

APWa3d \_ Y\_4\_="=

he position ~â\202¬cOnOM  
. of State President again i  
. after a general election,

" but he did not  
- anyone would hold the  
wer he now had.

It was more likely  
that he would be in 2  
position of power-shar-  
ing with other majority

iesin a Government  
~ While he regarded  
'ANC esident Mr Nel-

would not like

30%53â\200\2340 3  
to see the ANC mï¬\201ng

the country. ;  
â\200\234The ANC lacks ex-

son Mandela 2 & FOF

- ernment  
\* trol of elements

The

would continue t0 en-

sure that 2 policy of

non-partisanship was

adhered to in the secur-

ity forces, President De

Klerk said.

He dismissed the  
ility that the Å£OV-

had lost con-

! il ?;the

1s

ST

\_ agement stmcmfÃ©'aâ\200\231Ã©f the

SA Defence Force and  
SA Police. There is the  
best of co-operation be-  
tween us.â\200\235

There were indivi-  
duals who did not sup-  
port the NP and who  
supported other politi-  
cal parties, but political  
convictions  
influence their role.

Firm steps had been  
taken against rogue ele-  
ments in the: security  
forces and individual  
members had been  
charged or dismissed.

The government  
would continue to take  
such steps.

«The policy of non-  
partisanship must be ad-  
hered to.â\200\235

Millions of people  
supported the National  
and what it stood  
for, President De Klerk  
said.

He said he had no  
doubt that the NP had  
the support of the White

â\200\234eenil-

jm e

Haniâ\200\231s f

The Citizen PO Box 7712  
Johannesburg 2009 \_

Uneral:

Bisho

IT is normally the task of  
the parish Priest to decide  
whether or not a deceased  
Person is to pe buried  
i lic funera]  
- â\200\234If any doubt oc-  
curs, the local Ordinary js  
to be consulted and hjs  
- judgement followed, â\200\235  
Canon 1184 G2y,

Chris Hanj wag a Cath-  
olic and hjg family re.  
quested that he pe buried  
With Catholic funeral  
rites. As he Wwas domiciled  
in my diocese anq be-  
Cause he was a3 national  
leader involved jn the ne-  
gotiations for a pew South

ica, I was aware that,  
if Catholic funeral riteg  
Were used, I would per-  
sonally take part in such  
rites. '

Canon 6 of the new  
Code of - Canon L,y  
(1983) abrogated the  
Code of Canon Law pro-  
mulgated jn 1917, includ-  
ing the termination of the  
validity of a disciplinary  
documents that were pro-  
mulgated exclusively for  
the implementation of the  
same 1917 code.

From the First Sunday  
of Advent, 1983, eccle.  
siastical penalties

Communists or Marxists,  
â\202~rmore, in thege

times (and i Africal) a]]  
Mmunists do pot deny  
the existence of God, of 3

When faceqd with the

question of whether Chris  
Hani was 45 atheist or  
not, a Catholic jn faith or  
not, believed jn eternal  
life or not, wanted 5  
Catholic burial or not, etc  
â\200\224I'had to be Very carefyl  
not to presume that there

were answers merely  
from the fact that he was  
Secretary-general of the  
Communist Party of  
South Africa. :  
And what was equally  
important was that I  
should not make the mis-

take of judging him only.

on his past or even his  
dim-distant past,

I made my inquiries  
from those who knew him  
best as a person and as a  
Catholic person, such as

Some Catholic laity and  
clergy and those to whom  
Chris Hanj  
about his  
and concerns  
early in the area of his re-  
ligious convictions,

Of paramount import-

Practise of this faith, in  
his last words in the  
public media he called for  
Peace, an end to all viol-  
ence and a vigorous nego-  
tiation for true democracy  
in the new South Africa.  
Words that the Church  
can associate itself with!  
Bearing all the above in  
mind, I carried out the re-  
sponsibility which, was  
mine and I judged that

\

## COMMENT

â\200\234Come on, Mr M

COME on, Mr Mandela. It is all very well  
your addressing a joint sitting of the British  
Parliament on Tuesday and urging more  
British investment as soon as the Transitional

~â\200\224Executive Council is in place and a date for  
an election is set.

What we need at home is stability, which alone  
can encourage investment; stability which |  
means an end to violence; and stability which -

means that instead of mass action, your orga-  
\_ nisation relies on fair and free negotiations to |  
achieve a settlement that is acceptable to all  
reasonable people, which means the great â\200\230  
majority.

You will, of course, say that the government is  
dragging its heels, so the ANC needs to force

it to do as the ANC wants it to do by an-  
nouncing an election date before the end of  
May, setting up the Transitional Executive  
Council and placing the security forces under  
multi-party control.

