

The Star Thursday February 26 1981 :

AN e W

rière\201 Che Star

'Homeland delusions

- of grandeur

THREE of South Africa's nominally independent homelands have recently involved themselves in disputes meant to as-

sert the national sovereignty

ferred by Pretoria but recognised nowhere else. The outcome has achieved a degree of international publicity but in the form of opprobrium rather than recognition.

The impasse concerning the

Albertini couple and their son

held in Ciskei is the latest instance. The son, Pierre-André, a Fort Hare lecturer, has been detained since last October as a potential witness in a terrorism trial. Since then his parents have visited him in Mdantsane prison several times and evidently had no difficulty in obtaining visas. This week there were problems which may have been aggravated by the parents, both members of the French Communist Party, seeking to make an issue of the detention or of South Africa's ultimate responsibility for what its satellite state does.

'So, while the parents remained held in a transit area

- of Jan Smuts airport, Pretoria, Ciskei and France played an elaborate game of ping-pong over the diplomatic niceties of Ciskeian visas. Now they are about to leave without seeing their son â\200\224 but with Franco-

South African relations un  
some extra strain. j  
In Transkei not long ago  
there was a comparable case  
of a detained American and a  
US diplomat who sought to  
visit him. The Umtata authori-  
â\200\234ties demanded a Transkeian  
visa and this was applied for  
without much fanfare, ,  
This month in Bophutha-  
tswana, however, the recogni-  
~tionâ\200\231 issue became more dis-  
ruptive. The Mmabatho  
authorities began demanding  
visas from Zimbabwe and Bo-  
tswana train crews crossing  
their border. After a while  
Pretoria helped arrange a  
ace-saving solution and a  
potentially damaging rail  
blockade was lifted. But any-  
one/who has driven to Sun City  
kn6ws what a farce those â\200\234in-  
ernationalâ\200\235 borders really  
el -  
\_Is it a coincidence that all  
homelands should be  
flexing their â\200\234sovereigntyâ\200\235  
muscles. around the same  
time? South Africa denies any  
part in the respective prob-  
lems but even if there were no  
complicity, the international  
discredit eventually stops at  
Pretoriaâ\200\231s door anyway. For it  
was grand apartheid policies  
that created artificial â\200\234statesâ\200\235  
out of a common territory and  
gave them these damaging de-  
lusions of grandeur.



FEBRUARY 26-28, 1987

s Boshiya amakhaya abafundl besabela impilo yaboâ\200\224'

Asebalelwa ku-7

-G e

zimabhungu

MDU LEMBEDE \_  
EMPUMALANGA e Ukubulawa  
kwam\_abhungu angu-7 ngesihluku esi-  
nyantisayo elokishini laseMpumalanga,  
eHammarisdale kusukela ngesonto ele-  
dlqle, sekuhlalisele ovalweni intsha yaku-  
lelilokishi kanye nabazali abaningi. Ku-  
bikwa ukuthi izingane ezingaphezulu  
kwekhulu sezibalekile emakhaya zashiya  
phansi nesikole, zayobhaca ezindaweni  
ezmgaphandle kwalelilokishi ngoba ze-  
sabela lmpillo yazo.

Okhulumele amapho- .

yisa aseMgungundlevu 5

uCol. J. Jaukers, ubi-  
kele EANGAâ\200\231ï¬\201uthl se-

| | kuboshwe owesilisa wo-

Mdabu oyedwa ngezi-

â\200\230nye zalezehlakalo zo-

kubulala, washo nokuthi  
balindele ukuthi = lithi  
liphela lelisonto babe  
sebebophe

thi bayathlnte a kule?  
ndaba.

\_izingane

nyweni lwabo sebevu-

ï¬\201ath: â\200\230 kwenhlan gano

ulewe

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abaniï¬\202gl 41  
\_abante. pseh gt

UCol. Jonkers uthe }  
ngokwazi kwakhe zine |  
esezibulewe |  
kulendawo. Wathi zonke -  
| zingabafana.

Noma engabile uku-  
jula neminingwane ya-  
loludaba uCol. Jonkers |  
ngesikhathi ekhuluma  
+neLANGA, ukuda- |  
lulile nokho ukuthi ophe- â\200\230]

mbulule ukuti lokubula-.  
. lana kusukela engxa-  
banweni esiqubuke pha-

\.

yezitshudeni kulelilo-  
kishi, iHammersdale  
Youth Congress (iHay-  
co) kanye noMbutho  
weNtsha yeNkatha ya-  
khona. Wakugcizelela  
kepha ukuthi abakwaza-  
nga ukgwhlukamsa nge-  
zidumbu i  
leso ngÃ©sï¬\202nuntu wayi-  
phi inhlango kulezx

Lo zoinbili.

Ngokuthola kweLA-

NGA ngeMeya yakuleli- |  
lokishi, uMnuz. R.D. |  
Sishi, kanye nakwemi-  
nye imithombo eliye- |

thembayo, zingu-7 izi-

| ngane esezibulewe nge-  
sihluku kulelilokishi ku- |  
sukela ngomSombuluko |  
odlule. Ezizisithupha za- |

hi leso na-

zo zineminyaka yobuda-  
la esukela kwengu-15  
kuya kwengu 22, zonke  
bezisafunda isikole ku-  
lelilokishi.

Owokugala owabula-  
wa gomSombuluko

kwaba = nguSthembiso

Mngadi (16) owayefu-  
nda uStd. 7 ePhezulu  
High School, \_kubikwa  
ukuthi wabulawa ngoku-  
dutshulwa ephuma  
emhlanganweni weHay-  
co, lapho ayegeda kugo-

| kwa ukuba yilungu leko-  
miti lalenhlangano.

/957

Kwathi ngolwesiHla-  
nu ngezithuba zawo-S  
ekuseni kwabulawa eli-  
nye ilungu lekomiti  
leHayco, uBongani Ma-  
shu Mbatha (22) obefu-  
nda uStd 9 khona ePhe-  
zulu. Kubikwa ukuthi  
uBongam watheleke-  
lwa yiviyo lamadoda  
elele ekhaya kubo, la-  
ngena ngoshova endli-  
ni lafike lamdubula la-  
mbulala kubuka umnde-  
ni wakhe.

Ngalo ulwesiHlanu  
kwabulawa uBarney  
Ngubane (16) obefunda  
uStd 5 eCharles Memo-  
rial School, uMnuz. Si-  
shi amchaze njengelu-  
nga lentsha yeNkatha.

NgolwesiHlanu kusi-

| hlwa uSteven Fanyana

~ Dhanuva okhacini 3. @

e S A L4 S RSV S (N,

Angicans  
soften the \

â\200\230 - g ;

pressure on

/9 ?â\200\2317 Mr Oâ\200\231Connor noted that there was uncer-

tainty about the legal situation, and that the  
church commissioners and the central board

P 2  
| | o /P 95"â\200\231 |  
| : : of finance had to act ine:ccordance with the  
: ; : legal advice they received.  
! c a S â\200\231 ln gBut he added: â\200\234There are members of this  
' synod, and clergy and parishes throughout the

land, who view with abhorrence and detesta-

Â¥ ; : | tion the prospect of drawing any profit what-  
; The Star Bureau sover, however minimal, from South Africa.

Â» . few days ago Archbishop Tutu was  
LONDON â\200\224 The Church of Englandâ\200\231s general synod has chosen repg:ts:daase;yin  
% thgt ooy . 17

not to put further pressure on the church commissioners and its South Africa today he would  
be imprisoned  
| central board of finance over its remaining investments in South under the emergency regu-  
lations. What some

Africa. : of us fear is that the church, through its inshtil;

It was faced with a strong motion at its debate yesterday regretting tutions, is subsidisin  
g and pmï¬\201:'imtgh goi': b  
that the investment policies of both bodies was not one of progressive | | Passu?,n and Cru  
clfu\_non Al  
disinvestment, and calling on them to take immediate steps to stop in- scene. . g :  
vesting in companies and institutions with a significant interest in South Two other amendi  
ng m"tâ\200\230g?Ã© we::;gefe"t%g  
Africa, and to withdraw existing investments, on a show of hands, and Mr i LR Saanaon

But it opted instead for an umending motion which took a softer line. .| was passed by 219  
votes t"â\200\230Â«k lebakiRad be.

