

## INSIGHT: the likely fate of capitalism if Mandela came to power

John Spira, Financial Editor

**M**ANY white South Africans harbour deep and lasting fears about any possibility of a future takeover of power by the African National Congress.

They have seen what various home-grown brands of Marxist socialism have done to other parts of the continent and, largely in the absence of any firm facts to go on, automatically assume that the same will happen here, if not worse.

The laws of this country make it nigh on impossible to publish anything meaningful about what the ANC hopes to achieve if it came to power, for fear of being seen to be promoting its aims and objects, an action punishable by law.

As a result of this absence of real information there has naturally arisen a wealth of conflicting speculation about what the ANC is and what it stands for which, in turn, has created nothing but widespread confusion in the public mind.

Hence the virulent, and sometimes vitriolic, public debate that tends to rage around the organisation, all of which, in a roundabout way, serves its propaganda interests anyway.

In the white mind the ANC is widely branded as Communist/Marxist and they naturally expect that under its rule much of the social status and living standards they enjoy today will be significantly eroded away tomorrow.

One thing they continually point to as confirmation of their fears is the organisation's "threat to nationalise private property and industry".

But to what extent is this likely to become a reality? An answer to that question would require a careful study, not of the endless stream of public statements by unnamed "ANC spokesmen", but of its central policy.

If, in the absence of anything else, its Freedom Charter is to serve as the cornerstone of its official policy, we discover something that may surprise many anti-ANC whites.

A careful reading of that document suggests that it would be most unlikely to confiscate land willy-nilly, or indulge in an orgy of nationalisation.

In fact, paradoxical as it may seem at first blush, the economy would function pretty much as is does at present.

The prime reason for assuming that a status quo situation would prevail is that the ANC has no clear vision of the economic objectives it would pursue.

Apart from the fact that different factions within the ANC have divergent economic policy goals — from the far-Left to the centre-Right — the Freedom Charter is unusually vague on this issue.

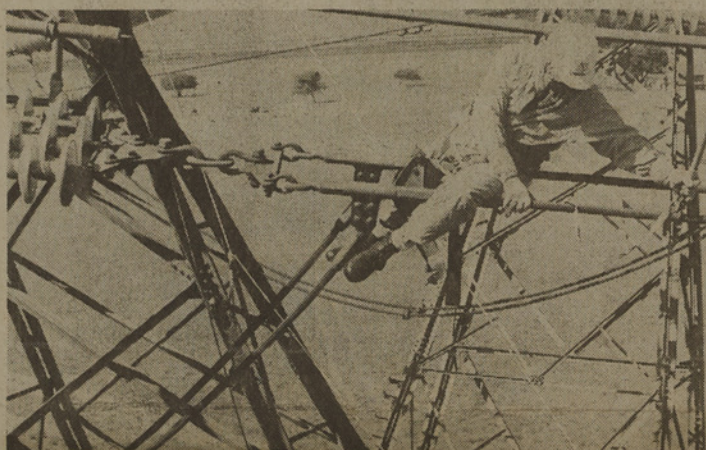
When it comes to the question of nationalisation, the Freedom Charter states that the mines and "monopoly industries" would fall under the nationalisation umbrella. In addition, there should be easy and equal access for all South Africans to business opportunities.

But most of the mines are already nationalised, since, in terms of statutory law, all the nation's precious metals belong to the State, with the Government sub-contracting the mining operations to private enterprise companies. The State collects its dues from the metals it owns via the lease formula on which all the precious metal mines operate.

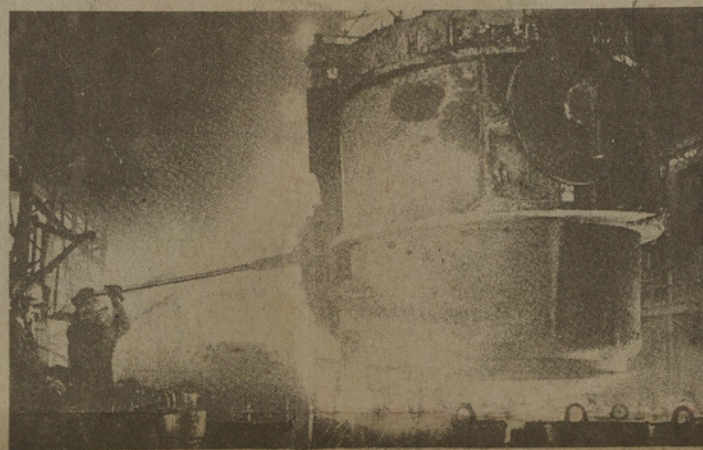
Accordingly, if/when the ANC assumes the seat of power in South Africa and then proceeds to nationalise the mines, it will discover that it already owns them. The only imponderable would be whether they should be operated by civil ser-

