

P.3 NEW PLANS TO STEM

, THE VIOLENCE

_. Focus ON TOURISM 4

IN SOUTH AFRICA 7 '

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Government accuses ANC of smuggling arms

UN envoy to

investigate SA

violence

THE UNITED N ATION S Security Council has unanimously adopted a resolution urging all parties in South Africa to resume talks has speedily as possibleii and calling on the secretary-general to investigate Violence in South Africa.

In terms ofResolution 765 the representative is to ttrecommend measures which would assis t

in bringing an effective end to the violence".

ltwas unclear whom UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali would name. Diplomats said it was possible that former US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance would not be selected as

initially thought.

Earlier, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and his Zimbabwean counterpart, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, clashed over the SA Government s charge that Zimbabwe was helping the ANC smuggle weapons into SA.

Mr Botha told the Security Council this was being done by ANC elements, with the complicity of the Zimbabwean army and possibly without the knowledge of the ANCis leadership.

Mr Shamuyariradenied that there were any ANC arms caches in Zimbabwe or that the Zimbabwean army had provided any assistance in transferring them to the Northern Transvaa l

border. iiThis statement is completely false), he said. tiZimbabwe has never involved its elf in

violence in South Africa?

In his address to the Council, Mr Botha asserted the Government, 5 desire to end the Viol ence

and negotiate a new constitution.

Throughout his presentation, Mr Botha pointedly referred to the ANC as the iiANC-Communist Party alliance? Answering points raised by African National Congress president Nelson Mandela earlier, Mr Botha:

O Offered to hold immediate bilateral talks with the ANC on resolving the organisation,s lingering claims that political prisoners are still being held and that government had fa iled

in its undertaking to repeal all repressive legislation;

De Klerk sets up

fund for victims

STATE PRESIDENT F.W. de Klerk has

established a Social Relief Fund to assist

victims of violence in unrest-stricken

communities.

This was announced by the chairman of the board of the Social Relief Fund, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The fund makes provision for short-term financial assistance to members of communities affected by the violence since April 1 this year.

Financial assistance will be made available to approved organisations or institutions to channel the funds, and not directly to individuals.

The board will not compensate victims in full for damage or loss, but will render ex gratia assistance in terms of urgent and basic necessities such as food, clothing and blankets.

Organisations and institutions involved in social relief should apply on behalf of victims of the violence. - Citizen.

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M r Pik Botha

wants to

open SA

Office

THE United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) will open an office in South Africa if a recommendation to its executive board is approved.

In a report to the 41-nation panel, Unicef executive director James Grant referred to a dramatic acceleration of the process to end apartheid and 3.x ' trialisli a non-rncial democracy, :4

This enormous undertaking, while offering an historic opportunity, was likely to bring further social upheavals and trauma during the transition, he said.

Mr Grant estimated that more than half of the South African population, especially those living in rural and deep rural areas, were in itabsolute poverty?

Basic services and administrative, human and economic resources were iiseparate and unequal?

He proposed no date for the opening of a Unicef office to address the needs of South African mothers and their children, saying only that it should be done when the UN was satisfied that the circumstances were ripe. Unicef is perhaps the only agency in the UN system that has been untamished by political controversy.

Voluntarily funded, it enj oys phenomenal support worldwide, including through national and regional committees. - The Star.

Violence: Goldstone clears

Government and security forces of Involvement

THE Goldstone Commission says the State President, Cabinet Ministers or any high-ranking officer of the South African Police and the SA Defence Force were not involved in the planning or execution of violence in South Africa.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said in a statement that there was no evidence linking them to the violence, despite allegations of the African National Congress to the contrary.

However, the Commission expressed concern at the Government, 3 failure to implement some of the recommendations in its second interim report.

Mr Justice Goldstone said: iThe Commission is distressed that some of the considered and urgent recommendations made by it have been ignored?

In particular, the judge referred to the hostels which the commission had said should be fenced and the police should ensure that no arms be taken in or out of the hostels.

He said the only response to date had been a statement on behalf of the government that R294-million rands had been allocated for the upgrading of the hostels. No further action has been taken.

Mr Justice Goldstone said the Commission 5 recommendations concerning the deployment of 32 Battalion in peacekeeping operations tiwere met with can generously be described as an unhelpful response from a senior members of the Defence Force.

On the govmnenfs innocence in the violence, the judge said if evidence of such alleged complicity was submitted to the commission, it would be considered fully.

In the absence of any such evidence, the Commission considered the allegations were unwise, unfair and dangerous.

They served only to exacerbate the climate of Violence and frustrate attempts to curb it.

Judge Goldstone said the Commission had decided, with the concurrence of Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, that a committee of the Commission would be established to conduct a full inquiry into the Boipatong massacre in which more than 40 residents of the township

near Vanderbijlpark were killed, prompting the ANC to call of all negotiations with the government after accusing the government of complicity in the killings. The committee began its work on August 4.

- Sowetan.

O From Page 1 .

O Hotly contested Mr Mandelais assertion that government was determined to keep a veto for whites, arguing that the National Party has every intention of becoming a majority party under a new constitution by aggressively competing for black votes which would only be alienated by the entrenchment of a white veto;

O Urged the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party to join the government in setting up a joint monitoring body, possibly with international observers, to defuse township flashpoints; and

O Supported the establishment of a code of conduct under the auspices of the Goldstone Commission to ensure that mass action remained peaceful.

Mr Botha rejected Mr Mandelais allegation that the government was behind the killings in the black townships. Not only are the killings reprehensible but they run counter to South Africa's urgent need for investment, economic growth and job creation, he said.

To accuse the government of fostering violence is an insult, he said.

President F.W. de Klerk

Goldstone

a millstone?

A SMALL knot of delegates to the African National Congress conference stood in the entrance to the hall where the meeting was to be held, whistling and shaking their heads in shocked unison.

An ordinary-enough bunch of middle-ranking ANC officials from ANC regions all over the country, they were looking at the front-page newspaper reports on the findings of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into the violence in black areas.

It is no exaggeration to say that they could not believe what they were reading. But these guys are supposed to have been into the townships? hissed one, as if betrayed.

Unlike many of its newspapers, white South Africa should not begin to crow too soon or too loudly over its apparent exoneration in the Goldstone report. The perceived clean bill of health is a chimera; both events and history will record it as such.

The general, shorthand perception - and this is a very different thing to the detailed contents of Mr Justice Goldstone's report - is now that the blame for South Africa's Cambodia-scale carnage can be apportioned as follows: 50-50. That is, 50 percent ANC and 50 percent Inkatha Freedom Party, 0 percent the State.

Black SA simply does not buy this. Few ANC supporters will seriously claim that their organisation is not implicated in the national disgrace, but neither will they accept the extraordinarily simplistic interpretations of the Goldstone report which have sent the Government and much of the media onto orgiastic paroxysms of self-congratulation. And one of the main features of the new

FFAIRS

.. , A VAUGUST1992QZIV:

Envoy appointed to investigate violence

In what seemed a direct retort to Mr Mandela's claim that government was conducting a campaign of interstate terrorism, Mr Botha countercharged that the ANC had publicly admitted the existence of arms caches both inside SA and in Angola.

He said that shortly before his departure to attend the session of the Security Council, he had received information that the ANC-Communist Party alliance had instructed its Zimbabwean representative to transfer assault rifles and grenade launchers stored at Masvingo to the Northern Transvaal for infiltration into SA.

This illustrated the difficulty of creating a climate conducive to negotiations, Mr Botha said, but was also all the more reason to talk about these matters rather than simply walking away from the negotiating process?

Mr Mandela was not present as Mr Botha spoke.

At a news conference after his address, Mr Botha said that politics in SA is that now it matters what black people think - even if they are not yet formally empowered.

One cannot help feeling that at least in part, the current controversy is the result of a misunderstanding - as well as anti-ANC sentiments - put into Mr Goldstone's mouth which he did not intend to utter.

It is notable that by the time that the ANC conference opened, not even Mr Mandela had seen a copy of the Goldstone report. His response was therefore to be careful to avoid a personal attack on the learned judge.

In the report, the Commission indeed identifies one of the causes of violence as the history over some years of State complicity in undercover activities, which include criminal activities?

It also cites the general causes including: socio-economic and political imbalances, security forces which had been the instruments of oppression, the sudden legalising of political organisations, and single-sex hostels.

There is no doubt that the Commission is right in calling on Mr Mandela and Dr Buthe to rein in their followers. Those who want peace will also applaud the unequivocal call for a total ban on the carrying of dangerous weapons, and the suggestions regarding the closer monitoring of flashpoints. South Africa, all of South Africa, needs the Goldstone Commission.

The judge himself should denounce the cruder interpretations of his findings as superficial. In that way we might be able to prevent Goldstone from becoming a millstone.
- Pretoria News.

Botha hoped that the secretary-general would send his special envoy to SA as soon as possible. All outside assistance was welcome, so long as it was done in consultation with all parties and did not constitute an effort to run the show - a level of intervention, Mr Botha added, that the Security Council also would not support.

He said it was clear that the ANC would get a Security Council resolution it did not want. The ANC would get a resolution telling

them to return to the negotiating table.
MrBotha said the Security Council hearing
was a Victory for the Government. ttThe
political attempt by the ANC to get at us was
a complete failure? he said.

O InkathaFreedomPartypresidentandChief
Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu
Buthelezi hit back at the ANC in an
aggressive address to the Security Council.
While he welcomed the efforts of the United
Nations body to address the violence and
Brig. Oupa guzo
UN urges De Klerk
to end violence '
and security in the region,
free of Violence,
Africans,
to exercise restraint,
the Security Council:
justice;

Security Council as early as possible;
resumption of negotiations;
South Africa is established."

THIS is the wording of the United Nations Security Council resolution which was
adopted after a two-day debate on South Africa:

ttGRAVELY concerned by the escalating violence in South Africa which is causing a
heavy loss of human life and by its consequences for the peaceful negotiations aimed at
creating a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa,
CONCERNED that the continuation of this situation would seriously jeopardise peace
RECALLING the consensus Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences
in southern Africa adopted by the General Assembly at its 16th special session in
December 1989 which called for negotiations in South Africa to take place in a climate
EMPHA SISING the responsibility of the South African authorities to take all necessary
measures to stop immediately the violence and protect the life and property of all South
EMPHASISING also the need for all parties to co-operate in combating violence and
CONCERNED at the break in the negotiating process and determined to help the
people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for a nonracial, democratic society,
1. CONDEMNNS the escalating violence in SA and in particular the massacre at
Boipatong township on June 17 1992, as well as subsequent incidents of violence
including the shooting of unnamed protesters;
2. STRONGLY urges the South African authorities to take immediate measures to
bring an effective end to the ongoing violence and to bring those responsible to
3. CALLS upon all the parties to co-operate in combating violence and to ensure the
effective implementation of the National Peace Accord;
4. INVITES the Secretary-General to appoint, as a matter of urgency, a special
representative in order to recommend, after, inter alia, discussions with the parties,
measures which would assist in bringing an effective end to the violence and in
creating conditions for negotiations leading towards a peaceful transition to a
democratic, nonracial and united South Africa, and to submit a report to the
5. URGE all parties to co-operate with the special representative of the Secretary-
General in carrying out its mandate; and to remove the obstacles towards the
6. UNDERLINES in this regard the importance of all parties co-operating in the
resumption of the negotiating process as speedily as possible;
7. URGES the international community to maintain the existing measures imposed by
the Security Council for the purpose of bringing an early end to apartheid in SA;
8. DECIDES to remain seized of the matter until a democratic, nonracial and united
kick-start the stalled negotiation process, Dr

Buthelezi said the ANC was bent on seizing
power unconstitutionally.
Defending the carrying of so-called
traditional weapons by the Zulu, he waved his
ceremonial stick of office to a packed council
and said he would carry it with him ttto the end
of my daysil.

The IFP would welcome a tistrong,
effectiveii international fact- finding mission
to SA. But unless it was unbiased and fair, it
Would only exacerbate the situation.

0 In his address to the Council, Bophuthats-
wana President Lucas Mangope accused
the ANC of destabilising its political

opponents.

O Ciskei military leader Brigadier Oupa quzo also slated the ANC in his address, alleging it was no longer a progressive liberation movement, but had changed into an oppressive organisation tibent on seizing power through the barrel of a gunii.

O Democratic Patty national chairman Ken Andrew said the international community could play a constructive role in resolving the crisis in SA, but in the end a new constitution would have to be drawn up by South Africans. - Beeld, Citizen, Business Day.

President Mangope

H CURRENT AFFAIRS

Meiring warns on
Crossing the
race divide

THE DECISION by the Democratic Party to give priority to the recruitment of black members is a sign of the times. No political party, however impressive its past achievement and however noble its ideals, can survive today without black support. Blacks will comprise the biggest racial component of an electorate of 20 million or more voters in the new South Africa. Political parties without black members will wither away and die. The DP, threatened with absorption by the ANC on the left and the NP on the right, is particularly vulnerable.

It is no coincidence that the DP drive for black members comes barely a week after the new Transvaal leader of the National Party, Mr Pik Botha, set the same priority for the NP. Blacks, once ignored by white political parties, will be wooed as never before in months ahead.

These developments are welcome. The more that party-political affiliations cut across race and language, the better South Africa's chances will be of overcoming racial bigotry in the testing times ahead. By the same token, the African National Congress, commitment to improve its standing in the white, coloured and Indian communities is to be welcomed.

A tough road lies ahead for DP and NP proselytisers. The DP, by its own admission, barely has enough resources to woo white voters. The NP, however sincere its rejection of apartheid, is burdened by its past policy of white supremacy.

Experience so far has not been auspicious: last year DP members were driven out of a school in Mashishing, near Lydenburg in the Transvaal, by ANC zealots; very recently a NP meeting at Huhudi, near Vryburg in the northern Cape Province, was broken up by ANC militants.

The search for black members will bring the DP and NP face to face with the culture of intolerance which festered during the heyday of apartheid.

These parties' presence in townships should give the ANC an opportunity to preach tolerance to its youthful enthusiasts.

- The Star.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, esteemed sociologist of the University of the Witwatersrand and a man who chooses his words carefully, has characterised South Africa as the most violent society on earth.