This merely welcomed such disinvestment as had already been under- | Members taking part a  
e fral B ot  
taken, and urged both bodies to pursue vigorously the policies â\200\224 including | fore t  
hem a report by lie câ\200\230enSouth Africa  
progressive acts of disengagement to increase pressure on the South Afri- finance on invest  
ment policy mdisinvatment,  
can economy â\200\224 advocated in a resolution passed by the synod last July. which pointe  
d out that fâ\200\234gâ\200\234iâ\200\230;ri P 0% A

Both motions viewed with concern â\200\234the worsening situation in South | from companies  
with Sou ct damagin  
Africa which has led to a state of emergencyâ\200\235. : would be difficult to make ;â\200  
\231ithg"" AEng

Yesterday's debate reopened one on the stronger motion brought by the financial prospects for the church :

Rev William Whiffen, of Oxford, which was adjourned in November when it ran out of its allotted time. :

Moving the amending motion, the Rev Michael O'Connor, of Rochester, said he was well aware that the synod is weary of this subject, which seems as though it will not go away.

But the synod's frustration was as nothing compared with the continued suffering of those in South Africa for whom also the subject will not

go away.

He feared that if the synod voted on Mr Whiffen's motion unamended, it would be divided. The synod was in the business of sending signals in this matter, and the clarity of our signal is impaired if we speak with a divided voice.



, e â\200\224â\200\224

â\200\231 By Adele Baleta -/

â\200\230One of the four South Africans  
-released yesterday after nine  
months in detention in Lusaka,  
advised South Africans to think  
.hard before visiting Zambia.

And the British Foreign Of-  
Aice has issued the same warn-  
ing to its travelling nationals.

At a Press conference at Jan  
Smuts Airport last night, Mr  
' Randolph Keyser (27) said: â\200\234One

little thing can go wrong and  
then it snowballs. And we did  
nothing wrong.â\200\235

Wearing jeans, T-shirts and  
takkies, Mr Keyser, Mr Duncan  
Vause (28), Mr Bernard Koch  
(23) and Mr Rudolf Otterman  
(28) looked tired and drawn.

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr Pik Botha and the parents of  
the men were at the airport to  
welcome them.

Mr Botha said his departm  
had worked with attorney Mr  
Ernest Penzhorn, of Pretoria, to

â\200\230get the men freed.

None of the four â\200\224 three are  
agriculturalists and one a farm-  
er â\200\224 volunteered any details of  
ill-treatment in detention.

Citing humanitarian reasons,

President Kenneth Kaunda  
freed the four yesterday.

They were arrested in north-  
ern Zambia on May 27 last year,  
eight days after South Africaâ\200\231s  
three-pronged attack on alleged  
African National Congress tar-  
gets in Lusaka, Harare and Ga-  
berone.

Their trip to Zambia turned  
into a nightmare when they.

were arrested at a roadblock  
outside Mbala near Lake Tan-  
ganyika.

Mr Otterman said: â\200\234We were  
detained at a nearby prison and

Freed SA man issues warning  
2 pe ST, Wl ES 2K, /9 3>

then handed detention orders  
and driven to Lusaka.

\* The men were accused of spy-

Attorney Mr Penzhorn said:  
Dr Kaunda said yesterday he  
was satisfied the four were gen-  
uine tourists. But he claimed  
they were approached in Zam-  
bia by South African military  
intelligence.

It is clear this was not the  
case.

Mr Vause said We were  
treated to the best of the Zam-  
bian Prison Department's abili-  
ty.)i

Asked if he had feared for his  
life, he said: I'll leave that to  
your imagination.

Asked if the four had admit-  
ted to being spies while in deten-  
tion, he said: I can't answer  
.that, but you can read between  
the lines.

Safair flew arms to the rebels, says US news network

PR

e Sope " pEx B4

; to fly weapons to the Central A

| as Contras,

. The deal was run, AB

| Intelligence Agency (CIA

was known as a "vest pocket o

| close to the chest which

News led its na-

tionwide broadcast with

the\_ results of an investi-  
gation into the alleged

uth African-Contra |

link, prefacing the report

With a remark on "what

lengths the Reagan ad-

ministration has gone to

In order to help the Con-

tras when Congress was

against it",

It said the South Afri-

can

to help the

| Contras with aircraft and |

flight crews.

"ABC news has lea"-if "230

| that for over three years

United States govern-

Mr Casey

provided aircraft and crews

merican rebels known

C claimed, by the former Central |

) chief, Mr William Casey, i

ration", an arr.

led personally.

ment officials and the

| South African Govern-  
ment have been working  
together to provide mili-  
tary assistance to the

â\200\230US aid to the Contras

remains a furiously con-  
trov'ersiâ\201qlâ\200\231 issue in Wash-

i :  
f# ;nâ\201mging director

of Saiâ\201iâ\201-, Mr Braam  
Loots, today categorical-  
ly denied that his com-

pany was involved â\200\234inÂ°  
-arms supplies to the Con- |  
o STOORE e

He said, however, that  
| Safair had a share in a

United States company,  
Globe Air, which had  
leased aircraft to South-  
ern Air Transport, the  
company which has been

Contras,â\200\235 the report said.

accused of supplying  
arms to the Contras,

Probing  
Loots said that he

~had been aware that the  
ABC network was prob-  
ing the arms allegations.

had contacted him in De-  
cember and he had given  
it â\200\234all the information we  
haveâ\200\231. .

â\200\234As far as allegations  
that Safair was involved  
in flying into Central  
America, it is not true at  
all.

â\200\234It is true that we have  
a share in a company in  
the United States called  
Globe Air which leased  
planes to Southern Air  
Transport. Globe Air, as  
â\200\234the lessor, has no say in  
what Southern Air does  
with its planes.

â\200\234It is impossible for a  
South African company  
to operate a South Afri-  
| can registered aircraft  
1 into the US,â\200\235 he said.

The Minister of For-  
| eign Affairs, Mr Pik  
Botha, said that he knew  
nothing about the allega-

tions. He had no further

He said the TV networkâ\200\231

is' understood the  
h African Govern-  
â\200\230will not 'comment

men . e  
unti it sees an official

d States report on  
" Iran-Contra arms

4 later today.

of aiding Contras  
ng (ontras

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

The Star Thursday February 26 1987

e

Most readers support the idea of a new multiracial party

SPEAK OUT I'fi

standing as independents must

it. Not even a small child New Nats have abandoned do so on a multiracial ticket. By Susan Fleming ' should be denied the fundamen- = Ship, I think they are showing The time has come for people Most callers who responded to tal rights of respect and dig- â\202-owardice. They should ha ve to take a stand.â\200\235 The Starâ\200\231s â\200\234Speak Out!â\200\235 last nity.â\200\235 stayed in the party and cor. Mr Geoff Murray, Bedford- night believe a new multiracial Mr Arthur Jackson, Rossetten- rected the wrongs they creat - view: â\200\234The time is right for a party should be formed. .| Ville: â\200\234Thanks to the National ed.â\200\235 : new party , and it should be Several academics and busi- Party, we are sinking fast. Mr Albert Harrison, Joubert multira cial. But this is not thi - fessmen, dissatisfied with the There is no one party with the ~ Park: â\200\234T used to yote for the issue, because the law does o - Governmentâ\200\231s reform perfor- expertise or numbers to save NP, but not this time. I will allow it. The New Nats shou - mance, have resigned from the South Africa. We need a coali- Vote for an independent or I show the courage of their con& â\200\230National Party. â\200\234Speak Out!â\200\235 tion government and individu- = Wil s it on the fence and watch, victions and take tge break an last night asked callers wheth- als who know their stuff. I don't I wish someone like Dy Van Zy form a new party. "â\200\231 ille: - er the time was ripe for a new care what colour they are as Slabbert would stand for the Mrs Lynette Hurwitz, Yeov:l;. party, and whether this party long as they know what they're election â\200\224 I woylq wo rk my â\200\234We need a religious party. The should be white or multiracial. doing.â\200\235 guts out to help him, as | did ' Of the 10 readers who tele- T â\200\224 ST Mr Gri . ; world is chaotic because we Mhoned, eight said the climate cliff?â\200\230l:Our cog:f:yn::.x;"t l:~fl:r.d for Pik Botha many years don't have enough religious be- was right to form a new party. party-political ideologies. We o lief. T do not think blacks Only two callers said a mul- need a body of dedicated Mr Gâ\200\230eâ\200\230orge Mathuse, Rusten- should be in the party â\200\224 they tiracial party was inconceiv- Ple prepared to govern mpte; berg: â\200\234We need a multira cial will try and take over. This able. . interests of all, and the ol alliance. The problems in South country belongs to the Afri- Mrs Ray Colman, Percelia, should be based on Christig Africa belong to everyone and kaners. The blacks have enough

