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â\200\234SA blacks must get hope'
Grand plan
is needed
to stall
Congress

The Star Bureau

LONDON â\200\224 If President Reagan is to ward off Congressio-
nal sanctions, he must produce a plan for positive interven-
tion in South Africa, The Times of London says today. /

The plan would have to offer some hope of advancing the rights
and improving the livelihood of black South Africans. That means,
says The Times, an ambitious and costly programme of assistance
to black education, training, housing, loyment, trade unions and
businesses â\200\224 carried on outside the stri~\201?l;uâ\200\231;u*of apartheid.

â\200\234President Reagan has left it very late to promote a new Mar-
shall Plan for black South Africa. But the alternative is to saddle
1 America and his own administration with Federal legislation which is
- perverse, damaging and counter-productive.â\200\235 :

The newspaper says the sanctions envisaged by Congress have no
prospect whatsoever of bringing a speedy end to apartheid â\200\224 â\200\234they
are indeed more likely to entrench it by weakening the relatively
liberal political influence of businesses involved in international trade
and encouraging the growth of industries with an interest in economic
autarky and political isolation . ..â\200\235 s

â\200\230President is courting humiliationâ\200\231

In the meantime, they would impoverish the black majority still
Aurther and strangle its efforts at economic self-improvement. :
The Guardian newspaper believes President Reaganâ\200\231s veto will
be overruled, and says he appears to be courting humiliation â\200\234to
appease the right wing in Washingtonâ\200\235. : y
â\200\234This time, pre-emptive, milder measures from the White House
in the form of an executive order, even including aid for the Front-
line states ... seem unlikely-to mollify Congressâ\200\235, it says. :
The Daily Mail has not concerned itself with sanctions, but reminds
its readers instead of President Kaundaâ\200\231s denunciation of British
Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher for not caring about the demo-
cratic rights of South African blacks. Â¢
It then draws attention in a leader to the Zambian refugee law-
'yer who has accused the Kaunda government of imprisoning, beat-
ing and torturing him ... â\200\234with just as much brutality as if he had
been in the hands of the South African Policeâ\200\235, the paper adds.
It comments: â\200\234That, if true, doesnâ\200\231t excuse apartheid. But it does
remind us of just how selective is the conscience of many of our
own liberals.â\200\235 ' : â\200\230 2

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B Aty
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The leader of the African N
Minister of Finland,

atibnal ngress,
Mr ESKO AHO, duri

Mr NELSON MANDE

ng their meeting in Helslnid
, talks to

yesterday.

Grobler, .
Castrol ral

AS the cars reached
the first regroup point
at Amsterdam yester-
day evening, Hannes
Grobler and Douglas
Judd, in their Nissan
Sentra 4x4, consoli-
dated their lead in this
yearâ\200\231s Castrol Internat-
ional Rally, which
started in Ermelo at
noon yesterday.

Grobler and Judd are
now 13 seconds ahead of
their nearest rivals, Jan-
nie Habig and Mike Con-
stable, (VS Golf Syn-
chro), while the second
works Nissan Sentra, that
of Nic de Waal and Guy

Hodgson, is third-placed,

a further second back.
>

But fast catching the
local crews is the first of
the 14 foreign crews
which started the event
yesterday â\200\224 Scots Rob-
bie Head and Campbell
Roy, in their very quick
Ford = Sierra Cosworth
4x4. o

Head, who finished
11th in the Castrol Inter-
national last year, has
steadily moved up the

field as he has settled in to the event, and has -also benefited from the cooler

night weather which, he

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says, is making his turbo-charged car run better.

The local teams have, in fact, been be-devilled with bad luck.,

An early disappoint-ment was the retirement of both works Ford teams, with similar prob-lems - broken heat ex-changers on their Sasol Ford Laser 4x4s.

Nine times Castrol In-ternational rally winner, Sarel van der Merwe, had built up a 24-second over-all lead after the first five stages, while Glyn Hall

and Martin Botha had.

udd head

ly

been lying seventh.

And then Serge Dam-seaux and Vito Bonafede, Toyota Conquest 4x4, who had been challenging Grobler and Judd, had first a puncture, which cost them three minutes, then fuel injection prob-lems pushing them back a further 1% minutes just before the regroup point.

As a result, they had dropped back to fifth pos-ition, behind the first African crew, Billy Rau-tenbach, of Zambia, and

- Surinder Singh, of Kenya,

in a Toyota Celica GT4.
â\200\224Sapa.

NGovt has not closed the door o}l\th

Â¢ Worrall \ *

PRETORIA has not rejected the pro-

gxsed power-sharing scheme for Natal,
â\200\231s ambassador to Britain Dr Denis
Worrall said in London yesterday. -
The Natal-KwaZulu Indaba meets to-
day to plan tactics in the face of discour-
:Â©:g government reaction to its propos-

Indaba members are widel exg:ceed

to conduct their own referemzxm test

â\200\230 zublicto inli:n in Natal if Pretoria re-
old one.

Worrall distanced Pretoria from the
views of Home Affairs Minister Stoffel
Botha, who recently dismissed the
KwaNatal proposals as a â\200\234formula for

-fgmination by one group over minor-
esâ\200\235.

Worrall said Botha had not been

on behalf of government but in

capacity as leader of the National
Party of Natal. â\200\231

This was echoed by Home Affairs Di-
rector-General Gerrie van Zyl, who said:

JOHN BATTERSBY in
London and LIAM EGAN

â\200\234It was a purely party political state-
ment.â\200\235 -

In the British Parliament yesterday,
Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe
welcomed the KwaNatal proposals and
said he was â\200\234surprised at the move which
seems to have been made towards rejec-
tion of the proposalsâ\200\235.

Worrallâ\200\231s statement was also con-

â\200\230tained in a Jetter ublished j
Guardzgn today in regponse to auuÂ©diï¬\201:f
Bocathr;lâ\200\231:d in :s newspaper.
â\200\2341a S remarks were widely r.
in Bntxanâ\200\230a,nd have been intexyprzlt)e?drtg
90nÂ\$in_nat10n that governmentâ\200\231s reform
mitla_txve has ground to a halt.

Said The Guardian: "All this immobility shows that President Botha is once again preoccupied by white politics and the perceived threat of the right-wing die-hards in what may well be the run-up

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1â\202\ Indaba,

says

to a parliamentary election.â\200\235 \

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tative of overnmentâ\200\231: i
â\200\234After gigh ntâ\200\231s attitu

tel;ttahm claiming that
â\202\ proposals had been based on-

thaâ\200\231s reported comments, onâ\200\234â\200\230Mr .

P leader in Nata] and the partyâ\200\231s

Worrall said widespread re ing in
re

PF

retoria had rejec-

daba re tative, Ray Swart, said

the proposals deserve much more serious consideration and intelligent handling than Botha has shown.

ernment he represents,â\200\235 Swart said. -
In the latest setback, however, Constitutional Development and Planning Min-

ister Chris Heunis has made clear that no

: â\200\234Lets hope: for the sake of SA that-
Worrall can talk some sense into the gov- -

S speech was represen-

.

t months of deliberations,

@ To Page 2 @ .

[Indaba faces conflicting signals from govt -

| @ From-Page 1

assurance of a referendum had been given by government. o T -
Indaba chairman, Professor DÂç .ciond
Clarence, said: the Indaba- would now:

have to decide whether to â\200\234wrap upâ\200\235 and
leave the rest of the work, such as selling-

the proposals.. - .

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Citizen Reporter
t is to
THE government X
confront the African
National Congress

Wil â\200\230confronTEâ\200\231

FROM PAGE 1

Mr Gene Louw, said last
night that the ANC would
have to be confronted
over the matter in the
shortest possible time.
While negotiations
Were in progress, the
ANC was continuing to
send people abroad for
training. â\200\224
This was not in accord-
ance with the D F Malan
accord to which the ANC
had committed itself,
If the ANC leadership
had a different interpreta-
tion of the accord, this -
was an incorrect interp_ï\201_Â«-t:

' tation.