If there is an element of hyperbole in his startling statement, it is understandable. Since President De Klerk launched his bid for a negotiated settlement on February 2 1990, more than 7 000 people have been shot, hacked, stabbed and burnt to death in apparently endless political violence. Direct political violence, however, is but a small part of the greater Violence that threatens to tear South Africa apart. For every person who dies in political violence, another eight

are murdered in straight criminal violence.
atmosphere that nurtures murderous zealotry
by makin g life cheap.
criminal violence is porous. Former
guerrillas, tired of waiting for an opportunity
to lead a normal life, turn to crime; gangsters
armed with AK-47s, a weapon associated
with the armed struggle but available on the
black market, rob banks and hij ack vehicles
of all descriptions.
The violence, generatin g fear and anger,
leads to polemical dispute in which the main
political organisations castigate one another.
Tendentious pronouncements add to the
accretions of hatred and f uel further violence.
It is in the context of these deveIOpments
that the Boipatong massacre of June 17
The banality of murder creates an
The boundary between political and V
AUGUST 1992
demise of peace
PROGRESS and peace could be forgotten if
SA whites clung to their privileges and fears,
and Blacks remained suspicious and angry,
says the Administrator of the Cape Province,
Mr Kobus Meiring.
Closing the debate on the Provincial
Budget in Cape Town, he said a winner-takes-
all type of democracy would not realise the
dreams of the majority of South Afiicans.
itlt will frustrate society immeasurably,
polarise it and tear it apart irrevocably?
The new South African dispensation would
have to be characterised by sound judgment,
based in the emotional maturity of people who
really loved the country.
If the tricameral system was deemed to be
expensive, the cost of nine or ten autonomous
regional governments also had to be
considered.
iiAll of us want to reform the status quo.
Not one of us believes that the present con-
stitutional dispensation passes the test of
acceptability, affordability, fairness and
effectiveness.
itBut we will also have to indicate what we
want to replace it with. Otherwise, we ll merely
be chorus leaders in the chant for change?
Change included an emotional price as a
change in attitude among all citizens was an
inescapable condition for the aspired society.
8lf Whites cling to their cherished
privileges and freedoms in the future, we can
forget about progress.
n-lt.
Mr Kobus Meiring
8lf Blacks sustain their ingrained sus-
picions and anger, we can forget about
freedom?
Debate on the Provincial Budget had
centred on the tremendous problems associated
with devolved government, poverty and
insufficient funding. - Citizen.
Mandela tries to
spread calm
NELSON MANDELA, leader of the ANC,
has tried to reassure public servants and
members of the armed services not to worry
about the future.
No new government would last very
long of it simply fired everybody, Mr Man-

delah said. And he added that if some officials were to be retired it would be under favourable and secure terms. Nobody should fear they will lose out? he said. Obviously the message should be taken seriously, both for what it says and for whence it comes. Given a "yes" vote victory and a continuation of Codesa it seems pretty clear that Mr Mandela and his party will be playing a powerful role in a new dispensation. He has correctly identified a very real, and reasonable, fear in many white minds. Nobody relishes the prospect of an entire career of service being washed down the drain for political or even racial reasons. And no matter how cynical many might be about promises from Mr Mandela (or any politician for that matter) we believe him. There is no doubt that it would be in the best interests of any new government - even one dominated by the ANC - not to have the administration and defence of the country collapse overnight. Africa, after all, is riddled with unhappy examples of that. And all governments - even one dominated by the ANC - will always act in their own best interest. The very fact that Mr Mandela chose to say what he did goes to prove this point.

Pretoria News

Moderate govt likely, says Stoffel

NP secretary-general Stoffel van der Merwe has expressed great optimism about prospects for negotiations leading to a moderate government.

Dr Van der Merwe told an SA-Britain Trade Association meeting SA could have a general election for a transitional government within 18 months. But, he added, this depended on the success of negotiations and the speedy resolution of discussions on the disbandment of the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

However, the position of Umkhonto had to be regularised and the climate of intimidation and violence would have to subside.

We will be pushing the issue of Umkhonto very hard. We cannot enter into a transitional process without the issue being resolved? he said, adding that leaving one of the negotiating parties with an active military wing would mean an imbalance of power in negotiations.

It became the 49th massacre in which ten or more people were murdered since July 1990, according to the Human Rights Commission records.

Within hours of the massacre the ANC issued a statement blaming Mr De Klerk for the killings and accusing the police of direct complicity.

It cited a 1990 amendment to the Natal Native Code, decreed by Mr De Klerk, contending that it legalised the carrying of dangerous weapons and that he had therefore created the opportunity for slaughter.

The unspoken assumptions in the ANC statement were that Mr De Klerk had made it legal for Zulu supporters of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) to carry sticks, spears and shields, to use them to kill ANC members and sympathisers, and to terrorise blacks generally into shunning the ANC.

The statement should be seen in context of the disclosure last year that Mr De Klerk's administration had secretly helped to finance IFP rallies and continued surreptitious payments to the IFP's trade union arm, the United

Workers Union of SA (UWUSA), after Mr De Klerk acceded to the presidency. The implications of the ANC statement - that Mr De Klerk had armed and financed black thugs or mercenaries to destabilise the ANC by killing its followers - reverberated in the aftermath of the Boipatong massacre. Even though a number of Zulus also counted among the victims, the prime suspects. If we succeed it will be only between 15 and 18 months before elections for some type of transitional government will be held, but it depends on negotiations? he said.

Dr Van der Merwe said the referendum result proved that white South Africans had a deep-seated common sense when it came to politics, and he firmly believed that the same commonsense existed among black South Africans. The government was currently trying to achieve something which had failed everywhere in the world - a Reflecting on the violence which has claimed 7 000 lives were Zulu-speaking men from the nearby

KwaMadala Hostel, an IFP stronghold in an area generally dominated by the ANC. They were alleged to have carried out the massacre with the assistance of policemen who purportedly ferried them in police vehicles. The case for the ANC accusers seems indisputable. Yet a closer look at the situation shows that it is not as simple as that. The August 1990 amendment to the Natal Native Code of 1887 did allow the Zulus to carry dangerous weapons, including assegais or spears, sharpened sticks, sticks shod with iron and battle axes, under specified conditions. As some of these conditions applied under the original code, the amendment did not create an entirely new situation.

What the amendment did do was to widen the scope for carrying these weapons - i.e. making it easier to carry them - by adding a new condition: Zulus could carry these weapons if they could prove that they were carrying them for bona fide purposes according to Zulu custom and tradition.

The ANC alleged that the purpose of the amendment was to legitimise the refusal of police to disarm IFP men.

The legal section of the Ministry of Law and Order - which drafted the amendment - denies that this was the intention. The motive, it insists, was to bring the Natal Native Code in line with the Dangerous Weapons Act, which authorises the carrying of dangerous weapons provided that the person concerned can prove that he/she has no intention of using

FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA

democracy among a wide variety of different peoples. For the immediate future, the country could still expect a difficult time until stability could be re-established. It would take a considerable time to achieve this, particularly in view of the fact that the ANC had for years had a policy of rendering the country ungovernable - Business Day. the weapon for unlawful purposes, including, obviously, murder or assault.

Last December the Supreme Court declared the amendment null and void because of its vagueness.

It was superseded by the agreement of the De Klerk administration, when it signed the National Peace Accord last September, to ban the possession or display of dangerous weapons by people attending political meetings or participating in political marches.

It fulfilled its commitment in February 1992 by amending the Dangerous Weapons Act accordingly. Prohibited weapons included spears. A month later the prohibition was extended to trains and stations in a bid to curb the killing of people on trains. Soon after signing the Peace Accord, Mr De Klerk appointed a permanent judicial commission to investigate political violence, including allegations of state complicity. It was headed by Mr Justice R.J. Goldstone, the same who delivered a withering indictment of the police in his inquiry into the shooting of black civilians by policemen in March 1990.

Seen in the context of Mr Goldstone's finding that no evidence has been submitted so far to justify allegations that Mr De Klerk, his Cabinet or senior officers of the security forces were involved in the Boipatong massacre, these events modify - at the very least - the MOS one-dimensional view of the violence as the product of conspiracy against it. - The Star.

AUGUST 1992

CURRENTAFFAIRS

Treurnicht calls Constituent assembly rejected
FW calls for
three- -year
interim rule
for unity for free
volk'

THE leader of the Conservative Party, Dr
Andries Treurnicht, has called for unity among
all conservatives who were working towards
a free iivolk, in its own country and under its
own government.

In an article in the latest issue of the CP
mouthpiece, Die Patriot, Dr Treurnicht reacted
on the recent suspension of the Member of
Parliament for Wonderboom, Mr Koos Botha.
He said Mr Botha was not suspended from
the party because of his calls for a iivolkstaatii,
but because he had turned his back on the
party by describing political parties and
Parliament as irrelevant in the struggle for a
iivolkstaati, as he saw it.

The CP demanded recognition of the
iivolkii in the same way it had helped the
National Party in the past to establish national
states for Black nations.

As such the party had no objection to Mr
Botha's dream of a iivolkstaatii and in fact
there was enough _ space for Mr Botha to
advocate it within the boundaries of CP policy.
The party objected, however, to Mr Botha's
vision of a drastically smaller iivolkstaatii.
This was not CP policy and caused uncertainty
and confusion among the electorate.

iiTo negotiate for land after saying
beforehand that you would be satisfied with
the minimum is tactically very unwise. You
rather aim at keeping the maximum of what
you have? Dr Treurnicht said.

The CP also objected to the term iiAfrikaner
volkstaatii which excluded English speaking
conservatives.

' Dr Treurnicht said although his party was
on record that it would not bring back apartheid
measures in such a state, there would be little
sense in having such a state if you again fell
back on integrated schools, residential areas
and even an integrated Parliament.

His party accepted that it was not correct
to advance your own nation to the detriment of
others but refused to accept the label of racism
in recognising the White community as
separate of non-White communities.

It was also not racism to recognise the
Afrikaner nation as a White nation and those
who condemned such recognition as racism
were the victims of intolerable equalisation
propaganda.

Dr Treurnicht said the CPS view on
negotiating at Codesa had been put forward
time and again.

iiWe will continue with talks and
negotiations with other nations on the basis of
co-operating self-determinationfi
The composition, starting point and
eventual aim of Codesa was in principle
unacceptable to the CP and to take part in it
would be indefensible to the party, 3 supporters.
He said self-determination was a principle
which was recognised worldwide, and that

was what the CP demanded for the iivolkii. -
Citizen.

PRESIDENT F.W. de Klerk has proposed a minimum three-year term for an interim constitution, at the same time issuing a strong warning to the African National Congress not to attempt the forcible overthrow of the government.

The President called for a trilateral meeting on political violence involving the government, the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

He said such a meeting would consider a fulltime monitoring mechanism and a joint monitoring body which could include the international community in an observer role.

Replying to ANC demands made when it withdrew from negotiations, Mr De Klerk invited the organisation for talks but flatly F.W. de Klerk

rejected a constituent assembly. However, government had already agreed at Codesa on the broad structure and principles of transitional arrangements, he said.

In a television address, Mr De Klerk accused the ANC and its allies of sabotaging negotiations and said the government alone was not capable of ending the violence. And in an earlier letter delivered to ANC president Nelson Mandela, Mr De Klerk proposed the resumption of negotiations through a bilateral meeting with the ANC.

iiThe ANC's reasons for withdrawing from negotiations are completely unconvincingfi Mr De Klerk said

He strongly criticised the ANC's mass mobilisation campaign, saying it would lead to violence, delay the search for democratic solutions, damage the economy and seriously disrupt social services.

Turning to the ANC's demands, the president said they were tailored iito support its programme of mass mobilisation and to justify the abortion of the negotiation process? He said the hostels issue was complex and was an issue which the government would like to discuss with the ANC (black male migratory workers are housed in the hostels which the ANC alleges also house the instigators of political and other forms of violence in black towns). He said certain measures had been taken in regard to dangerous weapons.

He said government's information was that factions within the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the SA Communist Party were unhappy at what was being negotiated at Codesa and had initiated a strategy to abort the process.

He dismissed AN C allegations that government wanted a minority veto, arguing that whites would form only 17 percent of the electorate. Government wanted as many parties as possible to be part of the constitution-making process. iiiIt should not be a constitution enacted by a majority in a constituent assembly elected on party political issues?

Mr De Klerk said he wanted to make it clear that negotiations presented the only viable option for the solution of SA's problems, that government would not hesitate to take steps to prevent a slide into anarchy, that a change of government had to come about in a negotiated and constitutional manner and that the ANC's mass mobilisation campaign to overthrow the government by coercion would not be countenanced.

itWe will not succumb to insurrectionist and undemocratic pressure," Mr De Klerk said.

At a news conference in Pretoria, senior government ministers outlined government's perspective on the transitional period. In memorandums attached to the President's letter to Mr Mandela, government said it would insist on a transitional constitution which made provision for a parliament with a national assembly and a senate together with an executive council directly elected by all the voters. -
Business Day.

Different maps of the same river

THE failure of Codesa 2 to resolve the critical governance issue has exposed the true nature of the great divides and schisms that lie at the heart of the South African dilemma.

Codesa 1 had been relatively smooth sailing. A genuine yet probably naive spirit of conciliation and camaraderie had developed.

But in Codesa 2 feelings were frayed, accusations were hurled back and forth, and

soft tones were replaced by hard lines. Why? Was Codesa 2 doomed from the start? To be honest about it - yes.

The issues that forged the deadlock have existed all along but were hidden beneath the surface. Think of them as three streams of thought, three strong undertows that flow through the minds of delegates and political groupings at the World Trade Centre. Each stream contains its own version of the ideal South Africa and IS often frozen in its solitary rectitude. No single stream is strong enough to predominate, nor is it weak enough to be eliminated.

Unknowingly, all three possess their own definitions of such terms as *idemocracy*, *ifreedom* and *inationhood*. And these differences are irreconcilable.

The grand organising principle for the next South African order cannot be constructed using the current Codesa process.

The impact of such indecision on South Africans has become devastating. Many feel hopelessly trapped in a massive logjam while the rest of the world moves on.

And what of the three currents?

The first envisages a unitary state dictated by a single political party winning a simple majority of the popular vote. The 50 percent plus one winner-take-all mandate will guarantee an authoritarian central government with a command-driven economic and social policy. The models are Cuba and Libya. The key terms will be redistribution and conformity.

The second current seeks to protect ethnic and nationalistic cores but in a decentralised arrangement. The theme is preservation of past hegemony and sacred lands. The needs and interests of a tribe or *volk* must supersede those of South African nationalism.

Included in this current are Zulu, Tswana and *Afn'kaner* nationalisms as well as other elements in society who wish to keep ethnic belief structures and other *iminority* interests alive and well. They point to the violence in Africa, Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union as evidence of the consequences of attempting to subdue these primordial values.

The third current advocates a First World power-sharing compromise within a checks-and-balances-based federal arrangement. A multi-tiered decision system, a bicameral legislature, a free market economy, and the specific protection of individual rights are included in the package. While African majoritarians and social egalitarians regard this as an abuse to protect white minority privilege and interests, the champions of federalism

FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA

regard it as the only way to preserve First World, Westernised standards.