But you know there is going to be an election  
by the end of the year or in the first four  
months of next year, you know the govern-  
ment is determined to have the Transitional  
Executive Council installed in June, and you  
know that, even if the security forces are not  
under multi-party control, by its campaign  
suggesting the security forces are involved in  
running a â\200\234third forceâ\200\235 and other murderous  
operations, the ANC has emasculated them.

This is shown by the â\200\234keeping a low profileâ\200\235  
policy of the police during much of the viol-  
ence and the protest marches that followed  
Mr Chris Haniâ\200\231s assassination.

With this in mind, we can see no purpose in â\200\231  
the ANC/SA Communist Party/South Afri-

can Congress of Trade Unions alliance turn- â\200\230  
ing the country upside down again with mass  
action, including a tax boycott and industrial  
action.

Unless â\200\224 and that seems to be the trouble â\200\224

the ANC wants to use the Hani killing to whip up support for itself by mobilisation of the masses in true Communist fashion.

However, the price of violence and further destabilisation of the country is too high.

Business confidence, at a low ebb, is going to be even lower, so that British or any other investment is not going to amount to much.

People, not just businessmen, want to think that the ANC is a responsible organisation which will not do anything that will further harm the country and the chances of a peaceful settlement. ,

Thus, mass action should be abandoned, not only because the government is virtually doing all that the ANC demands, but because there will never be peace when the country is subjected to mass action—that causes violence, insecurity, anger and hatred.

We also think that the ANC should control both its youth wing and regional organisations, so that they do not do anything that adds to tensions and places the ANC in a poor light.

The 'kill the Boere' slogan of a youth leader is a case in point, but there are also some regional mass action plans that are dangerous, too.

We'd like to see the ANC exercise more control and impose more discipline on its lower or regional echelons. ;

We would also like it to play a moderating influence on organisations like the National Education Co-ordinating Committee, which is threatening an invasion of White schools in order to get the government to introduce a National Education Forum.

Right-wing bodies have threatened violence if — the occupation of White schools is attempted. :

The ANC says it is not in favour of occupying White schools, but since this has mooted previously, it should have used its influence to see that this dangerous move was not encouraged or advocated. ;

The point simply is this, Mr Mandela: If the ANC goes ahead with mass action, if the NECC goes ahead with the occupation of White schools, and if the 'kill the Boere' slogan is not wiped from the rhetoric of ANC youth or other officials, the country will be plunged into further violence and misery and

your call for British investment will be'a hol-

THE biggest challenge for economists today is understanding the extraordinary success of East Asia. The region has nearly quadrupled per capita incomes in the past quarter of a century – a record unparalleled in economic history. On present trends it may begin to – overtake much of the industrialised West early in the 21st century. If its startling success could be replicated elsewhere, billions of people in developing and formerly communist countries could look forward to improved living standards. And the hope, eventually, of eliminating the scourge of grinding poverty would seem less quixotic.

Yet the region is as puzzling as three-dimensional chess. It has done . far better than conventional theories



predict, even allowing for such quantifiable pluses as macroeconomic stability, high rates of investment and a focus on exports. There is just no generally accepted explanation for its main distinguishing feature — supercharged rates of productivity growth. »

The puzzle is deepened by the region's lack of homogeneity. The high-

iers are far from being carbon copies. At one extreme, Hong Kong

has pursued a broadly free market —

approach; at the other, South Korea has intervened in just about every way conceivable. And the magic formula for growth has entirely eluded some countries in the region, such as the Philippines.

At the World Bank in Washington, an exhaustive analysis of the Asian miracle is nearing completion. Bank staff are distilling lessons from Japan, the four tigers — South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore — and the so-called cubs — Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. They have also taken a look at the recent explosive growth in parts of southern China.

The study was undertaken partly at the instigation of Japan, the bank's second largest shareholder, which has long wanted to play a bigger role in policy design. Japan has been critical of aspects of conventional World Bank/IMF prescriptions and, justifiably, believes more attention

E= \

In  
S(   
âCO!

M

should be paid to its own originally successful developments which formed a m

— much of East Asia.

In 1991, Japan's Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund {

bank it was putting too much  
sis on deregulation and priva  
and made a case for selective  
protection in developing c  
and for the use of subsidised  
as a tool in industrial polic;

John Page, a senior memb  
bankâ\200\231s Asia miracle team, |  
Japanese criticism struck  
because the results of mark:  
tated reforms had often pro  
appointing in developing ecc  
By cutting budget deficits, e  
ing market distortions and s/  
government, client countr  
stabilised their economies.  
often they had not achieve  
tuous cycle of rapid growth

The bankâ\200\231s benchmark for  
Asian policies is not an extre  
market philosophy, but the 1  
troversial â\200\234market friendlyâ\200\235  
gy set out at length in the bar  
world development report.

