

APk .

Zimbabwean bid to curb violence may be successful

Dissidents come

THME ey wews

in from th

. Karl Maier .
Nkayt Zimbabwe

HYLY at first, a Zims:

babwean soldier ap-

proached a group of

rugged men and began
shaking hands. The 43 men he
was greeting had been bitter
enemies of the army and Robert
Mugabe's government for
the past six years.

The scene, witnessed by a
hundred local residents, ended
the armed rebellion by this
group of former anti-govern-
ment dissidents in the prov-
ince of Matabeleland. Like
about 60 other gunmen through-

| out central and southern Zim-

babwe, these dissidents had just
accepted President Mugabe's
amnesty offer of April 19, which
ran out at midnight on Monday.
Dressed in a colourful assort-
ment of leather vests, jackets
| and military trench-coats, they
looked more like a motorcycle
; gang than a well-organised rebel
| unit.

As they chatted and joked
with police and government offi-
cials, there was no sense of ca-
pitulation, just a feeling that
there was no reason to fight
anymore. They had deposited
their AK-47 assault rifles and

' rocket launchers in the police

|

armoury of this small dusty town, 300 kilometres south of Harare. Now they wanted to return home.

â\200\234We were not defeated in battle, but now we salute the unity process,â\200\235â\200\231 said the groupâ\200\231s spokesman, John Lantern Mhkwanzani. â\200\234Now everyone must forgive everybody else.â\200\235

While some dissidents have remained in the bush â\200\224 white

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Gayigusu: mass killer who was freed under the amnesty

farmers claim up to 200 â\200\224 the sudden influx of gunmen accepting the amnesty has boosted President Mugabeâ\200\231s drive to snuff out ethnic and political violence in Matabeleland. The drive began in earnest on December 22 when Mr Mugabe signed a unity accord to merge his ruling Zanu-PF party with Joshua Nkomoâ\200\231s opposition Zapu party.

In January three Zapu officials, including Mr Nkomo, were appointed Ministers in a reshuffled Cabinet. Then the government began withdrawing the army from Matabeleland to prove its commitment to national reconciliation between the majority Shona people and the countryâ\200\231s minority Ndebele.

Then, one day after Zimbabweâ\200\231s celebrations to mark the eighth anniversary of independence from Britain on April 18, Mr Mugabe overrode opposition in ruling party ranks and

e bushâ\200\235

decreed the amnesty. At the same time, Mr Nkomo and his lieutenants launched a

. campaign in the south to persuade the dissidents to halt their

violence and 3000 refugees in

~ neighbouring Botswana to re-
turn home. The amnesty opened
- the door to freedom for some of

Zimbabwe's most notorious killers, such as Gayigusu the dissident commander believed responsible for the grisly axe murders of 16 evangelists last November.

Yet the 43 who surrendered at Nkayi insisted that all along their fight had been for the cause of socialism and Zimbabwe's rural poor, and against capitalism and the economic power of the white minority. -

Mhkwanzan, the spokesman, presented Matabeleland's governor, Joseph Mudenda, with a list of demands calling for a Marxist-Leninist state, resettlement for the landless, the release of all political prisoners, and the creation of a socialist army, not a British military system.

The dissidents at Nkayi, like

most others in Matabeleland,

were former members of Mr Nkomo's guerilla Zipra army, which fought the independence war alongside Mr Mugabe's Zanla force. All but a handful are Ndebele. They said they returned to the bush in 1981-83, as rising tension between Zanu and Zapu erupted into a full-scale confrontation and the government's Fifth Brigade launched a harsh crackdown in the region.

We hope the lesson has been learned that disunity does not pay," said Mhkwanzan. "We have gone on operations twice, first against the white colonisers and then against the party

~ | (Zanu). We have liberated everybody and now we must forge ahead with our lives." Independent news service.

coby @

Natal MECs return empty-handed

Heunis

says

no

Tas WRaU WaNttaesy

aid for

o2loe /R

Sobantu

Presidentâ\200\231s
ultimatum:
-alliance
â\200\230divided

by STRINI MOODLEY + 7/

VISIONS appeared within the
?Izmse of Delegates opposition alliance
last night over how to respond to the
State Presidentâ\200\231s ultimatum to t:esolve
the erisis involving Mr Amichand

jbansi. iy 2 CAH
R?}tn;nmeeting held late last night the
â\200\230breakaway Peopleâ\200\231s Party of South
Africa (PPSA) refused to dgsclse how
it would vote today in a motion of confi-
dence in the Ministerâ\200\231s Council. !

Mr Somaroo Pachai, the national
| chairman of the PPSA, said that }hg

PPSAâ\200\231s attitude would be reveale
today when the vote on the confidence
! is taken. :
| deĩr\201gtg.lâ\200\230%â\200\230t z}Sotha has given the factions
until today to resolve the matter, other-
wise he would take decisive action
which could include the cal}mg of an
on. o
eliĩr\201â\200\230chtcla opposition alliance of the PPSA
and Solidarity has, thus far, failed to
* unseat Mr Rajbansi whom they accuse
of bringing the House of Delegates mt(;
disrepute becau_set _of allegations o

ibery and corruption. Â°
bl-llvlr ;yat Poovalingam, the PFP MP for
Reservoir Hills, said that the alhancâ\200\231e
had been frightened by Mr Bothaâ\200\231s
threat that he would dissolve the Minis-
ter's Council and constitute a new

Another parliamentary source said that even the alliance between the PPSA and Solidarity stood on shaky grounds as they could not agree on how to deal with Mr Botha's ultimatum.

- vincial administration has returned

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oday. n they Wi
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nd if they vote
will be voting
some of them
- ministelâ\200\230}â\200\23011_i;111
0 ; the Min-
R otha dissolves

source said.

from Cape Town empty-handed after a meeting with Mr Chris Heunis to raise R2,5 million for the upgrading of Sobantu. S e The hoped-for R2,5 million had been placed on the villageâ200\231s budget 18 . months ago, according to the adminis--trator of Sobantu, Mr Mark Cornell, who pointed out that it should have been spent in the last financial year. MEC for community services Peter Miller, who, with senior MEC Val Volker had a meeting with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis last week, confirmed yesterday that the mission had failed.