All three points of view are *iright* without the other two being *iwrong*. They describe people at different levels of social and psychological development. They are maps of different parts of the same river.

The nature of the river bed and the conditions along the banks have shaped the diverse currents. Each current contains

elements of truth and is legitimate.

Redistribution, preservation and growth are all essential for SA to be healthy but they must be brought together instead of being seen as mutually exclusive.

If SA leaders continue as they are, South Africans will continue getting gridlock and the potential for conflict.

Somebody needs to represent all South Africans, including generations yet unborn. They have to come forward and make their vital and innovative contributions. - The Star.

TOURISM _ _

SA's new image
set to boost
tourism

SOUTH AFRICA can expect an extra R500-million tourist bonanza from overseas tourists this year.

That is the word from SA Tourism Board chief director: Tourism Promotion, Dr Ernie Heath.

The tourism industry is cashing in on the acceptable new face of SA in the world.

In 1986, the number of tourists coming to SA was just 645 000. With the changed climate, in 1990 there were more than one-million arrivals who brought in R2 474-million.

Applying the internationally accepted multiplier effect, this generated R9 896-million income in SA.

In the same year, just more than 600 000 SA tourists spent R2 757-million overseas.

Dr Heath said that if the political situation held and tourists, personal safety could be guaranteed, this could lead to an increase of between 15 and 25 percent of tourists from overseas, non-African countries - up to 100 000 people.

This would give rise to 10 000 jobs and bring in an extra R500-million.

In SA at present, tourism generates about 1 percent of the gross national product, whereas the world average is 5,5 percent.

Last year, Satour calculated that newspapers' centimetres of positive reports on SA were worth R35-million in advertising.

In 1990 the figure was R10-million.

. South Africa is now one of the least expensive holiday destinations in the world, according to Satour.

With a growth of around ten percent in the number of visitors, by the year 2000 SA could be hosting 3-million tourists every year. - Beeld.

GOVERNMENT has committed itself to sweeping deregulation of the tourism industry, including the repeal of five Acts and a revision of liquor laws and legislation restricting Sunday activities.

The White Paper on tourism was tabled in Parliament and released to the public at the Indaba 92 conference in Durban by Tourism Minister Org Marais. Dr Marais told a news conference Government had a three-year plan to kick-start the economy by making SA the world's number one eco-tourism destination?

Our Durban correspondent reports that in terms of the White Paper, government has proposed Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) financing for new projects in and around conservation areas.

Dr Marais said a task group under the supervision of the Small Business Development Bank of Southern Africa was formulating proposals for an assistance scheme targeting small entrepreneurs.

Highlights of the White Paper are:

0 A major emphasis on deregulation, 0 including the repeal of the five Acts

Europe's snowbirds' key to boom

Virtually overnight South Africa has been catapulted into the tourism mainstream after Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed announced that measures, including the scrapping of airline tariff controls and restrictions on the number of airlines allowed to operate on specific routes to allow an open skies policy, were to be introduced. We report on the factors likely to boost SA as a holiday destination.

The Government's new open skies policy has been hailed as a watershed for tourism which could transform this sector of the economy into one of the country's top three foreign income earners within two years.

Federation of Hotel, Liquor and Catering Associations chief Peter Hearfield said that without a doubt, the major stumbling block to foreign tourism had been the Government's regulated airline policy.

British Airways managing director Malcolm Freeman welcomed the move, for reasons not unrelated to tourism.

IBA worldwide opposes government intervention in tariff controls.

. AUGUST 1992'

Lions mating in the Kruger National Park "SA's wildlife is a popular destination for tourists.

New tourism

package to spur

economy

governing tourism to make the industry private sector driven. Sataur would immediately set up a clearing house to which the private sector could make submissions on deregulation.

Co-operation with neighbouring states would be encouraged to create southern African tourist packages.

Hotel room levies would be revised to

generate funds to be used by Sataur for overseas marketing.

The Liquor Act would be revised to remove provisions inhibiting tourism and legislation relating to Sunday activities would be reviewed.

A new policy on state airports would be tabled to ensure they were user friendly, and that facilities and service were in line with international standards.

All major airports, including Durban's Louis Botha and Cape Town's DF Malan would be upgraded, possibly to gateway status.

Charter flight restrictions would be eased.

Sapa reports the White Paper noted that tourism

Wherever we operate we prefer to be as deregulated as possible so that we can charge market-related fares.

South Africa now joins most of the major markets in the world.

Exceptions include Japan, which is still regulated in the sense that there are still negotiated air fares to and from Japan he said.

South African Airways spokesman Leon Els echoed Mr Freeman's

views, claiming it was imperative to form a realistic foundation for future aviation development. SAA would continue with discounted air fares, which were spearheaded by the Apex and Super-pex trips, he

said. But without a doubt, Mr Hearfield is hosting the biggest celebration.

The latest far-reaching changes, which had been urged by Fedhasa and motivated by Dr Welgemoed, would not only transform the face of tourism but at the same time create a wealth of jobs in South Africa.

The current income generated by the industry is R2,5 billion a year and for every dollar spent, the multiplier is up to seven times. But don't expect air fares to plummet; don't even expect Muizenberg to be transformed into a seven-night for £50 (R150) Costa Brava-type holiday resort for British tourists? said Mr Hearfield. - The Star.

a FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA:

R600-million

aid for 'green'

SA tourism base

THE Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) will finance eco-tourism in South Africa.

Announcing this, IDC managing director Mr Carel van der Merwe said the IDC would allocate R600million to finance development to support eco-tourism in South Africa.

"The lack of adequate suitable accommodation in and adjacent to game parks is a major inhibiting factor. Through an injection of capital to the conservation authorities, we believe IDC's funds will make a major contribution to development, job creation and economic growth." Mr Van der Merwe said South Africa already had the basic infrastructure and environment to attract high-yield tourists, rather than high volume, low-yield package tours which sometimes could do more harm than good.

"The South African brand names in eco-tourism are already established overseas. We now need the facilities to cope with the demand and develop the potential within the confines of what is acceptable in conservation terms."

Mr Van der Merwe said the IDC would consider applications from state, parastatal and private sector organisations wanting to improve, upgrade or develop new eco-tourism facilities.

The IDC would not initiate projects but would act as a facilitator to the conservation and eco-tourism sector.

"We are not going to get involved in evaluating the conservation merit of these projects. That is the domain of the conservation authorities and the Department of Environment Affairs as well as other bodies well equipped for that task. - Citizen. in SA already employed 300 000 people and in 1990 earned R2,5-bn in foreign exchange, " but there was considerable room for expansion.

Dr Marais said government regarded I tourism as one of SA's economic anchors Which can uplift the standard of living for all South Africans? :

The White Paper envisaged government - capitalising on SA's unique selling ' features - scenery, fauna and flora. The 3 paper proposed that government retain control of its natural parks, while involving 0 the private sector in certain commercial ' developments.

The paper proposed that while additional 2 accommodation be provided at the Kruger a National Park, priority should be given to 3 substantial expansion of accommodation in 1 new parks. 1

Government also committed itself to a protecting its conservation areas from iioverexploitationii.

International marketing would continue I' under the auspices of Satour - with govern- 3 ment finance. - Business Day. 1

SAA flies to Cairo weekly

SOUTH African Airways (SAA) has introduced weekly direct flights between Johannesburg and Cairo in Egypt. A

spokesman for the national airline said the northbound flight would depart for Cairo on Wednesdays at ten o'clock in the morning, arriving in Egypt at half-past-six in the evening before continuing to Athens, where it would land at half-past-nine. The return flight would leave Athens at 11h30 on Wednesdays, stopping in Cairo about two hours later. It would land in Johannesburg at about nine o'clock on Thursday mornings.

A spokesman for SAA said the route would cater mainly for tourists. - Business Day.

isms

Nationalisation:

tANC ignoring

alternatives'

FACED with threats of nationalisation, SA business executives say they have bombarded the ANC with other methods of redistributing the country's wealth. Alternatives suggested include donating a percentage of company shares to a public trust, privatising state-owned companies and giving every citizen a share, imposing strict anti-trust legislation and affirmative action programmes.

But ANC president Nelson Mandela continues to say unless the business community is able to come up with a viable alternative, he will have a detailed economic policy.

ANC leaders tkeep saying the same thing over and overii about a lack of alternatives ttand itis just not true,,, says SA Free Market Foundation president Leon Louw.

But rather than wait for a full ANC policy, some executives say the only way to reduce the threat of nationalisation is ' to introduce redistribution programmes now.

"The SA business community will have to put its social investment money where its mouth is? says the director for the Centre for Promotion of Foreign Investment, Mr Wayne Mitchell.

Anglo Americanis Clem Sunter says the best way to start closing the gap between rich and poor is to increase black share ownership in corporations.

He has also suggested to the ANC what he calls the Eastern European method of privatisation vouchers which they can use to purchase shares in newly privatised companies.

The former state-owned companies stock prices would be dominated in vouchers.

But not all business executives are presenting the ANC with alternatives to nationalisation.

ttThey, re going to have to work like we had to work? Liberty Life Association of Africa chairman Donald Gordon says.

ttIf you want to go out and play cricket with the boys, you have to play up to their level. They won't give you any handicaps),
- Business Day.

' CURRENT AFFAIRS, :

Focus on Codesa

AUGUST 1992 ..

Government

accedes to ANC

proposal

interview; the DeputyiMi

QUESTION : What will happen if the African National Congress rejects government proposals on getting the Codesa negotiations restarted?

ANSWER: It is unfortunate that it seems to be taking longer as we are now negotiating through memorandums instead of getting together and talking.

QUESTION: Are you saying that you are optimistic that the AN C will eventually resume talks?

ANSWER: Codesa is not dead and the ANC has no option but to return to the process. The ANC knows that it is the only Viable option.

QUESTION: What do you think brought Codesa to a halt?

ANSWER: The ANC said specifically: we would rather deadlock than compromise. They explicitly said in their Negotiations Bulletin of 18 May 1992 that the ANC proposed that deadlock-breaking mechanisms should be agreed upon beforehand as the proposed national assembly may never be able to take decisions with such high percentages. The ANC as a compromise then offered percentages of a 70 percent majority for all decisions and 75 percent for a Bill of Rights. The AN C therefore proposed that if within six months the national assembly is unable to agree to a new constitution, that the constitution which has the support of 50 per cent of the delegates should be put before the people in the form of a referendum for adoption.

This made nonsense of negotiations because any party or alliance with 50 percent of the support can sit for six months refusing to be drawn into a compromise and then go ahead to write a new constitution which everyone else will have to accept.

QUESTION: Now the Government has agreed to the ANC's proposal for a 70 percent majority, an issue which caused the Codesa Two debacle. Did you therefore accede to the ANC's proposal?

ANSWER: Yes, we were quite content to negotiate on 75 or 70 percent, but we could not take it when at the last minute at Codesa, the ANC came with a compromise position - this deadlock-breaking mechanism of six months and 50 percent support and then going for a referendum, which at that late stage of negotiations made it impossible to accept.

i : fAT Codesa Two "the African National Congress made a proposal which was unacceptable to the Government. However, in subsequent talks, the Government acceded to this proposal. In an

. . . er of Constitutional Affairs, Dr Tertius Delport, gives the background,

Dr Tertius Delport

QUESTION: Why do you think the ANC forced the deadlock?

ANSWER: They are not, as was provisionally agreed, prepared for Codesa to draft an interim constitution. That makes it very difficult to negotiate because our position was that you cannot have a constituent assembly operating without any constraints, that is, without the limitations of an interim constitution that had been agreed upon.

What happens if that body cannot come to an agreement? You then have power unlimited - absolute State power transferred to and no limits whatsoever to those powers.

Now the emphasis that the ANC is placing on a sovereign constituent assembly is in line with their previous position that they would like to see a constituent assembly operating without constraints. That ties with the idea that Codesa should not write an interim

constitution.

Our position is clear: let us first agree to an interim constitution at Codesa by consensus.

This would mean the ANC and other parties would have absolute veto over that constitution.

So we have to compromise to get a constitutional framework which would be legislated in Parliament and bring to an end the existing constitution. - Sowetan.

Hundreds

apply for SA

residence

APPLICATIONS for SA residence by prospective Hong Kong immigrants were running at about 800 families this year, but were expected to increase to about two to three thousand families annually over the next few years as the countdown for the 1997 take-over of Hong Kong by China accelerated.

These estimates were given by Mr Rico Li, a director of Hong Kong business consultancy, Standard Authorised, which claims between 42 and 50 percent of the Hong Kong immigration market to South Africa. He said this large anticipated influx would bring not only foreign exchange into SA but also a lot of creative business and professional people. In terms of SA legislation each immigrant family was required to bring a minimum of R300 000 which would mean R1,2 billion for 400 families.

Mr Li pointed out that about half the 800 applicants this year were only interested in getting the necessary documents as an insurance against the future and had no intention of immigrating at this stage.

He said he and a consortium were looking at setting up an investment vehicle for the expected flow of funds.

Mr Li was looking for a piece of 40 hectares of land to develop into 400 to 600 houses for the Hong Kong immigrants and held talks with the Johannesburg and Pretoria city councils. He envisaged a R100-million first phase to build about 300 houses, followed by a R100-million second phase later.

He said about 210 Hong Kong families had already settled in Verwoerdburg, outside Pretoria, but the project had not been successful as the prices asked were about R100 000 higher than the market price. This had put off many prospective buyers who had visited SA, he said. - Business Day.

Govt, PAC agree to more talks

THE SOUTH African Government and the radical Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) agreed to hold future talks after meeting in Abuja, says a Nigerian Foreign Ministry statement.

A government delegation headed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and PAC officials led by second deputy president E D Mosenke met in the Nigerian capital.

Both sides during the closed door meeting had frank and useful exchange of views and agreed that further meetings would be necessary, it said.

The meeting was facilitated by Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, whose

Foreign Minister, Mr Ike N wachukwu, joined the talks.

The PAC, a militant group that wants total power for Blacks, has refused to join the African National Congress and other parties in talks with President De Klerk's government on ending White minority rule.

Nigeria is urging the group to join the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) negotiating forum. - Citizen.

The victory FW's been waiting for

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THE Labour Party would lose every seat it holds in the House of Representatives with this gigantic swing against it of 55 percent across the country. No iiwhiteii by-election has ever shown a swing of this size.

This is the end of the coloured Labour Party as any kind of political force. And it is no good for Labour Party leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse to be blaming the previous MP or anything else. This is the political earthquake President F.W. de Klerk has wrought in this country - and this election is undeniable proof.