Johannesburg: â\200\234There is room, ethics. I will be voting for a4 we must face them together. countries of their own in Africa for a new party. But when one independent.â\200\235 The State President should re- and they have not made a big thinks of making it multiracial, Bishop Temba N tonga, Soweto: alise that whites canâ\200\231t make jt contribution to South Africa. Would b & deet ek LY 410 atgad ot developing Mr Tiad Groom, Wind @ The Star apologi I would be a good idea to have othy Groom, ndsor: â\202¬ Star apologies to callers Â¢ homelands, the countr y had Park: â\200\234We are ready for a new Who were unable to get through

hames on a register of a mul- i g! gone multiracial, we would not multiracial party. The Right to SPEAK OUT! until 6.25 last

tiracial party that could take have th \_ , leff?â\200\231Ct\_-When a constitutional though â\200\230Ies?ln%i(; -zlteax::l: 'v';â\200\231l:;' t?:le and the Lejt have shown them- night. This was because of a aw was brought in permitting, Selves inadequate. Candidates faulty phone line.

A \ P  
SPEAK OUT 'R

â\200\224

By David Braun, Political Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN â\200\224 Break-away Nationalists who supported the

independence movement in politics were making a tragic mistake, National Party MP for Innesdal Mr Albie Sachs said last night. Lty

The controversial and outspoken MP, considered to be one of the most liberal thinkers in the National Party, publicly re-dedicated himself to the National Party to bring about mean-

ing a change, when he spoke at a meeting of the party in Stellenbosch. 5 5 o g0

His statements against the independents come as a blow to dissi-

Town, Mr Nothnagel pleaded for a â\200\234new allianceâ\200\235in So i  
\_â\200\234The road for South Africa will Sorby S  
Nationalist Government, supported  
people from all political parties and from all race groups,â\200\235 he said.  
Such a possible alliance would not be irreconcilable with any  
partyâ\200\224political membership or group character. There can be no

suggestion there should be a new political party,â\200\235 he said. =  
Mr Nothnagel added that support for the far Right or the far  
Left in the coming election would have a delaying effect on bring-

ing together people who ought to be together. ;

Support for independent reformers can only weaken reform ac-

â\200\234tions within the National Party,â\200\235 he said,

He said by leaving â\200\230the NP, the independents had created the impression reform in the party had come to a stop, no one in the party was motivated to reform, the real reformers had left the party and a majority in the party were against reform.

â\200\234Not one of these things is true, which makes the departure of our friends the sadder. The tragedy of independence politics is that often. it comes to a head-on clash with the Government which has the very power to bring about reform.â\200\235 â\200\231

Protection of white interests

Mr Nothnagel said at the start of his speech that the NP had a history of protecting white' interests. It was therefore only the NP which could correct the disparities which it itself had been responsible for and those which were the results of history.

He said: â\200\234We now stand at a point where we as the National Party, in many respects, are now saying exactly the opposite to what we were saying when we came to power in 1948. That says a great deal for a governing party which is accused of not reforming sufficiently. \_ â\200\231

â\200\234First, we said if we shared political power with the other popu-



lation groups we were doomed. Now we say those who are not prepared to share political power are doomed. At

â\200\234In those days â\200\230non-white businessmenâ\200\231 were moved on a large scale out of business centres to their â\200\230own areasâ\200\231. Now the business areas are opened to all. ;

â\200\234Then we won elections on views and on the basis of laws which enforced partition strictly so as to protect our â\200\230identityâ\200\231. Now our identity lives in our hearts and in our daily lives without protection.â\200\235

Mr Nothnagel said the independent and self-governing homelands, whether one agreed with them or not, were major constitutional changes. ; Bt 03 ;

The NPâ\200\231s constitutional reforms were not sufficient nor complete ... the children of the next generation would still be working on an acceptable constitution for the country in two decades or more from now, he said. It was important the Government did not take the wrong road constitutionally.

â\200\230Long, hard road to an 1 OK en{

By Mudini Maivha

s\_before Christmas,

hen months of wage negotia-

:-\1

'-o

â\200\230f

" ;

tnons between the Commercial,

Catermg and Allied Workersâ\200\231

Union (Cawusa) and the OK

. Bazaars broke down after five

~conclhatmn board â\200\230meetings,

\_Z' OK workers in Natal and the

â\200\234Transvaal went on strike.

!~ There followed detentions

\_and arrests of workers, pickets

te 'by strikers, a boycott of the OK

by blacks and a bomb blast at

OK, Eloff Street, Johannes-

burg.

Apart from the support re-

ceived from the Cusa/Azactu

and Cosatu federations, Ccawu-

sa was backed by the Azanian

Peopleâ\200\231s Organisation (Azapo),

the Azanian Peopleâ\200\231s Students

Movement (Azasm) and the

Southern transvaal Youth Con-

gress (STYCO).

The workers demanded a

R160 across-the-board increase

and the reinstatement of near-

ly 2000 colleagues allegedly

unfairly dismissed since 1984.

Management instead offered

R85 across-the-board

his is a diary of events dur-

ing the strike:

@Â@ On December 19, 50 stores in

Natal and the Wltwatersrand

were on strike, involving about

3000 workers. The union threa-

tened to bring out 10 000 work-

ers in support, while manage-

ment claimed it represented

only 7000 of its 23 000 employees.

.. @December 22: about 4500

workers at 83 stores were on strike. OK ruled out any meeting with the union.

The union claimed 425 strikers had been detained in Natal, and 320 fired. Management claimed 120 strikers were arrested and 200 dismissed after an assault on a Durban store manager.

@December 23: the union claimed 9500 members at 120 stores were on strike. Management put the figure at 5000 at 100 stores. Cawusa claimed 80 workers were dismissed in

- Roodepoort, and OK put the number at 25.

The union accused OK of using â\200\234brute and naked force to put down a peaceful strikeâ\200\235 when it allegedly called in the police, but personnel director

Mr Richard Blackwell denied calling in the police.

@December 24: A non-'striking: union member employed at the

Sandton Hyperama was attacked by people she claimed were her striking colleagues.

- She suffered minor burns on the stomach and hand. b

- @ January 6 1987: The union, after a weekend meeting, said

\* it had no new offer for the OK. It said it was processing civil

claims against the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan

"Vlok, and applications were

being made for the reinstatement of workers.

@ January 8: Cosatu called on

the OK management to negotiate in good faith. Twenty-six picketing work-

ers were arrested in Natal and the Transvaal. Some of the arrested workers were first locked up in a storeroom at OK, Eloff Street. This was denied by management who said

customers had complained of .

intimidation. :

Â® January 9: A striker, Mr Frank Malunga, was fired at by a customer during a picket.

Â® January 12: Cusa/Azactu pledged solidarity with Ccawusa members and 54 strikers arrested in Germiston appeared in the Alberton magistrate's court. Ccawusa attempted to raise their bail, fixed at R1 000

\_each.

