

Friday 22 March 1991 ' /

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T 1224 Natal,

A TOTAL of 1224
people died in unrest in
KwaZulu and Natal be-
tween January last yearâ\200\231;
and the end of Jan
this year, the Minister of

~Law and Order, Mr

Adriaan Vlok, said yes-
terday.

In a written reply to a
question from Mr Roger
Burrows (DP Bmelands)
he " said pohce were in-
volved on various fronts

to persuade the fighting
- groups to cease the viol-
ence.

â\200\234Political initiatives by
the ANC and Inkatha can

contribute largely to the

decreasing violence and
even ending it.â\200\235 i
- He welcomed the in-
matwes from both sides.
The worst month for

~ deaths was March last

- year when 105 people

died in Natal and 81 in
KwaZulu.

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solve SA

NO single party & ted in
South Africa which was,

on its own, capable of
solving the countryâ\200\231s
problems, the Leader of

. the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said yesterday.

Speaking during the first reading debate on the Own Affairs Budget, he said there were, how-

- ever, several parties and groups which could on their own create sufficient trouble to shipwreck South Africa's future.

It is important that we bring together builders of the future and vitally important that we keep the

potential demolishers under control. Important debates

about the constitutional and economic structures were beginning but it was more imperative to build SUtrust. e

In my experience in building trust, its a good

start to apologise for -

'something you have done wrong.

~ We cannot create a

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utopia in a few weeks, months or years. The inequalities and hardships that are so rife in our country simply cannot be so quickly removed. But they can be removed provided that all of us work together to get rid of them.

Another prerequisite

woes:

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for trust was that, once and for all, the suspicions which surrounded the security forces had to be put to bed.

A culture of arrogance has arisen in the

SADF under General

(Magnus) Malan. The
CCB has considered itself
above the law.

THOUSANDS of Black workers stayed away countrywide from work yesterday to commemorate Sharpeville or

Heroes Day in remembrance of the 69 people killed and 186 wounded police on March 21

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Several rallies were

held countrywide by the PAC and more than 30 by the African National Congress (ANC), while the Azanian People's Congress (AZAPO) as

well as some ANC regions officially called for a worker stayaway.

The country's two largest trade unions, the Congress of South African Trade Union (Cosatu) and the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) did not call for a stayaway but endorsed their members' right to commemorate the occasion.

South African Chamber of Business's Labour Affairs manager, Mr G Bezuidenhout, said the chamber did not conduct a national survey of the stayaway.

According to Mr Bezuidenhout several large companies had made a variety of arrangements with trade unions and workers. These arrangements varied from viewing the day as a paid holiday to a no work no pay attitude.

The South African Employers Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola) sug-

gested that companies should treat the day the same as any other staya-

way, unless they had other agreements with their employees.

A South African Breweries spokesman said a

general stayaway trend of 80 percent had been experienced by the company countrywide. SAB had followed a policy of no work no pay.

Barlow Rand's Public Relations manager, Mr John Camel, said they had not experienced a total stayaway.

The company had also followed a no work no pay policy.

Pick Pay's general manager, marketing, Mr Mike van der Merwe, said Sharpeville Day had been negotiated as a public holiday for workers.

Anglo American spokesman, Mr James Duncan, said the company's policy was one of no work no pay. Disciplinary action against absenteeism was up to the discretion of line managers. !

According to a Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) survey among its member companies workers absenteeism were as follows: Transvaal 22 percent; Natal 31 percent and Cape 10 percent, The Orange Free State had been unaf-

| fected.

Confrontation with 7 police: five hurt

CAPE TOWN. Five people were treated for injuries at Langa Day Hospital yesterday after police opened fire on a

group of people making their way to the town-shipâ\200\231s cemetery for a service to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the Sharpeyville massacre. Three people were arrested.

Security forces fired teargas at 10.30am to disperse the group, but they regrouped later, ignoring a policeman in a vehicle ordering them to â\200\234â\200\230clear the streets immediately.â\200\235

People shouted slogans and obscenities at police who were watching from behind a wire fence at the Langa police station.

The more than 1000 marchers then went to the cemetery _and by noon

were cleaning it. There was no sign of a police presence.

Meanwhile ~black schools in the Cape Peninsula were empty yesterday as pupils and staff stayed away.

A clothing industry source said thousands of workers were at home on what they recognised as a â\200\234publicâ\200\231 holiday.

Workers had worked overtime to be off yesterday and at some factories time lost would be worked in later.

The Universities of Cape Town and Western Cape were closed, but it was a normal day at the University of = Stellenbosch.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Culture said â\200\234it is a normal school dayâ\200\235 for

Coloured pupils, adding â\200\234we donâ\200\231t expect any problems or a poor attendance of pupils.â\200\235

Only the rector, Mr Willie Scholtz, and a colleague turned up at the

Good Hope College of
Education, Khayelitsha,
the only teachers' training
college for Blacks in the
Western Cape.

There was also drama
in Kwamagxaki, Port Eli-
zabeth, when teargas was
fired to disperse a crowd
of about 500 people who
were en route to Uiten-
hage to attend a memorial
Service. .

No one was apparently
injured in the ensuing
chaos.

However, the smell of '
teargas was still hanging
over the upper-class black
suburb some time after
the mid-morning inci-
dent. â\200\224 Sapa.

ugabe Urges Blac

leaders in SA to
end violence

WINDHOEK. â\200\224
Zimbabwe President
Robert Mugabe yester-
- day urged Black politi-
- cal leaders in South
Africa to restrain their
- supporters in the wave
- of violence sweeping
through- Black com-
munities.

â\200\234We are dismayed at
the continuing killings oc-

curing between the

Black communities in
South Africa,â\200\235 Mr Mu-
gabe said at Namibiaâ\200\231s
first independence anni-
â\200\230versary celebrations in
-~ Windhoek.

The Zimbabwean head
of state said there were
encouraging signs of pro-
gress made in the removal

~of apartheid" in South
~ Africa.

â\200\234We have said time and

time again that apartheid
cannot be reformed but
has to be dismantled,â\200\235 Mr

Mugabe said in his ad-

dress to the 20 000 strong
crowd at Independence
Stadium.

â\200\234We would like to be-

lieve that President F W

de Klerk is irrevocably
committed to this pro-
cess.â\200\235

It was imperative that
South Africaâ\200\231s Black ma-

Jjority should not enter a

constitutional conference

in disarray and should

unite in facing apartheid
as the common enemy.