Mr Heunis urged us to use these alternatives. and pledged his assis-

tance if there were legal difficulties in securing funds. 4

| â\200\234We are disappointed, not only for the sake of Sobantu, but also for other equally worthy projects.

â\200\234We had to understand the position the minister is in and the fact that extra money means extra taxes,â\200\235 Mr Miller said, adding that investigations into alternative channels of finance would begin immediately.

Mr Cornell said yesterday that he was very disappointed at the failure of the mission.

â\200\234But thank goodness for the R350 000 grant to Sobantu from the provincial administration, for without that we would have been high and dry.â\200\235

â\200\234We had a meeting with- Minister Heunis and explained to him at considerable length and in detail about the problems of financing development in the black areas in Natal. Sobantu was one of the main issues.â\200\235

He said that Mr Heunis, in turn, explained the financial constraints under which he operated and that this year there was no funds coming direct from the treasury.

Mr Miller announced on May 10 that the grant was to be made to enable urgent upgrading to begin.

â\200\234I must question the priorities established by the government if we are going to have peace in our country.

â\200\234It is absolutely essential to upgrade, and surely there are other things that could be put on the back burner?

â\200\234With these sort of cutbacks it is difficult

prospect of further to expect the people to have confidence in the authorities,â\200\235 he said.

. sow ET/\N Thursday, June 2, 1

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AN

DEAR SIR â\200\224
;response to a letter
written- by Mr David
Cohen, addressed to
Mr Coetsee (Minister
~of Justice) which was
published in
Sowetan on April 14,
1988, I would like to
make the following
observations.

Firstly, all members of
the South ' African
Government are deeply
concerned about the

- protection of human
rights in South Africa.

It was only with great
reluctance that the

~ Government recently
imposed a state of
emergency.

Over the past few years |

a number of radical left-
wing organisations and
individuals have been
responsible for wide-
spread acts of violence
and brutality in South
Africa. People have been
burnt alive by crazed
mobs and property has
been destroyed.

The South African
Government has done
everything possible to

In

the

er view
on â\200\230the 6â\200\231

and thereby protect the
innocent.

The introduction of
the 1987 Amnesty
International Report
clearly states that the
purpose of the organisa-
tion is to â\200\234exposeâ\200\235 the
imprisonment of men

and women who dissent
non-violently from
official views.â\200\235

The report also
indicates that Amnesty
International is con-
cerned with â\200\230â\200\230the
detention of persons who
are held without being
given the chance to
defend themselves in a
fair and open trial.â\200\235

Thus Amnesty Inter-
national should not be
concerned with the in-
dividuals mentioned in
your letter to Mr Coetsee
â\200\224 the so-called â\200\234Sharpe-
ville Six.â\200\235 All of these
individuals were directly
involved in a violent
crowd murder of a city
councillor.

The â\200\234Sharpewllle Slx"

â\200\230are not non- violent

political dissidents who
deserve the attention and
concern of Amnesty

International.

Amnesty International
should not involve
themselves in cases of
this kind. To do so
merely discredits the
organisation.

* Amnesty International
can make a positive
contribution to the
resolution of South
Africaâ\200\231s problems by
indicating their support
for moderate political
leaders who are fighting
to protect human rights.

Attacking the Govern-
ment for enforcing the
law and thereby protect-

- ing the innocent is totally
counter-productive.

I sincerely hope that
the views expressed by
you in the letter to Mr
Coetsee are. your own

â\200\234and do not reflect those
of Amnesty International

as a whole.
DONALD REID

â\200\224aifwiy Rlouses

ANCâ\200\231s gun-fodderlng
machine.

JAMES

Pretoria.

Â® The ANC has denied

2. He was rescued %by any power struggle within
Robert McBride and his |
~ girlfriend and, as a result, - â\200\224 -
"! some shots were fired | S
and lives were lost; and

e .Webster was first sent
. by the ANC to fulfil
! certain missions in South
Africa;

Appalledâ\200\231by the

reports on ANC
mgÂ», saylng he{\

lied in evidence Fin

Now, to prove my
point of the power
struggle within the ANC,
he was sent back to South
Africa on a suicide
mission in order to
destroy himself as he was
now threatening to
- | become a hero within the

-ANC. :
There is no hero who is
alive within the ANC.

.Â® He was further

â\200\230SIR â\200\224 I have been appalled by reports whlch
* appeared in various newspapers of the fact that a

convicted African National Congress man had admit-

tgd that he lied while giving evidence on commission
" in London i nthe trial of Robert McBride.

Webster is another victim of the internal power

Â£ struggle within the ANC because of the following
_reasons:

. A person is only a hero

| when he/she is dead, for
l political propaganda of
| the communists.

.I This now exposes the

Joubert, Graham, Scott & Partners 1580588

ROTEST

â\200\224 2 JUNE

In a joint statement " â\200\231 j ;
released after yesterdayâ\200\231s
historic meeting, the
federations also agreed in
principle that the
possibility of future
meetings to discuss
matters of common
concern and of taking
joint action would be
explored.

Delegations of the two
federations were led by
their respective presi-
dents, Mr James Mnda-
weni of Nactu and Mr

' The protest is against the Labour Relations Elijah Barayi of Cosatu. . /A
BY LEN MASEKO and r Amendment Bill, aimed at curbing many of the Yesterdayâ\200\231s meetin
g MR James Mndaweni, MR 5"1:â\200\2312' goas':z" 5
; presiden el

THEMBA MOLEFE | rights enjoyed by unions under present law. oT resident of Nactu.
o page 4 P â\200\224
The decision by Nactu and Cosatu to embark on . ey

SOUTH Africaâ\200\231s largest labour | joint protest action is the first of its kind betwe
en the
federations, the National Council of P â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224] twO rival federations.
Trade Unions and the Congress of South
African Trade Unions yesterday agreed at
a meeting that the â\200\234peaceful protestâ\200\235
planned for next week will take three days
â\200\224 from June 6 to June 8.

rsday, June 2, 1988

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SDw

- .\UN_,

)QQX Pl\g_â\200\230e)

AKHALWAYA: Par-
liament is now a little
more mixed with
â\200\234Indiansâ\200\235 and â\200\230â\200\230colour-
edsâ\200\235 being part of joint
sittings. Most of us
donâ\200\231t regard it as much
- of an advancement, but
in comparison; the
Johannesburg City
Council is still totally
white with no direct
representation for any
black groups. What do
you make of that?
MR OBERHOLZER: I
think that communities
want to govern themsel- -
ves, especially if they are
geographically so
situated and are econom-
ically viable.