The National Party would win all 80 seats in the House and would take the five nominated seats as well. Labour would lose every one of THE National Party's victory in the recent House of Representatives by-election in Kimberley shows the majority of Coloureds will support the NP in a non-racial national election.

the 69 it won in 1989.

It is likely that more than 70 percent of the coloureds would vote Nationalist. The main drawback to this prognosis is that the Diamant constituency is a country constituency, with some local factors. This could mean a slightly smaller swing countrywide than the 55 percent seen, but it is marginal.

Mr De Klerk is a political genius. He has achieved the impossible within two years. People of colour are flocking to vote for the eroc'tis'ou SOUTH'AFHICA

National Party in great numbers but Mr De Klerk has held on to the most conservative Of the white voters who see him as their only hope.

If Mr De Klerk can win a third of black votes, he will have enough with the tricameral votes to win a non-racial election and rule SA against the ANC.

Nevertheless, 70 percent of coloureds look set to vote NP and over 85 percent of Indians would also do so. The Democratic Party is evaporating. The Conservative Party cannot poll its full vote in a non-racial election, but some of its voters, opinion polls say, would vote for Inkatha rather than the NP.

In an election under universal franchise, with proportional representation, the NP would win at least 20 of the 26 seats that coloured voters could expect to iiwinii. The ANC would get only six of these. The Labour Party would not qualify for any seats and would cease to exist. However, all the parties at Codesa, except the NP and the ANC, know that they are going the way of the LP. We are heading for a two-party system, unless the Azanians win a few seats to balance the Conservative Party. - The Star.

5 CURRENT AFFAIRS

AUGUST 1992

All should strive for the greatness of South Africa
WHEN Gulliver arrived at the island of the diminutive Liliputians, he discovered that they were at war with each other.

On enquiring what they were fighting over, he was informed that those who cracked their boiled eggs at the fat end were fighting those who cracked their boiled eggs at the thin end.

He persuaded them to declare a truce and take the matter to court. The court came back with the ruling that eggs should be cracked at the appropriate end.

In much the same way our South African battle of the last 40 years has been a battle of the blondes versus the brunettes.

This mighty matter is in process - we must hope - of being settled and perhaps our first national ambition should be to have emerged from the 19th century by the time the 21st arrives - to have left behind the various crooks and morons such as Karl Marx, Houston Stewart Chamberlain and Count Gobineau fostered.

So let us address ourselves to the future. Publishing across South Africa for thirty or more years, I have encountered from one end of South Africa to the other - even during the days of the harshest repression - a great South African patriotism in every element of society. So two themes to which we must now apply ourselves are: first, the greatness of South Africa; second, and of special importance, the greatness of Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole.

In a world becoming increasingly competitive, with the vast human resources of the Far East being more and more awake and on its toes, 40 years of South African governmental corruption, a vast overblown bureaucracy, the systematic destruction of the educational system, has condemned South Africa to remain a quarry for the rest of the world and systematically reduced us from a potentially first-world country to a potentially third-world country.

But we now have a chance - it is nearly but not quite too late - to save ourselves. Pretoria's astroika has permitted this opportunity and we must grab it.

Politics has been defined as the organisation of hatreds? The simple facts are that we are nearly all decent people and, in our hearts, we nearly all know it. But in the power struggle for leadership, hatreds have been built up and cultivated over the years for the benefit of one group of individuals or another.

US ties

WHILE the American media focus almost exclusively on the horror of South Africa's political violence and the turbulent politics of Codesa, a heartwarming revolution of sorts is taking place virtually unnoticed in the relationship between the United States and SA.

Almost every day small items of news flicker through the agency wires pointing to the steady rehabilitation of SA's image among ordinary Americans, items which in

themselves are not earth-shattering and which tend to be eclipsed by events of greater moment.

But every now and then something happens which demonstrates just how dramatic has been the transformation, how enormous has become the cumulative impact of the many small triumphs in breaking down the barriers of hostility and suspicion that were built up over the dismal years of apartheid. Some recent examples:

0 Recently, for the first time in the history of Illinois, the home state of Abraham Lincoln, a foreign envoy was invited to address a joint session of the state legislature's two chambers. The envoy was South Africa's ambassador to the US, Mr Harry Schwarz, who was given a standing ovation.

A few days later, at a ceremony where President Bush broke the ground for a new Korean War memorial in Washington, there was a crescendo of applause when Mr Schwarz was introduced and the South African flag was hoisted.

ttWhen the elephants fight the grass suffers? So let us realise that we nearly all get on splendidly with each other - why otherwise did there have to be so much legislation to keep us apart? - but that we contain within our borders the greatest variety of peoples in the world and so are most readily exploitable by individuals greedy for political power. Again, tlpolitics is the organisation of hatreds?

Greatness is achieved by individuals, in _ the humblest capacity as well as in the most eminent; but individuals need vision.

ilWithout visionli, the good book tells us, tithe people perishfi So we must all of us MR JIM BAILEY, a publisher and owner of black publications, takes a philosophical look at today's politics and warns of the challenges that face the country.

realise that our politicians and our political parties must cease to be tribal or racial groupings.

Individuals and groups who aspire to political leadership must be seen and be known to-represent our country as a whole: which neither the Press nor our political parties come near to doing at present.

The great success stories of the last 30 years have not been - despite what the Jewish intellectuals have been selling to the public - the beauties of communist Russia but the wonderful achievements of the maritime countries of the Far East - Japan, Hong Kong; Singapore, Taiwan.

SOON THE REVOLUTION
WILL BE OVER AND THEN
x(on cm 60 BACK

TO WORK

Illm/ummmi

And this derives from the development of technical and scientific skills. Polytechnics are more important to Africa than universities; hydraulic engineering is more important than social engineering; while political science, a subject beloved of our universities, is simply a contradiction in terms

South Africa possesses the soil, South Africa possesses the minerals, but these

countries of the Far East, without any of our wonderful assets, have totally outstripped us. They had honesty, they had brains.

And we must be clear that, year by year, our minerals are becoming less and less important to the outside world.

There is, they tell me, a Persian saying: ttThree things come not back: the spoken word, the spent arrow, the lost opportunity?

Let us seize our opportunity - it is nearly too late - and now: Go for Greatness.

We can make it. - Sowetan.

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Q
ellow ribbons for SA

Mr Harry Schwarz

While this was partly due to the changed political climate, the stout-hearted Clapping by the large US military contingent at the ceremony bears some explanation.

While apartheid was rampant, South Africa s involvement in the Korean War often was obscured and few Americans knew of it, let alone the fact that 34 South Africans were killed fighting alongside American forces in the war. But shortly before the latest ceremony, a military historian wrote a belated homily to the 826 South Africans who fought in Korea, which appeared in a US military magazine under the headline: ttThe forgotten country? The article reportedly caused a stir - and a recognition that the time had come to make amends.

In the same week, Renaissance Women, a large and influential educational foundation which operates in all 50 states of the US, decided that they wished to honour the efforts being made by South Africans to come to grips with many of the problems which the Americans themselves are battling to resolve. They chose to declare South Africa to be an lihonorary state of the USII, in recognition of the ttrenaissanceiii ofdemocracy and freedom that is slowly emerging in the country. All over the US, South Africans are in demand as speakers at seminars, at service club luncheons, at schools and universities - on a scale unimaginable only two years ago.

And all over the country ordinary Ame-ricans are coming into contact with individual South Africans on an unprecedented scale.

Many black South Africans, for instance, are visiting the US as guests of foundations, universities, multinational companies and government agencies.

Very recently, some of the biggest names in banking - Chase Manhattan, Citibank, Chemical Bank and J P Morgan, amon g others - welcomed the first group of black South African managers to a six-mont tiprofessional Focus ON SOUTH AFRICA development experience?

Some large US cities, including Washington, have begun to sponsor black South Africans who seek further knowledge of such things as drainage and sewerage, town planning, recycling and community health services. The number of South Africans at American universities reportedly has risen dramatically, and several organisations are now at work raising funds to provide more scholarships and study grants.

In line with foundations and leading companies, watchdog groups like the Investor Responsibility Centre, which monitors new US investments in SA, have recently appointed South African trainees to their staff, and several major US trade unions have South Africans training under their aegis.

So large has the South African community become that two newsletters now circulate among expatriates all over the US and Canada, keeping countrymen abreast of what is happening at home and putting them in contact with one another. Both appear to be flourishing. It is a silent revolution, with many facets, and it is growing in scope and momentum. On both sides of the political and racial divide there are some who view it with uncertainty and suspicion.

But most appear to have embraced the change with enthusiasm, or at least with a recognition that whatever their own feelings might be, the process portends a deep and intimate new relationship with the US for many years to come. - The Star.

AUGUST 1992

CURRENT AFFAIRS

How will

strikers

eat

IT MAY be only crocodile tears, but employers and labour experts believe this month's general stayaway planned by the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party and the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) could lead to untold misery and suffering - in addition to further damaging the economy.

The employer body SACCOLA estimates that unemployment is now so serious that each breadwinner feeds ten people on average.

That means ten people will go hungry for each worker who goes on strike and is subjected to the 'no work, no pay' rule. Labour experts point out that a general strike is far more difficult to sustain for long periods than lengthy individual strikes such as those by hospital workers and by employees of the SA Broadcasting Corporation, which can be maintained by members of the community who work.

If everybody strikes, nobody has an income. And with so many on or below the breadline, this can quickly become a catastrophe.

As reports persist that the general strike will last a week - the longest such strike in years - Cosatu met in mid-July to discuss details while the ANC says the length of the strike has not been decided yet.

Saccola vice-chairman Johan Liebenberg disclosed there had been some interesting talks with Cosatu on exploring ways of making mass action, and especially the general strike, unnecessary - or else to find more creative and less damaging avenues for mass action. 'Nothing has come out so far,' he said.

Although details of other options have not been revealed, these could include greater business involvement in ending violence and in facilitating alternative avenues of protest instead of a general strike.

Mr Liebenberg says: 'We, as employers, have indicated to Cosatu that we do not deny they have the democratic right to participate in mass action campaigns. We appeal to them to take steps which do not exacerbate violence or do anything that further harms the economy' - Sunday Star.

ANC action could
spark civil war,
says Buthelezi

INKATHA Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi - who also is chief minister of the Zulu regional authority - has cautioned that the ANC's withdrawal from Codesa and its mass action campaign could lead to civil war.

He called the ANC's actions 'the worst kind of political tantrum imaginable'. He said, in Ulundi, that Codesa was the only show in town and thwarting Codesa

was akin to trying to thwart mainstream politics. He said the reconstruction of the negotiation process would take place only at tremendous national cost.

iiThis cost will have to be paid firstly in terms of a tragic loss of life in what could emerge as a civil war?

Enormous economic hardship would result from the ANC's actions which would also impair a future democracy, he said.

Codesa should continue its tasks and the management committee should not cancel its scheduled meetings. Inkatha would call for a plenary session to review what the convention stood for and how to proceed following the latest development.

He said fact of the matter was that the ANC had been defeated democratically by the majority of the parties at Codesa Two and that the ANC did not like the taste of the medicine. Therefore it had resorted to a terribly negative political tantrum which did neither the country nor the ANC any good.

He accused the ANC of portraying the negotiation process as simply between itself and the government, when in fact it was a multiparty affair.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the management committee of Codesa, Mr Pravin Gordhan, says the committee's fate is still to be decided on the basis of consultation with the various participants in Codesa.

He said the ANC's withdrawal was a serious blow to the negotiation process and every effort had to be made to resolve this impasse quickly.

The leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said there was no question of his party withdrawing from Codesa. He said that despite the rhetoric, the ANC also seemed to his party to be committed to negotiations.

Dr Buthelezi

He said the DP was deeply distressed to hear that the ANC was withdrawing from Codesa. However, statements to media by various ANC spokesmen put the matter into better perspective and it was clear that the ANC remained committed to negotiations. It had already been in touch with the government for this purpose. This clearly means that the situation is only temporary and that there was by no means a final break in talks.

Another DP spokesman, Mr David Gant, said his party would talk with all the relevant political groups to get talks back on track. He said his party was determined to prevent a continuation of antagonistic political rivalry between the ANC and the National Party.

He warned that the response of the African National Congress to the temporary impasse at Codesa and the return to protest politics and mass action was short-sighted, dangerous and unconstructive. It may appeal to the masses today, but they will suffer the most from consequences tomorrow. -Business Day.

Impact of protests is on investment confidence

AS South Africa emerges from the launch of the African National Congress-led mass action campaign, and the dust from marches and toyi-toying begins to settle, debates over how much such campaigns cost the country will be revived once more. There will be the usual pessimistic estimates of over R1-billion, and the more realistic view

that it would not have cost companies more than normal public holidays would have. The impact, however, will be felt by non-unionised workers and the many self-employed in the formal, semi-formal and especially the informal categories of business. In the present economic climate, it is especially employers of non-unionised workers who will use the opportunity to lay off workers without the liability of severance pay. The greatest impact on the economy, however, is long-term, particularly in investment confidence. At the end of the recent ANC policy conference, its secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said his organisation was ready to govern, raising the question of whether the organisation was ready to make the transition from a liberation movement to a formal political party.

The economic policy from that conference still reflects a focus on redistribution, and emphasises a programme of systematic growth - creating a strong, dynamic and balanced economy which would, the document claims, eliminate poverty, democratise the economy and create employment opportunities.

The business confidence index declined somewhat following this Conference, but it was the subsequent threat of mass action, strikes, stay-aways and sit-ins which shook confidence even further.

ANC president Nelson Mandela said nationalisation had to remain part of the ANC's policy, and suggested it was part of other Western countries' economic policies, naming Germany as an example. Later, Mr Mandela reportedly said that while he realised the negative impact his organisation's campaign would have on the economy, it was the only way left for them to force the pace of negotiation as the Government had not responded to the ANC's compromises.

Professor Charles Simkins, professor of political economy at the University of the Witwatersrand, once observed in a paper that for South Africa's economic growth rate to be improved, one of the requirements was a return of direct foreign investment.

Signs of interest are appearing at present, but whether the policies to sustain it will emerge remains to be seen. The post-apartheid dividend will not materialise automatically, he said. Another economist pointed out that investment interest in SA is at the moment only at the level of looking. Investors are bringing with them their notebooks, rather than their cheque books, he said.

When President De Klerk started his reform programme in February 1990, he seemed to have prised loose the rock of sanctions long held in place by this country's apartheid policy. The ANC lost the initiative on this issue. In response, they resorted to threats of reneging on debt repayments, and even action against investors who considered investing. Conflicting signals kept on emerging from the organisation.