Mr Mugabe said he was

~encouraged by negotia-

tions between Namibia
and South Africa to resol-

ve differences over the
disputed Walvis Bay port
enclave and off-shore is-
lands along Namibia's
coast.

Namibia's indepen-
dence, both political and
economic, cannot be
complete until Walvis
Bay forms part and parcel
of this country.

Mr Mugabe said An-

gola and Mozambique

were the two other areas
of concern in Southern
Africa.

While some progress
had been made in trying
to settle the vicious civil
wars in these two coun-
tries, the prevarications
of the two rebel move-
ments (Unita in Angola
and Renamo in Mozambi-
que) leave us wondering
whether they ever con-

templated peace in the |

first place.

It is our hope that
1991 will see an end to the
senseless killings in both
Angola and Mozambique
and bring a lasting peace
to them, he said.

Namibia had become
almost self-sufficient * in
food production with an
expected white maize har-

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vest of 40.000 tons, said
President Sam Nujoma
who also addressed
crowds during the inde-
pendence anniversary cel-
ebrations in Windhoek. -

This achievement was

a result of government efforts to urge farmers to

bring more land under

cultivation, Mr Nujoma said.

Namibia also anticipat-

Namibia's President SAM NUJOMA (right) and Zimbabwean President ROBERT MUGABE (left) wave to the crowds yesterday as they do a lap

of honour, during the country's first independence celebration. Pres

Mugabe was given freedom of Windhoek.

ed a good millet harvest and expected only a white maize shortfall of 5 000 tons.

Parliament

Bible jus

THE CITIZEN

Reports by -

Sapa

tifies some

right to resistance,â\200\235
says Dr T

IN what he said was a
â\200\234very seriousâ\200\235 speech,
Conservative Party
leader Dr Andries
Treurnicht yesterday
drew on the Bible to
justify a peopleâ\200\231s re-
sistance to a govern-
ment that stole its
land, but declined to
spell out the plans of
the CP itself.

â\200\234What do we plan? . . .

That is for us to know and
for you to find out,â\200\235 he
told National Party mem-
~ bers in debate on the
~ Own Affairs Budget.

His speech followed a
statement he made last
week after the release of

the government White
Paper on Land Reform,
that the White nation
were prepared to lay
down their lives in de-
fence of their land, and
that people were justified
in using â\200\234necessary mean-
sâ\200\235 to fight the govern-
mentâ\200\231s land proposals.
He said that the Nat-
jonal Party and the gov-
ernment would deter-

" mine, to a very important

degree, what resistance
there would be if they
stole other peopleâ\200\231s land.

It was utter nonsense to
regard all civil resistance

as sinful rebellion.

It is no crime to offer resistance if a nation's continued existence is threatened and its land is stolen.

People had asked him if the CP was in favour of violence.

[have said only in absolutely exceptional circumstances. This is not the agenda of the Conservative Party.

There were many organisations and interest groups that had been adversely affected by the government's reforms,

Don't make Own Affairs a football: Venter

OWN Affairs services should not be turned into a political football, the Minister of the Budget, Mr Amie Venter, said yesterday. :
Introducing the House of Administration's Budget, he said he made this plea on behalf of the - 120 000 loyal and dutiful officials of the Administration.

Politicising matters

could only lead to unstable administration and career uncertainty in the public sector.

It was necessary that these officials were given the assurance, through

the House, that their job

security would not be affected.

Mr Venter said the R9 120 million Budget

represented an increase of 12,07 percent.

A sum of R262 million was being requested for agriculture, a decrease of R50 million on the previous year.

The decrease in subsi-

dies was partly due to the phasing out of interest subsidies on new production credit of R27 million.

and the CP would help them to take a stand. This was part of the resistance.

A government could support itself by reference to Biblical texts that said individuals were subject to governments and powers. 3

But if these subjects felt aggrieved, they would call on other texts, such as that describing how Saul's men had told him not to take an iota more or he would have to reckon with them, or on Naboth's resistance to Ahab who wanted to steal his property.

- The Bible is not on the

side of tyrants that destroy the protective laws and the freedoms of nations.

In these circumstances it was not only permissible, but proper, for a nation not to obey.

God had established governments and they had to obey him by governing

for the welfare and

not to the detriment of

accepted full responsibility for his references to resistance.

There was nothing wrong in saying that people were prepared to lay down their lives for their land. This had happened all over the world and in South Africa as well. :

The question now was not whether the government was expropriating farmers' land: it was that the White man no longer had political say in his own land.

â\200\234Other nations have
national states, land of
the people, but our cor-

*porate national posses-

sion is being turned into

- everyoneâ\200\231s land under an

everymanâ\200\231s government.â\200\235

The governmentâ\200\231s land

reform had sounded the

death knell of the White

nationâ\200\231s freedom.

r Vyatcheslav "Sla-
va" Tetekin is a lead-

ing member of the

Afro-Asian Solidari-

o4y Group, which

very actively mobilised support

for the ANC and SWAPO in the
Soviet Union.

Together with a group of other
Soviet academics, he visited South
Africa at the invitation of the Insti-
tute for a Democratic Alternative for
South Africa. The group returned to
the Soviet Union this week.

Dr Tetekin spoke to NEW NATION

about a range of issues, including
his impressions of changes in South
Africa and the Soviet Union as well
as Soviet support for the armed

struggle against apartheid.

NEW NATION: Can you briefly out-
line the reasons why you are here?

TETEKIN: The Afro-Asian Solidari- |
ty Committee is well known as the
organisation which was spearhead- |
ing public support in the Soviet
Union for the national liberation
movement. That encompassed sup-
port not only for the ANC or
- SWAPO but the committee also has
â\200\234a very long tradition of supporting
all national liberation movements.
South Africa is the last colony on
the African continent â\200\224 though of a
special type. We are here because
we are very strong supporters of the.
- African National Congress.

What are your i ion
South e rici?â\200\234r impressions q(

â\200\234Tam really struck by the complexi-
ty of the political situation in' South -

Africa. I think the outside world
tends to see developments in South

Africa in simplistic terms.

On the one side there is the gov-

- emment, on the other side there is

the ANC. The situation is compli-

cated because behind each of the |

main actors in this scenario there are
plenty of other actors too. They are
all nearly as important as the main
actors because, without them, you
cannot settle the situation. - â\200\230
For instance, take the anti- |

| apartheid forces, the PAC and AZA- |
PO, skt et osiey BoRS Sets Towi o

TH AFRICA: A SOVIET VIEW

- Also, you never know if Inkatha
may ultimately end up being on the
_side of the anti-apartheid forces. We

hope that this will be the case.