The Government
policy of separate
â\200\234development through the
years has created a
situation where for
instance Lenasia is ripe
for â\200\230self-government. If
Lenasia were a white
community they would
have demanded local
authority status long
ago

Power

With the advent of the
regional services councils
(RSCs), we experience
sharing of power, of joint
decision-making, be-
cause the RSCs are multi-
racial councils.

They have a formula
with the weighted vote.
But it really doesnâ\200\231t mean
a thing. Its consensus
decision making and I'm
sure that if anyone tried
to abuse the vote â\200\224 say

from the white council
which has almost 50
percent of the votes â\200\224
for its own benefit with
regard to the expanding
of money we would
immediately get a
polarisation of that
committee.

" But because the Act
states â\200\224 itâ\200\231s just as well,
and here one has to give
credit to Minister (of
Constitutional Develop-
ment and Planning)
Chris Heunis â\200\224 that the

money collected by the -

Why

hlacks

canâ\200\231t vote
in the city -

When countrywide municipal elections are held
in October, one famous name will be missing
from the list of candidates â\200\224 Francois Oberhol-
zer. â\200\234Mr Joburgâ\200\235, or â\200\234Mr Obieâ\200\235 as he is known,
will be retiring after 16 years as chairman of the
Johannesburg City Councilâ\200\231s Management
Committee.

The controversial Mr Oberholzer is a
supreme political survivor, having lived through
the split in and subsequently demise of his
United Party, the New Republic Party, and.
â\200\234hungâ\200\235 city councils. He is a former member of
the now scrapped Transvaal Provincial Council.

Mr Oberholzer is not afraid of criticism. In
fact, he thrives on controversy. He speaks his
mind and does what he feels is necessary to sur-
vive politically. He caused a storm among whites
in 1974 when he opened public libraries and
parks to all races. But he stands firm in his oppo-
sition to matters such as integrated public swim-
ming pools, residential areas and local author-
ities.

In this frank interview with AMEEN AKHAL-
WAYA, the editor of The Indicator, he spells out
his views. This is the first of a two-part series.

would be pouring into

where the need is the . :
the townships which

greatest.

Nati¬\201rally the need is direct control

happen to be under his |
inside |

the greatest in the lesser-

developed local authority areas such as the black local authority areas and the areas with management committees of the coloured and Indian people. This is throughout the country.

It is a great pity that Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi (of Inkatha) is not participating in the RSC system because it would be so advantageous for his own people, billions

R)Cs shall be applied
KwaZulu.

It would create employment for his people, there would be an upgrading of their facilities, which is happening now everywhere else in the country.

I mention the local government experience because in all probability the joint sittings might develop into the same situation where you have joint decision-making in a single House instead of

| having separate decision-making.
Reform

It could be that the State President is moving in that direction.

| Ultimately further steps would be taken on the road of improvement.

MR FRANCOIS OBERHOLZER
I think that the word .

reform is not a real descriptive direction because I believe that what we are doing is improving our way of life, improving the political system and extending and improving the democratic system, and ultimately we will see an improvement where we reach a stage where

there-will be satisfaction
amongst all the commun-
ities. i
How many years t a
willtake il beâ\200\231 9
guesstimate. 1 donâ\200\231t
think that one can say
reform surely will take

five,
whatever the case may

be.

i

10 or 20 years, :

Â¥ Why canâ\200\231t so- called

coloureds, Indians and
Africans be represented
directly in the city
council? For example you
have Mayfair which is an
integral part of Johannes-
burg where people of all
colours live, you've got
thousands of blacks living
in what is described as
â\200\234â\200\230whiteâ\200\235â\200\235 Johannesburg as
domestic workers and so
forth.

THAT is of course not a
decision of the council.
We donâ\200\231t legislate. We
are under the control of
the executive of the
Province, and the central
_government has to
| legislate with regard to
any constitutional
â\200\230changes within the local
government structure.

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See PAQe o

Aâ\200\224auv < i- \201ams â\200\231,IA i A
would be political suicide
- for any political party to -
â\200\230asivocate now that the
5 vernment should
,.9.) â\200\230legislate to have
: { â\200\230integrated councils.
Â\$. One would find that in
' Soweto there would bein
Â© anyeventno person from
any Gther race group who
would qualify for a vote
| _if all councils were tobe
~ Decide
. Soyou would have an
~ anomalous â\200\230position, but
~ that is for the higher

|
authorities to decide and
for the politicians to |
~ consider who are now â\200\230
ng elections.

1 will no longer be
_ participating in the
elections, and thi

: ngest municipality,

Â» where nobody would
. venture ai his point it
time to agitate for |

ST

cgrated councils, one-
one-vote on. local

â\200\230woul â\200\234y Â«i: %/

| elections within si
months, even coloâ\200\235
Indian and blackâ\200\231

agitate at tf
: integratgiÂ©

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SOWETAN, Thursday, June 2, 1988

AT LEAST 44 people, whose civil claims against Lebowa's Minister of Law and Order were frozen last year after the Indemnity Act was passed, are now going ahead with the claims for damages amounting to R384 000,

The claims, arising from allegations that they had been unlawfully arrested by the Lebowa police, were revived this week following the decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein last Friday declaring the Indemnity Act null and void.

A spokesman for By MONK NKOMO

Seriti, Mavundla and Partners, a firm of Lebowa government was

SHOENERE 10 Pretoria, .oganid by the court last yesterday confirmed that week to pay R11200

Summonses had already damages to Miss Thembi been issued against the Makhasa who was Lebowa minister. He 'wrongly and -intention- also confirmed that 44 of ally' assaulted and

his clients were claiming belittled by the police. a total of R384000 In his judgment. Mr damages. Justice Grosskopf said 'These claims were the Indemnity Act was held in abeyance pending ~ 'inimical to the protection of lives, persons and the decision of the Appellate Division.' the property in that iy spokesman said. deprived persons of He said that no redress for unlawful agreement or settlement killing, assaults or

had been reached on the damage to property.' amount to be paid on all A spokesman for the claims against the home- lawyers representing the land government. The 44 plaintiffs said four of o =7 their clients are claiming R21000 damages each for. w rongful and unlawful arrest, assault and malicious prosecy-

tion.

