and whose hydro-electric power will help light up the urban areas of most of southern and central Africa.

On the banks of the Caledon River near Leribe is rising an industrial area which makes some of South Africa's industrial decentralisation centres look puny by comparison. And around Maseru factories are springing up, bringing to the capital hundreds of people — many of whom are today living in appalling conditions.

New schools are being planned for Maseru and other areas.

The old Leabua Highway — now officially renamed the A1 — snaking through the lowlands of Lesotho is being resurfaced and, for the first time in memory, actually has road markings on its surface.

The road network to the countryside is being upgraded to cater for the expected demand brought about by the opening of the rugged interior as a result of the water scheme.

New hotels are being built in outlying areas. A Chinese-sponsored hotel is going up at Teyateyaneng and another is being built between Maseru and Teyateyaneng. The interesting thing here is that there is nothing of note in that district to merit the siting of two hotel complexes.

Dubious honour

Both hotels will be big enough to be eligible for gambling slot machines — and there could lie the answer. The tourist or travelling businessman might well be secondary to the huge profits that will surely accrue.

This has already become the case in some country hotels, where slot machines outnumber bedrooms — so great is the desire by a largely jobless people to enrich themselves. If the trend continues, Lesotho might have the dubious honour of being one of the world's biggest slot machine areas.

Factories are being built in many areas, and some towns, notably Leribe — the second biggest in the kingdom — are being bypassed by new roads. It might not be coincidence that this is happening. Leribe is still a

hotbed of political thought, and not at all popular with the authorities.

The development now under way is all part of a grand design by the military government of Major General Metsing Lekhanya to win the hearts of a people who ululated in the streets of Maseru three years ago at the downfall of the Jonathan government but who have, by all accounts, now become disenchanted with the military regime.

These are the people who do not see the rush towards new development in quite the same way as does the government. They see instead corruption; armed soldiers at every corner (reminiscent of some periods of the Jonathan days); and government spies in hotel bars, lobbies and shops. They hear with disquiet rumours of South African police and soldiers maintaining a low-key presence in Maseru.

Political parties and political opinion are suppressed, as has been the case since the military coup of January 1986. Apart from a couple of Catholic newspapers and a weekly independent called *The Mirror*, there are no real news media in Maseru — the government does not take kindly to pressmen.

And that has given rise to what government officials refer to as "street talk" — in other words, rumour-mongering in the face of a shortage of official information or regular dissemination of news.

Veteran leader

"Street talk" it was that gave the populace at large the news of the return of veteran political leader Ntsu Mokhehle (Lesotho's government says he must not be referred to as "Mr") and has also been responsible for various other stories, which newsmen have not as yet been able to verify.

As in many other African countries, "street talk" begins in government offices and is quickly conveyed to the pavements. A classic example of this for Lesotho is in neighbouring Transkei, where the so-called "York Road Times" in Umtata played no small part in bringing down the government of Chief George Matanzima.

There is evidence that officials are listening to the "news" via the pavement crowds. Pressmen are literally besieged in the bars of some hotels, and particularly at off-the-track restaurant-bars where some political thought is guardedly imparted.

Some of that thought is that what started off with such promise three years ago is being allowed to wither and die, simply because the powers that be do not have their fingers on the pulse of a nation tired of political intrigue and mismanagement.

21 February 1989

LETTERS

The Citizen PO Box 7712
Johannesburg 2000

Independence has brought shambles in India

THE letter from L Carr of Gillits cannot be overlooked without receiving the highest praise, as every word he has written is true — "Little less moral posturing needed" — Citizen (February 15).

I was born and educated in India (of British parents) and went to a C of E School in Simla which was completely mixed be it in religion, colour, or creed as there was no Pakistan in those days. The scholars at the school included Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, Jews, Parsees and British subjects and everyone got on well together without any problem.

Of course in 1948/1949 when Britain decided to end British rule, and split the country into India and Pakistan, the situation became ugly and nasty and foreigners who had lived

in India all there lives were subjected to verbal and physical abuse and told to "quit India"; not to mention the large number of Moslems and others who were butchered to death in the street and elsewhere, all over India. One would have thought that partition would have been a time for friendship and happiness in the circumstances.

And today 40 and more years hence the countries of India and Pakistan are still in a shambles or let's say since Britain pulled out; at least while Britain was in India the country was run more efficiently, fairly, honestly, and without hatred between Moslems and Indians and Sikhs and Hindus.

Certainly the partition/independence of India/Pakistan was the start of the "gale of change" on Britain's part in granting Independence to countries too numerous to mention who have proved incapable of running a country let alone a "fish and chip shop" to put it mildly.