Recently, ANC national executive member Thabo Mbeki restated the ANC's position that investors should stay out of the country until an interim government is in place. This presupposes that investors will be queuing up to put their money into SA. Two factors seem likely to influence investors. The first is political, and the second is the violence that has wracked the country over the past four years.

Investors will be looking for areas where they can get the best possible return for their money, and, as we were told by a businessman during a visit to Austria by a group of SA journalists recently, SA is not an attractive investment proposition at all. - The Star.

FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA

Tutu has doubts

about mass

action

Archbishop Desmond Tutu says he has reservations about mass mobilisation campaigns for democracy in South Africa's political climate and called on businessmen to lead campaigns for faster reform.

In an interview in Cape Town Archbishop Tutu said the African National Congress had done all it could to promote peace, but warned that violence could discredit its democracy campaign. Speaking hesitantly about actions such as the recent mass march through Cape Town which ended with the police

having to tire on some demonstrators,
 he said: ttI am worried having
 marched, what then? Its impressive,
 but, in a way, so what?
 tilamnotentirelypersuladed,myself,
 that the ANC and its allies would always
 be able to ensure that these demon-
 -Stltation,s arespeaeefulx he said. . . . ,
 Referring to allegations that police
 agents sometimes pmVORedzclashes with
 i demonstrators; he, said; : ffltv would be
 ,very easyato disgedi Sn i trategyf?
 ' itch : opzi if n teou'd be
 i mare eEtaetiVe to a , iangesmaller pro-
 tests by Well-known public and civic
 leaders and. businessmen; He was
 surprised there had not been more
 tvigorous action on the part of business.
 Rather than organisemass marches,
 - the AN C might better use strikes to force
 businessmen to take sides. ttYou could
 try to enlist the support of the private
 sector, showing them that their best
 interests lie in support for the cause
 that if they don,t do it voluntarily they
 are going to be hit inithe pocket? he said,
 - Business Day; a '- i '
 Agreement on
 demonstrations
 EXTENSIVE agreement has been reached
 between the African National Congress, the
 Confederation of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu),
 the Inkatha Freedom Party and the South
 African Police on the principles outlined by a
 panel of experts on how mass demonstrations
 should be controlled.
 The panePs recommendations and the
 parties submissions would be embodied in
 draft legislation to be submitted to President
 F.W. de Klerk as soon as possible, said the
 chairman of the Goldstone Commission, Mr
 Justice R. Goldstone. Panel chairman and
 Harvard Law School professor Philip
 Heymann said the panel believed a complete
 review of police powers, including the use of
 force and lethal force, was timely and
 important. He said there should also be sub-
 ordinate legislation relegating use of sub
 lethal force such as rubber bullets against
 demonstrators. Just as important was the need
 to address questions of police training,
 organisation and equipment, Prof Heymann
 said, as these would decide when lethal force
 was to be used. The police needed to be
 trained in human relations and how to deal
 with provocation and fear. - Business Day.

It is estimated that each GP is viewed live by about 800-million people. The Formula One Constructors Association (Foca) claims that 4,27-billion people watched the 16 events live last year. Another 13-billion watched recordings of the GPs. Mr Kruger says several SA companies in the tyre and exhaust industries were approached for GP sponsorship, but most found it too expensive. It is believed that Benetton also approached Sasol. Mr Kruger says sponsorship of the Jordan team was accepted eagerly. Jordan amazed its Formula One competitors last year by finishing fifth in its first world championship. In another deal, Sasol has produced 15 programmes of two minutes each for showing on CNN. The films, covering the groups business, will be shown to 1 10-million people each day and will cost the company R2,6-million. - Sunday Times.

COMMENT

with China set to expand

SOUTH AFRICA's trade links with mainland China are set to expand with the announcement of several new enterprises to be established in Johannesburg.

Representatives of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Visited Johannesburg for an investment conference and confirmed that an exhibition centre, marketing office, trade consultancy, and a tourism and travel facility would be started up soon in the city.

Council chairman Zheng Hongye said a restaurant serving Shiehuan Chinese food would also be opened in Johannesburg later this year to provide Chinese businessmen with traditional fare.

A house in the city's northern suburbs would be bought for entertainment purposes. One of the council's major concerns would be the expansion of import and export contacts between China and SA, and in particular the investigation of joint trade ventures.

The improving economic ties have been aided by Johannesburg City Council director of commerce and industry Colin Wright's recent trip to Beijing. He said he had met key figures in business, banking and industry circles. '

The Chinese Institute of SA Studies was opened in Beijing in February this year, and the SA Institute of Chinese Studies opened its doors last year, Mr Wright said.

' A second China-SA initiative, the Great Wall Trading Centre, would also be set up in Johannesburg soon, he said. - Business Day.

SA co-operative exports hardwood to Finlanderman deal

makes Sappi a world leader

IN AN international deal valued at about R825-million (in finrands) SA's largest pulp and paper

manufacturer Sappi became one of the top 15 paper manufacturers in the world.

Executive chairman Eugene van As said Sappi had acquired the controlling interest in Hannoversche Papierfabriken Alfeld-Gronau AG (Hannover Papier), one of Germany's leading producers of coated wood-free paper.

He added that the acquisition was Sappi's second major step into the international arena in less than two years. In June last year, Sappi bought control of five paper mills in Britain.

The current deal marks the first time since financial sanctions were imposed on SA that a local company has swapped shares to acquire control of a foreign company.

The deal enhances Sappi's position as an international forest products group. In future approximately two-thirds of the group's turnover and profits will be generated from exports and

from Sappi's non-SA subsidiaries? Mr Van As said.

Sappi acquired 90 percent of Hannover Papier's share capital, 80 percent from Ncb Aktiebolag of Sweden, a pulp and paper company, and ten percent from Commerzbank AG, Germany's fourth largest bank. The remaining shares are publicly held.

Sappi settled the purchase price by the issue of new ordinary Sappi shares to Commerzbank and by the issue of convertible debentures for Ncb shares. Ncb received cash and Sappi assumed

Hannover Papier's existing borrowings of R736-million at the finer rate.

Sappi proposed to place the ordinary shares arising out of the conversion of the debentures

which were issued for the acquisition.

The placing was made in the Euro-equity market with major international investors and with

SA institutional investors that already held Sappi shares. Mr Van As said the price would be

prevailing market price at the time of placement in Europe and in SA.

As a result of the acquisition, Sappi intends applying for a listing of its shares on the London,

Frankfurt and Paris stock exchanges,

Arrangements are well advanced in applying for these listings? Mr Van As said. He said he expected the acquisition to retard the rate of

growth in recovery of Sappi's earnings a

share in the first three years. Earnings would start rising after that.

MARITZBURG-based central Timber Cooperative (CTC) had exported 200 000 tons of hardwood chips to Finland, GM Rein Franz said yesterday.

Mr Franz, who was reluctant to put a value on the order, said additional contracts had been signed with Japan and Taiwan.

Exports of hardwood chips to Japan last year amounted to about 600 000 tons, but this was expected to increase substantially due to the lifting of sanctions.

Mr Franz said he expected the Finnish contract to be renewed. Demand for hardwood chips was strong in Europe and the Far East. CTC's turnover almost doubled to R130m in 1991 from R70m in 1990.

The hardwood chips - from Eucalyptus and Acacia trees - are used in the paper industry. -Business Day

IFQUSQN'SOUTHAFRICA

In the medium term, as Hannover Papier's products are integrated and marketed with those of Sappi Europe, the acquisition will make a material contribution to earnings a share? .

The move into Europe did not mean the group would cut down on local expansion, Mr Van As said.

We are not going to cut back on SA growth and will continue to invest heavily in SAP - Beeld.

m

imDGING by the usual vital statistics, there have sometimes been few outward.

' signs that the economy has been traversing its longest post-war recession. Not many of the regular indicators of economic activity have let on that unemployment is rising, - confidence is fragile and living standards are falling. Until now.

One of the reasons monetary policy has remained so restrictive for so long is that , overall spending has held up at levels that a would threaten the current account surplus if nominal interest rates were to be lowered.

Government's contribution to this spending cannot be controlled by the monetary.

authorities, and is, subject only to parliamentary and electoral discipline. But the throttle on private spending is largely controlled by monetary policy; and it is the recent performance: of private spending that has belied the recession. '

. Overall spending in the economy

collapsed at the equivalent stage of the last

downswing, falling by eight percent in
 1985. This time around its biggest fall has
 been only 2,6 percent in 1990. Last year it
 declined only 1,4 percent. That helps to
 explain why the prime rate dropped by 8,59
 percentage points in 1985 alone, and why
 it has fallen only by 1,75 percentage points
 over the last 30 months.

But the latest trend in retail sales
 suggests that private spending may, at last,
 be responding to the monetary prompting
 it has been receiving all recession long.

What the recent fall in retail sales has
 principally shown is that spending on non-
 durables is also under pressure. Although
 distortions such as the role of the informal
 sector have still to be accounted for, all this
 suggests real wages are being vigorously
 restrained, which indicates that a breach in
 the inflationary wage-price spiral may be
 close at hand. Once lower inflationary
 expectations feed through to the inflation
 rate, a further decline must be nominal interest
 rates. The economy is alive with
 a new spring.

- Easiness Day.

ECONOMY

1 , AUGUST 1992 ,
Japan will

depend
increasingly on
SA for platinum

JAPANESE car industry will depend increasingly
on SA for platinum for catalytic converters,
due to growing concern about supplies from
the former Soviet Union, car industry officials
say.

They say demand for platinum-based
catalytic converters will rise sharply over the
next several years, especially in their European
plants, and that fears of Russian instability
will force Japanese car-makers to look more
and more towards SA for supplies of the
metal.

7W6 currently depend on long-term
contracts with SA mining companies for nearly
60 per cent of the platinum used for catalytic
converters," said Mr Iwao Okijima, managing
director of Toyota Motor Corporation, one of
Japan's largest car manufacturers.

7As SA returns to the international
community, its supply stability seems to have
improved, he said.

A Toyota purchasing official said the firm
would rely more on SA, with its dependence
increasing to 70 and 80 percent in some years.
Traditionally, Japanese car-makers have had
long-term contracts with SA, and prefer not to
buy on the spot market.

While over 90 percent of new cars in
Japan are already built with platinum-based
converters, the figure is far lower in European
plants and a mere four or five percent in
Britain, the official said. What should boost
platinum demand for converters sharply at
our European manufacturing plants?

But there is anxiety over political stability
in SA. Car industry officials in Japan will be
carefully watching political events after the
referendum - especially the Codesa
negotiations.

ttIn the next ten years there are excellent
prospects for growth in platinum demand,
particularly in the European Community,
South-east Asia and South America. Jer Ban'y
Davison, managing director of Rustenburg
Platinum Mine, who visited Japan recently,
said in an interview. - Citizen.

Canada eyes

SA trade

THE Canadian government could soon lift
economic sanctions against SA - opening the
way for increased trade between the two
countries, already estimated at R400-million,
according to international legal firm Goodman
& Goodman.

Based on the North American country's
trade figures for the first two months of this
year, supplied by Statistics Canada, Goodman
& Goodman projects exports worth R121-
million to SA this year.

However, Canadian imports of South
African products and raw materials could be
more than double the export figure at R268-
million.

The three top imports from South Africa
are gems and precious stones; iron and steel;

ores, minerals and slag.

Goodman & Goodman believes that if the Canadian government was to lift sanctions, there would be a surge of interest in SA from Canadian business.

'tiAs a result, South Africa could become one of the top four or five key markets in which Canadian businesses expand in the next few years? the firm said.

The Goodman Forum, a public policy discussion centre created by the law firm, will host North America's first major conference on investment opportunities in a post-apartheid SA in Toronto.

About 150 business executives will be addressed by SA's Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr David Graaff, the African National Congress's economist, Mr Tito Mboweni, and Canada's Minister of External Affairs, Mrs Barbara MacDougall. - Die Burger.

Commitment

THESE are exciting times for South Africa, with everyone welcoming us back into the international community. The clicketers have done a marvelous public relations job in the World Cup. Foreign Minister Pik Botha is the latest traveling envoy, being cordially received in the Far East. Formerly hostile nations like Sweden and Canada are lifting sanctions, and a Russian transport aircraft was at Jan Smuts Airport recently, loading up with goods for Moscow. On the face of it, all we have to do now is reap the benefits of the decision to scrap apartheid. Would it were that easy. The truth, of course, is that world acclaim and support will not ensure this country a happy future. It is up to South Africans to create their own prosperity, and this will not be accomplished without a great deal of hard work.

Politically, progress is being made at a rapid pace. The 75% vote in the referendum has given new impetus and credibility to Codesa. In spite of attempts to undermine it, and the continuing threat to stability by violent elements in society, the negotiation process is firmly on track.

Economically, unfortunately, it is a different story. It was fitting that a warning note was sounded recently by people who are better placed than most to assess the country's position - the officials and backers of the South

Africa Foundation. Speakers at the annual meeting in Johannesburg took a common theme: South Africa has the potential to come through its transition with flying colours, provided it can

get its economy into high gear. The key element still absent in spite of recent positive developments is business confidence, both here and abroad.

SA Foundation Director-General Kurt von Schimding has given some idea of the tremendous effort this private sector organisation has put into improving the perceptions of South Africa

overseas and the response seems to be very encouraging. The hull points about investing here

are understood. All that seems to be lacking is an assurance that the country's economy, its

infrastructure and the acknowledged expertise and talent of its people will not be threatened by

the political and social changes about to take place .

Barlow's chairman Warren Clewlow says South Africa needs a commitment from everyone

with an interest in the economy to make growth the priority. There will be no argument about

that - leaders in all fields accept the critical need for economic growth. The essential thing now is a concerted effort to remove the distrust between government and business on the one hand, and extra-parliamentary organisations and labour on the other, so that this commitment to growth and productivity is given unreservedly by people in all walks of life. - Business Day

Japan 'studying ways to contribute to SA economy'

JAPAN's government is studying ways in which it can co-operate with and contribute to the development of SA's economy, says ambassador Masatoshi Ohta.

Speaking in Johannesburg, he said it was significant that both governments agreed in principle that economic ties between the two countries be further expanded and strengthened.

Regarding expansion of investment from Japan and a treaty to avoid double taxation, Mr Ohta said Japan's Prime Minister promised to investigate and study the matter in a positive way.

The president of the Export/Import Bank of Japan would, upon receiving the report of a fact-

-finding mission which visited SA recently, study ways in which Japan could contribute to SA's economic development.

Referring to President F. W. de Klerk's recent visit to Japan, Mr Ohta emphasised that although decision making could take some time, Japanese leaders' promises would bear fruit.

SA was abundant in natural resources, had a solid economic infrastructure, was a gateway to the southern African region and its Gross Domestic product was as large as the total GDP of

41 sub-Saharan countries.