# Your private fears about the ANC

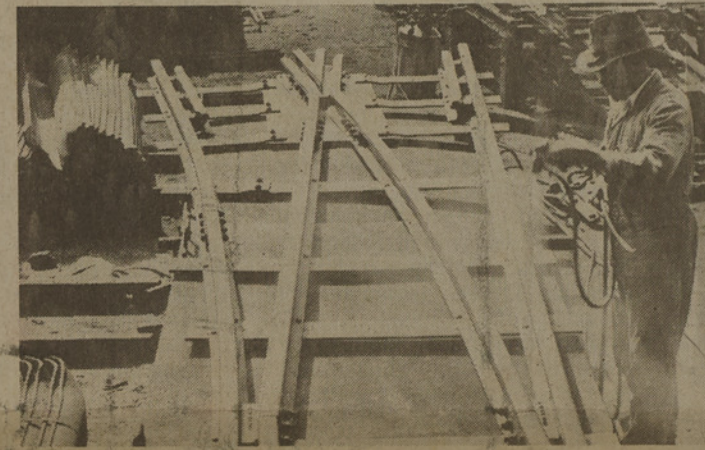
And if you're worried about Mandela, just look at what the Government's already nationalised



ESCOM... nationalised.



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vants or by those corporations that are already doing an efficient job.

Even the most inept of governments would opt for the sub-contracting route as the only viable one.

Robert Mugabe, professed Marxist, has nationalised nothing in Zimbabwe other than the banks.

In fact, certain areas of the economy have been denationalised. The mines remain in private hands.

ANC spokesmen have actually mentioned two nationalisation targets by name — Anglo American and Barlow Rand.

Ignoring the fact that Anglo American's interests extend beyond the sphere of mining,

one assumes what the ANC has in mind when pinpointing Barlows (South Africa's largest industrial group) is that this company falls under the Freedom Charter classification of a "monopoly industry".

In truth, Barlows is as far from a monopoly as Lusaka is from Cape Town. It has a wide spread of shareholders and its

subsidiaries compete actively in a wide variety of fields of economic activity.

South Africa's true monopoly industries are already nationalised. Witness Escom, Iscor, SATS and Foskor — to mention but a few.

The only post-nationalisation difference might be that the State becomes the shareholder

in the country's mines instead of investors from the private sector.

Even this is doubtful, since the ANC is expressly on the side of small business and might well wish to see its citizens owning shares in major mining and industrial enterprises.

"The blacks need a stake in

the economy," commented an ANC spokesman recently.

The Free Market Foundation's Leon Louw confirms that nationalisation is low on the list of the ANC's priorities. "The ANC," he suggests, "is far more concerned with getting rid of apartheid."

In fact, he points out, the Freedom Charter is far from

being at odds with an orthodox private enterprise system.

"It encourages small business, promotes home ownership for all and recommends a framework of healthy economic competition."

The ANC, he contends, takes — if anything — a social democrat line.

"But having said that, it is clear that the ANC has no fixed economic objectives. What it plans to do in an economic sense should it become the government of South Africa is incidental."

"In this context, bear in mind that South Africa has half as many non-blacks as blacks. Add in the country's many black — sophisticated — moderates and you have an overwhelming majority with pro-Western sentiments."

"Against this background, the chances of a leftist society materialising in South Africa are extremely remote."



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## White may go to Indian school

Jon Qwelane

IF AN English-born woman has her wish, her young daughter may soon be the first white child to be admitted to an Indian school in Lenasia, Johannesburg.

And if three State schools have their way, they may soon be the first to go against Nationalist tradition and admit black pupils.