Is it any wonder the Whites in SA are apprehensive in view of the examples or otherwise of "independent" countries who cannot survive without monetary handouts, and where dictators, coups, poverty, starvation, etc. are always a threat if not a way of life?

EX INDIA

Vanderbijlpark

Chief warns of the 'enemy within' Do your jobs properly, Buthelezi tells ministers

MEMBERS of the Legislative Assembly who would not work for their constituencies might as well resign, Chief Minister of KwaZulu Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday.

In a tongue-lashing during his policy speech, Dr Buthelezi said each member had his own home constituency and regional network.

"Each one of us here will be made redundant in the struggle unless these constituencies and networks are kept in good working order," he said.

"Is this just a big, grand-speaking house where we gather to exchange fraternal greetings and have discussions and then go home to do the least that has to be done?"

Mr Buthelezi asked the members if they were aware there were people

who travelled as far as Lusaka to collaborate with "the enemy".

He asked what their answer was to mushrooming women's and youth movements which saw Inkatha as "the opposition". The Inkatha leader said people were campaigning to eliminate the movement.

He said "the enemy" of Inkatha was "within KwaZulu" and had adopted a multifaceted approach.

Mr Buthelezi produced documents published by the National Education and Health Workers' Union (Nehawu) and wanted to know from members what they were going to do to alleviate this situation.

"If civil servants are going to stab us in the back, what is our retort going to be?" he asked. — Sapa.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

21 Febr. 1989

Pipe-dreams

PLANS for a White state or homeland in South Africa have always seemed to us to be nonsensical.

First, you have to have a well-defined area in which you can live without the labour of any Blacks.

Secondly, the state must be viable.

Thirdly, if you are going to exclude the great majority of Whites, you are not going to get much support.

In other words, once you start drawing the boundaries of your state, you are going to have to say that all Whites outside those boundaries are discarded — and those who are will not like the idea.

Fourthly, you have to encourage people to give up their security and their jobs in order to join you in your new state.

Finally, you have to be able to persuade governments to give you the land you want for your state.

Head of the Afrikanervolkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff, proposes to establish an Afrikaner state in a stretch of land straddling the Orange River and its tributaries — commonly known as the Kalahari, Namaqualand, the Swartland, the Hantam and the Northern Karoo.

He also wants the southern part of South West Africa for his state, including the richest diamond area in the world.

Key towns would be Saldanha — as the harbour — Beaufort West, Graaff-Reinet, Colerberg, De Aar, Upington, Kuruman, Keetmanshoop and Luderitz.

Instead of claiming the whole of South Africa as the White man's land — except for those parts designated for Blacks — Professor Boshoff admits South Africa is irretrievably mixed and that the Afrikaner should excise for himself an exclusive Afrikaner homeland.

"The country is becoming more integrated and ungovernable by the day. I can't see any party, whatever its policies or intentions, reversing this trend," he says.

Hence, as he sees it, the need to create an Afrikaner state which the Afrikaner can "occupy, manage and defend" without help from any outside agency.

However, in the all-White, all-Afrikaner land that he envisages, the Coloured people outnumber Whites at present by four to one — and it is estimated that 250 000 Coloured people would have to be resettled elsewhere.

Although much of the land is desolate and arid, Professor Boshoff says: "I would rather carve out a future for myself and my descendants in the desert than be bogged down in a swamp."

But if he thinks that 300 000 Afrikaners will be attracted to it (and eventually 2 million), that the rest of Afrikanerdom can be abandoned in an increasingly Black South Africa, and that the government of an independent South West Africa (probably Swapo) will give him one metre of ground, he is sadly mistaken.

The idea is a non-starter, whatever he says.

Others who hanker for an Afrikaner state are similarly chasing rainbows.

The Oranjerwerkers' vision of a White state at Morgenzon, in the Transvaal, is hardly worth seriously considering except as a small enclave of no consequence.

The AWB's idea of taking over the old Boer Republics will also not work.

And all that Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative Party leader, can say is the land area now in White ownership is the fatherland and should form the basis for determining the final borders between the White fatherland and the national states for non-Whites.

The reality of South Africa is that the races are irretrievably mixed, the Whites are outnumbered and will be hopelessly in the minority by the year 2000, and there is no way in which the Whites can rule the country on their own.

The aim should not be to chase the pipe-dream of an Afrikaner state but to find a way in which all the races can live together, work together and share power.

That is the challenge which the Whites have to meet — and the sooner they do so, the better the chances of working out an acceptable solution.