RELIGIOUS

CLATVRIE I

SPLIT OV

THE South African Government's crack-down on opposition to its race and security policies is driving a wedge into the coun-

>s church communi-

, reports Sapa-Reut-

the split was highlighted this week when 200 Christian, Muslim, Hindu and Jewish leaders hit deadlock in a two-day emergency debate on active opposition to racial discrimination.

The ambitious convocation, the broadest ever held in South Africa, rejected a passionate plea by South African Council of Churches leader Rev Frank Chikane for agreement on a programme of

| effective non-violent ac-

CALL

tion to resist apartheid.

Mr Chikane, an outspoken and frequently detained critic of the government, called for a programme of active civil disobedience and urged religious leaders to accept it was their duty to defy the authorities.

The question now is not whether we can act, it is a question of what kind of action we can engage in, he said.

Delegates spurned his plea, however, and agreed only to set up a committee to plan a new opposition campaign and voted by a majority to support an unspecified labour protest next week against a proposed law to restrict trade union rights.

The Rev Ed Cain, leader
of the conservative

} FROM PAGE 1

Umad Christian Action
movement, which de-
clined an invitation to at-
tend the ing in So-
weto, applauded the fail-
ure of the meeting, but
expressed surprise at the
outcome.

â\200\2341 am surprised that
therewasnotgreater nnaâ\200\224
nmnty,â\200\235 he said. \$Rpsâ\204ç
; ?i-\201% who
â\200\230are pmmotim a con--
ernment willsee this as no

Dr Beyers Naude, who
broke away from the pro-
Dutch Re-

government
formed Church to fight |

racism, said he believed a
majority of church lead-
ers believed they had no
option but to take up the
a:dgelsonbehalf of i-\202lose
who had been silenced..

. The churches, he said,
â\200\234should â\200\234become the voice

Zeligious.

tHE Gty
of the voxceless, the arms
and legs of those who can-
not act.â\200\235

Dr Max Coleman, for-
mer leader of the church-
backed Detainecs Pur-
entsâ\200\231 Support Committec.
which was banned in Feb-
ruary along with 16 other

opposition groups, said

the convocation sought 2 43

~ommitment many

. Wiites were not w;lhng to

make.
â\200\234Acnmpmgnlikethcy

volved the non-violent
of laws on the
basnsthathoselawsare

least it is potentially
strong. It will depend on
what the churches do with
tâ\200\235

Dr Allan Boesak, Cape
Town-based leader of the
World Alliance of Re-
formed Churches, ac-
knowledgeed he was â\200\234very
disappointedâ\200\235 and vowed
topr&ssonalone,nshng
arrest or detention by
marching and protesting

at every opportunity.

â\200\234I am no longer im-
pressed by words, no mat-
ter whose words they are.
I will only be impressed
now by action,â\200\235 he said.

Anglican Archbishop

heads split-

Top police sources,
however, pointed out that
the government had is-
sued a number of warn-
mgs that nobody, includ-
ing clerics, were abo\

Desmond Tutu, the mos* - Mdaï\202w

modcrateomeï\201â\200\234A_f,,.
caâ\200\231s

clerical -

â\200\230ence involved braking the

The People Speak 1

Supports AN .

Dear Editor

~ As millions of voices around the world
continue to cry out against racist apartheid

" in South Africa, there appears to be a

crucial turning point on the horizon. With
the exception of the United States and
Israel, most of the nations of the world have
sought to cut all substantial ties with
Pretoria. In addition, it has become clear
-which liberation movement has won the
popular support of the people of South
Africa. No longer is it a question of whom
we stand against, but, rather, whom we
stand with.

After my recent tour of southern Africa as
part of leadership delegation from the
. United Church of Christ, I have come to one
firm conclusion: the most effective means
of supporting the people of South Africa-in

the struggle to dismantle apartheid is to

give all possible, direct support to the
African National Congress (ANC). :

On April 16, 1988 in Lusaka, Zambia, I had
the pleasure of taking part in an historic
meeting between the leadership of the ANC
and national leaders of my church.

The ANC delegation was composed of
members of their National Executive
Committee, including Pallo Jordan, Thabo
Mbeki, Ruth Mompati and Jacob Zuma. The
ANC's Religious Affairs Department was
also there, including Chaplain Ggiba. The
atmosphere was permeated by a sense of
mutual respect and solidarity. What

became clear to our delegation was the -

profound love which the ANC continues to
have for the people of South Africa.

We met for an entire day in candid and
in-depth discussions concerning the present

crisis in South Africa and South Africa's
attempts to destabilize all of southern

Africa. We also discussed the history and
program of the ANC and its vision for the
future of South Africa.

Dr. Avery Post, president of the United

Church of Christ, stated at the meeting:

â\200\234The racist apartheid regime in South

Africa is perpetrating one of the greatest crimes against humanity that has been witnessed in history. These crimes are not dissimilar or unrelated to the holocaust during World War II, and both of these crimes against humanity were borne out of similar racist/Fascist ideologies ... We are

. called by God to promote Godâ\200\231s justice.â\200\235

In response, ANCâ\200\231s Pallo Jordan stated, â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230We have had reason, especially since 1980, to be extremely disappointed with the sorts of responses we have been able to get from the administration in the United States on issues related to southern Africa. And we are pleased to have this opportunity to meet with people like yourselves who have been with us in the trenches, ï¬\201ghtmgforthe sameend.â\200\235

Thabo Mbeki focused on the long history - and deep affection of the South African people for the African National Congress, reminding us that, â\200\234The ANC was founded in 1912 as an organization committed to the

- democratic, non-racial transformation of

DEFENDER PLATFORM SINCE 1905

1. American race prejudice must be destroyed. :

2. Racially unrestricted membership in all unions.

3. Equal employment opportunities on all jobs public and private.

4. True representation in all United States police forces.

- 5. Complete cessation of all school segregation

6. Establishment of open occupancy in - all American housing.

7 - Federal intervention to protect civil -

rights in all instances where civil - rights compliance at the state level breaks down. -

_ the hands of the South African government.