- @January 13 Ccawusa

claimed OK paid starvation wages averaging R265 a month, It said, its demand for R450 minimum per month was still low since it considered a living wage for the retail industry to be R700. It said OK made

profit amounting to R12,97 million after tax.

OK said only six per cent of its staff earned less than R300 a month. Workers were on an anniversary system.

Ccawusa claimed that in

Vereeniging, strikers were

asked by the security staff to strip naked before entering the

store. OK challenged it to produce details.

duce details.

Â® January 14: Cosatu accused OK of 'bullying' tactics and using the apartheid law enforcement machinery. OK said the police were called in after strikers had threatened life

and property

OK and Ccawusa indicated preparedness to go to mediation. 4 v

Â® January 15: Both sides agreed to mediation. Mr

\_Charles Nupen (Ccawusa) and

Mr Gavin Brown (OK) were appointed mediators.

Ccawusa reported 103 members had been detained under the state of emergency and about 600 arrested.

January 19: Mediation started in Johannesburg.

January 21: Mediation was adjourned and mediators were to report to their principals.

January 25: OK had improved its minimum wage from November 1987, and an across-the-board increase, to be paid half in April and the rest in November.

Workers detained or arrested during the strike would not lose their jobs.

Mediation, which had adjourned for two days to allow the parties to report back and to consider positions, resumed.

A draft agreement between Ccawusa and OK had been reached after talks at the weekend, including a marathon 21-hour session, said mediator

. Mr Brown.

And yesterday afternoon, after five and a half hours of perusing the agreement, Ccawusa and OK management accepted the draft. They appended their signatures, signalling a return to work on Monday.

200224



of a capitalist crisis

By Mike Siluma

- South Africa is in the grip of a capitalist crisis  
| which it can be freed only by the introduction of a

. socialist system, National Union of Mineworkers  
: (NUM) president Mr James Motlatsi told the union's  
fifth annual congress in Johannesburg yesterday.

The was also addressed by Congress of

~ South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) general secre-  
tary Mr Jay Naidoo, Mrs Winnie Mandela, and United  
Democratic Front acting publicity secretary Mr  
Murphy Morobe.

Mr Motlatsi said South Africa was in a deep-rooted  
economic, political and ideological crisis whose  
symptoms included a deepening recession, 3 000 000  
unemployed, and the devaluation of the rand.

A feature of the economic face of the crisis was  
the consolidation of wealth and economic control in  
the hands of a few giant companies, he said.

Aided by Botha's economic policies deregula-  
tion, border industries, small business development,  
and privatisation these companies are trying to

undercut the gains made by the trade union move-  
ment.

CAMPAIGN FOR LIVING WAGE

On the political front, Government attempts to im-  
pose the tricameral Parliament and the community  
councils had failed totally, said Motlatsi.

While unions were a vital force in the overall  
struggle, they could not achieve their socialist goal  
without the support of youth, community and  
women's organisations.

Saying that 1987 was the year mineworkers should  
put up wages significantly, Mr Motlatsi said every

- mine would have to be mobilised in the campaign.

The campaign for a living wage is the first phase  
of our struggle for a better distribution of the wealth  
of this country. It can never be our solution. Only a

capitalist crisis

/

democratic socialist order, which uses the country's resources for the benefit of its people ... will solve the crisis.

This year would also see the beginning of the struggle by the NUM to destroy the hostels, and the migrant labour and induna systems, which had proved to be the causes of mine violence. :

Mr Motlatsi warned mine owners to negotiate with the NUM on ways to abolish the migrant labour system and hostels, or face a mass struggle for mine control. A priority should be to form defence committees to guarantee the safety of mineworkers.

Turning to issues of health and safety, Mr Motlatsi said that in spite of massive profits by the mining industry, little was spent on occupational safety.

Mrs Mandela called on white South Africans to realise that their future was threatened by racist tyranny and not the so-called terrorism. She called on whites to join the democratic revolution.

Condemning the Government for frowning on recent big business contacts with the African National Congress, she said all responsible South Africans had a duty to save our country from the lunacy of the Government. :

Opening the congress, NUM vice-president Mr Elijah Barayi said the NUM would honour Nelson Mandela, its honorary life president, at all its coming congresses until he was released from jail.

Mr Morobe said it was through the unity of all progressive forces led by a revolutionary working class that genuine change would come about.

Dealing with sanctions, Mr Naidoo said it was the intransigence of the apartheid regime that had sparked the campaign to isolate South Africa.

We as workers did not create apartheid ... and will continue to fight against retrenchments, and make sure that our enemies carry the burden of sanctions not us, he said.

The congress ends on Saturday.

Wl T .





ane Âç omradesâ\200\231

shot dead  
hnt by gi'

A WAVE of political killings continues unabated in Natal townships as five Mpumalanga â200\234Comradesâ200\235 are gunned down and a KwaZulu MP fights for his life in hospital after a handgrenade attack at the weekend.

Two Comrades were abducted from their Mpumalanga homes and killed by members of a rival political organisation on Saturday morning. Mashu Mbatha (22) and Vusumuzi Mdletshe (20) were shot and stabbed to death.

A man known only as Xaba (18) was hacked to death by â\200\230â\200\234vigilantesâ\200\235 while walking down a road in Mpumalanga. on Sunday. The name and circumstances surrounding the death of another Comrade are unknown.

The deceased are believed to have been members of the UDF-affiliated Ham-marsdale Youth Congress (Hayco).

Last week, a key Hayco member Sithembiso Mngadi was gunned down by people one of whom the Hayco president, Vusi Maduna identified as a leader of an anti-UDF organisation.

Maduna, who witnessed the killing, said the attackers walked through the township boasting of having finished off the UDF after the attacks. He said he had reported

the matter to the policeâ\200\231

and supplied them with the names and addresses of the attackers.

A Durban UDF spokesperson said Hayco members had received a number of threats from a rival organisation and they

e, i- \201ade

feared the might continue.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu MP and Inkatha Central Committee member Chief Saul Lushaba is in a serious condition in the intensive care unit at King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban following a grenade attack.

Chief Lushaba, Traditional Doctor S.B. Mlotshwa and Chief C. Jamile and Chief C. Kaula had a handgrenade hurled through the window of their vehicle while - driving in Clermont Township last week.

The attack occurred two days after Hayco Mngadi was killed in Hammarsdale. Thousands of students from three high schools in Mpumalanga boycotted classes for the whole week in protest against the killing of Sithembiso. The Comrades will be buried in Mpumalanga on Sunday.

killings

ndabaâ\200\231a beacon of }.  
: Kane-Berman

Daily News Reporter  
IF the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba failed,  
moderate leaders such as Chief Man-  
gosuthu Buthelezi might be forced to-  
wards the left wing, the Director of the  
Institute of Race Relations, Mr John  
Kane-Berman, said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the Mahara-  
ni 100 Club, Mr Kane-Berman â\200\224 who is  
also vice-chairman of the Indaba â\200\224  
said it was not unreasonable to believe  
that Indaba delegates would face seri-  
ous problems if the proposals were re-  
jected. :

And although the Government had  
not made a final decision, he said, it  
appeared as if a top-level rejection of  
the Indaba was likely.

â\200\234I am speculating here, but if leaders  
are unable to satisfy the demands of  
their constituencies for democracy,  
they would face problems.

â\200\234This could be particularly true of  
Chief Buthelezi. But I would never un-  
derestimate his strategic and politi-  
cal skills in retaining his constituency  
â\200\224 perhaps even by moving to the left.â\200\235

The tragedy of this country, he said,  
was that the Governmentâ\200\231s constitu-  
tional builders had left a legacy of  
â\200\234smouldering ruins of buildings, motor-  
cars, petrol bombs and teargasâ\200\235.

This left South Africans with two op-  
tions: â\200\234Either we can take the option of  
despair such as emigration, disinvest-  
ment, or just sitting back and criticis-  
ing the Government, silently rejoicing  
that their ineptitude will bring about  
revolution.