This clearly delineates the  
markets and the state. Devel  
would be fastest, it claimeÂ¢  
government concentrated |  
Jobs: maintaining macroec  
stability through conservativ  
and monetary policies; and ir  
in people through education, {

FrÃ©nch firm â\200\230may  
want aid dealsâ\200\231  
ANDREW KRUMM

FRENCH construction group  
Bouyguesâ\200\231s interest in a bigger  
slice of SA contractor Basil Read  
could stem from a desire to tap  
the future flow of EC and French  
development funds to southern  
Africa, sources speculate.

The speculation follows Basil

Readâ\200\231s cautionary announcement  
yesterday that negotiations be-  
tween the two groups had not yet  
been finalised.

One source said: â\200\234One has to  
look at why Bouygues, which has a  
R34bn turnover internationally, is  
interested. The major reason is  
probably that overseas donors  
envision much infrastructural in-  
| vestment in southern Africa over  
the next few years.â\200\235

The deal made â\200\234geographic senseâ\200\235. Aid usually came with the stipulation that companies from the place of origin participated in the provision of the development service. Bouygues was probably looking â\200\234to cash inâ\200\235 on the flow of development assistance. :

â\200\234France has just had a change of political leadership, and the conservatives now in power appear about ready to make a contribution to southern African development.â\200\235

Basil Read MD Chris Jarvis yesterday declined to comment on the issue of price, and declined to specify what additional stake Bouygues would take. He did say Basil Read would keep its name should the deal go through. â\200\234Indications are that negotiations will end before the end of May.â\200\235

MOTOR supply group Midas report-

ed a net attributable loss of R20,3m in the 12 months to end-February from a previous profit of R3,1m after drastic restructuring. J

' This was equivalent to a loss of 16,9c a share against earnings last year of 639c on a total turnover of R293,1m (R284,3m). The dividend was

â\200\224Tha cola of Åforsm haai aaad

goods  
800G8

- group Datakor report â\200\224

Datak

DUMA GQuUBU

INFORMATION te

Increase in attributabl  
to R40m (R35,6m) on .  
crease in turnover

(R554,7m) for the year

March.

This was equivalent to:

28,5¢ (25,4c) a share, Sha\200\224\200\224\200\224 |  
ceived a total payout of  
share, which included .  
special dividend declares  
term stage. ¢\204

Chief financial officer ¢\200\224 |  
ledge said Datakor had a  
servative accounting poll |

Expenditure on investm  
velopment of ventures a  
of R25m (R11,6m) had b/  
off against earnings. Da  
R75m on new investmen\_  
jects over the past three

These had generated  
turnover of more than R!  
past year. The figure was  
increase significantly ir  
ahead. ¢\200\230 5]  
The benefit arising fr(  
justment to the deferred |  
as a result of the lower-t;  
not been included in ear  
Chairman Nic Frangc  
second half had been ver  
However, the group ¢\200\231s ¢

. sults and the sixth consecy

earnings a share gave a ¢\200\224  
earnings increase of 219  
past four years. {

Restructured dea{ ¢\200\230!&.

[ Tracy scane  
(R225 000). s  
MD Sarel de Vos sa -  
margins continued to be  
divisions because of the  
Discontinued operatic  
a loss of R2,6m again  
R617 000 in the previo

¢\200\234It is encouraging to



Mr JOE MATTHEWS, former ANC stalwart suddenly prominent in Inkatha, said this week that talk of urgency in South Africa's constitutional negotiations left him â\200\234stone coldâ\200\235.

It was an inauspicious debut for Matthews as an Inkatha spokesman. Only a man who had been out of

d the country for most of

thus, uncon-

temptuous word

Kruger, Minister of Justice in 1977, when he professed to be unmoved by the death of Steve Biko.

Unfortunate remark

~ Biko, hero of the

township youth in the 1970s, was battered to death by the security police.

At least some of the' talk about urgency at Kempton Park is disingenuous, of course, yet ~ Mr Matthews's remark was unfortunate. !

Thousands of men, women and, latterly, children in Natal-kwaZulu, have lost their lives in political vio-

i ill be curbed con-

| itional execu-

tive council is in and there is

multiparty supervision of the security forces.

Until the next step in negotiations is taken, innocents will continue to be massacred in political violence

in Natal. Apart from its unfortunate overtones, therefore, Mr Matthews's remark gave an impression of extraordinary callousness.