In- a statement, Mr
Louw said: â\200\234The con-
tinued expansion of
Umkhonto we Sizwe
(MK) places a question
over the ANCâ\200\231s intention

over the fact that the

organisation is sending

with negotiations.
ANC is a political organi-
sation which in the near
future wants to- partici-
pate in democratic elec-
tions. :
â\200\234It is unacceptable to
call for peace on the one
hand, but simultaneously
train people militarily.
This is incompatible.
â\200\234The ANC is expected

to now finally commit jt-

self to disbanding MK
and to cease the armed
struggle. This responsibil-
ity rests squarely on the
ANC-â\200\235'

Mr Louw said the latest developments indicated that many youths had recently been recruited and sent to Uganda for specialised training under cover of further studies. This and other advanced training had previously taken place in India, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Parents of children should take note of this and express their concern.

The government rejects the actions of the ANC unequivocally. The government never gave its blessing in the D F Malan Accord to it as ANC spokesmen pretend. .

This subject has for a long time been a point of difference between the

Codesa and afterwards.

It was well-known that there were different agen-

<MK: " On. the one hand;

o Es e ey

outside. } the |
ggggiiy for military |
_ training.
ini f De-
e Minister O
fe:::e and Public Works,

_ trained cadres for power |

-government and the ANC
and was often raised at
.+ The time has come for.
The object of this action of the ANC is an justi-

the activities of its mili-
| fiably be questioned.

this/ to the democratic
: procâESbin\the coï\201htry, ,
224.dgyfÃxudie, utilisationiof peace and the- i
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ANC

the ANC ~openly said
training of MK members
in Uganda related to
preparations for a new
defence force. On the
other hand, the use of
MK for political ends was
much more obscure,
- The acting chief of staff
of MK, Mr Sphiwe Nyan-
da, said on June 16, 1992:
â\200\234The ANC requires more

seizure, particularly dur--
ing the period after the
failure of the negotiation
process.â\200\235

â\200\234The SA Communist
Party (SACP) and the
ANC through Mr Chris
Hani, have openly ad-
mitted that they cannot
control MK members
who have returned to
South Africa.

â\200\234It is the most danger-
ous position imaginable
that youths are sent for
training while their lead-
ers openly admit that,
upon return, they cannot
exercise control oves
them. This indicates an
inability to control people
and a lack of discipline.

â\200\234The ANC has also ad-
mitted that it cannot take
care of the needs of MK
members,_,vyho return to
South Africa. The ANC
could use the money
spent on military training
for the social andâ\200\235econ. |
omic advancement _of alt
_South Africaâ\200\231s people. -

the ANC to account for

tary }('ing. The ANC owes

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Government
has turned

its back on
reform: PFP

BRUCE CAMERON, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: The Government has
side stepped a major indictment that it
has turned its back on reform and
claimed the position in the country is
not too bad.

A major Parliamentary debate on

the state of the country ended yes-
terday with Progressive Federal Party
leader Mr Colin Eglin claiming the
Government had not answered a single
accusation levelled at it in a censuring
motion.

- The 3½-hour debate saw members of
each party, in particular the National
Party, avoid issues raised by their op-
ponents.

Eglin who accused the National Party

of retreating on reform to the ideology

of Dr Verwoerd in the guise of self-de-
termination.

But despite the main thrust of the

' PFP attack being on the Government's
| failure to get meaningful negotiations

off the ground to resolve the current
constitutional deadlock, not one of the
Government's constitutional heavy-
weights entered the debate.

Questions on how the GWelli-ent

Nats silent on Natal mdaba

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: The Government has
avoided giving any further details on
its intentions over the KwaZulu/Natal
indaba.

The avoidance came during a special
debate in Parliament on the situation
in the country after being directly chal-
lenged by Mr Ray Swart Natal leader
of the PFP.

Mr Swart asked what Minister of
Constitutional Development, Mr Chris
Heunis, had meant when he spoke at

the National Party Natal congress last week. Mr Heunis had given an assur-

- were not going too badly.

- where in the world, was â\200\234exceptionall
The debate was launched by Mr-;:?.wl(lie"re e W p y

â\200\230Natal.

intended to break the deadlock were left unanswered while other Cabinet Ministers were left to say that things

Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange spelt out how the state of emergency had succeeded in reducing the level of violence while the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, replied to a stinging attack from Mr Harry Schwarz MP (PFP Yeoville) on the state of the economy.

Among other things Mr du Plessis claimed South Africaâ\200\231s inflation rate, com; with similar economies else-

â\200\230The only other Cabinet Minister in the debate was the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who said little apart from giving a potted hlstory of the sanctions campaign.

~ Mr Eglin rounded off the dcbate by warning that security in South Africa would not come in the terms of Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange,throughthebarrelofagunbut through negotiations. . .

ance to test the opinion of the people of .

He asked if he meant that the Government was willing to hold a referendum.

He also queried what Mr Heunls had | meant by saying that the indaba recommendations would have to be tested ;gamst the principles of the National

an)

Fmance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, said he should not talk about â\200\234weâ\200\235 in relation to the indaba but should give credit to the New Republic Party and Inkatha which had initiated the talks.

Two men were at -th - , i Bill.
e centre of the clash over the Labour Relations

PAT DEVEREAUX found out something about them.

Godsell: architect of a
liberal stance on unions

The chief labour rela-
tions frontman for the

and industrial conglom-
erate, Anglo American,
is known for keeping his
cool under pressure.

But his often casual ap-
proach and rolled-up shirt
sleeves belie an earnest
commitment to labour
bargaining and the process
of wealth creation.

Bobbie Godsell heads the
South African Employersâ\200\231
Consultative Committee on
Labour Affairs (Saccola)
and is a member of a top-
level team attempting to
resolve conflict over the
controversial Labour Rela-
tions Amendment Bill.

The Bill is bitterly op-
posed by South Africaâ\200\231s
major union groupings, in-
cluding Cosatu and Nactu.

Godsell, said to have
pioneered Angloâ\200\231s liberal
approach to the birth of
unionism in South Africa,
sees industrial relations as
the vanguard of a system
to create wider non-racial
democratic institutions in
this country.

Boksburg-born, Godsell
turns 36 in September?

After attending Gros-

countryâ\200\231s biggest mining -

BOBBY GODSELL

. multiracial societyâ\200\235,

venor Boysâ\200\231 High School in Durban he went on to study sociology and philosophy at the universities of Natal, Cape Town and Leiden in Holland.

He is married to an industrial psychologist, Gillian, and has two daughters.

Godsell claims he planned to become an academic sociologist and got into industrial relations by accident after joining Anglo to work under Alex Boraine on a project on union rights for blacks. That was in 1974.

In a sense, he is seen as â\200\234the black sheepâ\200\235 among fellow graduates for having joined the management side of industrial relations.

Being part of the Anglo empire provided the â\200\230opportunity for involvement in two important and exciting processes â\200\224 wealth creation and building â\200\234a microcosm of a future according to Godsell. :

In the past he has been

quick to point out that liberation and economic progress for all cannot

- simply involve replacing

this Government.

He finds one of the major difficulties in labour bargaining is being caught in â\200\234the trap of South African historyâ\200\235.

Godsell believes in a market economy in a liberal democracy. He is convinced trade unions can only exist in a liberal de-

â\200\234mocracy and welcomed

the debate in Cosatu

(which envisages a future guided by the Freedom Chgrter) on the role of unions.

He claims to have no problem with Cosatuâ\200\231s quest for a non-racial democratic South Africa, but admits he does have some fundamental differences with the union.

So how does this high-powered executive, described by colleagues as â\200\234totally hardworking and dedicatedâ\200\235, relax?

He plays squash, reads detective novels and listens to music â\200\224 his favourite band is the Beatles.

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Toie

GODSELL: Bargaining and wealth creation.

T%â\200\231Ei¬\201i¬\201Ei¬\201â\200\235

Gwe new govt
chance to solve
our problems '

IT seems that some
people canâ\200\231t stop making
attacks on â\200\230the govern-
| ment although the elec-
| tion has been fought and
won â\200\224 by the NP. Criti-

cising the government for -
everything under the sun

has become a sort of
growth industry â\200\224 a habit
some people just canâ\200\231t get
rid of. ;

Persdnally I think carp-

ing criticism, talking as if -

â\200\230one is beyond criticism

oneself, is a negative and

unhelpful attitude and un-
likely to get our country
anywhere. Criticising a
- government is, of course,

â\200\230part and parcel of the

Westminster . system,
| which I thought we were
l trymg to get rid of, but
â\200\234not on your life if some

| letters to the Press are

any guide,
- Certainly the govern-

- ment should be criticised

F when Jt _really. dese;wes

: EEDEN

such treatment - but
â\200\230wouldnâ\200\231t it be good policy*
at least to give a new gov-
ernment a breathing
space â\200\224 and also give the
rest of us a breathmg

â\200\230space â\200\224 and give it a

chance to consider the situation and decide what is to be done about the vital problems and issues which face us.