â\200\234Or we can choose the option of crea-  
tive initiative. By this I mean the Inda-  
ba, which is a beacon of hope in a deso-  
late political landscape.â\200\235

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s | e A o s corsinas



- South Africa

A NEW political line-up is beginning to take shape in South Africa on both the white and black sides of the total spectrum. The central issue around which the reformulation is occurring is that of negotiation â\200\224 of being either for or against the idea of trying to reach a negotiated settlement of the historic conflict between Afrikaner and African nationalism. What the skilfering that is taking place in the National Party, the flaking away to left and right, means is that with the failure of the apartheid ideology, the movement has lost its . binding cement and individuals are beginning to divide into two camps â\200\224 those who believe that Afrikaner survival should now be sought through negotiation with the blacks, and the bitter-einders who want to fight it out in a last ditch. :

-On the black side, meanwhile, the sight of the ruling white oligarchy losing its certainty and its cohesion and beginning to yield up some conciliatory elements is producing a responding interest in the prospect of negotiation. Until recently the prevailing credo in

>-the African National Congress and like-minded activists within South

- Africa was that a transition from the apartheid system to majority rule could take place only by what they

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omment

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called â\200\234a seizure of powerâ\200\235. There were warnings against the â\200\234illusion that there could be a short-cut by way of negotiation:

No longer. I have spent much time in

the townships during the past few years and held lengthy discussions with key

. ANC figures in Lusaka, Dar es Salaam

and Luanda â\200\224 including, last wee\k, an eight-hour conversation with Pre-

toriaâ\200\231s bÃte rouge, Joe Slovo â\200\224 during  
' which I have become aware of a shift  
away from this viewpoint towards a be-  
lief that the transition is more likely to  
take place at the negotiating table. No-  
| body is admitting to a change of view-  
point and even less of ideology. The  
change, they say, has been on the other  
side. But there can be no doubt that the  
romantic notion of a military takeo\_ver,  
if it was ever seriously held, has given  
way to a serious assessment of the pro-  
spects of negotiation.

This does not mean that the ANC is  
about to abandon its armed struggle.

Indeed, it seems intent on trying to

intensify it, but. more as a means of in-  
creasing the pressures for negotiation  
than with any realistic hope of be;ng\_  
able to win a military victory. There isa  
concentration now on political and dip-  
lomatic initiatives aimed at maximis-

â\200\230nied

The prosp

ing these pressures.  
tempt to build a  
alr;e in broad  
0 jectives So that they can Speak wit

onevoice at any future negotiations, .

The ANC has always been a kind of

ect of

FE8 2k, 19Â\$

There is also an at-

phoria they are  
Malan may win  
whether Dr Denis Worrall can do more

/

negot

coalition offorceÂ\$ who | seats in the election as they expect, or

Randburg,

coalition. It includes elements who than trim Mr Heunisâ\200\231s~majority In Bl  
not all agree on ultimgte objectives b?x? derberg. !  
who do agree on the immediate one of As for the PFP, they may gain

white South Africans  
Gpvernment has countered by prohib-  
iting all favourable reporting on the  
organisation and stepping up its own

campaign of denigratijon,

I donâ\200\231t expect these patterns of re-  
alignment to develop rapidly. After 36 |  
years of reporting South African poli- p  
tics I have learnt that it is like monitor-  
ing the movement of a glacier: the B  
shifts are infinitely slow and accompa- |  
by great noise. | doubt whether

â\200\224 and why the |

another nine  
Nationalist abstentions and three-cor-  
nered contests  
split the right-wing vote. In any normal  
dpchracy such  
g:sn'gss?g X?â\200\230 inconsequential, but in  
le Sou rican context the i  
Lvelll have shifted T  
en set for the next round in 1  
when the shift wil] be bigger. o

It is the great township upheaval of  
the past 2} years that has caused these  
trends to develop.  
' appearsto be recedin now and ;

be : 'in for a bit of Â\$ oy  
pProduced some irreversible changes  
Chief among these has been a b ;  
through by blacks e

or ten seats through  
where Conservatives

an outcome would be

and a trend wi]] have

Although the unrest

a lull, the crisis has

of the psychological

arrier Which caused them to doubt  
t}}exrk:blhty â\200\230: o end white domination, |  
acks now know that, though it

ta.ke\_ some time - b4  
| Wininthe end.

yet, they are going to -

by Allister Sparks.

generating. Mr Wynand |  
but I doubt

- tive capacity

lation

There has been an equivalent end to



~the monolithic certainty of the whites

that they can remain permanently in

- power. Apartheid is dead and there is

nothing to replace it as a formula for preserving white control. Even the far-rightist Afrikaner Volkswag now believes that black rule is coming and is looking to the idea of an Afrikaner homeland as a last refuge.

The tricameral system has been discredited and with it the strategy of trying to shore up white control by co-opting black collaborators under the guise of reform. This has forced the Government to retreat from all viable political and diplomatic strategies to the last resort of a security strategy. I don't believe this can succeed for long, because the people the Government are occupying instead of governing are the primary source of the country's production of its labour force. The occupation will aggravate their discontent, and next time there is a flare-up it will be bigger and more serious than the last one and all the trends that have emerged now will be accelerated.

- Allister Sparks is a former editor of the Rand Daily

Mail, and is the South African correspondent of the Observer and Washington Post. Tha

THE CITIZEN  
COMMENT |

isunit

"ONE of the most worrying aspects of the present situation is the disunity among the Whites, a disunity that plays into the hands

of the radicals who, above all else, want the Whites to lose heart and fight among themselves. i balÂ¥ < :

" Unfortunately, though there are appeals for unity, it will not be achieved easily. This is especially so since the ruling tribe, the Afrikaner volk, has split in various directions.

Still wielding power is the National Party, once the unchallenged political arm of the Afrikaner. :

However, there have been two breakaways to the Right, resulting in the formation of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Conservative Party.

There now appears to be a potential breakaway to the Left, epitomised by the resignation of Wynand Malan, the revolt among academics at Stellenbosch University and the . University of the Free State, and the threat

" of New Nats defecting after the election.

The Ned Geref. Kerk, the main Dutch Reformed Church, at one time regarded as the National Party in prayer, has lost its cohesion and is also in danger of splitting.

The Afrikaner Broederbond is no longer the dominant force that it was, having lost its

~ Right-wingers to the Afrikaner Volkswag. Afrikaner business is no longer paying its dues to the Afrikaner Nationalist Establishment, being imbued more with the ideas of its English counterpart and inclined to look at the countryâ\200\231s problems from a business rather than a political angle. :

In the main, Afrikaans businessmen and academics are verligtes. By contrast, Afrik  
" blue-collar workers and farmers, especially  
" in the Transvaal, are Right-wingers.  
All this, we suppose, was inevitable. Afrika-

\* of the Afrikaner people. Afrikaner self-help  
ment of the Afrikaner. The Broederbond

â\200\230\ : saw to it that Afrikaners were placed in key  
~ positions in the public and private sectors.

~ gether are no longer as insistent, the path is  
ner nationalism was born from the sufferings

movements -ensured the economic advance-

Afrikaner nationalist power was achieved to  
the extent that the National Party has been in  
office since 1948 â\200\224 and despite everything,

- appears likely to remain in office.

However, the forces that pulled the volk to-

- no longer as clear, and some of the Afrika-  
ners have become detribalised. oo oo  
To cap it all, Afri%ger nationalism is chal-  
lenged by Black n Mm â\200\224 and those  
who want to reach an accommodation with  
" the Blacks face a solid phalanx of people who  
believe that concessions to the Black will |  
signal the end of the Whites, especially the  
Afrikaners. i T : e

â\200\230 Among the English-speakers, notably the

Progs, there is some jubilation at the sight of -  
Afrikanerdom in disarray, since the breaking  
up of Afrikanerdom is regarded as essential

\* if there is to be a political realignment and if  
acceptable solutions are to be found to South

' Africaâ\200\231s grave problems.

The contrary is more likely â\200\224 that the split in  
the ruling tribe makes it more difficult to re-  
solve South Africaâ\200\231s problems peacefully.