- And from the official opposition

- side there are also problems. There
is the Democratic Party, Conserva-
tive Party, and so on.

. Each one of these structures has
its own vertical structuring, which

. means, for instance, that what the

leadership in Ulundi is thinking is
not necessarily accepted by the mid-

~ dle leadership, and does not neces-

sarily reach grassroots level.

So, it is a very difficult situation.

This is my main observation, which
- leaves a very stron impression. It is
also a dynamic situation. Every-

â\200\230body is _n,'r_lovmg;-,,andâ\200\230mepositim is

New conditions now prevail in |
â\200\230both South Africa and the Soviet |

Union. How are these conditions |

_ going to impact on the relation- |

ship between the Soviet Union and !
organisations such as the SACP
and the ANC?

So far as the strategic friendship and
strategic alliance between the ANC
and its allies â\200\224 the SACP, COSATU
and the Soviet Union â\200\224 are con-
cemned, I think that the situation is
basically unchanged.

The ANC can rely upon the continued support of the Soviet Union. What may bring confusion in people's minds is that, in the course of re-adjusting our vision of the outside world, we are looking for alternative ways and means of handling

- situations in the rest of the world.
_ In the process some of our moves may appear to be unorthodox.

. Should the ANC find it necessary to resume armed struggle, could it still count on material assistance from the Soviet Union?

That depends upon the particular situation prevailing in South Africa.

democratic forces in the country do go back to the armed struggle.

in such circumstances the democratic forces can rely upon the continued support of their traditional

friends.

It has often been said that the type of material assistance that has been given to the liberation movements over a period of time was a way of imposing Soviet hegemony, a way of imposing the Soviet model on the future of the country.

try. _
What is your response to such evidence further from the /~Nothing can be further from the truth than this assertion. As a matter of fact we never had any hegemonistic ambitions in South Africa or any other country. Soviet foreign policy was always

based on the principle of self-determination of peoples.

endence, first and foremost. The confirmation of this is in what is happening in DOW. always speaking about the total onslaught

Union,

in terms of the

We sincerely hope that the negotiations

will go on and that there will be no need for a resumption of the armed struggle in South Africa. In this sense we are united with the

the rest of the outside world, and

South Africans themselves who are
tired of violence. :

If, in the process of discussion,

" the state decides to use coercion and
repression in the same way it did
' before, that would compel â\200\234the

Â& actually supplying w;a_mpoiï¬\201s to the
(.)ANC. So): was our position wrong?
the things we came 10
as a result of developments I

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realise

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assistance 10 peo-

The West was
of the Soviet

imply because Wâ\202¬ were
3 ch and other freedom

that you simply

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* nomic conditions existing in that \
changing practcally on a daily basis.

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Two SWRAQGLE.

Can we expect a Soviet Ambassador in South Africa soon?

~ Everything depends upon the progress of developments in South Africa.

There is a general perception in the West, including South Africa, that the difficult times in the Soviet Union represent a failure of socialism. What is your reply to this? b :

Socialism as a social idea has not failed and it cannot fail, because nothing in this world is static.

At some stage feudalism was a more progressive socio-economic system than serfdom. Then capitalism took over as a more progressive social system over feudalism. So it is inevitable that a new, more just, more human social economic system will come. You can call it what you like, be it communist, socialist, or any other name.

Given that capitalism as such is not able to provide the well being of the entire population of the world, it is inevitable that something will replace it.

The Soviet Union was the first

country in the world to start constructing this new society. We must recognize that the conditions in which the Soviet Union started to do that were not the best ones, because, even in view of Lenin and Marx, the Russia of that time was least prepared for the construction of socialism.

What is happening is that we are looking for a new way, for a new model of socialism.

Is it not worrying to people in the Soviet Union that President Gor-

- bachev should have half a million

people demonstrating against him, as occurred recently?

You must look at this process from two angles. First, the mere fact that people are in the streets expressing

their views should be encouraged, because previously we were accused of being totalitarian without freedom of expression. But now the Western world and the mass media are shouting â\200\234look at the demonstrations.â\200\235 So what? There is open expression of peopleâ\200\231s thoughts

So are you saying that perestroika is still on course, is still on track?

Undoubtedly. But one thing must be made clear. It should not be expected that perestroika is like a political settlement in South Africa, which

can occur within several months.

The process will take years in our case, due to the enormity of the country. It will probably take a decade or more. We must very firmly understand that, but reform is firmly on course. The only problem is that any transition period involves destruction of the previous economic and social patterns. And this makes the world think that there

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is total chaos, anarchy, or whatever .

er, in the Soviet Union. But it is the usual transition period. Similar periods took place before in the history of mankind and will continue to do so in the history of mankind.

The enthusiasm in Eastern Europe for Western lifestyle, is that going to change?

The economic foundation of communism is public ownership of the means of production. Socialism is still there. Only the political leadership has changed.

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--= CHIEF MINISTER

Roy Rudden

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CAPE TOWN-â\200\224In an unexpected move last night the South African Government announced that it is to invite the United Nations High

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Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to assist in the return of exiles to the country.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in a statement that the decision had been taken to prevent delays in the return of

exiles from countries whereâ\200\231

South Africa had no presence and â\200\230also in the light of representations received from certain quartersâ\200\231.

The co-operation of â\200\230neutral expertsâ\200\231 might help to solve unforeseen problems, he

added.

Britainâ\200\231s Ambassador to South Africa, Sir Robin Renwick laet nioht aieleamoed the n.n..A\' AWV lllhl1\1 â\200\234\ -A\;Uâ\200\230Llhu Vil

an!}ouncement, saying it would â\200\230speed up the processâ\200\231.

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By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

The South African Government has in the past taken a hostile line on the United Nations and strongly resisted suggestions that it should al-

low the UNHCR to play a part in the process.

However, there have been high-level talks between Government ministers and UNHCR representatives in recent weeks. The ANC and other organisations have urged that the UNHCR be given a key role in the return of exiles.

Mr Botha said the invitation to the UNHCR was a subject to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement between the Government and the High Commissioner.