Also I think we should try to desist from writing letters which incite other

people perhaps to violence.

The negotiations between the government and the other parties concerned which we all await are not going to get properly off the ground unless a peaceful atmosphere is first created. Perhaps that is the reason some people keep on stirring up

VAN

trouble.

GUILLAUME

2 S

Pt;;gidÃ©nl _Mang@pe + Â« - the Bophuthatswana leader has

been
less coup early this morning.

GoVemmeli_t views events

with grave co

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN â\200\224 The South Afri-
can Government viewed with
grave concern the events in Bo-
Phuthatswana, Foreign Minister
Mr Pik Botha said today.
He was in close touch with the
~ South African embassy in Mma-
batho and President Botha was
being kept fully informed, :
He said: â\200\234We view this with
grave concern, particularly in
view of the fact that Mr Man-
gope is the legally and constity-
tionally elected president of that
country, recognised by the South
African Government.

â\200\234The South African Govern- f
ment is

giving the matter its
close and

serious attention.â\200\235

A spokesman for the SA em-

ncern â\200\224 Pik

bassy in Mmabatho said in a
telephone interview early today
that the situation was confused.
e embassy was trying to con-
tact the Bophuthatswana Min-
istry of Foreign Affairs, he said.
Mmabatho is reported to be
calm. ; 8

Observers believe it is highly
unlikely that South Africa would
recognise any coup in Bophutha-
tswana, which unti] now has
been the model] homeland. Pres-
ident Mangope has close ties
with President Botha and Mr
Pik Botha. \

It was not certain in the con-
used circumstances early today
whether South Africa would

SIS.

taken into custody after a blood.

e REESREEEE

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consider intervening in the cri- -

NUM not fully satisfied with decision to allow 30 000 workers to stay

Govt makes deal on miners:

By Mike Siluma and Sheryl Raine Details
VSRR SERIE 2 S R

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said it is ;
today it was not fully satisfied with the Govern- | | . 0 - oo lã\200\230:rwaã\200\230; uM
ã\200\235'es .
p to the
mentã\200\231s decision to allow about 30000 of an est}- Department of Manpower to re-
mated 66 000 Mozambican mineworkers to remain | | lease details of the deal.
in South Africa. The department has so far de-

clined to give details, but a min-
ã\200\230c Sã\200\231Iã\200\230(l;lr? unlon partlally Welcomed the GOVeI'nment S de' lng so
urce said the deal in-
| | CIS1

involved:
However, NUM Press officer Mr Marcel Golding said:

ã\200\230 ã\200\230| Â@A continued ban on the re-
cruitment of new m
ã\200\234We believe that all Mozambican workers should be given the from Mozambique antjnil
ã\200\230;;o:t;;?
right to continue working in South Africa because over the years
they have contributed to the national wealth of this country.ã\200\235

triation of about 30 000 unskilled
1 A Chamber of Mines spokes-

men already employed on the
man confirmed that talks with
| South African Government offi-
cials had led to a deal over Mo-
zambican mineworkers.
This would temporarily re-
solve problems arising from a
| Government order calling for
the repatriation of Mozambican
mineworkers and banning new
recruits from that country.
The order was issued in Octo-
ber in retaliation for a landmine
~'attack just across the border
from Mozambique in the north-
eastern Transvaal.
| 8ix South African soldiers
Fwere injured by the iandmine.-

According to the Department |
of Manpower there are at least

66 000 Mozambican mine-
| workers employed in South Afri-
ca.

It is estimated that about
30000 of these will now be al-
lowed to stay and work in South
Africa.

Mining bosses, facing the
prospect of massive retraining
and recruiting costs, were anx-
ious to keep as many Mozambi-
can mineworkers as possible.

mines when their current work
contracts expired.
@ Skilled and semi-skilled work-
ers in job categories four to
eight and unskilled workers
with more than seven yearsâ\200\231 ser-
vice will be allowed to stay.
@Â@ Mines whose labour force is
made up of 20 percent or more
unskilled Mozambicans can
phase out these workers over
three years and apply to the
Government for exemptions in
certain cases.

The chamber spokesman re-

' peated the chamberâ\200\231s hope that
' the Mozambican and South Afri-

can governments would resolve |
the differences which had led to |
the suspension of recruitment of |

:Mozambican workers

No Apl
link in
â\200\234club attack

DURBAN. â\200\224 Police have ruled out the possibility that the Azanian People's Liberation Army was behind an attack on the Richmond Country Club on Wednesday night. :

Maritzburg police spokesman Capt Henry Budhram said police had no evidence that Apl had been involved. Police were following positive leads and expected more arrests soon, he said.

Police and army reinforcements may be stationed in Richmond in response to the attack.

No one was injured when three men fired randomly at the club.

Manager Mr William Isaacs said he was inside the clubhouse soon after 9pm on Wednesday when he saw three men outside crawling towards the building.

â\200\234I shouted and they stood up, aimed their

firearms at me and I ducked. They fired three shots.â\200\235 â\200\224 Sapa

CTAPE /mes

Gunmen kill
IFP leader +

DURBAN. â\200\224 Four gunmen shot dead the vice-chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) branch at Ntuzuma, north of Durban. ;

An IFP spokesman said the victim was Mr Leonard Ngubo, who had recently returned to his home at G Section, Ntuzuma.

A former police officer from Mountain Rise in

Maritzburg was shot -
262 people died

dead outside his home in
on trains in â\200\23192

Umkomaas on-the Natal
South Coast.
Captain Jeffrey Dru- A TOTAL of 262 people
had been killed and 569
injured in violence on

giah, 35, was shot dead
.after answering a knock

trains in 1992, the Minis-
ter of Transport Dr Piet

on his door at 11pm on
â\200\230Vlv;elgemoed, said yester-

Wednesday.
A man was hacked to
death and two women se- day.
Introducing debate on
his budget vote, he said
violence had, however,

riously injured in their

Diepkloof, Soweto, home
decreased in 1993 to the
level where at the end of

on Wednesday night. A
March 20 people had

group of men set alight
the house and a car out-
lsâ\200\230ide ;(md hacked Mr Ja-
0 onosa to death. pared
'Fh_e two women were ?;e i':, lg,l.l,";';;,'i:"l',emd it:
admitted to Baragwan- 1992 _ Sapa
ath Hospital. : -
Three buses belonging to a Bophuthatswana
transport company were set alight with paraffin in
L the Lethabile township near Brits. Police said 26
suspects were arrested.
A police vehicle was stoned during the incident
and several shots were fired at the rioters. One man
was wounded. â\200\224 Sapa, Own Correspondent

on COdesa â\200\224LP

Own Correspondent was nec Ssary to Create the ki

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Stability heeded to attract Substantjg) |
foreign investment. |

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a future government . Laboyr Party Durbap Suburbs,MP

ickse said thjg illustrated n Landers yesterday

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Vâ\202¬ no option but to instityte

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eed agovernment of Natjong] W de Klerk did not disc]

tion if we are to haye any hope of truth about a]] Covert actjyj
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SANCTIONS TO GO ..

Thabo Mbeki

Accord

reached

on interim govt

JOHANNESBURG. â\200\224 Negotiators last night approved the Transitional Executive Council Bill, after dramatic last-minute meetings between the government and the ANC averted a breakdown in talks.

The adoption by sufficient consensus of the draft TEC Bill was greeted with a standing ovation by negotiators. The bill will now be sent to Parliament.

Asked later when he thought the TEC would be up and running, the governmentâ\200\231s senior negotiator, Mr Roelf Meyer, said â\200\234a fair guess would be the middle to end of Octoberâ\200\235.

The government and the ANC reached a compromise after six hours of negotiations. :

Earlier there was concern that negotia-

tors might not achieve agreement. The

talks were adjourned for several hours yesterday afternoon after the government and the ANC asked for time behind closed doors to try to resolve two outstanding issues between them.