Inkatha's strength in the current situation is an undoubted capacity to unleash more violence if things do not go the way they want. There are

i that the State President,

rk, has had enough of this

kind of political blackmail, whether from Inkatha or from irresponsible elements in the ANC Youth League.

Dawie, the usually well-informed columnist of Die Burger, noted this week that co-operation between the NP, the ANC and Inkatha is the Big Three as he called them was urgently necessary. But Inkatha was going too far in taking advantage of the goodwill which Chie i had earned do umnist blamed ce

d said th about them. tigated what he called mischievous-

National Party's

I,

ness of Inkatha's statement at the

resumption of negotiations which accused the NP and the ANC of ganging up to incite violence against Inkatha. With this kind of talk Inkatha was becoming part of the problem, said Dawie. ;

Neither did it help, Dawie went on, that Inkatha leaders were going around saying that there was no urgency about reaching a political settlement.

Dawie, as we would expect, by no

i C alliance of

well as to Mr De Klerk. thrust of the column is an unprec-

edented shot across the bows of In-

katha. ;

There is NO suggestion, it seems, that Mr Joe Matthews is one of the advisers of Inkatha whose activities are suspect in NP circles.

Mr Matthews, son of the revered ANC pioneer 7 K Matthews of Fort Hare, dropped out of ANC politics in the early 1970s and became 2 senior civil servant in Botswana. Yet he still appears to be liked and respected in ANC circles, even though he

regarded the abandonment of the armed struggle as early as 1976 and the adoption of policies of peaceful reform.

But there are other advisers in

9 SRâ\200\224Sv,LsL\sepQ

Inkatha

Bophuthatswana and Ciskei as well as Inkatha who are less highly regarded. Consider the statements in Parliament recently by Mr Kobus Jordaan, the Democratic Partyâ\200\231s MP for Umhlanga, a former civil servant who rose to high rank in the Department of Constitutional Development before entering politics. ! Mr Jordaan has not been prepared : to disclose the source of his information, his disclosures cannot be shrugged aside. In Parliament on March 10 he asked the State President whether it was right for the activities of people such as Mr Rowan Cronje (now of Bophuthatswana) and Mr Walter Felgate (of Inkatha) to remain undisclosed, when they were â\200\234mill stonesâ\200\231 . around the neck of the negotiation process, i Mr De Klerk prepared to commence or otherwise 0 any individuals and any of the intelligence agencies.

Major threat

If it is true that some advisers have associations with Military Intelligence, it would explain a great deal. And the Ciskei government is widely perceived to be a tool of Military Intelligence anyway.

According to Mr Jordaanâ\200\231s source,

is true, such a major threat to Mr De Klerk's chances of a negotiated peace.

Mr Jordaan does not for a moment question Mr De Klerk's good faith. Neither does anyone else. In the critical weeks ahead, Mr De Klerk remains the key figure 1 South Africa to peace.





e

eeee THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER Friday, April 30, 1993 21A

Some in South Africa tired of talking

Younger radicals say they have nothmg to show for negotiations

By BARRY RENFREW  
Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa  
â\200\224 Hundreds of black youths  
nnged the police station, whoop-  
ing with delight as they fired  
imaginary guns at white officers.  
â\200\234Kill, kill, kill,â\200\235 they chanted.

Others yelled insults at the  
watching police, who cradled real  
guns. Some youths cursed because  
they did not have weapons and  
could only mime like children  
playing in the street.

â\200\234We are gonng to destroy the

whites. W our  
country,â\200\235 ring  
the recent p assi-

nation of black leader Chris Hani.

The anger of some young blacks  
and their appetite for violence is  
causing unease among moderate

black and white leaders, who see  
the juvenile radicals as a threat to  
efforts to preserve peace and end  
apartheid through negotiations.  
South Africa could become sad-  
dled with hundreds of thousands  
of disillusioned youths for whom

- no jobs, schooling or hope exist.

Knowing only violence and pov-  
erty, this â\200\234lost generationâ\200\235 could  
become a major threat to stability  
for any future government.

After three years of negotiations,  
radical youths are tired of what  
they see as endless talking. The  
whites, they say, still rule while the  
black majority remains powerless.

â\200\234Three years of negotiations  
have seen no improvement. in

ny 5trength and

3 mmorlty Radi  
cal leaders who oppose a peacefu  
settlement have tried to draw o  
the youths' anger and build a

power base.

Some of the anger erupted during recent memorials for Hani,

and DY you said Cails, worked on April 10. A white member of a neo-Nazi group has been charged with the killing.

Moderate black leaders argue the only hope of gaining power is through negotiations, even if that

/

means accepting government demands for power

â\200\234We have to create projects for our young people, where they value their lives and society and have the responsibility to build the country and community,â\200\235 Mokaba said.