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South Africa. Naturally, we have deep roots the ANC is that it is preparing future within our communities. Generations of. leaders while still respecting the wisdom of . - Black South Africans have grown up in the thesenior leaders of the struggle.

ANC. So even if they arrested all the . 5 leaders and the activists, the community Thepresxdent of the ANC, Oliver Tambo,

â\200\234prisoner in SouthAfncaforzsyyears Those at the meeting reminded us that on July 28 of this year there will be an international celebrahonofNelsonMandeh s 70th birthday.

J- \$SIANTEL,
Rev. Benjamin F. Chavis Jr.
ivil Rights Journal

Mbeki also reported on the latest murderous acts of terrorism committed by the government of South Africa against the ANC: the assassination of Dulcie September, the ANCâ\200\231s Paris repre_sentative; the car-bomb:ng of Albie Sachs, an ANC lawyer in Mozambique: the at_e tempted bombmg of ANCâ\200\231s chief repre_sentative in Brussels; and the scores lhâ\200\234pâ\200\235â\200\231"â\200\230""â\200\231f â\200\231 Â¢

other persons who have been murdered by

South Africaâ\200\231s *â\200\234Z-death squadsâ\200\235 in raids on Ch lcag o the neighboring front-line nations. While I ;

was in Botswana I saw the terrible D ef ender devastation at the site of a recent raid Founded May 5, 1905

where South Africa's death squad had by Robert S. Abbott, LL.B.

murderd and burned the bodies of four 1868-1940

gk b i Bt ' g

vic! was a mem! e ; '

U.C.C. of southern Afri

Also atm meeting l?ath Momati spoke of SE NGSTACKE
the millions of children who are. being NEWSPAPER

physically and psychologically tortured at

Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs

and/or negatives will remain the proper-

ty of Sengstacke Newspapers and will not

be retucned to the sender All rlghts

reserved.

She talked about the ANC youth program

that established schools to care for and

prepare the youth who escape from South

Africa for future leadership. The beauty of

7 iM aï¬\202-ï¬\202mâ\200\231fâ\200\231

Musicians smg for Mandela s freedom

NEW YORKâ\200\224On June 11, pop-
ular musicians from around the
world will band together in a
benefit concert with the most
overï-\202y politlcal theme since the

- 1960s.

Billed as Freedomfest, the con-

~cert will take place at Londonâ\200\231sâ\200\231
- Wembley Stadium, the site of the

Live Aid concert, but thatâ\200\231s where
thesxmmlantends

Unlike most of the benefit con-
_ certs that have proliferated in the
- 1980s, Freedomfest is not a charity
fund-raiser. Itâ\200\231s a confrontational

political event aimed at the gov- -
ernment of South Africa and its

practice of apartheid.

The concertâ\200\231s immediate goal is

to bring worldwide attention to the
plight of imprisoned dissident

Nelson Mandela, whoâ\200\231s langmshed "

in South Afncan jails since 1962.

Mandela turns 70 on July 18, and
the concert organizers want him to

celebrate that birthday in freedom.
â\200\234â\200\234Thereâ\200\231s a lot of people'who donâ\200\231t
even know who Nelson Mandela.

is,â\200\235 said Jim Kerr of Simple Minds,
,_theï-\201rstgrouptosngnupforthe
event. â\200\234Ismael Ayof, Mandelaâ\200\231s

lawyer, is one of the few people

whoâ\200\231ve seen him in the last six

â\200\230 s Â¥ S -

years, andthroughmmtheresa

lot of hope that heâ\200\231ll be set free.â\200\235

. Unlike some of the more ag-
.gresswe benefit organizers in the

past, Kerr has a reserved attitude towards the concert.

â\200\234I think Mandela will be settled whether the concert takes place or

not,â\200\235 he said. â\200\234The whole thing is

about awareness. Anything after that is completely a bonus. The

government in South Africa cen-

sors the press, so this whole thing is

bringing pressure against them by dragging their behavior into the

open.

â\200\234I think that's a lot of people who know what's going on down there is wrong. It always was

â\200\230wrong. By saying or doing nothing,

the conspiracy of silence is fed to the enemy. -

â\200\234You're not even allowed to mention his name in South Africa.

There was a man there who was

arrested for drinking out of a cup that had his name on it.â\200\235

The six-hour show, which will be telecast in the United States on the Fox network, features Dire Straits,

Simple Minds, Ashford and Simpson-

son, the Fat Boys, UB40, Sting, Phil

Collins, Sly and Robbie, Roberta

M o -

â\200\234I feel great about this show,â\200\235 said Fat Boys member

â\200\230Damon â\200\234Koolhaas Rockâ\200\235 Wimbledon. â\200\234They're asking us to help

fight apartheid, to help free Mandela. He's a symbol, hero like Martin Luther King, he's been over there fighting for his rights.

~ â\200\234I think what everybody's doing, coming together like this, George Michael, Phil Collins, that unity, it's like Woodstock.â\200\235

Flack, Joe Cocker,
Belafonte, Natalie Cole, Gregory

Hines, Hugh Masakela, Little

Steven, Rolling Stone bassist Bill
Wyman, Miriam Makeba -and
comedians Whoopi Goldberg and
Billy Connolly among others.

â\200\234I see a big difference between
this and Live Aid,â\200\235 said Kerr.
â\200\234â\200\234This is not so much about raising

Harry :
Kerrâ\200\231s view. The usually comic

money as that was. At the back of
the Live Aid thing there was a war
going on in Ethiopia, but that
wasnâ\200\231t mentioned so much. _

â\200\234The money made from this

wonâ\200\231t be a big sum. The extra
money raised will be for educa-

tional purposes. But if itâ\200\231s a
telethon you think â\200\230Whereâ\200\231s the
money going?â\200\231

â\200\234Being British- we have an ad-
dltional reason to do it because our
government is the biggest ally

South Africa has, so itâ\200\231s very much

more a protest than a plea for
charity.â\200\235 :
Other musicians appearing share

rapsters the Fat Boys are taking
Freedomfest seriously. j
â\200\234I feel great about this show,â\200\235

said Fat Boy Damon â\200\234Kool Rock :

Wimbley. â\200\234Theyâ\200\231re asking us to
help fight apartheid, to help free
Mandela. Heâ\200\231s a symbol, a hero
like Martin Luther King, heâ\200\231s been

over there flghtmg for his rlghts
~ â\200\234I think what everybodyâ\200\231s doing,
coming together like this, George
Michael, Phil Collins, that unity,
itâ\200\231s like Woodstock.â\200\235

The Fat Boys have even come up
with a special rap for the occasion:
- â\200\234Weâ\200\231re on our way to Wembley

to break on your policies;

Apartheid is chains, mJustlceand
fallacies!