A strong ruling tribe could hasten change and  
talk with Blacks from strength; a weakened

. ruling tribe becomes hesitant, as is the case now.

Among English-speakers, there is similar disunity, but since English-speakers have never

been a cohesive group, capable of taking over the reins of office, this disunity is of lesser importance. ol

The tendency to write off the volk is foolish. It has split often in its history, but its tribal af-

iations have pulled it together in times of

\_dire need. This will happen again, we are sure, but it is more likely in the Centre-Right, rather than on the Left or extreme

Meanwhile, we should remember our national motto, â\200\234Unity is strengthâ\200\235. ' \_Conversely, -{g-unity Âçan bring about our downfall.

We hope South Africa will recognise |  
truism before it is too late. =~~~

2t Bk A

WHITE schools in and  
around Pietermaritz-  
burg have raised  
R14 000 over two years

" to. assist an organisa-.

tion called Project  
Classroom with the up-  
grading of local black  
community schools.

Behind this bald tact  
lies a story of commit-  
ment, hard work and  
the tentative begin-  
nings of communica-  
tion between black and  
white communities in  
greater Pietermaritz-  
burg.

A local sales direc-  
tor, Mr Dave Ryder, ex-  
plained how Project  
Classroom began. â\200\234I  
was sitting in my office  
one day in 1985 when a  
Mrs Bongiwe Ngidi  
came to see me. Sheâ\200\231s  
the principal of Mqong-  
qotho Lower Primary  
School in Sweetwaters  
and she was asking for  
a donation of station-  
ery. I learned there  
were 800 pupils, from  
sub A to standard two,  
crammed into seven  
classrooms. Seventeen  
teachers were teaching  
the children in two  
shifts. Of course, Mrs  
Ngidi got her station-  
ery, but clearly the real  
need was for class-  
rooms.â\200\235

(It is worth mention-  
ing here that the com-  
munity school system  
works like this: the  
community, i.e. the par-  
ents, must build their  
own schools which are  
then staffed and sup-  
plied with rudimentary  
equipment by Kwa-  
Zuluâ\200\231s education de-

White schools help black schools |

Story by David Robbins

A2  
|HE NaTa  
Fea -5

partment. The commu-

nity is also eligible for  
a refund on building  
costs, but this rarely

amounts to more than

56 percent of such  
costs. There are 99

Wirutaess

(782

School. Just over  
R6 000 has come from  
the black community it-  
self, R14 000 from white  
schools, and R16 000 as  
an interest free loan  
from the Hilton Lions  
Club, of which only  
R14500 is repayable.

The money has been  
spent in this way:  
R5 000 for the repair of  
an existing roof blown  
off in a storm last year.  
R10000 for a factory-  
type roof, with suffi-  
cient floor-space be-  
neath to house six  
classrooms. R21 000 for  
the construction of four  
of these classrooms.

But I would like to  
stress, Mr Ryder said,  
that our efforts at  
Mgongqotho should not  
be seen as a white  
man's handout. It's a  
joint effort by the local  
black community and  
the white schools.

Where, I wondered,  
did the Hilton Lions  
Club fit into the pic-  
ture?

The answer became  
apparent when I spoke  
to Mr Swithin Stride,  
headmaster of

Attentive children in a class at the Mgongqotho Lower Primary  
School in Sweetwaters.

community schools in  
the Edendale Valley  
alone.)

â\200\234I did a lot of think-  
ing after Mrs Ngidiâ\200\231s  
visit,â\200\235 Mr Ryder said.  
â\200\234And then I decided to  
see if I could get some-  
thing going. I went to

every white principal  
in town. Would they be  
interested, would their  
pupils and parents be  
interested in helping  
local black schools?â\200\235  
Many of them were.  
Project Classroom was  
born â\200\224 it is now admin-

tho Lower

istered by a committee  
of three white princi-  
pals and Mrs Ngidi â\200\224  
and the money began to  
trickle in.

So far, R36 000 has  
been spent by Project  
Classroom at Mgongqo-  
Primary

Laddsworth Primary

â\200\234School in Hilton. Heâ\200\231s

one of the white princi-  
pals on the the Project  
Classroom committee.  
His school has taken a

â\200\224special interest in

Mgongqotho, And heâ\200\231s  
also a member of the  
Hilton Lions Club.

â\200\234I think you can call  
me the liaison officer  
between Hilton Lions  
and Project Class-  
room,â\200\235 he said.

â\200\234Last year,â\200\235 he went  
on, â\200\234I took a bunch of  
my youngsters to see  
Mgongqotho school.  
Then they came back to  
Laddsworth and re-  
lated to their class-  
mates what conditions .

" were like in the black

school.â\200\235

The conditions

which most perturbed  
the young white school  
children were the  
hopelessly over-  
crowded classrooms,  
the shift system, the ab-  
sence of teaching aids,  
pinning boards and  
charts, insufficient sta-  
tionery and books, the  
almost total absence of  
desks.

â\200\234The children were  
sitting on benches,â\200\235 Mr  
Stride related. â\200\234If they  
needed to write, they  
would kneel behind the  
benches or hold the  
books on their laps.  
There was a lot of rote  
learning. The teachers  
are undoubtedly dedi-  
cated, but the methods |  
used, while satisfac-  
tory under the existing  
circumstances could  
possibly be better  
using more up to date  
approaches.â\200\235 !





ACHED Trust, an

independent ed-

ucational institu-  
tion that has been in-  
volved in adult education  
for 28 years and one of  
the organisations facing  
the threat of being de-  
clared â\200\234an affected orga-  
nisationâ\200\235, is determined  
to go on with its projects  
â\200\224 come what may.

Sached (South Afri-  
can Committee for  
Higher Education) is  
among several organisa-  
tions that have report-  
edly been visited by in-  
spectors from the fund-  
raising section of the  
Department of National  
Health and Population  
Development.

These visits are  
viewed by observers as a  
prelude to more drastic  
action against organisa-  
tions, most of which de-  
rive their funds from do-  
nations raised locally  
and abroad.

Fear

[

There is fear that the  
investigations could lead  
to their being declared  
â\200\234affected organisationsâ\200\235  
â\200\224 a move which will  
prohibit them from rais-  
ing funds overseas.

Sached Trust was set  
up in 1959 by academics  
and students when the  
South African Govern-  
ment introduced legis-

lation to create racially

and ethnically separate  
universities.

~ communities and orga-  
-nisations committed to a

" Mr JOHN Samuel, direb or-of SÃ©Ã©hed Trust.

The Trust sought to

provide alternative ed-

educational opportunities  
for students pursuing a  
university education.  
Early students received  
their degrees through  
the University of  
London. '

From the beginning.  
according to Mr John  
Samuel, Sached director  
for the past seven years.  
the organisation has ar-  
ticulated an alternative

vision of education  
which includes critical  
thinking, independent  
learner centred ap-  
proach, relevant social  
reality and co-operative  
learning. \_

Aim  
«Our aim is not only

to counter them-

balances created by ara-

cially discriminatory ed-

ucational system. but

also actively to relate

educational devel-

| non-racial, united South  
- Africa. It pursues a non-

opment to the process of

liberation.

â\200\234The Trust is com-  
mitted to the devel-  
opment of a democratic,

sectarian approach,  
seeking to work with all Â°

dpmocratic South Af-

rl'c"a":t;-.: ' 3Â\$ "

«We recognise the  
need for active consulta-  
tion with the organisa-  
tions of the oppressed  
and exploited communi-  
ties. This practice is in-  
tegrated into the devel-  
opment of all projects of

Sached, so that the projects reflect the educational needs and aspirations of these communities,â\200\235 he said.

~ Projects

The Trust runs a number of projects and these include, the bursary pro-

ject, Khanya College, Turret Correspondence College, Research and Development Project. Pitman Project, Labour

=1

and Community Education (Lacom) project, teacher upgrading programme, teachers re-sources project and publishing of educational material.

Of these projects, one of the most well-known is the Turret Correspondence College which was started in 1970. It offers a matric correspondence course using self-instructional workbooks. Students may write the Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) or the National Senior Certificate (NSC).