Mrs Sandra Mills is awaiting the outcome of her application for Claire McKenzie (6) to be admitted to the Finetown Primary School.

Mrs Mills is now married to Mr Yunus Ismail, an Indian businessman, and the couple live with their children in Finetown near Lenasia.

The House of Delegates is considering the application. The school says it would only be too happy to have Claire, particularly now she and her family are members of the Finetown community.

The three Transvaal State schools which want to open their doors to boys of all races may find it difficult because Government policy is to allow white private schools to admit other races on a quota basis, while white government schools are exclusively white.

The only black children admitted to white government schools have been those of ambassadors of independent homelands.

According to Catholic Arch bishop the Most Rev Denis Hurley, State policy is responsible for this evident discrimination. The State does not subsidise schools which admit black pupils, as the subsidies are for whites only.

It appears, however, that students of the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa) near Pretoria wish to implement reverse apartheid.

Medunsa, a black medical school, this year admitted seven whites — sparking off a boycott of lectures.

Students say the boycott must be seen in the light of Medunsa's refusal to readmit about 100 first-year students who failed their examinations.

The rule barring first-year students from repeating their courses has now been suspended but the boycott continues.



## SABC newsmen seen carrying weapons

# Chaos

Jon Qwelane

**POLICE** fired tearsmoke and sjambokked mourners at the funeral yesterday of an unrest victim in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, without any apparent provocation.

A tearsmoke canister was fired into a church during the funeral service and mourners were sjambokked at the graveside in a township besieged by police.

Later yesterday, live ammunition was fired when youths responded to the many rounds of tearsmoke with stones.

Two SABC newsmen carrying standard police weapons drove around the township with the policemen.

SABC-TV reporter Chris Olckers carried a shotgun and cameraman Glenn Middleton a gun used for firing tearsmoke canisters.

The two had been travelling in a minibus with a contingent of policemen, but later rode in the open back of a police van, holding their weapons at the ready.

Earlier, when police ordered news teams from Reuters, Visnews, Agence France Presse and a German television station away, the SABC men were not interfered with.

The foreign news crews were escorted by police to the Kagiso police station. Olckers and Middleton jumped into a police vehicle and drove off, but returned after a short time. Middleton filmed the funeral.

Commenting on the fact that SABC staffers carried police weapons at the funeral, an SAP spokesman yesterday said it was not normal practice to allow civilians access to police weapons and the two men's duty was to cover rioting, not control it.

He said it was possible Olckers had a shotgun similar to those police were carrying and it was possible Middleton was carrying a tearsmoke shooter "to look at it".

The spokesman said he did not have any information on the funeral at that time, and could not comment on the police actions.

Kagiso was under siege. Soldiers at roadblocks at the entrances from Main Reef Road remained at their posts from early morning until late afternoon. Inside the township there were more roadblocks, and soldiers asked people driving past if they were headed for the funeral.

Everything was peaceful at the funeral of Francina Legwete (14), who died after a police shooting incident, until a squad of policemen armed with shotguns walked into the home and demanded the service be a "burial and not a political gathering". The order was given by a Sergeant Kaplan.

Mourners, including members of the bereaved family, pleaded with the police, saying everything would go peacefully and asking them to leave.

Before the procession left for the church police went into the tent where mourners were singing and took away seven young people, including one girl.

They ordered taximen to drive away, but a relative of the dead girl said the taxis were there to convey the elderly people to the cemetery.

When the church service began, police stationed themselves outside the yard in many vehicles and stopped people trying to use the small gate at the side of the church.

A few minutes later a squad of policemen and women stormed the church, sjambokked a number of people and fired a tearsmoke canister. Chaos broke out and a number of people were injured. More arrests took place.

When the procession left for the cemetery...

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A job turned "Saver" for taxi-driver Bernh Mkeza yesterday when he ended up in hospital. He was driving down Sauer Street to pick up passengers for Baragwanath when he was involved in a collision with a car turning into President Street. His minibus hit the traffic-light standard, buckling the front of the cab. Ambulance-men were there in minutes and whisked Bernh off to hospital. The other driver escaped unhurt.

## Eleven dead came from Death Block

Phinda Kuzwayo

THE area between Mpangele and Khoza Roads in section "K", KwaMashu, could be renamed "Death Block" after Durban's horror train accident last Friday. Eleven people from this block were victims.