Only two of the 23 delegations, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, opposed the adoption. The Pan-Africanist Congress and the Afrikaner Volksunie reserved their positions.

The chairman of the dayâ\200\231s proceedings, National Party negotiator Dr Dawie de Villiers, described the adoption of the draft bill as â\200\234an important achievement for the negotiating councilâ\200\235.

â\200\234We have sufficient consensus,â\200\235 he

ruled.

The TEC and its seven sub-councils will oversee the run-up to the April 27 election.

The State President's powers to declare a state of emergency have been separated so that he now has to consult the law and order sub-council. The TEC can revise the decision and overturn it with 80% support.

In the required TEC majority, a 75% consensus, rather than the initial 80%, is needed for decisions.

A 75% consensus is also required in the law and order, and defence and intelligence sub-councils, if they are limited to eight members.

Other sub-councils with six members are finance, foreign affairs, regional and local

government, and the status of women are required to require a two-thirds majority.

Therefore it would require three sub-council members to prevent a decision, effectively making a 50% consensus in the smaller sub-councils.

The draft TEC Bill joins three other pieces of draft legislation for the interim period to be dealt with at a special sitting of Parliament next Monday.

These are the draft Independent Electoral Commission Bill, the draft Independent Media Commission Bill and the draft Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill.

Mr Meyer told a press conference after the consensus that the adoption of the draft TEC Bill is a major achievement for this negotiating process.

He said that on the one side the government's clear objective was to ensure that the TEC will not be an alternative government or replace the executive of the country, and from the perspective of other participants to create a mechanism that will ensure free and fair elections.

We (the government) are satisfied that this bill does not provide for a substitute of the government in any way whatsoever, or joint control of the security forces, Mr Meyer said.

ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said: It is a historic moment for those who have struggled against apartheid, because the adoption of the draft TEC Bill is one of the final steps in bringing down the apartheid edifice.

Senior negotiators envisage holding the plenary session of leaders after the September special session of Parliament, but before a second special session planned for the end of October. â\200\224 Sapa

@ Buthelezi: SA in civil war now â\200\224 Page 2

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BU'ITERWOR'ITI â\200\224 Angry parents here who cannot find accommodation for their childre
n
in the local schools have appealed to the local Inspector to investigate immediately the al
leged

,ad_miss_ion_l of students from outside the borders

the Principal * of that
voiced the grievances of school as well as the
the local parents at a students could be arrested.
meeting of the Regional The local Inspector,
. Authority. He said Mr. J. Tini promised to
according to the parents
they have to run up and
â\200\230down Transkei to find
accommodation for their
' children because the localâ\200\230
schools are over-flowing |
with children from as far
Port Elizabeth, Cap
â\200\234;wn"â\200\230 and from man
parts of the Republic o
_ South Africa.

WARNING *

Mr. A. B. Mampofu

the schools concerned.

. IMVO took up the
matter with the Prit;â\200\231cipal
of Lamplough Senior Se.

It was recently reported
in IMVO that the Depart-
ment of Education had

warned Pri

of
schools i

take up the matter with .

â\200\230of Transkei at
condary School, Mr. E.

M. Ndandani, one of the

schools blamed for admit-
ting students from outside
Transkei.

Mr. Ndandani dis-
missed as utter rubbish
the whole information
that he had refused local
children admissjon be-

these schpols.

cause he had accepted
children from outside
Transkei.

He said that all the |

children accommodated
at Lamplough are child-
ren who have parents in
Transkei. Mr. Ndandani

-said he had been given
- permission by the Trans.-

kei Government to admit

~ such children and that no

study permits were even
needed for these children,

Some
were awaiting their results
were advised to attend
school during this period
but they got impatient
and left. Consequently
other children seeking

accommodation were ad-
is the posi-
tion, Mr. Ndandani said.

mitted. That

This may be the reason
there is now-no- place. for
o R R
The Minister of Educa-
tion. Mr. H. Bubu told

IMVO that he will issue

a statement to clear the
whole matter.

children who'

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T e e b i TIBBREY O R

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W A k e s

N A grove of banana trees, be-
hind a dilapidated mud-and-

wattle hut, about 20 children
between the ages of four and nine
play a strange game of make-be-
lieve they call â\200\234funeralâ\200\235â\200\231, using
heaps
graves.

Their sombre pastime doesnâ\200\231t

surprise Esteli Namubiru, a 65-
year-old widow. â\200\234For the last two
years or so,â\200\235 she explains, â\200\234we have
had no weddings in this neigh-
bourhood. Just funerals.â\200\235
.. Esteli has lost three sons and two
daughters-in-law to AIDS. A third
daughter-in-law looks deceptively
healthy, but Esteli knows itâ\200\231s likely
that she too will succumb to the
disease.

Today, in her village of
Kasensero in Rakai district, about,
108 km southwest of the Ugandan
capital of Kampala, Namubiru
spends most of her time looking
after 18 children, aged between 1%
and 15-years-old.

A few houses away, 70-year-old
Haji Ibrahim Busungu sits on his
verandah with a distant look in his
eyes. He points to the mounds of
red soil behind the house, â\200\234Those
are the graves of my loved ones,â\200\235
he sighs. Busungu, whose hopes for
support in his old age lie buried
with his children, looks after nine
orphaned grandchildren.

In the swath of tragedy that
AIDS has cut through Uganda,
such stories are common, reflecting
the terrible strain the mounting
numbers of orphaned children
have put on the traditional ex-
tended family support system. ;

In the district of Rakai alone, ac-
cording to UNICEF statistician Su-

san Hunter, there are 25 000 AIDS orphans.

Emmanuel Pinto, a Member of Parliament from the same district, says a head count he organised last year arrived at a total of 40 000. In the country as a whole, as many as one million children are believed to be AIDS orphans.

Other factors compound the problems of care for children orphaned by AIDS. For one, the stigma and fear associated with the disease are making many relatives increasingly reluctant to look after children who they suspect may be infected with the virus. For another, many children find they have lost not only their parents but also their rights to parental property and to humane treatment.

Mr Pinto recalls a group of five siblings under the care of a 17-year-old. They used to cook in an old paint can, as their property and all their possessions were taken over by relatives, he says.

Jolly Nyeko, senior probation and welfare officer in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and head of the Uganda AIDS Commission's subcommittee on AIDS orphans, says that inheritance customs permit a dead man's brothers to claim his property, often leaving a widow and children impoverished.

The solution, according to Nyeko, is community-based action and proper standards of children's care, especially the legal aspect.

Another strategy, according to the Rev Tom Tuma, the programme officer with the Behavioural and Social Coordination unit at the Uganda AIDS Commission, is for an outside group such as the church to take

of steps to mark rows of .

Relatives, fearing that orphaned children are also infected with HIV, may be reluctant t

A major concern is protecting children from abuse, unfortunately increasingly common.. When 14-year-old John Lumanzi was 11 he ran away from his uncle's house in the neighbouring district of Masaka, because he was being treated very badly.

When he reached the shores of Lake Victoria he began peddling whatever came his way and helping out the fishermen whenever they had some work. He now lives alone in a tiny shack he has built quite close to the shore. Similarly, many of the teenage barmaids in Rakai's main town Kyotera, are believed to be AIDS orphans who

LAZY TV watchers have new hope for their sedentary bodies as experts say even moderate exercise done for short periods several times a day can make them healthier.)

Experts at the 1992 International Conference on Physical Activity, Fitness and Health, held in Toronto last week, said a physically active lifestyle is the way to improve health.

It was not commonly accepted before, but now we can say that moderate exercise done frequently is very beneficial, Dr Claude Bouchard, professor of exercise physiology at Laval University in Quebec City and an organiser of the conference, told Reuters in an interview.

Although it would require more than a few trips to the refrigerator during commercial breaks, he said that walking, gardening or even dancing in small doses several times a day can speed up the metabolism and improve the body's health.

It increases the flow of energy in the body and that impacts directly on the lipid, or fat, component, Bouchard said. It favourably affects the fat in blood, cholesterol level and insulin sensitivity.

These effects on the metabolism Can even =fart honlth sanw. 11

have run away from their

caretakers.