Last year, the TCC had an enrolment of over 1 000 students at its learning centres in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Grahamstown and Cape Town. By 1989, .â\200\230 more than 3000 stu-

. dents are expected to be

daing matric the TCC

- way.

According to Mr Samuel, the bursary project has also been handy

= " GDVERNMENT officials are presently investigating

Sached rrust. There are fears that it may be declared an affected organisation. While these inspectors do their investigation, Sowetan wrifer, NKOPANE MAKOBANE tells you about Sached, and what the inspectors may not see â\200\224 its achievements since it was formed and the need it

~ Bursary

The bursary attempts to give students a critical and independent approach to their studies.

It was started in 1960 with nine students doing

- O-levels and A-levels.  
\ghere are now 1 600 students attending tutorials at Sachedâ\200\231s centres throughout the country. This year, another office was opened in Bloemfontein for the first time.

Some of the well-known people who studied through Sached include Mr Thabo Mbeki,

and played an important.

role to many students.

" Over the past 10 years,

it has provided support services for 6 000 adult students studying by correspondence with the

University of South Af-

rica (Unisa).

serves in our community.

- b

â\200\224

-

2G teb /957

PFP would use â\200\230full might o

By David Braun, Political Con-espondent gâ\200\231 and order â\200\234with justiceâ\200\235, while perfectly in

- CAPE TOWN â\200\224 A Progressive Federal Party

- government would resist attempts to overthrow

â\200\230the legitimate authority or any breakdown of law

and order with the full might of the State, the partyâ\200\231s new defence spokesman, Mr Brian Good- â\200\230

all, said in an interview today. -

~ â\200\234There must be no doubt whatsoeverthat if the PFP comes to power in the election and if T were to become the Minister of Defence I would if necessary use the Defence Force to maintain law and order in the country.

â\200\234It would, however, be vital that law and order be maintained in such a way that it did not bring the system into dlsrepute, but that it, in fact, enhanced peopleâ\200\231s faith i in the system,â\200\235 Mr Goodall said.â\200\231

He stressed he did not believe the Defence Force should be used in an internal situatu)n, but, on the other hand, one should not be naive about the nature of the co&nmunist threat to overthrow the country violently and impose a totalitarian state.

â\200\234This is a threat which would not necessarily go away if the PFP became the government. However, we would be better positioned to remove the underlying circumstances which lend themselves to a revolutxon," he said.

Mr Goodallâ\200\231s firm views on defence and law

ing with PFP policy, are likely to have an impact on the left wing particularly the youth, of his party.

Elements in this section of the PFP have become vociferously outspoken against virtually everything the SADF stands for.

On the other hand, his reassurances are probably exactly what PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin had in mind when he appointed him defence spokesman.

~The partyâ\200\231s own research has frequently found the PFPâ\200\231s Achilles heel is its weak image on

. security and law and order.

Shadow Minister of Defence

Mr Goodall (42) was born in Benoni and educated at Jeppe High School in Johannesburg.

He studied at the University of Natal (BA), Witwatersrand (BA Hons) and Unisa (Market re-

\_search and advertising diploma).

~ In 1977 he was elected MPC for Edenvale and, in a by-election in 1979, MP for the constituency. Prior to his appointment as PFP spokesman on defence (in effect the shadow Minister of Defence), Mr Goodall was spokesman on mineral

\_and energy affairs.

' He remains the spokesman on pensions and

deputy spokesman on finance.

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The defence portfolio is the most controversial job in the PFP, given that the hawks and doves in the party are frequently at each other's throats on the issue of military conscription. - ~

Divisions in the party over the issue were so bad that two years ago then PFP leader Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert had to take the portfolio himself, while stipulating what he called a straddling policy that the party stood for phasing out conscription while building a strong professional army.

Although Mr Goodall has had no direct experience in military matters (he was not conscripted for national service in the ballot days), his honours degree was based on strategic studies, particularly the study of revolutionary warfare in South East Asia.

This academic training makes him probably

better qualified than anyone else in the PFP

caucus to understand the nature of the conflict waging in South Africa.

Party sources believe Mr Eglin gave him defence because he has not until now obviously been associated with either the dove or hawk factions

of the PFP.

Mr Goodall is widely respected for not being |

- given to making wild allegations or emotional

statements.





SOWETAN Thursday, February 26, 1987

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AMEEN AKHALWYA, Editor  
of The Indicator, concludes his  
interview with NSL PRO Abdul

Bhamjee.

Regarding the NSL's opposition to rebel tours and  
your moratorium on overseas tours, when you were  
on TV with Louis Luyt (president of the Transvaal  
Rugby Football Union) the other night you said you  
supported them and the TRFU can carry on exactly  
as they have been doing over the years (if the NSL  
were to buy Ellis Park). Now the TRFU has also been  
organising rebel tours. It belongs to the SA Rugby  
Board, which is racist in the sense that it has an  
African and a 'coloured' association affiliated to it.  
Isn't that a contradictory position?

I said we must learn to live together. If we are suc-  
cessful in acquiring Ellis Park it's quite a costly  
exercise - we will show that if blacks are in control  
in this country which they will be, it's a matter of  
time - we will not use the same systems that the  
whites used against us.

We want to show our bona fides to say we must all  
utilise the stadium. It's the people's stadium regard-  
less of your colour or creed. We don't want to be big  
enough to say that in spite of 300 years of discrimi-

~ nation, when we are in control you will have nothing  
~ to fear. We will accept you on certain terms and  
conditions.

They are free to use the stadium for the same  
percentage they are paying at the moment and the  
same terms and conditions as far as interprovincial  
tournaments and such are concerned.

But if there is a rebel  
tour in the offing we  
won't allow them to  
play. That I must make

~veryclear.  
You've been very critical  
of Sam Ramsamy of San-  
roc, saying he had abdi-  
cated his responsibility  
to this country and its  
sport when he left, that  
he didn't know what was

ON THE FIELD . . . Bhamjee with KlzÃr otaung and Joe Frickleton.

Abdul Bhamjee on  
politics and soccer

Mr Ramsamy creating

going on here. Would  
you say that about a

whole lot of political

exiles. . . :

I want to put the matter  
into its proper perspec-  
tive. It musnâ\200\231t sound as  
if we're at loggerheads  
with Sanroc or Mr Ram-  
samy.

One must acknow-  
ledge the enormous  
amount of work they  
have done overseas and  
brought about the isola-  
tion of SA sport, be-  
cause if it wasnâ\200\231t for the  
isolation weâ\200\231d still be in  
the same old days where  
nothing would happen.

But what we take  
strong exception to is

mischief and trying to  
besmirch the name of  
the NSL.

He made all sorts of  
accusations â\200\224 we \_are  
government orientated,

â\200\230we are supported by

multinational corpora-

tions. Recently he made.

a big play about saying  
that we had sent some-  
one overseas to establish  
contact for the NSL.

If he can produce a  
letter from the NSL or  
any evidence of that,  
we'll commit suicide,  
because thatâ\200\231s not true.  
Thatâ\200\231s an outrageous  
propaganda exercise.

The NSL is not gov-  
ernment linked. It's very

[Ereis v e

clean. It fights the authorities every day. If he came to SA and I took

him to one million

blacks, if 10 greeted him

or 10 knew his name, it

will be a shock. So it's very easy for somebody thousands of miles away to throw stones at us when he doesn't even know us.

Overseas he has done a marvellous job, but not here.

Sacrifice

I don't want to create the impression that people who left haven't made sacrifices. They have made great sacrifices. Some of them were forced to leave because of circumstances. I don't hold it against them. They have gone out and done a good job.

A lot of people who are sympathetic to the NSL don't want to be linked to it for reasons outlined in some of the questions we've gone over. Another question bugging them is the NSL's promotion of organisations in Bophuthatswana, Transkei and various homelands. Wouldn't this be contrary to your stand of not

DG

cahbo;ung withstlie government?