The world is watchinâ\200\231, â\200\230Botha!
Youâ\200\231reanillinâ\200\231 fella! :

But you better know what time it
is! Free Mandela!â\200\235â\200\231

â\200\234Itâ\200\231s definitely a political con-
cert said Kerr. â\200\234Eighty thousand

peoplesaying noto apartheid.
â\200\234The last thing I wanna see there

â\200\230is some kind of bloodbath,â\200\235 Kerr

added. â\200\234I'm very much a
pacifist. Itâ\200\231s such a kind of Rubikâ\200\231s

Cube, this situation there. But I
also feel that until thereâ\200\231s freedom
for Mandela thereâ\200\231s no chance for

peace.â\200\235

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' MOSCOWâ\200\224The United States and the Soviet Union favour a target date of September 29 this year for settling the problem of Angola and South West Africa, a senior U S official said yesterday.

The official said this emerged from lengthy talks between US Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin during the Moscow summit.

â\200\230The two sides here were able to indicate their support for establishing September 29, 1988 ... as a target for resolving outstanding differences, said the official who did not wish to be identified.

The date is the 10th anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, which called for independence for South West Africa.

The official said there had

been significant new momentum in tackling the Angola-South West Africa problem in recent months.

Early last month, Dr Crocker chaired a meeting in London of Angolan, South

African; Cuban and U S officials, the first time the four parties had sat down together since the civil war broke out.

It was followed later in May by Angolan-South African talks in the Congo capital of Brazzaville.

The projected deal would also involve the withdrawal from Angola of South African troops fighting alongside the rebel Unita movement.

The official said the superpowers were agreed that there should be an early follow-up meeting.

Facilitator
Although the Soviet Union does not take part in the talks, it supplies the weapons used by the Angolans and Cubans, and Dr Crocker has met Mr Adamishin several times in recent months to discuss

" the southern Africa situation.

Officials say the main outstanding problem is a timetable for Cuban withdrawal.

Simon Barber reports from Washington that the Reagan

Administration is prepared to consider new economic pressure on South Africa if it concludes Pretoria is stalling on an Angola settlement, according to Commonwealth eminent person Gen Olusegun Obasanjo.

The former Nigerian leader, who says he has been acting as a facilitator in the negotiations, is also convinced that unless a deal is struck by July, then we will have to forget it for now ... and look to the next Administration.

In an interview with Africa Report, a publication of the

African-American Institute,
Gen Obasanjo said the Cu-
bans had agreed to pull out
definitely within a specific
period providing Resolution

435 was implemented and the |
withdrawal of S A troops from

Angola took place.

. However, he was â\200\230very pes-'
simisticâ\200\231 about the prospects |

of a settlement â\200\230because we
are dealing with a group ot',
people (S A) who can only be
moved by superior power or\

" real danger to thelr exist-
ence

laâ\200\231

Zambian President Ken-

neth Kaunda told a news con-

ference in Lusaka that South |

Africa had been forced to the

negotiating table by military |

defeat in Angola and pres-
sure from the superpower
leaders for peace in southern
Africa. C

He said South Afnca 's par-
four-way peace

tlclpatlon uâ\200\231i

lks in early May inyolving
Angola, Cuba and the U'S in-
dicated that the situation in
southern Africa was changing
for the better. â\200\224 (Sapa-

Âç Reuter)

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, June 2 1988

COMMENT .

BUBNESR DAY

; ' " Angolan cbessq\

ORE than a decade has
Passed since the Soviet

Union, using Brazzaville as

a staging post for long-range
Projection of its power, intervened
to install the communist MPLA as
government of Angola. The United
States, enfeebled by defeat in Viet-
nam, made an inept and unsucces-
ful attempt to insta]l its own client,

â\200\230a playboy revolutionary called
Holden Roberto, and then switched
â\200\230to half-hearted support of Unita.
The use of Cubans and South Afri-
cans as surrogate forces merely
emphasises that both contestants
were willing to employ any means

â\200\230to-achieve their aims; the Russians

. Were simply more determined, and
clearer in their oObjectives.

From that sequence of events â\200\224 g
clash of Great Power interests won
by the Soviet Union â\200\224 the entire

Angolan tragedy has Sprung. Prob-
ably Angolaâ\200\231s fortunes, like Mozam-

biqueâ\200\231s, are now irretrievable. The

~ destruction of raj] routes, industrial

| plant, infrastructure,_ small towns,

and educational facilities js more

easily achieved than the recon-

~ struction of those facilities. The cir-
| cumstances of Angolaâ\200\231s birth haye
condemned that nation to Third
World darkness-for as far ahead as

anybody can see, It therefore be-

hoves the Great Powers, if only for
pityâ\200\231s sake, to try as they are now
doing to bring to an en the conflict.

More will be required than good
intentions, however, to close that
particular Pandoraâ\200\231s box. Unita,

Supported from the south by South Africa, is now supported from Zaire (as was Holden Roberto) by the

oot [ey

United States, and today it is the Soviet Union which is enfeebled by its neo-colonial experience in Af-

istan, as the Americans were

in Vietnam. It is difficult to see any

â\200\230solution that does not depend cru-

cially on an agreement between Un-ita and MPLA. s

Besides, the surrogates of 1975 have got out of hand. Cuban forces are said to be driving southward in great strength, though we have yet to see evidence of it, and South Africa has indicated that it will not pull its own forces back so long as the Cubans remain a threat. Hence, a second layer of agreement involving Cuba and South Africa is now necessary to achieve peace in Angola, and this in raises the question of Namibia.