A villager, Samson Mukabya, says most children orphaned by AIDS, burdened with an immense responsibility, turn cynical and bitter. "Grow up without school or a vocational education, the children are potential rebels. What is their future? What is ours?" he asks.

Their future also worries local and international agencies. To help improve it, Mr Pinto formed the Rakai Development Association, which pays the school fees for orphans whose guardians cannot afford them. He was also

workouts help build muscles and improve the power of the body, he said moderate activity holds less risk of injuries and is generally more palatable to the general public.

Changes can include climbing the stairs instead of taking the lift, parking the car a bit further away from the home or office to increase walking distance or even taking a 10-minute walk with the family before settling in front of the television at night. (Sapa-Reuter)

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EVIDENCE {0 suppoit claims that

women can suffer long-term ill-health if they have a pain-killing epidural in childbirth: was published by doctors recently.

The injections, given to about half of all women before delivery, can lead to back trouble, neck pain

-and headache, researchers say.

Nearly 12000 women who had babies at Birmingham Maternity Hospital between 1978 and 1985 were asked if they suffered problems.

Backache was 9% more common among 4766 women who had the injection than 6935 women who did not, says Prof Ernest Kncx, at the department of public health at Birmingham University Medical

instrumental in
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for Children, a'1.

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New classroom.
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School, and a
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Foreign Affairs, Mr Velaphi
Ât fer Tripoll, Libya, to attend
Council of Ministers of the
frican Unity. At a Press
is departure from Matsapa
ter told reporters that the
tment talks with South Africa
be on the OAU agenda, but if
d, the Swazi delegation would
resent the Swazi case. Mr-, i

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Nxumalo, who is one of

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reproduce the following

â\200\230outh Africa.

these people were Zulus why
d4 the Governor of Natal, who
alsoruled the Zulus, not referit
to them but instead to the
Swaziland Government?

This clearly shows that the
Ingwavuma area never formed
part of Zululand but belonged
to Swaziland.

In 1895 Britain annexed
Trans Pongola Area, or Ingwa-
vuma, as a new annexation and
an abrogation of. the treaty
obligation and guarantees
under the 1894 Convention as

. quoted above to the Swazis.

PROTEST

â\200\234The South African Republic,
which exercised powers of pro-
tection over Swaziland by

virtue of the 1894 Convention, protested vigorously on behalf of Swaziland. This resulted in

Sir Joseph Chamberlain, Bri-

tish Secretary of State for the Colonies, deciding that the dispute be referred to arbitration.

Owing to the outbreak of war between England and the South African Republic it was left in abeyance. Since then, the constitutional administration of Ingwavuma changed hands and now rests in the hands of the South African Republic.

Swaziland had all along been under the guardianship of Britain as 2 Protectorate

o e â\200\224

before it regained its independence. When the boundary question was raised between Britain and South Africa, Britain referred it to the Swazis who requested that it be deferred until Swaziland became a fully fledged independent state. This was agreed between all parties.

INDEPENDENCE

Now the Swazis, on regaining independence, found that the land across the present border, Ingwavuma, had fallen under the annexation of 1895 which had remained in abeyance. The

_ Swazis found it necessary to take up the matter with the South African Republic whose predecessor in 1895 had protested against such annexation on behalf of the Swazis.

If the Republic of South Africa had insisted that the

annexation was valid, then she would have been contending against her own conviction which all along she had maintained.

While Swaziland and South Africa were busy dealing with this matter, the South African

- Minister of Bantu Administra-

tion and Development, who dealt with Bantustans, incorporated Ingwavuma into Zululand in 1976 for the first time.

This action was much against his promise that he would not interfere in that area until the two Governments had decided between themselves. It was also against his public statement, made at Barberton on September 18 1975, when he said Ingwavuma was part of Swaziland.

This brought the Zulus into the picture for the first time. For what reasons were they given Ingwavuma nobody knows, except that the Minister was appeasing the Zulus to accept their status as a Bantustan, or to create animosity between the two neighbours - the Swazis and the Zulus who have all along been friends.

If the Zulus claim ownership of Ingwavuma, the question is: since when, considering the foregoing statements and historical facts and events? On the annexations Zululand

{ remained silent and said
| aothing.

redundant?

The 1976 incorporation proves beyond doubt that Ingwavuma, before and after the annexations of 1887 and 1897, never formed part of Zululand because if it had been annexed, there would have been no need for its incorporation in 1976.

So Ingwavuma became part of Zululand for the first time in 1976 when the Swazi inhabita-

nts were forced to become
Zulus. About 15 to 20 000
Swazis fled into Swaziland
unprepared to give allegiance
to the Zulus.

There is, therefore, no other
claim the Zulus can make over
Ingwavuma except oOn the
grounds of the Bantustan
annexation or incorporation of
1976, but it seems cling
tenaciously to something illegal
and impregnated with inju-
stice.

STATEMENT

The statement that King
Dingane is buried at Ingwa-
vuma is clearly stated in Mr
Peter Backer's Book which
shows that King Dingane was
running away from his brother,
King Mpande. He fled from his
domain into the foreign state of
Swaziland where he was later
buried with no royal ritual
ceremonies as a king.

It is very surprising how the
Chief Minister of Zululand,
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, can
deny these historical facts
since he came into the picture
only 5 years ago and how he
compares it with his analogy
published in The Rand Daily
Mail on July 8 1978.

He said: â\200\234They categorised
me with other homelan!
leaders. But Zulus, asa nation,
were not created by the ho-
meland system.

â\200\234They should know their
history better than that.
Transkei, as one pation, is the
creation of Pretoria and Bo-
phuthatswana, as one nation, i3
the creation of Pretoria. But
the Zulus as a nation group arÃ©
not.â\200\235

What
area?

The following contributed to
the fact that Ingwavuma is part
of Swaziland:

about Ingwavuma

@& Old Times of Zululand by

HIS Majesty's Roving Ambassador, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo,
who recently led a delegation to Africa to explain the Swazi
case in the border adjustment talks with South Africa, is

received by President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya. Looking on are Prince Charles and the Swaziland High Commissioner to

East Africa, Mr Vusi Mamba.

The question is; must we sit down and be contended when our inherent rights and property are being usurped simply to prove we are good men?

DEPUTATION

Swaziland sent a deputation to Zululand, led by Prince Velaphi in October 1979, to advise the Zulus of the impending talks between Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa on border adjustments. In reply, the Zulus thanked Swaziland for the information in connection with the matter.

We are now surprised that they deny knowledge of it.

A strong delegation from Zululand led by Prince Mcwazi and some parliamentary members arrived in Swaziland on May 13 this year to see King Sobhuza II. The meeting was very cordial and finally resolved that they would go back home to report the results of our meeting, all of which was recorded.

However, we have not heard

from them since we have far

Barberton on September 18 1975. In that statement he said Ingwavuma was inhabited by the Swazis, thus repeating and agreeing with many other writers on the same subject.

How and why the Minister changed his views and on what grounds, nobody knows. The reader, therefore, should understand that each issue deserves separate consideration.

To summarise the points on Trans Pongola Territory or Ingwavuma we say that the two partners, Britain and the Republic of South Africa, undertook to guarantee Swaziland in these terms one of which reads:

No law made hereafter in Swaziland shall be in conflict with the guarantees given to

the Swazis in this Convention.â\200\235

The British in 1895 abrogated these guarantees given to the Swazis and annexed the Trans Pongola, or Ingwavuma, which matter after controversy was referred to arbitration. i

The Republic of South Africa, as Swazi protector by virtue of the same Convention of 1894, protested vigorously

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ordered the murder of a former ANC member Mr - Goodwill Sikhakhane, who became an informer for the police in Greytown, Natal.

Brigadier Piet Gouws, a forensic expert, testified that the skull had an entry wound just behind one

ear, which he initially thought came from a 9mm pistol.

Brig Gouws did further tests, including on a pig's head, after receiving further evidence (a previous State witness, Warrant-Officer Willie Nortje testified that he had shot Mr Sikhakhane in the head with an AK-47 rifle, fitted with a silencer) and concluded that the hole in the skull might indeed have been caused by such an AK-47 with a silencer.

Mr Sikhakhane's common law wife, Ms Celeste Pieterse, yesterday testified that she started receiving R400 a month from her husband's commander, Colonel Andy Taylor, about two months before Mr Sikhakhane's disappearance in January 1991.