It not only had the potential to become the driving economic force in southern Africa, but

was expected to play that role.

Japan's government and private sector were prepared to offer a helping hand to SA.

However, SA would have to get its house in order politically and socially.

Domestic stability should come first through the complete liquidation of apartheid and with

the birth of a new state based on reconciliation of all races, or foreign investors would show little

interest in SA, Mr Ohta said. SA had great potential to attract substantial foreign investment.

It would have to address the redistribution of opportunities through affirmative action programmes. However, there was a danger that the past would dominate the issue. Expectations

of instant and drastic redistribution of wealth not only killed industry productivity, but also the

incentive for labour to become productive.

To avoid this it might be necessary to abandon the bitterness and transform it into energy

to learn while formulating an effective affirmative action policy, he said.

The total amount of Japan's government's assistance to SA's black community in the 1991 fiscal year amounted to R 18-million, nearly four times the figure for the preceding year, Mr Ohta

said. - Business Day.

Mr Kun von Schimding
iEOCUSIONSOUTHAFRICAI

Chamber V

agrees to'

profit-sharing

plan

THE National Union of Mineworkers

(NUM) and the Chamber of Mines have

reached a wage agreement, including a

scheme which will divide 20 percent of

gold mining group's profits among workers.

However, the NUM has declared a

dispute in the coal mining sector after the

Chambers, collieries 'refused' to make a

1, significantly improved wage offer. The

NUM will seek a conciliation board meeting -

for the coal mines. , , '

- . Offers ranged between 7,5 and 14 percent.

" 3 011 the gold mines, Gold Fields of SA and Anglovaal refused to consider the profit-sharing Scheme. .7 -'

The NUM said details (if the profit-sharing would be discussed at a group.

Mr F.W. de Klerk

NZ trade mission

THE New Zealand Trade Development Board says it is sending invitations to business groups to participate in a trade mission to SA.

The trip is being scheduled to coincide with a tour of South Africa by New Zealand's national rugby team to take advantage of the publicity the event will generate.

New Zealand continues to apply some sanctions to agricultural imports from SA in protest at its racial policies, but sporting and cultural embargoes have been lifted. - Citizen.

E AFRICAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT

Why Africa

needs SA

SOUTH AFRICA's leap from pariah status to acceptance in Africa is demonstrated not only by sporting occasions and President De Klerk's safaris, but also by events such as the meeting held recently in Pretoria to co-ordinate the movement of emergency food supplies. That was the first time so many neighbouring countries had sat down with the SA Government in its own capital.

There are two basic reasons for SA's reacceptance into Africa, and the Pretoria meeting rather aptly demonstrates both of them.

One is that the Government is visibly abandoning apartheid; the other is the much older and simpler one of basic need.

The need was shown even during the worst years of apartheid when many African countries traded, often secretly, with SA because they could not get the goods as cheaply or quickly elsewhere. Some African countries were pushing for an end to apartheid not only on purely moral grounds but also because they were anxious to begin dealing openly with SA.

It was need as much as anything else that brought some of the parties to the conference table in Pretoria - the need for SA ports, railways and roads to import grain to avert famine.

The Pretoria meeting demonstrated the failure of our neighbours to lessen their dependence on SA despite 13 years of trying through the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. .

It is a dependence that will not greatly diminish even after apartheid has finally gone. In some respects it may even increase - and with this will grow the old fear of domination by SA.

This fear may explain why some of our close neighbours have been more reluctant than more distant states to embrace this country.

It is a problem that both this government and the next one should tackle with determination yet with sensitivity, for we will benefit from regional co-operation in the future almost as much as our neighbours will.

If we do not find ways to overcome the problem of regional giantism, then that co-operation will never come about. - The Star.

Kenya

The once-frosty relations between Kenya and South Africa are undergoing a transformation that some Kenyans believe could result in the creation of a formidable trade alliance.

The new relationship has come at a fortunate time for the government of President Daniel arap Moi. With inflation running at about 22 percent, with the budget hugely in deficit and with the manufacturing, agricultural and tourist sectors all depressed, Kenya is on the look-out for new markets and trading partners.

Air links which were resumed in December 1990 after a break of 28 years opened some

avenues for entrepreneurs of both countries. There has been a continuing exchange of visits and some business agreements, including the multimillion rand joint venture between M-Net - SALS cable television station - and Kenya's only privately owned television station, RTN Channel 62. M-Net is reported to have taken a 50 percent stake in RTN in an R11 million deal that is described in Nairobi as the biggest joint venture between Kenya and South Africa so far.

As a result, Kenyans are expecting to receive entertainment programmes from South Africa from September this year.

The deal was followed by the signing of a trade agreement in January between the South African Foreign Trade Organisation and the Kenya Association of Manufacturers, aimed AUGUST 1992

Africa now riding the picking

THE referendum in March was the second of two watershed events that have changed the course of South Africa's relations with Africa, and major new developments are likely to flow from it, says Mr Derek Auret, Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs.

THE DIPLOMATIC fruits of the big tyes vote in the referendum are likely to start dropping into South Africa's lap quite quickly now, according to Derek Auret, who is responsible for

South Africa's interests in the rest of Africa. .

One of those fruits - the decision by Mauritius to upgrade formal links with SA from trade mission to consulate status - has already dropped, but much bigger ones are expected to follow soon.

Mr Auret said a number of African governments had applauded the outcome of the referendum in private communications to Pretoria.

What was what they had been waiting for? he said in an interview, and a number of countries

will now feel free to move forward to more open relations with South Africa?

Mr Auret sees the referendum outcome as the second major development to have reshaped African attitudes to SA. The first was the speech by President F. W. de Klerk on 2 February 1990,

committing SA to reform through negotiation.

That speech, making a total break from the past, was a watershed in our relations with Africa? he said. One has the distinct feeling - given the approaches we have had from all sides

after that speech and the ones that followed in 1991 and again this year - that Africa had been

waiting for some sign that indeed South Africa felt itself part of the continent, and that the

political intentions which Mr De Klerk announced actually gave substance to the desire of the

Government to, among other things, normalise its relations with its neighbours.

There is a real feeling among African states, particularly in southern Africa, that SA is part

of the family and, because of what has happened domestically, is now able to again be a member

in good standing?

According to Mr Auret, Pretoria has found much encouragement in a statement by Nigeria's foreign minister during a conference in Arusha, Tanzania, that the time had come for his country

to take a new look at South Africa.

Future relations between Pretoria and other African countries would depend largely on how they saw their own interests being affected by SA's return to the fold? Mr Auret said.

The primary focus of our African policy is on southern Africa, aimed at peaceful co-existence with our neighbours and at developing economic structures and policies which will

benefit the sub-continent as a whole?

In following this route, SA faced a problem, however, in that other countries had enormous

s expectations of SA which could not be met from its present resources, especially during the current economic recession. Urgent domestic needs had to take priority.

Finance of the kind African states need is simply not available. What we do have and are willing to share is expertise, technology and knowledge which are geared to African conditions.

We are not in the business of going for prestige projects. We simply do not believe that they would help the people to whom aid should in the first instance be directed: the people in the street?

Mr Auret said his department shared the view that the future lay in economic groupings and recalled that government leaders had identified Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt and South Africa as the potential nuclei of economic blocs in Africa. Pretoria already had a mission in Nairobi and hoped that Egypt and Nigeria would follow soon. Mr Auret discounted any suggestion that these blocs could end up in an adversarial relationship.

The courtship of two Africa's economic giants, South Africa and Kenya, is beginning to produce results and could lead to a strong partnership.

at facilitating relationships in the industrial sector and paving the way for joint ventures. Immediately afterwards, two separate visits were made to South Africa by officials of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the government-supported Investment Promotion Centre.

The KNCC chairman, Mr Francis Macharia, says Kenya and South Africa are on the way to greater heights", while Mr John Mwangeka of IPC says Kenya is destined to be South Africa's trade gateway to East and Central Africa.

South Africa has the most advanced economy on the continent and therefore presents many opportunities to the rest of Africa Mr Mwangeka says.

It should be noted, however, that despite official Kenyan government embargoes, some underground trade between the two countries has been going on for years. Available figures show that in 1989, Kenya exported to South Africa goods worth more than R1.7 million, while it imported products worth more than R1-million from South Africa.

Most of Kenya's exports were sodium carbonate, a by-product of soda ash which reportedly accounted for 40 percent of the total figure.

From South Africa, Kenya bought coal for its cement factories and steel products.

Mr Nicholas Gor, chairman of the Kenya External Trade Authority, the government's international business watchdog, says most of the South African businessmen who have visited Kenya since airlinks were established have expressed interest mainly in the fields of hardware, food processing and tourism. South African manufactured interior and exterior wall coatings are already gracing the Hilton Hotel, Jomo Kenyatta Airport and the new Meridien Hotel; Cape wines are toasting weddings and corporate functions and travel packages to South Africa are being advertised in the news media almost daily.

Mr Gor said, however, that there was a

need for market surveys to determine the whole range of available trading possibilities. Both Kenyan and South African businessmen need a clearer picture of existing possibilities and this can only be achieved through comprehensive market surveys? he FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA,

Mr Derek Auret

The key is co-operation, not confrontation

Mr Auret was asked how he rated the chances of the African trade blocs achieving significant results, given the poor state of the member states economies.

The success of any economic bloc will obviously depend on the ability of its component parts to create economic Structures which could be in harmony with those of the others. There are going to be certain rules of the game in international economic interaction and we are not going to be able to interact if we find ourselves outside the rules.

We will have to have a common approach on the policies which such economic units will adopt. We will have to come up with something which will work, because the operative part is that it must provide benefits. It has to be to the advantage of a country to go into a relationship, otherwise we are not going to secure its co-operation - The Star. and South Africa scratch backs said.

Despite the optimism, growing fears are being expressed in Kenyan business and government circles that the opening of trade could tip the balance in favour of Pretoria. These fears were fueled by a speech here last December by the Secretary of the Preferential Trade Area, Dr Nbingu wa Muthariku, who advised businessmen in the PTA region to be cautious of South African moves to woo them with large business opportunities. He said a lot of African businessmen had not analysed the SA market or their own potential and had, therefore, become targets of what he called that country's business psychology?

Muthariku, a Malawian, said: South Africa has developed a strategy of the romance of the unknown and a lot of our business people have been attracted by this without realising the consequences?

Most businessmen here believe that much of what will come out of the Kenya-South African alliance will depend on the political stability in both countries. They say that while there has been tremendous interest in Kenya from South African businessmen, very few tangible commitments have been made and deals sealed.

South African investors are believed to be awaiting the outcome of the multiparty elections that are due to be held in Kenya within the next 12 months. - Sowetan.

AUGUST 1992

COMMENT

A sporting
compromise

AFTER A time in which the immediate future of South African sport hung in the balance, the Afrikan National Congress and major sporting organisations appear to have carved out a middle path.

The resultant decision by the ANC, taken after sports bodies submitted proposals to the organisation, enables SA sport to maintain its hard-won international gains, while simultaneously issuing a warning that full reintegration can only take place if there is tangible progress towards democracy. An especially encouraging aspect of the statement is the recognition that sport can be used to build bridges between divided peoples.

To have turned the clock back to the days of total isolation would have antagonised the international sporting community, and very many South Africans - black and white.

It is a sign of political maturity that the ANC listened to the arguments of the sports bodies, while at the same time securing acknowledgement from sports people that there is a wider, more brutal and much more frightening world beyond their personal ambitions.

The overtly political dimension of the decision is, of course, undeniable, and sure to spark controversy. The ANC will be accused of holding SA sport hostage - it has effectively imposed a moratorium on the arrangement of further tours - and the sports administrators themselves will be charged with high-handedness in decreeing that all sportsmen will at all events wear stickers or armbands saying 'Peace and democracy'.

But what must be kept uppermost in the public mind is the fact that an organisation which had the power to stop SA's return to the international sporting fold chose not to wield that power. The ANC insists the aim of its statement was not to secure support for itself, but to give impetus to the desperately important struggle for peace and democracy in SA. It is worth taking it at its word. - The Star.

TECHNOLOGY

Cricket:

SA develops into
world leader

SOUTH AFRICA, so long shunned by world cricket through politics, now has much to teach the world through its development programme.

Soweto Cricket Committee chairman Papi Monate visited Kenya recently and towards the end of August Khaya Majola and Hoosain Ayob of the United Cricket Board of SA will be off to Malaysia.

This pathfinding visit is at the request of Tunku Imran Ibni Tuanku Jaiafar, the president

of the Malaysian Cricket Association.

Majola, director of the development programme, and Ayob, director of the Board's Cricket Coaching Academy, will be away for nearly a month.

They will advise the MCA on the development programme as well as taking a look at the junior coaching system now in operation and how this can be improved.

This is just a part of the exciting background as the development programme received R3-million, to be spread over the next three years, in what is the biggest sponsorship for the game

at grassroots.

The announcement of the sponsorship was made at the end of June and will further spread mini-cricket among children of all communities.

Attending the function at which the announcement was made were Springbok Jonty Rhodes and Walter Masemola, who has received Transvaal colours.

Rhodes' enthusiasm in the way he played the game was considered the embodiment of how it should be approached.

He is an inspiration to all the youngsters now playing the game? said Dr Ali Bacher, managing director of the United Cricket Board. But the baby that was mini-cricket and started

in a small way ten years ago has now become a giant?

Both Mr Krish Mackerdhuij, the new president of the Board, and Mr Steve Tshwete of the ANC said the mini-cricket programme brought new opportunities for the disadvantaged? - Pretoria News.

Women golfers set to dominate Challenge Trophy

SOUTH AFRICA should win the inaugural All-Africa Challenge Trophy in Zimbabwe as a platform to do well in the Espirito Santo women's world championship in Canada in September.

Contesting the event at Harare's Henry Chapman Club are Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Gambia, Tanzania, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and, of course, South Africa.

Your women should be too strong. They've more experience from highly competitive tournaments in South Africa. But we're thrilled to have them, AACT convener Booie Mavros said.

Heading South Africa's challenge in the 54-hole strokeplay event, two scores to count, is reigning dual SA champion and national Junior strokeplay winner Mandy Adamson.

At her shoulders are three-time SA Matchplay champion and two-time SA strokeplay queen Gilly Tebbutt, together with Barbara Plant, runner-up to Adamson in the national strokeplay.

Manager of the quintet is SALGU president Elita Neethling who is awaiting confirmation of

South Africa's entry for the Espirito Santo.

All that is needed is dotting the i's and crossing the t's for Canada and the Espirito Santo.

Ms Neethling said. - Citizen.