-According to reports On-don, Neil van Heerden, director-general of Foreign Affairs, told the two-day Angola conference there

- that South Africa stood by every

word of UN resolution 435 which Provides for a ceasefire in Angola and for UN-supervised elections in Namibia. If so, there exists a power-

ful incentive for the Soviets and the

try to overcome

South Africaâ\200\231s legitimate concern that Swapo will pre-empt the outcome of those elections by force or by intimidation through the threat of force. :

If Namibia is not to become a re-

_Tun of Angola 13 years ago, the

Great Powers must quash the idea that a well-armed, foreign-supportedâ\200\224 : ed force of irregulars can seize control of any African country at the moment of its birth,

" Dear Sir,

Tutu for his stance on sanctions.
Business Day self-righteously questions the lifestyle and income of the Archbishop of Cape Town and asks what mandate he has to call for sanctions and expresses concern for the unemployed.

We find the hypocrisy utterly disgusting. Where does Business Day's sudden concern for the unemployed come from? They have never been concerned about the eÅ©light of the millions of unemployed before. It is to hide their craven capitulation to apartheid that they now attack Tutu and not from any real humanitarian concern. :

Why do they not criticise the super-rich who fail to invest their profits in SA but rather salt their wealth away abroad to hedge their Å« bets on the future of SA? It is their failure to invest in new production, factories and shops that is the real cause of the economic crisis in SA. As for disinvestment â\200\224 it is well established that most companies disinvesting from SA do so on the basis | of their judgment of the political and economic future of SA. .

They lack faith in the ability of the apartheid government to provide security for their investment. SA is a bad risk as far as they are concerned. This is not the fault of Tutu but of the agâ\200\230artheid system which, bg_ justifiably provoking resistance from the mass of oppressed, has rendered SA chronically unstable. -

While we might not agree with every statement made bĩ¬\201ru'gutú, the attacks now made upon him are utterly reprehensible. Tutuâ\200\231s undoubted moral courage is an inspiration

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to millions of South Africans in this difficult period. We welcome him as Chancellor of the University of the Western Cape and wish him well in his endeavours.

- 119 MEMBERS OF UWC STAFF
Bellville

[This letter does not accurately reflect Business Dayâ\200\231s editorial position. â\200\224 EDITOR.

oooo

Dear Sir, : :

IT IS accepted that, to the extent that sanctions are or become successful, they hurt the black workers in the first place â\200\224 people solidly anti-go

rnment. .

They hurt in the second place the private-sector whites, 75% of whom are anti-government. Many of these, as a reaction to the Tutus and the Kennedys, will in fact consider supporting instead of opposing our government. â\200\231

The group least affected by sanctions is the public sector, and these folk are solidly pro-government and the real target of the sanctioneers. This aspect of sanctions appears to

â\200\230have been neglected. What an irony.

CL KIDSON
5 Edenvale
RN
Dear Sir,

IT IS understandable that the Public

Servantsâ\200\231 Association should feel obliged to endeavour to counter the

- mounting criticism of the Govern-

ment Pension Fund, in a editorial in their PSA official journal (Business

â\200\230Day, May 10). In doing so, however,

|

SECTIONS of the media have onc : g again attacked Archbishop Desmoanâ\200\230 utu S CGQu

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rage â\200\230an

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the writer reveals an astonishing naivety on the basic principles of pension funding.

To claim that the â\200\234fund is solvent and because the benefit payments

" are less than the current income,

there is nothing to worry about,â\200\235
would send shivers down the spine of
any pension actuary. Such reasoning
can only be valid if one is operating a
pay as you go scheme, on the as-
sumption that government cannot go
into liquidation: - = T

The fallacy of this policy is high-
lighted in Dr Wassenaarâ\200\231s revealing
book â\200\234En Route to Fairyland,â\200\235
where he cites the classic example of
New York City where, in 1975, they
were close to bankruptcy due to an
accumulation of bloated pay rolls,
unrealistic perks and pensions.

The major criticism directed at
governmentâ\200\231s pension scheme is that
the alarming amendments â\200\224 such as
the buy-back provision, final salary
definitions, gratuities and dispensin
with the actuaries â\200\224 were dev
and put into effect without public
scrutiny or apg:oval by people hav-
ing a definite beneficiary interest in
the scheme. In the private sector this
would be tantamount to allowing an

employee to write his own remu-

neration package. 4 ;

The present system needs to be
revised to ensure that the public who
foot the bill are ensured a measure of
vigilance and control and that the

Insp

determination of terms or conditions
of service of public or political office
be totally removed from those that
happen to have pecuniary interests
in any way.

The present ludicrous proposal to
rovide pensions for local council-
ors is a case in point. Small wonder

the frequent jibes that are directed
at governmentâ\200\231s well-oiled gravy

train whose carrying capacity seems

to be unlimited.

Such situations have no place in a
democratic society and can only ex-
ist due to public indifference and
apathy.

ILK

Dear Sir,

I WAS not really surprised to read of
the pathetic case of John Choeu, one

of the many black men who loyally
served SA during the Second World
War. When the National Party gov-
ernment some 40 years ago took over
they were by no means sympathetic,
putting it mildly, to the principles on
which the war was fought. Today the
NP is more accommodating, but is
still learning too slowly.

However the Choeu case rekindled
a memory that has troubled me for
many years. Just after the Second
World War I was a junior clerk in the
Rhodesian Department of Defence.
My job was to sort out some thou-
sands of war gratuity certificates,
unclaimed by black soldiers who

fought for Rhodesia in theatres of

war, such as Burma.
I tentatively put the question to

iration

"~ Gillites

my seniors: Couldn't we try to trace
the benefactors of the outstanding
gratuities? No, I was told. Too diffi-
cult to trace them; burn the certifi-
cates. It wasn't true. An effort could
have been made.

I think of a black sergeant-major,
a man of fine stature with a couple of

- rows of gongs across his proud
. chest having fought and won battle

honours in both First and Second
World Wars. I can't remember his
name now, but I wonder if he ever
got a war gratuity.

It all makes me think of the late

Alan Paton's book Cry the Beloved

Country.