Two-year-old Nokwazi Neube has become an orphan. Her mother, Shibaza Neube, and father, Thabani Dube, both died in the accident.

Thandi Mazibuko (26) lost her brother, Thamsanqa (25). Six other victims lived in her street.

The Ndwonde family from section "H" lost two daughters, Lindiwe (18) and Phindile (20).

A SATS investigation into the cause of the crash was still underway, a spokesman said this week.

# as police storm church



**BUSINESS AS USUAL...** at the Immerpan area of Lebowa for dozens of people from the disputed territory of Moutse, but Government sources have denied that the removals are forced. Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

## Di and Andy's Sarah look like Royal twins

Foreign News Service

LONDON — Princess Diana and Sarah Ferguson, the redhead tipped to marry Prince Andrew, looked like twins as they hurtled together down Swiss ski slopes this week.

Both wore identical powder-blue outfits and white fur headbands. When they shared a towbar up the mountain it was even more difficult to tell them apart.

Diana and Sarah were acting like a pair of future Royal sisters-in-law, laughing and joking together.

Sarah, the daughter of Prince Charles's polo manager, Major Ronnie Ferguson, is on holiday with the Royal couple in the village of Wolf-

gang. There are strong signs that her engagement to Prince Andrew will be announced soon.

The Royal couple and Sarah were so eager to get on the ski slopes on Friday that they left their chalet at first light. Prince Charles, the best Royal skier, led the way, with Diana and Sarah trying hard to keep up.

Hours before Prince Andrew put to sea on Friday he may have been asking for guidance about his future.

He was seen in London's Tramp nightclub talking to an older woman. Someone who was close by said later: "He seemed to be asking advice."

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## Reform plans in jeopardy as crisis tears at white politics

David Breier  
Political Correspondent

THE entire reform programme is in jeopardy, and white politics has been plunged into crisis after Friday — the most dramatic day in the last two decades of South African political history.

Three major crises now exist:

● The Government's credibility as an agent of reform has been

seriously damaged yet again.

● The Progressive Federal Party is in danger of being torn apart.

● New political alignments which would affect the future of the country are in the air.

The bubble of euphoria over President Botha's great reform announcement was burst by two cataclysmic events which shook the country on Friday.

The greatest blow

came after a week of drama in the Cabinet. A dispute between right-wing Minister of National Education Mr F W de Klerk and reformist Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha took place behind closed doors.

The dispute was over the interpretation of President Botha's Rubicon speech. It erupted into the open when Mr de Klerk told Parliament that President

Botha's speech meant group security would have to be protected by separate schools, residential areas and political institutions.

Mr Pik Botha, taking the most radical interpretation of the President's speech, told newsmen that new structures protecting minority rights could inevitably lead to a black State President.

President Botha ruthlessly repudiated Mr Pik Botha and upheld Mr de Klerk's version.

In one fell swoop this destroyed the meaning which many South Africans had attached to President Botha's announcement that he had "outgrown the outdated concept of apartheid" — namely that apartheid was dead.

The other blow to President Botha's initiatives came with Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's resignation from Parliament and as Leader of the PFP.

Party sources said his resignation was in effect an act of no confidence in the very existence of Parliament as it is now constituted.

Dr Slabbert, they say, has decided to leave

## Verligte Nats, PFP may form link in realignment

David Breier

A COMPLETE realignment of South African politics is in the offing as angry verligtes in the National Party reconsider their future.

Informal talks have taken place between Nationalists and members of the Progressive Federal Party and some form of realignment is a strong possibility in the near future.

A formal merger is highly unlikely, but a closer working relationship between ultra-verligte Nats and the PFP is a strong possibility.

The main issue which unites them is the urgent need for the Government to negotiate with the African National Congress. The Government refuses to consider it until the ANC renounces violence.

A group of 30 or 40 Nationalist MPs are known to be concerned at the Government's failure to budge on apartheid, while playing with semantics over the meaning of the word.

But their main concern is the Government's stubborn stance on the

ANC issue.

Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert disclosed in announcing his resignation from Parliament and as PFP leader that the party had talked to a number of Nat MPs who really belonged with the PFP, while a number of other Nat MPs really belonged with the rightwing Conservative Party.

"The political divisions as they now exist are absolutely artificial and unsuited to meet the enormous demands of our times," he said.

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Full report, pictures — Page 13.



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EDITION**



# Portrait of Savimbi

BY JOSÉ M. ORTIZ (Special for Granma Weekly Review)



JONAS SAVIMBI has been welcomed in the United States with the honors of a head of state. The leader of the so-called National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) met with President Ronald Reagan almost on the eve of February 4, the 25th anniversary of the action marking the start of armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Angola.

The Reagan-Savimbi meeting comes as no surprise, in spite of the indignation of progressive African and other Third World governments. It has been planned in line with a well-prepared publicity campaign implemented by the CIA by way of the Black, Manaforte and Stone public relations firm, at a cost of 600 000 dollars.

The aim of the visit sponsored by the most reactionary sectors of the Reagan administration is to depict Savimbi as a freedom fighter and have Congress approve 30 million dollars in aid to the decimated UNITA bands. Should this fail, there will be more covert financial aid, although neither the protectors nor their protégé has any moral standing in the eyes of world public opinion.

A military victory is out of the question for the UNITA bands who, even with the overt and covert support of the United States, have been unable to defeat the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Angola or penetrate their defenses in southern Angola.

Savimbi's opponents in the Reagan administration are well aware, like the CIA itself, of the true nature of Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, former political science student at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, and a traitor to the interests of the Angolan people. A big, broad-shouldered, large-bellied man, with a thick beard and penetrating voice Savimbi is the one who, while an ally of Holden Roberto, — real name John Gilmore — denounced Roberto for his direct U.S. links and for having turned the FNLA guerrillas into an organization of but a few actions decided from the security of the border with Zaire. That was in 1964, when Savimbi was foreign minister of the Angolan Revolutionary Government in Exile (GRAE), headed by Roberto, who had skillfully maneuvered himself into that position and mistakenly been recognized by members of the Organization of African Unity. The total sell-out to imperialism was not evident until 1971, when the OAU, in view of evidence presented by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), withdrew its recognition for GRAE.

The 52-year-old Savimbi, who founded UNITA in 1967, has a

long record of treason against the interests of his people. Dating back to his links to PIDE, the CIA and South Africa, it has now reached a propagandistic high point with the White House meeting, in spite of the opposition of progressive African governments and peoples. In a long feature titled "Angola: UNITA's Long Record of Treason," the influential magazine *Afrique-Asie* published photocopies of letters sent by Savimbi to top Portuguese officials such as General Luz Cunha and Lt. Colonel Ramires de Oliveira and the latter's response to the traitor. The letters eloquently reflect Savimbi's close ties with the Portuguese colonialists.

It is worthwhile reproducing a few paragraphs from a letter from Savimbi to Lt. Colonel Ramires de Oliveira of October 25, 1972:

"I have in my possession a document of the OAU which I consider to be of great importance. I have just received it. It concerns the procurement of weapons by the MPLA and other movements in Portuguese territories; finances, transportation, etc....

"As for our meeting, I always prefer to meet with the authorities face to face. But such a meeting should be prepared by our delegation, until we have agreed on place, date, form, agenda, and personalities who will attend. In any event, I think our delegation will be able to make concrete proposals at the next meeting concerning the installation of a radio transmitter-receiver here with us.

"I would like to use this occasion to send my respectful greetings to His Excellency Engineer Santos e Castor for his nomination to the high post of Governor General of Angola.

"Respectfully,  
Jonas Malheiro Savimbi"

A member of the Ovimbundo tribe, Savimbi capitalized on his origins to recruit for UNITA, which has a demagogic nationalist program. Judas Savimbi has been a traitor before, after, now and always. In his book *In Search of Enemies* published in New York in 1978 by W.W. Norton, Stockwell explains in detail how, as CIA operations chief in Angola, he had the close cooperation of Savimbi and his top associates in efforts to foil the Angolan independence of November 11, 1975.

Neither a 600 000-dollar publicity campaign, nor even the 30 million dollars Reagan wants, can save Savimbi's image. It can only boomerang back on the president of the United States.

Granma,

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