She received this monthly cash payment which was increased to R800 a month after her husband's disappearance until about April 1991 when Col Taylor gave her a final payment of R2 000 in cash. In each case, she signed for the money under her real surname.

Ms Pieterse, who was born in Mozambique but obtained a South African ID document and passport in 1991 by pretending that she had been born in South Africa and

that her Gashis

AAAAA SoMug WUle

police.

Ms Pieterse said she .

had family in Swaziland and Mozambique whom she visited regularly. She had also travelled to Swaziland with a boyfriend, who traded in jewellery.

She said Mr Sikhakhane was recruited by the police while he was a member of MK in Mozambique. Both of them were smuggled over the Swaziland border into South Africa by the police.

She said Mr Sikhakhane

earlier witness testified that Mr Sikhakhane could never pass the police entrance exams, but Ms Pieterse said her husband never knew the reason why he could not become a policeman and was told by his commander that it was because he could not obtain local identity papers.

Ms Pieterse said she last saw Mr Sikhakhane in January 1991, when he was picked up at their flat in Pietermaritzburg by members of his unit, who were supposed to take him to Greytown.

The trial continues.

<~

dant employees, 224 Sapa. 230

Â«lugramme office, the Fj-

nancial and Fiscal Com-__

234tt's sdally on the

Provinces.

_ In the meantime, MPs

i Govt
60 Bills

Citizen Reporter
CAPE TOWN. 224 The government has published a list of more than 60 Bills it wishes approved by Parliament before Eas-

ter next year, and a further 152 measures- to be introduced before July 31, 1996.

This would set a new record for the amount of legislation handled by Parliament in a single session since Union in 1910.

AUTHOR and academic Prof Ezekiel Mphahlele has criticised the University of the Witwatersrand for changing too slowly.

He was interviewed on the controversy surrounding Wits Deputy Vice-Chancellor ~ William Makgoba, who has been accused by eight colleagues of having falsified parts of his Curriculum Vitae.

Prof Mphahlele said that even at the time he

slowly,

Wits changing too .
says Prof

worked at Wits in the 1980s, racism was rife.

Wits Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity adviser, Dr Makaziwe Mandela, said.in

Pretoria the investigations into Prof Makgo-

ba's credentials should

include other senior ap-

pointments at the university.

Speaking at the Uni-

versity of South Africa, Dr Mandela said it appeared there were

double standards at

Wits whenever such investigations were held.

She said it was hard to believe that racism was not the reason behind the Makgoba investigation.

Wits Black Staff Forum executive member Dr Peter Karungu said the CVs of some of the deans who investigated - Prof Makgoba were not in the university's records. Sapa. -

wants to
OK'd by

Parliament and its members have already met longer hours this year than ever before.

Among 20 Bills already introduced are the National Gambling Bill, to legalise gambling in South Africa, and a Films and Publications Bill, to legalise adult films, videos and publications, under certain conditions.

Still to come is a national Lotteries Bill, which would set up a national lottery in South Africa, with the possibility of the lottery functioning by the Christmas holiday season at the end of 1996,

A string of Bills is due to emerge from the report of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

have

Easter

Bills are to be introduced to formalise the

abolition of the death

penalty and the abolition

of corporal punishment. Another measure may

restore to courts the right

. to order the confinement

of juveniles convicted of
violent crimes â\200\224 murder,
rape and robbery.

The Arms and Ammy-
nitions Act is also due to
be tightened up by
amending legislation.

- câ\200\224â\200\224

the process,â\200\235 ANC
mentary Budget sub-com-
Mittee, Barbam Ho-
8an, said at the end of the
Workshop for pationaj
and provincia] legislators,
â\200\234We do NOot wane

trample on the toes of the =~
executive, but we also -

want to be able to com-
ment on what is happen-
ing in an informed way
and have some influence
because at the end of the
day we are at the receiy-
ing end.â\200\235

There is general con-
sensus that fiscal disci-
pline, accountability, re-
prioritisation and per-
formance audits are es-
sential to budget reform.
â\200\224 Reuter. _ k

Five killed in
landslide

JAKARTA. â\200\224 A land-
slide caused by torrential
rain has killed at least five
villagers and destroyed 56
houses in West Java, a
Dewspaper reported yes-
terday. â\200\224 Sapa-AP,

Citizen Reporter

THE chances of irregu-

larities occurring in voters' rolls for KwaZulu/Natal's local government elections were smaller than had been the case during earlier local elections in other parts of the country, co-chairman of the election task team, Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday. =

Outlook better
for KZ/Ntl
polls: Slabbert

Speaking at a Johannesburg - Press Club luncheon, Dr Slabbert said while it was possible for migrant workers to register to vote, people could not be bused in from other areas to register, as had been threatened.

He said the voters' rolls would be open for public inspection. As there was more time now than had been the

Prem

NORTH West Premier, Mr Popo Molefe, paid tribute yesterday to Chief Edward Patrick Lebone Motlotlegi of the Bakeng tribe who died on Friday after a short illness as a leader who fought and suffered

ier pays

day after a funeral at 7 am at his official residence of Legato. His tribe is said to be the largest in

the former Bophuthatswana.)

He died on Friday after having been admitted to

the Mmang's Clinic in

tribute

heart. He had been chief
of the Bafokeng since
1957

In a statement from the
premier's office yesterday,
a spokesman said Mr
Molefe and the provincial
legislature conveyed their

to late

be difficult to fill, especially
during the transition
to self-determination by
the various communities
in South Africa.

Chief Molotlegi made his mark in the de-

hata ahangane:

chief

footsteps as an able leader.

Traditionally, the new
chief will be Chief Molotlegi's
eldest son, Mollwane, who is 30,

Chief Molotlegi and his
wife. Mrs Semana Mntae

case in the earlier local
elections, the voters' rolls
could be thoroughly checked.

Furthermore, parties
seemed to be more involved
in the KwaZulu/Natal
local elections than had
been the case earlier, when
political parties seemed lax

hamsasii

We want to be p. SN :
: Mp
and chairman of 5 parlia-

- Buthelezi rejects TEC, elections

CAPE TOWN â\200\224 Government failed to woo the Inkatha Freedom Party back to talks yesterday durin'ï\201\224marathon, top-level discussions at Tuynhuys.

At a joint news conference President F W de Klerk tried to put on a brave face, expressing the hope that the eight-hour meeting would be the beginning of a new period of constructive co-operation between the parties.

But Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said his party had no plans to return to multiparty negotiations and its

| participation in the transitional executive Â»

council was not even on the agenda.

In a joint statement after the meeting, which included leading members of government and tha, the parties said they would set up two committees to discuss

, violence and the â\200\234reasons for the current impasse in negotiationsâ\200\235. The committees are expected to meet within a week.

But, said Buthelezi, â\200\234no progressâ\200\235 was made as far as Inkathaâ\200\231s return to talks was concerned. â\200\234We have not made any decision on going back. . . . It is not possible

â\200\234at present.â\200\235

He also ruled out Inkathaâ\200\231s participation in the transitional executive council and

â\200\230the general election, saying decisions on

" these matters had been made in his ab-

sence. â\200\234We will not be bound by things decided in our absence.â\200\235 Â¢

Both sides agreed to strive towards common objectives on the constitution regarding a constitutional state, a constitutional court, universal fundamental rights, comprehensive constitutional principles and regionsâ\200\231 powers, functions and boundaries. â\200\234The two parties agreed that they would

ovt fails to woo Inkathd

back to talks

Ay : TIM COHEN 1

further pursue some of the gains already made in bilateral negotiations through further intensive consultation and discussions.

â\200\234In this way they would also determine the reasons for the present im in the negotiation process which had led to a lack of inclusivity, as well as the need to address the necessity for full participation in finalising the constitution.â\200\235 :

Sources said this statement indicated government'â\200\231s belief that Inkatha could not be drawn back into negotiations at this stage. But it intended laying the groundwork for its inclusion later.

However, this means Inkatha will not be ~ party to important negotiations on an interim constitution.

Government and Inkatha agreed that they would attempt to avoid future disagreements and misunderstandings.