The made in such a way as to ensure that South Africa's sov-

avmarit

ereignty is in no way prejudiced. Contact has already been made with the HCR in this regard,

Mr Botha said the Govern-

ment realised that, in spite of

the arrangements it had made for the returning exiles. Problems may nevertheless arise because the Government does not have representatives in all countries of Africa.

Unforeseen contingencies may also arise where the cooperation of neutral experts may help to solve possible problems.

It must be borne in mind that there are returnees who are not ANC members or supporters,

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Thus ... the Government has decided to invite the High Commissioner of Refugees to

Gourf

assist in the process

Sir Robin said UNHCR involvement would hasten the

return of exiles as the Commission had offices in the African countries from which the exiles would be returning and | would be best placed to help with the practical arrangements.

Britain was ready to assist financially with the return of the exiles, he said. Some funds had been committed already and other commitments would be approved shortly.

Mr Botha said the return of exiles had been one of the major obstacles in the way of negotiations between the Government and the ANC.

This was largely removed by the Pretoria Minute agreement of August 1984 last year and the Government had subsequently appointed an inter-departmental committee to handle the issue.

A total of 72 ports of entry were designated for returning exiles and in each of the nine development regions a com-

Roy Rudden ~== CHIEF MINISTER @004

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Zuma invokes armed

struggle threat

at Sharpeville rally

- by SIZA NTSHAKALA
Patitical Reporter

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THE African National Congress (ANC) is still armed and will have no difficulty in resuming the armed struggle if the Government does not meet expectations, intelligence chief Jacob Zuma warned yesterday. >

Zuma said the ANC was angry to note that the South African â\200\234racist Parliamentâ\200\235

" persisted in passing laws without the par-

ticipation of the majority of the population.

Addressing hundreds of ANC members who attended a Sharpeville Day rally at King Zwelithini Stadium in Umlazi, Zuma id: â\200\234It was crucial for the Government to remember that the ANC reached the current phase of its national liberation struggle through blood and sacrifice, aWe did not beg the Government to

" allow us to be where we are today.â\200\235

- At a Pietermaritzburg service, â\200\230Azapo'

deputy president Aubrey Mochaupe said

his organisation was committed to an â\200\234un-

relenting revolutionâ\200\235. On the issue of negotiations Mochaupe said the PAC

would not negotiate apartheid and re-is-.-

sued a call for a Constituent Assembly.

~The 31st anniversary of the 1960 Sharpeville massacre was marked nationally with thousands of workers and students staying away from work and schools.

The stayaway-action was most wide-

i 1 g)

spread in the Eastern Cape.

Five people were injured in Langa near Cape Town when police opened fire on a crowd heading towards the township's cemetery for a service. Three people were arrested.

Putco bus occupancy decreased across the country, with only 36% of drivers arriving for work.]

The Southern African Black Taxi Association said the hardest hit area was Pretoria where taxis were operating with few

passengers. :

Thousands of Bloemfontein workers

from Mangaung. Thaba Nchu and Botsha-

belo stayed away from work. 1

Clasyes ground 10 a baitm soweto and Alexandra, near Johannesburg, as thousands of pupils streamed to rallies and services. 2 ;

Steel and industry employer body Seifsa said in Natal 31% of the workforce was absent, while 22% did not go to work in the Transvaal. The Western Cape recorded

â\200\224_â\200\224

10% absenteeism.

The universities of Cape Town and the -

Western Cape were closed yesterday. but it was a normal day at the University of Stellenbosch.

A Natal Chamber of Industries survey indicated attendances at factories were fairly good with some companies reporting between a 65% and 90% attendance. However. three companies in the southern Durban area reported a 100% stayaway.

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must be
two-sided

SIR â\200\224 Like Miles Mattson (Mercury, February 22, 1991) I am all for reconciliation, but any confession of guilt should be two-sided. Persons associated with Inkatha have also engaged in mud-slinging and political vilification against the ANC (and UDF) when this organisation was banned and unable to defend itself. This vilification, because it was widely relayed through the South African media, was a far more powerful shaper of ideas of ordinary South Africans than a banned journal such as Sechaba; it also served to identify Inkatha, at an ideological level, with the Government. There are also other reasons why KwaZulu

~and Inkatha have become identified with the

South African Government. Take, for example, local government structures, which have had to administer apartheid policy; in the past most counecillers stood for election on an Inkatha ticket, so this organisation became identified with all the inadequacies of local government, including its tnableity to deliver the economic and political goods.

One must look beyond political rhetoric in order to understand the factors responsible for the Natal violence. Here the example of Lamontville is instructive, and also illustrates how Kwazulu has come to be placed in the Government camp. This community was affected by transport and rent increases in 1982 and 1983, sparking protests; with one exception local councillors took no action, and thus beceune associated with â\200\230the systemâ\200\231'.

The exception was councillor Dube, who

_ fought tirelessly on behalf of the township and

was subsequently assassinated. Community resentment focused on the councillors, and the house of the mayor was attacked (the mayor was subsequently found guilty of Dube's murder). i

At the same time moves were reportedly afoot to incorporate the township into KwaZulu, which would have meant the loss of precious residential and empl: -yment rights in â\200\230whiteâ\200\231 South Africa, and memnbers of a residentsâ\200\231' association fought against: incorporation (and were subject to political vilification and harassment).

Opposition to the residentsâ\200\231 association took . the form of armed incursions into Lamontville | by vigilantes, culminating in several deaths fol- : lowing on celebrations for Shaka's Day in

Umlazi in 1985.

There is, it must be stressed, little evidence of orchestrated attacks against councillors in . to understand why some have been ! targeted one must analyse events in local level ;. context. In fact, recent attacks have been | against councillors who have refused to take a

Natal;

party political line and, in Umlazi alone, three such councillors died last year.

SOCIAL SCIENTIST

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Roy. Rudden

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<= CHIEF MINISTER - @003

Too little
for too many

says ?uthelezi

Po!itiÃ@al Reporter

ULUNDIâ\200\224The Budget,
introduced in Parlia-;
ment on Wednesday,
was not an adequate
preparation for the huge
population bulge that
was going to hit the
market place in South
Africa and swell educa-
tional health and wel-
fare backlogs.

This was said here

resterday by the Chief |

intster of Kwaduly, Dri
Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Â°

He pointed out that
half of all black South
Africans were 15 yrsrs |
old or younger.

However, he wel-
comed one of the central
intentions of the Bud-|
get, which was to direct
resources to increase!
the black man's ability :
to enter the marketi
economy and to bring;
about improvements ini

his own circumstances
and the circumstances
of his family.