SA to be part of lucrative Circuit

PLANS are at an advanced stage for SA athletics to form the base of a highly lucrative development programme for Africa. It will compete with the rich Grand Prix circuit in Europe.

Sponsorships for high profile athletics meetings in SA and the rest of Africa, featuring the world's top athletes, were outlined by Mr Clive Grinaker, marketing agent for the African Amateur Athletics Confederation.

The emphasis will be on generating major international meetings on the African continent and to keep Africa's best athletes on a local circuit rather than losing them to big money on the European circuit.

The campaign received the approval of International Amateur Athletics Federation president Primo Nebiolo and AAAC chief Lamine Diack at the African championships in Mauritius at the end of June.

Big cash on the European circuit robbed the African championships of a number of world record-holders and world champions. This has become an area of concern for the AAAC.

Mr Diack said by the time the next African championships took place, with Durban in South Africa's Natal province a distinct possibility, the African circuit must be lucrative enough to prevent Africa's best from being lured to Europe. We put a proposal through and it was accepted in principle? said Mr Grinaker. The emphasis is on retaining Africa's top athletes

on the continent and in drawing top athletes to Africa from all over the world. We will be dealing with potential sponsors soon. By the time the next African championships arrive, we plan to have a system which allows for appearance money on a grading scale as well as good prize money?

This falls in line with a statement made by Mr Nebiolo When he told a media conference that if the African championships wanted to have more status by luring the best talent to the event, the organisers would have to make it worth the athletes' While. - Business Day.

lFoolproof' way to protect cars

ttHELP, my car has been stolenii is becoming a fairly common cry around the country. Now, local inventor Gary King says he has come up with a ttfoolproof'i method of protecting vehicles parked inside and outside a business or hotel. Known as the Parksafes Security System, each vehicle is individually monitored by means of a small unit placed inside the vehicle.

The unit is linked to a computer situated at the front desk in the reception hall.

Each time guests check into the hotel they have the option of paying a R50 deposit and receiving a secret four-digit code from the hotel which only they know.

They then type the details of their vehicle into the computer and tiarmil or iidisarmll their vehicles whenever they leave or arrive at the hotel.

The slightest movement in an harmed" vehicle sets off an alarm at the reception desk, the exit joint of the garage or any other locations required .

There is also no way anyone could try to remove the unit from the vehicle because again the movement would set off the alarm.

The system has a range of between 100 m and 200 m, which can be extended by placin g receivers at strategic points.

Mr King said during a test run of the system it took one second for the alarm to go off and about five seconds to print out all the details of the car.

ttWe found the car within 20 seconds? he said. -Pret0ria News

SA scientists involved in Lesotho dam construction

THE S.A. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has signed two contracts a s part

of the biggest construction venture ever undertaken in Southern Africa - the Lesotho High lands

Water Project (LHWP).

The one contract involves the evaluation of the properties and the long-term performance, in the laboratories and on site, of concrete made with basaltic aggregate.

The other contract involves the continuous testing of borehole cores from potential quany sites to assist the engineers with the selection of suitable aggregate quarry sites.

Most of Lesotho is underlain by basaltic rock which caps the Drakensberg. Basalt is not a n ideal concrete aggregate, because it contains significant quantities of swelling clay min erals.

These minerals continuously change volume in line with the loss or gain of water molecule s in the crystalline structure. Such changes in volume can easily crack even the strongest con crete.

In the case of the LHWP, the remoteness of the major structures and the cost of transport

necessitate the use of basaltic aggregate.

The CSIR's involvement with the project stretches back to 1984, when a few borehole core samples obtained for a feasibility study were submitted to the then National Building Research Institute for alkali-silica reactivity testing. In 1986 the NBRI was asked to become involved in a study of the long-term durability of concrete made with basaltic aggregates. - Technobrief.

Scientists honoured

THE black community in South Africa should realign its attitudes towards science and technology, says Dr Khotso Mokhele, newly appointed vice-president of the Foundation for Research Development (FRD)

Dr Mokhele joined the FRD executive team in July and will be responsible for enhancing a science and technology ethos in the South African community at large.

We are fortunate to be able to welcome a man of Dr Mokhele's caliber to our executive, said FRD president Dr Reinhard Amdt. He was identified as the ideal candidate for this new

post after an extensive search, locally and abroad?

The 36-year-old Dr Khotso Mokhele was in the microbiology department at the University of Cape Town. He obtained a BSc (agriculture) from the University of Fort Hare, and went on

to the University of California-Davis on a Fullbright scholarship where he completed his MSc

in food microbiology and his PhD in microbiology.

Back home he joined the staff of the University of Fort Hare before moving to the University

of Cape Town. - The Star.

FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA

Heroin addiction pioneered 10, 1

been praised by overseas drug expert as 5

medical breakthrough

Development of and research into the

withdrawal which has been

described as the most effective available

- 1 Was done exclusively in SA by

scientists of the SABRAM Research Institute

in Johannesburg

World-renowned expert Dr Abraham

"Tweers" medical director of the Gateway

Rehabilitation Centre in Pennsylvania has

said what is particularly impressive is the

5-minute wait for the start of

the treatment which used low flow

oxygen mixed with

sedative medications, the need for older

forms of treatment, was reduced by at least

a 90 per cent, he said. It was crucial,

medications in long-term groups should be

avoided as much as possible to prevent

second-day addictions. - Business Day

.AQGUST:,11992V

Immense potential just waiting to be organised

IT WAS a charge through the subway of soccer history: frantic, brutal at times. And dangerously close to being side-tracked to a wrong destination altogether amid the confusion of an assortment of side-issues.

Ultimately, however, the three-game international tour by World Cup quarter-finalists Cameroon, ending 28 years of international soccer isolation, emerged as a journey

of fascinating revelation - answering quite conclusively at least so many of the popular riddles.

Ironically, perhaps, the picture painted now is almost identical to that which one should have perceived all along. i

An immense, if still unshaped reservoir of potentially exciting skill at playing level, coaching and technical direction lacking the necessary experience and authority, and officials at the top who are hopelessly naive and disorganised.

It cannot be concealed that the organisation of the Cameroon tour sometimes bordered on the incompetent.

This must be corrected because, ultimately, the foundation for achieving football sophistication has to be built at administrative level by the South African Football Association (Safa) and a coaching staff which is equipped to guide the players.

0 Despite all the publicity and posturing no ttPeace and democracyh armbands were worn by the players. The Botswanan referee said they were unsafe and contrary to FIFA regulations. Minute black ribbons were worn for the second and third games.

SA returns to

international scene

with a big bang

IN THEIR opening match against Cameroon, the South African national side registered a shock 1-0 victory. But the Indomitable Lions of Cameroon reversed the score, beating the locals 2-1 in the second international. The third international ended in a 2- all draw to end the series in a stalemate.

Lions of Africa

formidable country like Cameroon, the results

Praise and advice from the

South Africans were justifiably proud of their teamis showing after 28 years in the sanctions wilderness, but the Cameroon players have a few sobering remarks about our standard of play - as well as more than quite a bit of praise.

Stop playing to the gallery and be more purposeful in your approach, then the world will respect you.

That is the simple message delivered by

Cameroon Football Federation president

Pascall Awona to the South African Football Associa'u'on during a farewell function.

ttWe have been around and we have traveled quite extensively? said Awona, iibut we have never seen any country to touch your players as far as individual skills are concerned.

ttPerhaps the South African people are not aware of it, but let me tell you that we were taken aback by the talent your players displayed. We learnt a lot during the series and we hope you have also grasped something which you could implement in your system to improve.

nYou have a powerful team all South Africans should be proud of. I am talking from experience, and it was a revelation playing against you. Nobody could tell that you have been starved of international competition for 28 years?

SKILLS

Awona also imparted useful advice to SA coach Stanley iiScreamerii Tshabalala. He told him to get players functioning as a collective unit, and they could soon become a force in

both continental and world soccer.
uFootball is not a spectacle, in football
you tight but the game also must not be
violent. You have the infrastructure and with
the individual skills at your disposal, I have no
doubt that once you blend your team into a
collective and competitive unit, the world will
be at your feet?

T shabalala admitted that one of the major
lessons they learnt was to concentrate for the
duration of the game.

ttBut I was quite impressed by the general
performance of the team and, considering that
we only had half a day to prepare for a
speak for themselves? said the SA coach.

However, with the country's first official
fixture against Zimbabwe for the 1994 African
years

The joy of participating in the Olympic 3
3: Games for South Africa after 32 years is ;
reflected in the smiles of a number of j
competitors of SA's rowing team at the 2
Barcelona Games. The rowing team did
well to get into the semifinals.

O Goodwood, in Cape Town, with its enormous athletics track and distant seating, was
no place to stage the second international. It is not as if there weren't any other, better
venues available.

O When South Africa switched to a green and gold outfit for the second international in
Cape Town instead of the gaudy black, yellow and white they wore in the first match, it
was done without Sifa's knowledge. The reason, it seems, was that the original outfit
had not been washed.

O Sponsors virtually ran the show as 12 repetitive advertisements were blasted over the
public address system in 20 minutes before the start of the Cape Town game.

O When the players ran onto the pitch at Goodwood, they were welcomed by a huge
banner of South African Breweries (SAB) - the main sponsor of the event - while the
Safa banner was inconspicuously tucked away on the sideline.

O All this said, one cringes at the thought of how the tour would have proceeded without
SAB's organisational and professional acumen.

O The attendant designated with control made a mandatory decision to allow the public
to invade the press area. Security men refused to allow media representatives into the
parking lot; and

O It was almost impossible to see the numbers on the South African jerseys in Durban.
The tour has demonstrated what needs to be done to put SA soccer right, yet it has also
shown how much can be achieved. - Sunday Times.

Way to a new SA

NOW hold on a minute, is this the same strife-
tom, crisis-ridden, race-poisoned South Africa
we are all so depressed about? There in the
stands, dancing and screeching and hugging
each other in paroxysms of patriotism were
staidly dressed whites, trendy township
teenagers and a cross-section of just about
every other race you can think of.

The occasion was the final football inter-
national between South African and Came-
roon, and the climactic moment came when
Bennet Masinga did the necessary with an
inspirational pass from his captain, Neil Tovey.

It was 2-2 at Soccer City and the new South
Africa was making a welcome reappearance.

For two glorious hours on that Saturday, 55 000
South Africans saw a future, and saw it
working. It's nice to see this multiracia-
lism; a fan remarked matter-of-factly, in a
strong Zulu accent. In the crowd, like islets in
a sea of Sowetans, white fathers sat with their
gangly sons, and traded assessments and cold
drinks with all in the vicinity. It was, for SA,
an extraordinarily natural, peaceable and -
above all - hugely enjoyable affair. - The Star.

Nationsi Cup scheduled for Harare, Tshabalala said he would request at least a fortnight within which to prepare for the match. - The Star.

lFame' honour for Bob, Frew

SOUTH AFRICAN tennis greats Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan have been afforded one of the finest honours in world tennis: induction into the Tennis Hall of Fame at Newport, Rhode

Island in the United States. They are the first South Africans so honoured.

Other inductees this year were American Tracy Austin, ranked number one in the world in 1980, and Philippe Charrier, former president of the International Tennis Federation and one

of the game's most respected administrators over the past four decades. Hewitt and McMillan,

former members of the SA Davis Cup squad, were inducted as a team. Generally regarded as one of the best doubles combinations of all time, they won three Wimbledon titles - 1967, 1972

and 1978 - along with the French Open in 1972 and the US Open in 1977. Both won many other

top events singly and with other partners. Inductees are chosen each year from a list of nominees

circulated to members of the international tennis media. For election, a nominee needs a 75

percent favourable vote. - Transvaler.

PERSONALVIEWs

, Aueusriissz'

This way South

Africa is going to

the dogs'

BILL TOMLINSON, 13 Hawthorne Close,

Woking, GU22 0BT, England, writes:

CLOSE on a million voters said No in the recent referendum, yet your May issue contains only adulatory comment about the Yes cause.

This is the sort of even-handed, balanced reporting usually associated with pre-Gorbachev Pravda.

Perhaps that is not surprising. Your new hero, the convicted terrorist Mandela, leader of that bunch of murderous thugs collectively known as the ANC, derived his ideology, his weapons and his funding precisely from the pre-Gorbachev USSR.

Several of the quoted commentators regard the Yes victory as an act of courage. It seems to me more like a sniveling act of cowardly appeasement. (My own mother-in-law told me she voted Yes, despite her conscience telling her to vote NO; when asked why, she said because she was scared of the uprising that would have followed a No victory.)

The SA military withstood the might of the Soviet Union for 20 years.

Why do people doubt their ability to subdue a township rabble?

What of the future? Zimbabwe is a good harbinger. When it was Rhodesia, it maintained a high standard of living and a stable currency, despite world sanctions.

The came independence. Sanctions were lifted, and foreign aid poured in. Ten years on, it is a bankrupt, starving ruin. Law and order has broken down, business ethics are subordinated to political nepotism and corruption and the Matabele people go in fear of genocide

Family Ianning

key to Elture

M. STEFFANIDES, Baumg. 26/17, A-1030,

Vienna, Austria, writes:

I FIND reading Focus on South Africa very interesting. I worked in your county for some years and I found it a very nice and interesting time in my life. Being a vice-president of the Austrian South African Club in Vienna I am still involved in SA affairs.

We all hope that the extremely difficult position of your country internally will change without more bloodshed and destruction. With regard to this, family planning is the key to the future.

Productive working places are much more difficult to establish than to create new offspring.

I suggest that you report regularly on this key problem in your publication.

All the best!

0 Thank you for your other positive suggestion. We are happy to oblige. - Editor.

Gained valuable understanding

FREDERICK C. OLDS, Energy

Communications, 910 Wildwood Drive,

West Prospect Heights, Illinois, U.S.A.,

writes:

I THOUGHT I should send you a note saying

that I enjoy your publication, Focus on South Africa, and have gained some valuable understanding of events in your country. A few years ago, I delivered a paper in Cape Town at a conference on nuclear waste management. I took an extra week to sightsee and learn. It was a fascinating trip. I wish all you people the best of luck as events unfold.

0 You raise a number of issues which call for a reply.

1. It was not F OC US that decided a Yes vote was good news for SA, it was the free Press and other media of SA. F OC US merely reflected this preponderance of opinion, as we should.

2. In a democratic society every man has the right to his own convictions. IerMandela (who, by the way, paid his dues to society by serving a jail sentence of 27 years and is not a convicted terrorist any longer, but a free man) chooses to be influenced by communist ideology, he has the right to it. SouthAfricans also have the right to reject or accept his views and policies at the polls.