Buthelezi described the talks as â\200\234very blunt and frankâ\200\235. De Klerk said they had been â\200\234very goodâ\200\235, and had been conducted in a positive and constructive spirit with no â\200\234shying awayâ\200\235 from issues and â\200\234no cutting of cornersâ\200\235. . g

He said the basis had been laid for finding solutions to some problems.

- â\200\234There is light at the end of the tunnel.â\200\235

The tone of the talks was set by Butheleziâ\200\231s opening remarks, which he concluded by warning that if the NP went ahead with the ANC/SACP alliance and forced the results of their negotiations on Inkatha and the KwaZulu government, it alone â\200\234would be responsible before the people of SA and in the judgment of history for the drastic consequences which will be producedâ\200\235.

/ â\200\230 % 7
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chasm separates

given us the knowledge of certain

@
ghouseholds with multiple chil-

<ren, almost like sailors voyaging
from port to port.â\200\235

reduced to proud poverty. They)
are sought after as door wardens â\200\230Is death gleasgg:), then? he
and security guards. The rest Miore than Jons. e
earn money as best they can. passed since the first white set-
The kwaZulu homeland begins tlers landed at the Cape of Good
right across the Buffalo River. Hope, but the relationship
between the races remains awk-

The change from white South :
Africa is Â\$startling. Immediately Â¥ard, stumbling, woGomprEEnd-

the roads get worse. The brown, !

orange-bouldered rolling hills are Johannesburg is a slice from the

bare and overgrazed by goats, :
white as termites in the distance, ireÂ¢_under which Stanley met
Livingstone in 1871, at Ujiji, on

The brown, rocky uplands are : e
dotted with conical thatched bee- Lake Tanganyika. David Living-
stoneâ\200\231s door frame from his

hive huts with wattle-and-daub :
walls painted orange, red, yellow NOuse at Tabora,)magmi~\201ccntly
and black. The land looks over- carved, is also here.

Yet Livingstone, the very

trodden, eaten up. I e
P model of a Christian missionary,

If it were not for the automo- ; :
bile tires on top of the roof, serv- made only one convert in Africa

ing as collars for the smoke holes,
and the rusty hulks of cars scat-
tered nearby, these villages
would seem little different from
the kraals of the Zulus 200 years
ago.

Except for one thing: The men

are gone. There are plenty of
women and children in kwaZulu,
but the men are away in the
white cities of South Africa,
working as migrants, living six to
a room in hostels that are virtu-
ally fortresses, besieged by rival
blacks.

_ â\200\234Some Zulus have been living
in thosc hostels for three genera-
tions. Concrete bunks are handed
down from grandfather, to

father, to son,â\200\235 said Suzanne Voss, a spokesman for the Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party.

â\200\234We have become almost a matriarchal society. Apartheid did that to us. Polygamy is perfectly acceptable here, and it has created a nation of roving men who leave home for jobs far away, and who establish multiple

SOUTH AFRICA, FROM 1A

1;1 the Africana Museum in

recanted and returned to paganism. The mutual amazement rings like a gong in this famous dialogue between and an African Bakwain rain

himself:

Rain doctor: â\200\234We both believe the very same thing. It is God that makes the rain, but I pray to him by means of these medicines.â\200\235

_Livingstone: â\200\234But we are distinctly told in the parting words of our Savior that we can pray to God acceptably in His name a;one,, and not by means of medicines.â\200\235

Rain doctor: â\200\234Truly! But God told us differently. He made black men first and he did not love us, as he did the white men. He made you beautiful and he gave you clothing and guns and gunpowder. ... Towards us He had no heart ... [but] God has given us one little thing, which you know nothing of. He has

in his life, a minor chief who later

Livingstone

doctor, recorded by Livingstone

medicines by which we can make rain. You ought not to despise our little knowledge, which you are ignorant of.â\200\235

Livingstone: *â\200\230I donâ\200\231t despise what I am ignorant of; I only think you are mistaken in saying that you have medicines which can influence the rain at all.â\200\235

Rain doctor: *â\200\230Thatâ\200\231s just the way people speak when they talk

on subjects of which they have no
knowledge.â\200\235

Livingstone: â\200\234God alone can
command the clouds. Only try
and wait patiently: God will give
us rain without your medicines.â\200\235

Rain doctor: â\200\234Well, I always
thought white men were wise
until this morning. Whoever
thought of making trial of starva-
tion? Is death pleasant, then?â\200\235

â\200\230The trust relationshipâ\200\231

Over and over again, at every
level, one runs up against this
gulf in South Africa. It is as if
blacks and whites form some
binary star system, circling each
other without touching, pulling
and spinning each other in cir-
cles, yet forever apart. Americaâ\200\231s
race problems are messy,
smudged carbons of this stark
enhanced original.

You see spray-painted slogans
written outside the Johannesburg
City Hall. They read like sedi-
mentary layers of opinion, get-
ting angrier the lower they go:

â\200\234ONE MAN, ONE VOTEâ\200\235
(written by a moderate black).

â\200\234ONE SETTLER, ONE BUL-
LETâ\200\235 (written by an extremist
black).

â\200\234ONE BOMB, MANY KAF-
FIRSâ\200\235 (written by an extremist
white).

. '\C /â\200\230"i L Ar./;) !

Lately a whole slew of special
phone numbers has sprung up in
the newspapers and TV listings
of Johannesburg. For a sur-
charge, anywhere from 60 cents
to \$2 a minute, you can dial up a
recording and listen to gossip,
tips, slander and information on
all sorts of topics.

One message gives advice on
house servants, how they should
be treated and under what cir-
cumstances they can be fired. To
judge from the message, some
remarkable things are going on in
the servantsâ\200\231 quarters of Johan-
nesburg.

â\200\234One cannot expect a servant
to do the washing for a family of
12 by hand, together with the

ironing and cooking, all in the same day,â\200\235 the recording says. Nor should you employ anyone under the age of 15.

You can fire a maid, with notice, for â\200\234repeated latccoming on Monday mornings without good reason.â\200\235

â\200\234Theft and sabotage,â\200\235 are also considered â\200\234unacceptable behavior.â\200\235 You cannot dock her pay without her written permission.

You can fire her without notice for â\200\234setting the house on fire and serious damage to property.

â\200\234In such cases,â\200\235 the message intones, â\200\234the trust relationship has broken down.â\200\235

The gunpowder-and-gasoline reek of politics and violence in modern South Africa can be so

s

â\200\230blacks, whites

White hand
seen behind
black strife

By MICHAEL BROWNING
Herald Staff Writer

JOHANNESBURG â\200\224 The rumors are so sinister that they seem incredible, but by now they are an article of faith for millions of South African blacks.

They believe the white government is using murder as an instrument of power, that a conspiracy exists at the very highest levels of government to assassinate black leaders and incite their followers to Kkill each other off in wars of revenge.

Certain it is that the supporters of the African National Congress (ANC) and the sup-

. porters of the Zulu Inkatha

Freedom Party (IFP) are annihilating each other in a cross-fire of murder and arson in South Africaâ\200\231s black townships. The South African Institute of Race Relations estimates that

there were 2,672 political killings in 1991, down from 3,699 in 1990. So far this year about

i 1,000 have died.

The ANC and the IFP are the

" two main contending forces

among South African blacks.

The theory is that the war between them is being secretly abetted by the white police and state security apparatus. These whites are the â\200\234Third Force.â\200\235

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A selection of the illegal firearms recovered by police over the last month.

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A sixty six year old
Glencoe woman shot
dead one of three men
who attacked her at her
farmhouse on Sunday
evening.

Police said three black
men arrived at Mrs Cornelia.
Grobler's farm, Vrede,
where she lives alone, at
about 6:15 p.m. apparently
to buy milk.

One of the men grabbed
Mrs Grobler's left arm
through the burglar guard
on the door from where she
sells milk.

She managed to take a re-

Glencoe woman (66)
fends off attackers

Fe .
volver from her pocket and
fired four shots in the air
and in the door.

The man let her go and
Mrs Grobler ran to a bed-
room to fetch a shot gun.

She left the house through
a side door and spotted a
man some 15 metres away
from the House.

Four shots were fired and
the man fled into the veld.
Police later found the body
of a 36 year old black man

about 30 metres from the house.

Police are investigating a charge of attempted robbery.

Neds Couie
Some dagga bags are covered in mud and hidden in caves and in trees.