Buthelezi the singer

ULUNDIâ\200\224 KwaZulu Assembly mem-
bers were amused yesterday when
Chief Minister Buthelezi burst into
song with the refrain of the classic
number I only have â\202-yâçes for you.

He was commenting, in musical
terms, on a report of the three-man in-
vestigation of violence in South Africa
by the International Commission of
Jurists.

Dr Buthelezi was making the point
that the document only had â\200\230gyes' for
the South African Government and
the ANC and there was no recognition
of Inkatha's commitment to peace.

CPoael) 2

: mtheevemofthepenuon

- businessman : against a conviction, . and appeal being refused

" of illegal possession of arms and ammunition was this week dls-

s missed by the Supreme Court.
Bmmsmn Vulind-

lela Mbotoliâ\200\231s conviction -
was re-imposed and his
application for leave to
-appeal was rejected. -

- Mbotoli, Major Craxg
Duli and Boetie Davis
were all found guilty last
year in the Port Elizabeth .

| magxsuatesoound'pos-

ordismxssed.

leased on bail of R1 000

n, handgrenades and â\200\230QCh P Mo

tubes. -

However the coun ex-
tended his bail of R1 000
. pending petition to the -
_chief j Jusuce for leave to
appeal.

Mbotoll was ordered 16 -
submn himself within
" day after notice had b

military ruler, General
Bantu Holomisa, was later
killed in a coup attempt in
the Transkei. = - =

The three were arrested
in April while assembling
an armed force to use
â\200\230against Holomisa. - :

mmgiï-\201mms, ammun-z recenvd by his attomey.sïï-\2012 . Inâ\200\230court they adm:ïï-\201cd

= The accused were re-\

- Duli, a former rlght- v
.~ * hand man of Transkeiâ\200\231s.

to necnnung and Mng
â\200\234security guardsâ\200\235 who were

* formermembers of the SA

Cape Corp on a farm be-

- longing to a Mr Van Ton-

der

- They claimed that the
weapons, â\200\234over-suppliedâ\200\235
by a contact in the so-
called Lesotho Liberation

Army,weretobeusedmâ\200\230

defence against an â\200\234immi-

nent attackâ\200\235 from Holomisa, -

+ They said they had a

good relationship with the :
_mieet him, after whxch he .

South African Police who
had â\200\234wamed Duli of a-

by_'

possible attack
Holomisaâ\200\235. .+ 1
Mbotoli and Davis were
arrested on a farm in
Queenstown after the

trainees absconded and

_reported to the police.

Duli was in Stutterheim
when he heard of the
. He phoned a Colonel

Venter of the SAP who

was also in Queenstown at Â»
the time and arranged to

wasarrested.

~ ermmment

- memorandum held out

no hope for an improve-
ment in black education

â\200\230Skilled labour
Instead of investing in

' black education, the

And state and big busi-

| ness seem resigned to

. | pursuing the cheapest

| way out and recruiting

| skilled labour abroad at

- the expense of black edu

: catign. ;

No hope
reality was

1 This
| brought into sharp relief
this week when the gov-

_increased
expenditure on education

by just one percent from
17,5 to 18,5 percent of

Â\$ the budget and a Cham-
- ber of Mines (CoM)

CoM memorandum rec-

- ommends recruitment of

skilled labour from
Europe and support for
white education as the
least expensive options.

In making this recom-
mendation, the memo-

randum also cites the

failure of â\200\234all attempts in
all countries to educate
deprived childrenâ\200\235.
Cultural, socio-eco-
nomic, political and lan-

guage barriers are cited | %22

as additional reasons

â\200\230why black education will

not succeed in producing
the technical skills need-

ed by the mining indus-

v NEW
black

5 .
Supporting
pupils in acquiring tech-
nical skills is discouraged
as being â\200\230â\200\234ruinously
expensiveâ\200\235 by the CoM

memorandum, :
Serious view

Although the CoM
dissociated itself from
the memorandum and
emphasised â\200\234its unquali-
fied support for the pro-
vision of effective edu-
cational and training
facilities for all South

-Africansâ\200\235, the National

Union of Mineworkers
(NUM) has taken a very

serious view of the doc-
ument. :

The â\200\230union said the
document simply con-
firmed suspicions of the
lack of commitment on

the part of the chamber

to address the education-
al and training needs of
black people in general
and miners in particular.

NUM spokesperson
Jerry Majatladi points to
the failure of the cham-
ber to respond meaning-
fully to his unionâ\200\231s 1990
Central Committee reso-
lution which calls for the
CoM to jointly undertake

training of 200 miners in
technical skills each
year. â\200\234They have paid no
more than lip-service to
the resolution,â\200\235 Majatla
di says. : i
He adds that the NUM
will be discuss the doc-
ument at its National
Executive Committee

meeting this weekend.

Budget

While the CoM memorandum tends to dismiss additional expenditure as a solution to the black education crisis, this year's budget allocation for education falls short

Nation = 270 26 MARat 199

of the amount required to close the gap between black and white per capita expenditure.

The budget allocation of R16-billion is R6-billion less than the additional R22-billion needed to bring per capita expenditure in black education on par with white expenditure. v

The failure to significantly narrow, if not close, the gap between black and white per capita expenditure was not unexpected.

The Department of

Education and Training (DET) is on record as

- saying that for various

reasons the per capita expenditure cannot be the same at this stage. One of the reasons cited by the DET is that black education has a shorter history under central government control than white education. It also adds that a "dramatic increase in the budget does not necessarily mean that money can be spent effectively

SEE PAGE
(S 4)

Funds delay

willing

because of the delay, for-
to assist did not know

Mohammed Dangor, said

how much to donate

e i

only

UNHCR had the efficient |

et decided on |

ndec

At the time of going to |
y

press the government had

expertise to collect the |

facilities, structures and
funds.

OLB

not

because

And the National Co-

still under considera-

A spokesperson for the |
tion.

Affairs said the matter

NCCR,

An executive member was
the

resulted in the return of the repatriation process.

exiles being postponed Department of Home

return of exiles

involvement of the Unit- eign governments

ed Nations High Com-
missioner for Refugees
(UNHCR) in the repa-

clearing the way for the

triation process is holding back millions of funds needed to finance the return of exiles.

ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) is now finding it difficult to the second group of

Government delays in

indefinitely.

of

~â\200\224cover its budget. This has UNHCR to participate in

| raise sufficient funds to whether to allow the

TS

o

S 2 =

S 8 % 7 x = 5

rotest mounts

VÃ©w NaTiory 227028 MK (75

lol government ,
â\200\230land reformâ\200\231 proposals

â\200\234The state's claim to be making additonal land availabl
e for black farmers is falseâ\200\235

AWYERS, political and human
_rights organisations united this

week to deliver a stinging attack
4 on the governmentâ\200\231s white paper
| on land reform, saying it was
~ intended to legitimise and entrench apartheid.

The organisations, which
include the Legal Resour-
ces Centre (LRC), the
ANC Land Commission,
~ the Black Sash and Law-

yers for Human Rights,
complained that:

e government officials
retained administrative
power to decide where
black people could live
@ the state president had
unfettered discretion to
decide who could own
l iy

elocal authorities were
given vast powers, and

e the maintenance of
â\200\234standardsâ\200\235 could be used
as a pretext for entrench-
ing racially discriminato-
ry attitudes and practices.
" â\200\234The intention of the
- proposed land reforms is
to legitimise and entrench

~ the legacy of apartheid,

while repealing the laws
which created this lega-
~ cy,â\200\235 the organisations said.

~ â\200\234They lashed out at the -
speed with which the gov-

ernment is trying to push.

the land reform bills
% through parliament, pre-
b venting effective consul-

tation and community par-

" ticipation in amending the
- proposed laws.

All comments on the
white pa
by April 10 and the gov-
emment plans to push the
bills through parliament

by the end of April.
The governmentâ\200\231s haste
is believed to be linked to

the fact that the European

Community is meeting on
April 15 to decide whether
the proposed land reforms
warrant the lifting of sanc-
tions.

LRC director Geoff
Budlender said that, while
in the past it was the 1936
Development Trust and
Land Act which deter-
mined who owned and
occupied homeland and
SA Development Trust

" (SADT) land, this would

now be left for FW De
Klerk to decide. *

Halimark

De Klerk would have to
rely on information given
to him by local officials.
â\200\234The result is that the
rights of black people are
made subject to an admin-
istrative decision. This has
of course been one of the
classic hallmarks of apart-
heid,â\200\235 said Budlender.

The state also refuses to
restore land to â\200\234resettledâ\200\235
communities because this
issue was too complex, he
added. A starting point
could be the reversal of
removals found by the

* courts to have been unlaw-

paper have to be in _ ful, such as the Mogopa

Bt'xdlender pointed out
that the state's claim to be

making additional land
available for black farm-
ers was untrue.

Already 474 000
hectares of SADT land
forms part of the 13 per-
cent of South Africa
reserved for African peo-
ple. It is therefore not
additional land, and con-
stitutes less than 0,4 per-
cent of the land mass of
South Africa, he said.

Centre for Legal Stud-
ies director Professor Den-
nis Davis said that the
racially elected local
authorities, which lack
any popular legitimacy,
are given extensive pow-
ers.
They have the right to
confiscate property if the
owner refuses to repair
what is described as a
nuisance, and they
repair it themselves for
over R10 000.

Local authorities are
also in a position to
change by-laws in their
area if they are petitioned
by two-thirds of an area's
residents.

So, for example, if resi-
dents in an area wanted
the area to remain exclu-
sively white, this would
then be enforced by the
local authority in the form
of a by-law.

So much for the gov-
ernment's claim that
claims to property will be
determined by market
forces, said Davis.

Winnie trial: SAP's
TS E MO RO R =
under scrutiny?

POLICE investigations
in the Winnie Mande '
case could come in for
questioning later in the

trial following evidence
this week suggesting that
police may have intend-
ed linking incidents of
assault and kidnapping
to Mandela.

Defence counsel George
Bizos SC, told Mr Justice
MS Stegman that the
nature of [police] inves-
tigation as a whole may
come in for questioning.

Bizos made this-sub-
mission after Colonel
Chris Oosthuizen con-
firmed under cross-exam-
ination that the statement
supposedly made by
Mandela's co-accused,
John Morgan, contained
language that Morgan had
not used.

Oosthuizen had used
such words as terrorist
and the so-called foot-
ball club. He had also
used capitals for the name
of a person, who he

Lelieved, was close to
: Oosthuizen

uld not explain why he
had questioned Morgan
about Mandela's involve-
ment in the alleged
assault.

Defence counsel for
Morgan, Hendrik Kruger,
questioned the admissibil-
ity of the statement as
Morgan denied having
made some admissions
contained in the statement.

Morgan's defence is
that he did not make the
statement. And it was
established in court that he
had not signed the state-
ment on the day on which
it had allegedly been
made.

Earlier in the week the
judge ruled in favour of an
application by the prose-

- cutor to bring in witnesses

who would testify in con-
nection with another
alleged kidnap and assault
incident involving Man-
dela.

X

Severe criticism has followed the decision of the Transvaal and Natal Indian congresses not to

â\200\230The decision was taken when leaders of the two organisations and the ANC met in Durban last weekend to discuss the future of the two organisations.

It was decided that the TIC and NIC would continue to exist in their pre-

_sent form, and that they would promote the ANC ~ within the country's Indian

community. _

~ But former Natal Indian Congress president

~ M.J. Naidoo condemned the decision not to dissolve. :

â\200\234I am opposed to the

.~ two organisations even if

o o

Sâ\200\224 L F S R

continued existence of the

~ they will exist to build the

Indian congressesâ\200\224-come in f

The ANC represents all the people nationwide and all those who agree with its principles should work

- under its flag,â\200\235 he said.

He added: â\200\234Yesterday there was a need to have these kinds of organisations, but today that need is no longer there. What we all need to do today is build one nation.â\200\235 '

The continued existence of the Indian congresses, he said, could have the effect of â\200\234perpetuating

another form of apartheid.

â\200\234This will only exacerbate the differences already existing among the various - nations in South Africa.

â\200\234Other nations could come with their own eth-

nic-based political organisations and that will take

us no where,â\200\235 he said.

â\200\234The longer we perpet-

uate those differences, the

longer we will have them and the longer we will take to build a harmonious society for all,â\200\235 Naidoo said.

Speaking on the need for cultural preservation, Naidoo said cultural and not political groups should be formed for this pur-

pose.