: LP SMITH

Muizenberg

bt -

Mear Sir, .-~ 4

HOW much I appreciated T S Craw-

ford-Browne's letter (Business Day,

May 23). For too long now many

people in our country have used

Archbishop Desmond Tutu as the .
rest of the world uses SA a salve

for their own consciences.

It is long past the time for the legislated evil of apartheid to be removed. Then, and only then, will the threat of sanctions be a thing of the

ast and we in SA can get on with the Job of making a better country for our children.

Incredibly, there is still a lot of food will among the people of our and, so let us build a new SA together for all, irrespective of colour, class or creed. Then the world will see that people of all races can live together in harmony and we will then be an example to all.

M L HARRIS (Mrs)
â\200\230 Benmore

THE PROCESS of â\200\234creeping

foreign disengagement

from ownership of South

African mining shares has been underway for a sufficient number of years to suggest that a rapid reversal in this trend is unlikely. :

The appreciation of the rand over the past year or more, and the restoration of greater political stability and social calm in SA, have not helped to stem the disinvestment tide, although they might have slowed the pace of such foreign detachment.

It seems clear that not only the prospects for gold and the mining industry, but also foreign perspectives of the political, labour, social unrest and economic situation in SA will play a major role in formulating non-resident investor attitudes to South African mining shares.

: These â\200\234riskâ\200\235 factors that have be-

come attached to the normal investment criteria applicable to equity holdings have to be weighed up by individual investors or fund manag-

ers when assessing the merits of

South African mining shares.

Such opinions are likely to vary widely, but the fact that foreign investors still held some 24% of the total issued share capital of South African mining shares (and 26% of gold shares) at the end of 1987 indicates that many foreign investors remain optimistic about the prospects for SA and its mining industry.

The rising pressure for compulsory disinvestment from SA â\200\224 par-

' ticularly in the US â\200\224 does, however,

raise the prospect that many foreign investors might be forced to disengage from SA.

he compounding efforts to promote legislation in the US to enforce sanctions (including disinvestment) on SA culminated during October 1986 in the passing of the Compre-

â\200\230hensive Anti-Apartheid Act. The Act

did not force disinvestment, but did
preclude any new investment by US
citizens in SA. â\200\230

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SA could absorb
ell-ou
of mining shar

Foreign holdings of South African mining shares are dropping steadily.

What would happen if Americans in particular were forced to sell all
their SA shares? MIKE BROWN and HELEN COOPER examine the issue
in this extract from a Davis Borkum Hare study

Any new mining shares issued
after October 2, 1986, could not be
held by US citizens, but shares in
mining companies issued before this

date could be freely held and traded.

Currently bein; brought before
Congress are the â\200\234Dellumsâ\200\235 Bill (in
the House of Representatives) and
the â\200\234Cranstonâ\200\235 Bill (before the Sen-
ate). The Bills are largely identical
and seek to prohibit US investments
in SA. The Dellums Bill provides as
follows:

â\200\234A US person may not, directly or
through a foreign affiliate of that US
person, make or hold any investment
in SA.â\200\235 The definitions make it clear
that South African equities are incor-
porated in the orbit of the Bill.

There is no certainty that the Bills
would be passed by Congress in this
or future sessions, or that the provi-
sions could not be substantially al-
tered in their passage through the US
legislature. -

However, the issue of â\200\234compulso

disengagementâ\200\235 from South African

il Total foreign ownership
of South African
9 gold mining shares

Â£ s Percentage of

3g | 37.7 [384

36+

34+

32

30+

28+

26+

24

shares in issue
78 79 80 81 82 83

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84 85 86
R S O O AT RS

Graphic: FIONA KRISCH Source: DAVIS BORKUM HARE

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equity investment by all â\200\234US resi-
dents, nationals, partnerships, corpo-
rations, or other entities organised

under the laws of the US, plus foreign

affiliates controlled b{ a US person,â\200\235
according to the Dellums Bill ter-
minology, does seem to be on the roll.

The possibility of further enforced
reductions in foreign holdings of SA
mining shares cannot therefore be
precluded. Threats of such compul-

)

sion could also lead to the erosion of US and other American Deposito: Rtgccil;pt (ADR) holdings in suc s i

US and/or ADR holders retain 14,2% of the total market capitalisation of South African mining shares, worth some R14,27bn or US\$4,6bn (at the end of 1987 financial rand rate). The major portion of US holdings are concentrated in gold shares, worth R10,0bn or US\$3,2bn.

Expressed in different terms, an enforced "fire sale" of US holdings in South African mining shares would only involve a sizeable but nonetheless a minority stake in the market. Also, the present capital of US\$4,6bn involved would very likely be realisable at a lower figure because of the pressure;ible fa}il in th:d fifnancial rand "24 which was desi, or the of absorbing sugcllln shocks. i

The probable effects of total US disinvestment could include:

0 A one-off disruption of the price of " South African mining shares as the

US "minority stake" in the industry is absorbed at bargain prices;

0 The shares involved are already issued capital, so there would be no direct impact on the South African mining industry. The Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 already prohibits fresh US investment in SA, so there would be no change in the status quo relating to the mining industry's capacity to raise net foreign capital;

The financial rand mechanism enables non-residents to disinvest public}â\230_'1 without any net foreign capital outflow. Accordingly, there would be no shocks to the South African capital account or foreign currency reserves. On the other hand, the financial rand "poolâ\235 would expand by the extent of US sales of South African mining shares, which could enhance the tradeability and liquidity of the currency; and

0 Any negative employment effects which might arise from US disinvestment might be expected to impact predominantly on the black population group, which accounts for about

90% of the labour force on South African gold and platinum mines. At stake here are some 500 000 jobs, of which 20%, or 100 000, are migratory workers from neighbouring territories in Southern Africa.

The enforced disinvestment by US citizens of holdings in South African mining shares is by no means certain and, to date, little threat of compulsive disinvestment seems apparent in the UK and Europe.

Cautious investors wishing to avoid the disruptive influence of potential further foreign disengagement from South African mining equities might, however, be attracted to mining shares with minimal foreign ownership.

Two categories of shares – new mines and mining houses – tend to fall under this description and these companies could provide some degree of sanction-hedge for cautious investors. :