3. You miss the point. South African politics is not about subduing people by military force. It is all about establishing a properly democratic society and ensuring a just dispensation for all South Africans. Also, your remarks smack of bigotry. The people you disdainfully refer to as rabble, we call fellow South Africans.

4. Comparisons are odious. South Africa is not Zimbabwe, neither do the same set of circumstances - politically or historically - apply. Fortunately, those millions of South Africans who voted Yes in the referendum have a positive view of the future of SA in the light of the processes unfolding here and have the will to work together for a brighter future. Throughout history South Africans have managed to confound the sceptics and pessimists We will do so again- -Editor writes:

in their own morbid bigotry.

Mr Hoffmann display 5 in his letter Isn't it ironic?

- the Scales might fall from his eyes! , , in the North of England? I would a direction , _

_ officer 111 their student

Lesson to be learnt

DENNIS MACKAY, North Park Village, 5801-H North Pulaski, Department A-108, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., writes:

APARTHEID has been hurried in the rush to attain democracy for South Africa, leaving the country free hopefully to participate to the full extent of its potential internationally and to recapture the glory of the past, lost as a result of sanctions initiated in the 1980s. The present currency rate of exchange of R2,84 to the dollar makes life very expensive for most South Africans who often struggle to find an income owing to a sluggish market place. Unemployment is high, but now that South Africa's new political dispensation is a foregone conclusion, does this mean SA is

economy will pick up? What steps have industry in general taken to increase foreign trade and earn valuable foreign currency? When can one expect to find South African manufactured goods in the market place in American cities? The American market is indeed a good place to try any product and the only obstacle could possibly be cheaply produced products from the East where there is an abundance of cheaper labour. Since this appears to be the case, it would in reality actually pay for the South African industrial infrastructure to develop an economic, cheap, mass production line which can produce items for the American market. Items such as transistorised stereo radios, flash cameras, car batteries, typewriters, microwave ovens, battery operated toys, torches and calculators, clothing, paper products, etc. can easily be manufactured on a well-equipped mass-production line. So come on, South African industry, what in the world are you waiting for? When the Japanese lost the second world war, their economy was crushed. From this position of devastation, however, they managed to build up their industry to a point where their economy was powerful enough to challenge the entire Western world. Why doesn't South Africa take this lesson to heart and develop itself in a similar manner? It takes good, old fashioned, damn hard work - that's all.

Common sense a tribute

ALAN and HILDA FOSTER, Orchard House, Gashouse Lane, Owston Ferry, Doncaster, England, writes:

MY WIFE and I write to thank you most sincerely for sending to us, over the years, our copy of Focus on South Africa. Our interest in your lovely land remains undiminished since we lived and worked there nearly 30 years ago. We visit as often as we can. On each of our visits during the last ten years embryonic hopes were raised that our fervent prayers on your behalf may be answered. At last, thank God, these seem to be accomplished.

The miracle of common sense, contrasting with the otherwise chaotic state of the world's political arenas, is surely a tribute both to the statesmanship of your political leaders and the inherent goodwill of the bulk of the South African nation. The 21st century is almost upon us. Your hard-won prize of hope-for-the-future is well within your grasp. It presents a triumph of evolution over revolution and perhaps serves as a model for our disaffected planet.

Our very best wishes are always with you.

USON SOUTH AFRICA

Useless to argue with such people

A. P: BULL, 2c Fraser Regnart Court, Southampton Road, London NW5 41111, ___ ' i

I WONDER whether you were right in your decision to continue to send Focus on South Africa to the Students Union of the Royal Holloway and Bedford College. These people are not amenable to reason or persuasion, and are interested in facts only - if they confirm them.

These are the set of people who used to scream obscenities at South African sportsmen: and who shout down Conservative speakers at university political meetings. 3'

It is useless to try to argue with people like this; their minds are stuffed with: clichés ;

slogans. Few, if any, have any knowledge of South Africa (or anywhere else, - for that matter) ' and they have nothing to contribute to the debate except the stale and vicious claptrap which

One wonders why the British taxpayer has to contribute to the higher education of - such people. They would be much better off apprenticed to some useful trade ' 1. .

I COBUS VENTER, 33 Norman Drive, -Winst'ord, Cheshire, CW7 1PL, U.K. 17" . IT WAS rather ironic to see such a biased and distorted viewpoint as the one expressed by Mr R. Hoffmann in the June 92 Issue of Focus on South Africa.

What makes it even more pitiful is the fact that one would not have expected this from a person in a leadership (?) position, or could it perhaps be that such tunnel vision

n 15 in
fact Mr Hoffmann s sole qualittieation for th' _
_ a :I- have decided to pass my; copy of_ FoCus
.j reading itof course, and 111/10111 urge: other reade to do the 7
On a much lighter note, is- there 1111' sort 9' , t
ted post he finds himself ln? .1 .7: 5;
.ou'th Afnca on to Mr Hoffmann, after
one neverl:110Ws, perhaps
Focus helps

ANETA i ADAM JANISZEWSKY, ul. Toc-
szyskiego 14, 20-738, Lublin, Poland, writes:
I HAVE recently obtained some issues of
your magazine, and I would very much like to
subscribe to it on a regular basis.
I am a lecturer in English in the Department
of English at Maria Curie Sklodowska
University and in the Lublin Business School.
Some of the articles appearing in Focus on
South Africa could be easily used in my
practical English classes, since the interest in
your country is steadily growing in Poland. It
is my intention to prepare an handbook for
Polish students of English which would
comprise current information on business
issues and contemporary social and economic
problems from the language point of view.
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policy is in reference to the articles, excerpts
from which I intend including in my book.
0 You have been placed on our mailing list
and will be receiving your fist copy soon. As
for copyright, we will gladly waive these rights
as long as you give recognition to yoursource
in an acceptable way. - Editor.

In love with South
Africa

DOROTHY WOOD, 84 Davisville Ave.,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, writes:
MAN Y thanks for Focus on South Africa. It is
full of interesting topics and my husband and
I enjoy it immensely.
My husband and his first wife spent 16
years in SA as Salvation Army officers.
As the second Mrs Wood, we spent an
enjoyable holiday in SA in 1979. I thoroughly
fell in love with your country, and only wish
it were possible to visit again.
However, age creeps up on us! My husband
A is 92 andIam84.
God bless you!

GUEST COLUMNIST

THIS IS a message of hope.

While, like most South Africans, I have been numbed by the renewed levels of violence that have occurred in our country, my colleagues and I are continually exposed to events on the ground that give us a different perspective and which sustain that hope.

The litany of names and dates sign-posting tragic events such as Sharpeville and June 16 now has additions to it like Boipatong.

Within our own arena of activities at the Independent Development Trust (IDT) we have seen a few promising projects like the upgrade planned for Phola Park on the East Rand turned into ttwar zones?

It was with some trepidation, therefore, that I and some IDT colleagues went recently to Visit some of the capital subsidy programmes which we are fundin g in order to give poor families ownership of serviced land.

To our immense relief and growin g delight we were reassured that the development process was producing dividends of stability and progress.

I invite the reader to visit parts of South Africai with me.

They are far apart geographically as well as contextually.

FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA

This is an annual complimentary publication of 10 editions for overseas readers. The publication is compiled by the MtCom PR-Consultancy, typeset by Optimization, printed by Perskor Printers and distributed by Plaslope Mailing Systems for the SA Department of Foreign Affairs.

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AUGUST 1992

.0.

Not all gloom as some

join hands

Come with me to Stutterheim in the Border
region of the Eastern Cape Province and to
Delmas in the Eastern Transvaal.

Stutterheim is an hours drive from East
London, deep in iisettleri, country. It has seen
its share of boycotts and disruption in the past
decade.

The local community leadership, both
black and white, decided to work together and
form what is now popularly called a social
compact.

An application by the Stutterheim Forum
Works Committee to the IDT to develop a
housing project at Mlungisi resulted in more
than R6-million being allocated for 896
serviced sites.

We found that the injection of capital
subsidy of R7 500 per site has had a remarkable
impact.

Because the leadership has committed
itself to co-operate and to share decision-
making as well as resources, the building of
homes and the forging of an associated
fabric have been carried out with speed and
purpose.

The structures being erected vary from
simple but sound wattle and daub to bricks
and mortar buildings,

The total community - including the
disadvantaged themselves - have assumed
responsibility for converting bare sites into a
living environment.

Labour intensive methods are being used
to create jobs, new classrooms have been built
or are being planned and a business advice
centre has just opened. "

The IDT team experienced a hustle and bustle that augurs well for the future in the area.

Come now to Botleng near Delmas, the heartland of conservatism. Here it might surprise the reader that a social compact also Jan Steyn exists.

It has been formed between black political leadership, local government and the farming and business communities.

The capital subsidy on 698 sites in Botleng - a total of more than R5-million - has led to a rapid and vigorous home building exercise.

A dream of ours is starting to come true.

People have been brought together by a development initiative.

A community which has learnt to accommodate ideological constraints and led by those committed to the advancement of their constituents is achieving striking results. In the IDT's R300-million school building exercise, similar results are being obtained in previously volatile areas.

I am convinced that, if we can replicate Delmas and repeat Stutterheim, if the IDT can extend its works through ongoing investment of its resources, communities will build back the fabric and restore the stability which they so badly need.

Let's give the beloved country the chance to do just that.

O JAN STEYN, a former Supreme Court judge, is Executive Chairman of the Independent Development Trust.

PERSONAL VIEWS

Where does Mandela really stand?

GEORGE H. WIEDERKEHR, 435 Stage Road, Charlton, New York 12019, U.S.A., writes:

FIRST of all, I think it is about time that I sent you a note telling you how I enjoy Focus on South

Africa. It was really refreshing to get a second opinion of what is happening in your country.

I travelled to SA for the first time in the fall of 1987, and felt the mood of the people quite

subdued. It opened my eyes to all the garbage we were being force fed by our rather liberal media

of what was going on in SA.

I was so impressed by my visit that upon my return I immediately arranged for a second trip

in 1989. This time, however, I took my wife along. Yes, she had been too scared to come along

on my first visit and I could not really blame her with all the horrible news, that came out of

SA.

We were both really impressed by the South African people, both black and white. We both fell in love with your country, and we are looking forward to a return trip. Needless to say, we

were a bit apprehensive of that fateful March vote in the referendum. Our media forecast a tight

vote, and I could not understand why. I expected a landslide even larger than the eventual

outcome, and was rather surprised that it had been only a 68 per cent majority.

One of the reasons for that may be Mr Mandela himself. I fail to understand why, in the light

of what happened in Eastern Europe, he still insists on the nationalisation of certain economic

sources such as banking and mining, as that is the very lifeblood of any economy. The only road

to go in SA is with a truly free economy.

The issues in SA are clearly two-fold. One is dealing with apartheid, or rather the final dismantling of apartheid. The other is the type of government that should govern a post apartheid country. It seems to me that the ANC and its president are hiding communism under the cloak of the apartheid issue.

As also discussed in the March edition of Focus, Mandela says to people what he thinks they want to hear. I, for one, would like to know where he really stands, what he really intends doing.

South Africa has trying times ahead of it. The solutions to its problems won't be easy and simple. All parties will have to bend quite a bit, there is no room left for knuckle head edness.

Lastly, why was Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's request to have his king awarded full status and participation at Codesa not granted forthwith? I do not believe that a big party like

Inkatha can be excluded from negotiations. After all, it was Buthelezi who carried the torch of

the blacks of SA while Mandela was still in jail. Needless to say, Buthelezi remains my hero.

Pleading the cause of the Zulu nation

SVEN ERIKSSON, Petterslundsgatan 9D, S-753 28, Uppsala; Sweden, writes:

I AM writing to tell you that I am very pleased to receive your publication, Focus on South Africa. As I spent half my lifetime in SA, that is 34 years, I am sure that you will understand that my heart and mind is still with SA.

Even though I receive minutes from political and church meetings, your Focus widens my knowledge and scope of contact and therefore enables me to follow the great progress to a new South Africa.

When I read Focus, I cannot avoid a feeling that the ANC is given at least 90 per cent of the space. All writing, positive or negative, is good propaganda for the ANC.

It is hard to find anything about the Inkatha Freedom Party and it is unfair that you do not focus any attention on the work they may have done.

Dr M.G. Buthelezi has been fighting apartheid for many years with his sharp pen and not through the barrel of the gun as the ANC had been (and is?) doing.

Inkatha has not received a penny from outside SA to support it, but the ANC received hundreds of millions. The ANC received funds, and is still receiving money, from Sweden that is claiming to be a neutral country. I think it is high time to state that there will be NO new South Africa without the participation in full by the Zulus. By this I mean that the king of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelethini, should be included in Codesa.

A truly helping hand to those who are starving

The Reverend HANS BOTHA, Secretary of Reach out to Africa, 6101 Woodoaks Court, Citrus Heights, California, U.S.A., writes:

TELEVISION reports here have highlighted the desperate poverty in South Africa. Joblessness is at an all-time high.

A few of us in California, tired of all the political rhetoric, decided to DO something about it. On May 31, 1989, we incorporated in the State of California, Reach out to Africa (or ROTA), a non-profit, non-sectarian tax-deductible charity, to help Africa's needy.

Our field committee IS in Port Elizabeth in the East Cape Province from where we have sent food to SANTA (the SA National Tuberculosis Association), the Red House Ladies Benevolent Fund, the Dutch

Reformed Mission Church, the Baptists and the Roman Catholic mission at Missionvale.

Only the very old, the very young or the infirm are helped, in other words, the unemployable and underemployed poor. No free-loaders are assisted. Food is provided in the form of powdered milk, a good source of protein. No money is given. All donations and recipients are carefully screened and monitored.

Recently, we have provided aid to refugees in Mozambique, Swaziland and Zululand where the need is extreme; also in Namibia FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA

where an Ovambo woman tries to support herself and her four children on R50,00 a month.

We feel like the mythical Dutch boy with his finger in the dike. We have fallen far short of our fund raising goal, but nevertheless we have made a difference with what we received.

What sets ROTA apart from other charities is that EVERY CENT donated is sent to Africa where it is used to buy food for the hungry.

No worker receives a penny - no salary or honorarium. We even pay overheads out of our own pockets (and some of us have no income!).

ROTA's ultimate goal is to see Africans independent of our help. but without job skills and education that day is still far off. Meanwhile, they have to eat.

American taxpayers know that donations to federally tax-exempted charities can be deducted from income tax. Since the US, with 5 percent of the world's population consumes 60 percent of its resources, why let Uncle Sam waste dollars that could be saving lives?

We appeal to all expatriate South Africans and other friends of South Africa and well-doers to help us feed our needy compatriots ttback home?

For more information, please contact me at the above address. Our telephone numbers are 95621-6127 or (916) 723-7533.