The ANC Youth League (ANCYL) added its voice to criticisms of

the continued existence of ethnic or racial groups. It said in a statement: â\200\234It is the strong view of the ANCYL that no ethnic or racial group, no matter how well-intentioned, should ethnically prepare itself to join the ANC. â\200\234The Indian people have a right to join the

â\200\234Let us together, as one le, build a non-racial future,â\200\235 the ANCYL said. -

ANC

praised in the fight against AIDS"

ANC as individuals. \

- THE National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA) this week commended the ANCâ\200\231s

- decision to join the fight

against AIDS.

NAMDA said that,
because of its credibility,
the ANC could make an
important contribution to
fighting the disease.

Because of the politi-
cisation of population con-
trol methods by the
apartheid government,
many of our people have
understandably been sus-
picious of the campaigns
by the department of
national health and popu-

lation development, said

NAMDA publicity secre-

tary Dr Diliza Mji.

It is exactly because of
its illegitimacy that all
attempts by the South

African government to get
involved in the prevention
of AIDS has failed, he
added.

In contrast, the ANC
had the respect, credibil-
ity and confidence of
many South Africans and
could play a leading role
in educating communities
about AIDS. .

Mji said that many peo-
ple still dismissed the
threat of AIDS.

He challenged other-

community structures and
progressive religious lead-
ers to take up the issue.

The onus is upon the pro-
gressive movement to
ensure that the transition
to a new, democratic, non-

racial South Africa is not.

bedevilled by the scourge
AIDS he said.

%r/i;IJICism HoTe at last ... in a coffin

i

More than 1000 people attended the

funeral in Louwsburg last weekend of

the popular Marxist writer and
theoretician, Jabulani Nobleman
Nxumalo, otherwise known simply as
Mzala, who died recently in exile.

Hani issues warning

~ chief-of-staff C!

THE recent violence in Alā@ln-dra and Soweto is part of a careful campaign to fragment the ANC while the government consolidates its anti-ANC alliance, believes Umkhonto we Sizwe hris Hani.

Â«De Klerk is interested in power. If anybody thinks he has become an agent for change, â\200\230then I think that is a mistaken view. But for the National Party to get the respectability it wants it must get some black

faces in its ranks. â\200\234That is why De Klerk has been busy literally â\200\230wooing elements that

are not close to the ANC. We see

for instance the National Party and.

reaching out and trying very

hard to build a coalition which is

clearly intended to be used against the ANC.

â\200\234This same wooing has taken

place between De Klerk and the homeland 1 :

eaders.

on anti-AN

â\200\234This is the beginning of a vigorous process of building alliances inst the ANC. One can even predict a situation where they will have a common platform in elections. Â«But for them to be comfortable the ANC has to be fragmented and w : .

~ â\200\234QOur enemies do not want us to proceed with the task of preparing for the ANC conference in June. They want us to hold this conference against a background of terror and fear.â\200\235 5

But Hani said that the stateâ\200\231s continued protection of â\200\234the puppets

and collaborators who... have come -

to epitomise corruptionâ\200\235 raised questions about De Klerkâ\200\231s credibility.

â\200\234If De Klerk is really committed to democracy, why does he continue using discredited and corrupt

councillors

campaign

ATior BAMA6

and homeland leaders?â\200\235 Â¥/

i, RREL SRR

/37

Hani added that the ANC-Inkatha

qword was important in that
it insisted that each organisation had
a right to organise freely and to
express themselves without intimi-
dation.

Â«Byt what puzzles us is that this
accord has failed so far to stem the
tide of violence in Natal,â\200\235 he added.

â\200\234The ANC in the Midlands,
Northern Natal and the South is
complaining that its members are
still being attacked by what it sees as
Inkatha supporters.

â\200\234This is a matter of serious con-
cern. The accord has to be respect-
ed by its signatories. It has got to
filter through to the grassroots level.
It doesnâ\200\231t help for the leaders to be
seen to be working together when
on the ground there are still elements
continue to stoke the fires of

. Al
S oo S

TR 22 ~e3-9)

&/ The Star Friday March 22 1991

i)isgusted at
treatment ./
of CCB men

I am totally disgusted at the
manner in which the Govern-
ment is treating the members
of the CCB.

In nearly every country in the
world men like these are con-
sidered to be the elite of the se-
curity forces. In South Africa
they were the elite and there-
fore deserve to be treated as
such, instead of which they are
being branded as criminals and
even referred to as â\200\234scumâ\200\235 by a
certain Sunday newspaper.

They are now â\200\234talkingâ\200\235 for
the simple reason that the
have been betrayed by the Gov-
ernment, which should have had
the decency to protect them,
and for this I do not blame
them. Why should they continue
to be loyal _tï¬\201(;),@â\200\230jieir betrayers?

It will â\200\230be-interesting to see
whether the Government will

WeÃ@pihg meÃ@i_,zculpas

I think it is high time that some-
one comments about these sick-
ening mea culpas we're being
bombarded with.

It all started with the Nation-
al Party MPs and now it has
finally filtered down to Pre-
toriaâ\200\231s blue-eyed boy, Dr Man-
gosuthu Buthelezi.

Whoâ\200\231s to follow next? Dr
Lucas Mangope? Dr Buthelezi
was really a sight to behold
while singing to the tune of his
masterâ\200\231s voice. I am not really
against people confessing their
sins, but what really makes me
sick is the manner in which-they
go about doing it.

What I would really love to
know is whether Dr Buthelezi
would have really shed those
â\200\234crocodile tearsâ\200\235 if it had not

ended with the NP â\200\234boysâ\200\235? I
doubt it because up to today,
even during his impressive con-

fession, heâ\200\231s never mentioned

_ LETTERS

the October
1983 Ngoye
massacre of
innocent }
and harm-
less stu-
dents.

I'm sure
that most
South Afri-
cans, espe-
cially :

:2;?5{,,,_ Buthelezi
pressed and Many were
even moved moved.
to see him performing his act. I
would have perhaps been
moved also if he had not

brought the ANC into the pic-

ture.

If you feel that youâ\200\231ve done

â\200\230wrong, heck, you're right to try

and undo that wrong. But why
force others to try and confess
to what you personally think is

a sin committed by them?

It sounds as if his confess-
ion is conditional in the sense
that the ANC should also follow
suit for â\200\234the planting of bombs
on street cornersâ\200\235. In other

words, to me he appeared phar-

isaical. : L

Dr Buthelezi found it easier
to shed those pitiful tears be-
cause I am positive that he has
never experienced the hurt and
segregation that we blacks suf-
fered at the hands of the Na-
tional Party.