- When we broke away

from the NPSL two years ago to form the NSL, it was a difficult task. Quite a few lives were on the line. People were paid to hit me, Kaizer Motaung and Cyril Kobus.

It was just the three of  
us, but we did it because  
we believed it was right.  
(NPSL president)  
George Thabe was tak-  
ing us back into the  
laager. At that time  
everybody was playing  
numbers and politics.

So we said every-  
bodyâ\200\231s welcome to play.  
I agree that in a broad  
context it is contrary to  
our principles but I'll be  
naive to try to defend it.

But we were in a diffi--

cult situation. We were  
all playing numbers and  
trying to show strength  
and we must be honest  
enough to say that today  
we donâ\200\231t have to do that  
because we are firmly  
established. But at that  
stage we were travelling  
all over the country and  
everybody was fighting  
for power.

We were fighting for  
numbers and they were  
going around the coun-  
try saying how can you

et (an â\200\234Indianâ\200\235) to con-  
I you and all sorts of  
things.

So we had to take.

these guys in Transkei.  
Bopsol (Bophutha-  
tswana Soccer League)  
is not really linked with  
us but we have an orga-  
nisation in the Mafi keng  
area that is an associate

â\200\230member of Sasa.

Now weâ\200\231re in a Catch-  
22 situation. Do we tell  
these people â\200\234thank you

â\200\230very much, when we

wanted your number,  
fine, we had a couple of  
thousand to inflate our  
number to play pohtncs  
but now that you've  
done .a job for us get  
outâ\200\235?:



Before many local companies had even added the words to their business vocabulary, black advancement became a key aspect of Barclays manpower plan.

| Mr Anthony â\200\234Docâ\200\235 Pascoe, personnel manager in charge of the Equal Opportunity Programme, explains that from the beginning in 1977, the bank appointed a fulltime equal opportunity programme man-

The bank with a

THE = 57at  
balance n equal

growing credit

ager.

Despite good progress, there were shortcomings. Barclaysâ\200\231 black advancement strategy was based on a broad statement of intent, but commitment from line management was lacking, leaving it up to the personnel department to drive the

[programme.

â\200\234Nevertheless, black = advancement programmes \_were introduced and included Achievement Development and Mentorship, Human Relations Workshops and Bridging education,â\200\235 said Mr Pascoe.

â\200\234Starting by simply giving equal

â\200\230Standards do not have to be lower, but will have to be different.â\200\231

treatment to black employees is not

black advancement or equal opportunity. This approach fails to distinguish between giving people equal rights and providing the tools for them to use the same opportunities. â\200\234We need to equalise opportunity. This needs additional training and development to enable black em-

ployees to compete on a more equal  
basis with white colleagues.â\200\235 3

Mr Pascoe emphasises the need

to recruit blacks with potential and  
to ensure that they be equipped with  
the knowledge to develop that  
potential.

He believes that if companies

\_wish to maintain standards in the

longer term, it will be necessary to  
be more flexible on standards in the  
short term. He does not believe that

|  
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Building for Tomorrow

Barclays National Bank has one of the most  
impressive records in the equal opportunity  
field. A measure of its success is the fact that  
several major companies have knocked on  
Barclaysâ\200\231 door for advice. Sheryl Raine  
reports in the second article in this series.

managing

Thereatalyst . .  
director Chm Ball.

â\200\224

â\200\234Standards have to be lower but that  
they will have to be different.

Things really began to change at  
Barclays when Mr Chris Ball took  
over as MD.

Last year, in a drive to assess  
progress in the field of black ad-  
vancement, the bank held a work-

Barclays National Bank employs  
about 25 000 people, of whom 22 000  
are at the clerical level. -

Twenty years ago the percent-  
age of black, coloured and Asian  
clerical staff together was less than  
1 percent of all clerical staff.

By 1977 this had increased to  
13 percent, by the end of 1984 to  
22 percent and currently stands at  
24 percent. :



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L

Statistics spell out the story

Today, 33 percent of the total staff complement (including non-clerical staff) is black, coloured or Asian, i

By 1990 this wxll rise to 46 percent, of which the clerical figure will be 40 percent.

Already the bank has several divisions and branches where members of different races hold key, managerial positions. ,

opportunlty

shop to evaluate the status of its equal opportunity programme " which involved top line managers and senior executives. A new equal opportunity strategic plan was born and went to the board for approval. It is vital for the success of any black advancement programme to

have full support from line manage-

ment and senior executives, notes Mr Pascoe.

Once the plan had been endorsed by the general management of the bank's nine regions, executive management of the banks' subsidiaries and management of the various divisions, each unit was required to prepare its own specific objectives for integration into the group plan.

Barclays' black advancement programme contains a number of key elements which Mr Pascoe believes are largely responsible for its success. They include:

- The setting of specific targets.

Without them goals are seldom reached.

A monitoring committee chaired by the MD. This assesses progress closely and ensures that statements of intent become reality.

- Measurement of results. Regular assessments are carried out. Progress is measured scientifically and analysed regularly by the monitoring committee,

- The transformation of the equal opportunity aspect of Barclays business into a key result area in which management must perform to high standards.

- Structured mentorship. Infor-

mal mentorship is not enough. Barclays has identified 400 employees

with potential and 300 mentors who |

will be trained to take protégés under their wings.

The bank's equal opportunity mission statement says Barclays will

â\200\234recruit, select, train, develop and advance black, coloured, Asian and white employees in such a way that the racial mix within the bank will steadily move towards reflecting the demography (economically active population â\200\224 Stq 10-plus) of South Africaâ\200\235,

The bankâ\200\231s intentions would not change with the selling of its British shareholding to South African investors.

Objectives focus on recruitment,

â\200\230Four types of racial discrimination operate in the workplace.â\200\231

selection, training and development and conditioning the environment. â\200\234The work environment is probably the most critical aspect of any equal opportunity programme and is often the most neglected,â\200\235 Mr Pascoe says. ' â\200\234Top management may be sincere

in its intentions, but if the environment is hostile to black advancement, there will be little or no chance for blacks to break into higher positions, no matter their competencies or potential.â\200\235

Four types of racial discrimination operate in the workplace, according to research by IBMâ\200\231s Ernest Mercer â\200\224 overt, malicious compliance (or covert), ignorance and prima facie. Â»

â\200\234Of all these, malicious compliance is the most vicious,â\200\235 says Mr Pascoe.

â\200\234Mercer found malicious compliance would involve, for example, a manager who plays by the corporate equal opportunity rules at all times but then takes every safe opportunity to sabotage efforts leading to equal opportunity.

â\200\234This can lead to incidents where a disadvantaged person is promoted

- with a great show of support, only

to have his failure engineered by withholding support, training and fair task assignments,â\200\235

.To prevent such damaging inci-

dents, Barclays not only monitors the situation closely, but has intro-

T â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

duced programmes which impact on attitudes. These include human relations workshops as well as Outward Bound and Wilderness Leadership courses.

The bank plans to send 150 people on Outward Bound courses next year to build muty-

al respect, understand-

ing and interdependence. Video programmes. and cultural exchange sessions help in the workshops to change attitudes and behaviour.

TUESDAY: A group of 500 companies assesses some of the ways to Success â\200\224 and how easy itistofailâ\200\224inbringing blacks and whites together on equal terms in business.

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â\200\224 LETIERS  
Shaka must

be turning  
'in his grave

Dear Editor @ :

It's humili-â\202!atln:' to see a traditional ktni-â\201 Used

by uncouth politicians, Goodwill Zwellthin{  
such a King, 5 :

Zwelithin] told the American people that  
most South African blacks are against  
violence, That's quite true - but he failed to  
tell the US what the real Source of violence.  
Is: apartheid. A

Â¢ also went abroad to tell people that  
blacks, and particularly black workers, are  
against sanctions, It blacks are anti-  
violence, why does the king want to take  
away their only weapon - sanctions?

I warn the King to stop going abroad to  
represent People from whom he has no  
mission .

The great King Shaka must be turning in  
his grave because of Zwelithin's blunders,

MALUST MASHILO  
Seshego

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