Telephone cables are sometimes stretched across the valleys to bring down the helicopters, prompting the Airforce to fit cutting devices at the front of the helicopters.

It is mostly women who cultivate the dagga fields while the men go to Johannesburg in search of jobs.

Sanab head Lt Col John Wright said the dagga destroyed was only a drop in the ocean of what is grown in the area.

*Northern Natal is now the biggest dagga producing area in the country and the third biggest in the world. The quality of the drug grown here is also said to be exceptionally good, he said adding the frontiers of the plantations were gradually

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MR N ST IR R MNU Y TR R R AT TY -y

Hillbrow image puts people off mixed areas â\200\224 Meyer

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CAPE TOWN â\200\224 The unsavoury image of Hillbrow made mixed residential areas unacceptable to many people and led to emotional reactions, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, said in Parliament yesterday.

But it had to be accepted that the Group Areas Act could not be adequately applied. â\200\230â\200\234The

non-application. of the Act leads to reactions with some people

who then want to take the law into their own hands,â\200\235 he said. Others asked whether the Act could not be scrapped. But mixed living had led to over-occupation, as in Hillbrow.

- Group Areas â\200\230cannot -be adequately appliedâ\200\231

offered. 2

@ Former Hillbrow MP Mr- Alf | - Widman, said today that lill- :

â\200\234The current perception, unfortunately, is that if that is how mixed conditions look, then it's unacceptable,â\200\235 Mr Meyer said.

The reality of the situation had to be faced to try to find solutions. 2

For instance, in the recent â\200\234Doyleâ\200\235 case, alternative accommodation in the adjoining black area of Mayfair could be

The Star Borean

LONDON â\200\224 The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has hiated â\200\230that Preteria is exploring the

Possibility of restoring diplomatic links with the Soviet Union.

A report in the Financial Times said the subject came up during a meeting with foreign correspondents,

Mr Botha is reported to have told journalists that the issue of restoring diplomatic relations, broken off in 1956, was a delicate matter which I would rather

wait for a later date.

If I say one thing it will be a little, if I say a different thing it might damage what I hope to

be able to reply to today, maybe at

the end, he said. This was interpreted as the first oblique confirmation that

Moscow has a positive role during

the recent Angolan peace negotiations could lead to closer and more systematic links.

EVOLUTION

The Financial Times's Anthony Robinson said Pretoria had closely followed the recent evolution of Soviet diplomacy in Africa and pointed out that in December Mr Botha had met Mr Anatoly Adamishin, the So-

viet Deputy Foreign Minister in

charge of African affairs, during the closing stages of the Angola peace talks,

Mr Botha, he said, had sug-

gested hints at diplomatic ties with USSR

that in the future Moscow could

play a similar diplomatic role, together with the US, in helping to bring peace and stability to war-torn Mozambique.

Mr Botha had also revealed that in recent months the MNR, once supported by South Africa, had destroyed 1400 electricity

pylons along the power line from the Cahora Bassa Dam to

Pretoria. L 2

He strongly rejected accusations ... that South Africa was guilty of destabilising its neighbours. He pointed to the recent Angolan agreement, forthcoming Namibian independence and

- co-operation with Mozambique

as examples of Pretoria's constructive role :

Hillbrow would probably

be a constituency in the next

parliamentary delimitation because

of the multiracial flatland :

was a huge embarrassment to the

Government.

Mr Widman, who was the

Progressive Federal Party's MP for the area for 10 years, suffered

a shock defeat against the ;

National Party's Mr Leon de Beer in the 1987 general election.

Mr de Beer was subsequently found guilty of electoral fraud and was expelled from the NP and Parliament.

- Mr Widman did not expect a

by-election to be held after Mr

de Beer's

In fact, I don't think an election will ever be held in Hillbrow again. The constituency

will simply disappear.

He said Hillbrow would probably be split up between the

Parktown, Yeoville and Jeppe -

constituencies.

Asked whether he would consider standing for Parliament

' again, he said: 'I will cross this

bridge when I come to it.' Political Reporter and Sapa. -

- Govt gears up to rub out Aids

PRETORIA. â\200\224 The Department of
' National Health and Population De-
â\200\230velopment is to make available 25 mil-
lion condoms at 62 000 distribution
- points throughout the country.

The department said yesterday it is
to intensify its prevention of Aids
campaign. About R20 million has
been budgeted for this purpose, of
which R4m would be spent on a com-
munication campaign.

The departmentâ\200\231s director-general,
Dr CF Slabber, said any attempt by

government authorities to prevent
the spread of Aids would be futile
without the dedicated commitment of
the whole community.

@ Research by two UCT scientists
working in the United States will lead
to a better understanding of how the
Aids virus enzyme works.

Dr Raymond Milton of the Chemical
Pathology Department of UCT, Dr
Saskia Milton, a former UCT PhD stu-
dent, and American Dr Stephen Kent
created the first mirror-image ver-

sion of a naturally occurring enzyme
that could lead to the creation of a
whole new range of drugs, said the
head of the department, Professor M
Berman.

Â® More women than men have be-
come infected with the HIV virus this
year, according to statistics released
by the Department of National Health
and Population Development.

@ A national Aids database is being
compiled by Unisaâ\200\231s Institute for Be-
havioural Sciences to provide a refer-

ence index to assist Aids sufferers,
medical practitioners, support ser-
vices and health authorities.

Anyone interested can phone the
institute at (012) 429-6409.

Â®The Department of National
Health and Population Development
said yesterday the findings of an in-
quiry into â\200\234internal problemsâ\200\235 at its
Aids Unit could not be published be-
cause an appeal against the findings

had been lodged. â\200\224 Staff Reporter,

â\200\230Sapa

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Gqozo is not planning to
descend quietly from his
throne in Bisho. Rather, indica-

tions from the Ciskeian capital

are that Gqozo is preparing for

ie Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa

" the political fight of his life.

= He has issued a decree to re-

I place the homeland's National
Security Act, reintroducing de-

tention without trial and allow-

ing the authorities to ban meet-

gs.

" The decree also contains an
unusual clause which allows the
government to ban meetings

- which could be attended by a

significant number of aliens,

(qozo lcega?)

wall being thrown around the
homeland by Gqozo prior to
April's elections aimed at pre-

7A

Râ\200\231o @ TR
his distance

Hems
venting political leaders from
Ciskei: the government's policy of excluding
harsh pioneering there.

laws. As Andrew The ANC has threatened to
Trench reports, this is "hgâ\200\234qzâ\200\230;g",â\200\230hi e
being seen as part of & not to allow elections to take
el place in Ciskei. :

ls?ibd WW the ! At the Kempton Park negotia-
tions, Ciskei is among those op-
e the creatg)n o&f Transi-

; 508 : tional Executive Coun â\200\230
meaning non-Ciskei residents. In part, the new decree aims
This clause is being widely in- t0 give security forces their teeth.
terpreted as the first brick in a back, following a series of court
rulings over the years which
have whittled away at security
laws, largely inherited from

| MADAM & EVE

By S Francis, H Dugmore & Rico

| cur ToPIC TONIGHT 1S THE
NEW PETROL PRICE. SO

o LELCOME MY
2 |NEXT GUEST--WHO'S BEEN
DESCRIBED AS

STUBBORN.,
Y AFFAIRS MINISTER
BARTLETT.

No!

South Africa.
For instance, the homelandâ\200\231s
military government is challeng-

'ing an Appellate Division ruling

that courts could strike down
legislation passed before the
coup which brought Ggozo to
powerinMarch1990.- RN

" Ggozo knows theregionisan i
ANC stronghold and that his |

only chances of political survival

lie in frustrating the ANC's abili- |

ty to organise

Despite his stated position, i

sources believe he may be planning to contest the April poll, and is covering all his bases. Gqozo's position has been significantly weakened by the recent inquest court ruling that found him personally to blame for the killing of former Ciskeian strongman Charles Sebe, which has raised the possibility of his facing trial in a Ciskeian court. However, an SA foreign affairs source has suggested that the formation of the TEC could provide an opportunity for Ciskei's reincorporation and that Pretoria would not oppose a TEC

motivation to bring the home- | |

land back into the fold.

But such a decision is unlikelyâ\200\230;}}f; :
to spirit away magically Gqozo's |

resistance to change. â\200\224 Ecna.