If he had exp rienced that,
then it has not been for a long
time, especially since he moved
into his present position.

As most leaders of the Afri-
can States say: â\200\234We shall for-
give but never forgetâ\200\235. To ex-
pect us or the ANC, PAC, Azapo
and other black liberation
movements to confess is really
taking it to the limit. Confess to

sickening

what?

After all it is really those
bombs that were planted on
street corners that finally cul-

; Minated in the present situation

â\200\230Wwhere Buthelezi was forced to
change his Inkatha organisation
into a political party.

Because finally a light ap-
peared at the end of a dark tun-
nel, he behaves as if blacks are
already free.

All these silly meq culpās
will get us nowhere. Racist atti-
tudes are still strong and I'm
sure that even Dr Nelson Man-
delaâ\200\231s â\200\234crocodile tearsâ\200\235 (if they
are forthcoming) won'â\200\231t liberate
us

The black liberation move- -
ments should concentrate on
important issues first, then
everything will come after.

A luta continua!

Sydney Lebwaba
Tembisa

show some compassion and ne-
gotiate with neighbouring coun-
tries for the release of CCB

or will these men be left to the
mercy of their former enemies?

would like to say that many de-
cent law-abiding citizens are
proud of you. The only mistake
you made was to. carry out
orders and show loyalty to the
people who have now turned
their backs on you. Perhaps
they are hoping fo retain their
high ranks and positions in the
new South Africa?

E Johnson
Edenvale ! ,

To the members of the CCB1

Peace only through acceptance of international law
lasting peace in the Midngst

members currently held there, :

I was delighted to read â\200\234PLO

- will make concessions to Isra-

elâ\200\235 (The Star, March 13). This is a very positive step towards peace indeed. :

However, I wish to clarify ,

certain points: &

(1) If Shamirâ\200\231s government still refuses to give the Palestinians their legitimate rights, the big loser of the Gulf War will be Israel. The United States no longer feels that its traditional strategic ally in the Middle East, Israel, is indispensable â\200\224

they have other allies: Syria,

- and Lebanon. If not,

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait etc ... who fought alongside the American soldiers against Iraq.

These new unconditional

Arab allies are stil] in a state of

war against Israel. The US is not willing to defend Israel any more and risk the loss of their precious oil-producing Arab allies. 4 .

(2) Israel is in a deadlock; it will have to abide by the UN resolutions, withdrawing from the occupied lands of Palestine, Syria ael will be the only pariah of the world,

condemned by the UN and other international bodies, recalling that the UN General Assembly voted in 1972 a resolution (which is still uncanceled) assilating Zionism to Racism, :

(3) What would then be the relations of a new democratic, internationally accepted South Africa with a UN-condemned Israel? The answer is: very tense. Because the new South Africa would rather have excellent relations witlâ\200\230; â\200\230the

Arabs... ..

The only way for a just and

is through Israelâ\200\231s total acceptance of international law, pulling out from all Arab territories and giving back the Palestinians their legitimate rights.

Parklands, A J Saady
Johannesburg

Letters to the Editor should be

- sent to Box 61682, Marshall-

town 2107 (fax 836-8398).

Letters must include the writer's name for publication unless an acceptable reason is

given.

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B1 UL SRR

=== CHIEF MINISTER

Roy Rudden

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ANC youth stam NIC decision

THE Natal Indian Congress
and its counterpart the Trans-
vaal Indian Congress made 2
'sirategic mistakeâ\200\231 when it
took a fdecision al the week-
end not lo disband.

Thiy was said by the ANC
youth League in 2 statement
veslerday, which added that
it rejected the decision by the
ANC leadership that the two
â\200\230Indian' organisations should
continne to exist.

The ANC Youth League's
provisional national youth
secretariat said the decision ~

by the organisations and
senior members of the ANC at
a meeting at the University of

2124t0
SUser-
ation of :
t dates
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pril 8
PWYV region

fficial of the
d in Pretoria ye

The ANC would
ionwide consum-
confirm

ed boycott

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or a constituent assem-
be obt

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call for a pat
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's consultative

ational
Johannesburg

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tood a n

uarters,

ANC headdq
it _is unders

22/3/2/

Jpalel

By Yeven Bissetly

Durban-westville in Durban
at the weekend, was a â\200\230strate-
gic mistakeâ\200\231.

â\200\230It is a strongly held view of
the ANC Youth Leaguc that
no ethuic or racial group, no
matter how well-intentioned,
should ethnically prepare it-
self to join the ANC/ the
league said in the statement.

â\200\234The league views the deci-
sion to maintain the Indlan
congresses as a strategic error
{hat might lead to polarisa-

tion of the national liberation
forees. â\200\230

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tutent assembly a
mass meeting in Umlazl yes-

terday.
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AN

the league holds a skepli-
cal view of allempis to sus
{ain eihnic organisations.
This is particularly so given
{he history of polarisation of
our country,â\200\231 the statement
said, adding that more 2â\200\231 ot
should be concentrated to-
wards building the ANC into
a cohesive and truly nop-ra-
cial movement.

However, a spokesman for
the ANC, Mr Joel Nethshit-
enzhe, said while the ANC
could put forward opinions on
{he existence of the two Indi-
an organisations, the end de-
cision sLil} day with the MIC

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Durban, an
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and T1C. They will have tw
decide on the inal verdict, he
said.

The ANC's Miss Gill Marcus
was reported to have said the
leaâ\200\231f,vue was an independent
hody, therefore entitled to its
OWIl Views.

The NIC secretary, Dr Farook Meer, said while league's criticism was constructive and was a matter for debate within the democratic movement.

Maintaining the TIC and the NIC was a strategy which could only be tested 'on the ground', he said.

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"HE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER Friday. March 22, 1991 9A
S A R T S A P e

Officer denies coercion

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa
â\200\224 A police officer testifying in
Winnie Mande-

laâ\200\231s kidnap and

assault trial

denied Thurs-

day that he

coerced a co-

defendant to

provide evi-

dence against

attorney Hen-

Mandela drik Kruger

- spent a second -

day trying to show that co-defen- |

dant John Morgan implicated Man- |

dela against his will. On Wednes-

day, Kruger accused police of

. assaulting Morgan and forcing him

to sign a fabricated statement.

Mandela and three co-defen-

dants are accused of abducting

four young men from a Methodist

Church home in Soweto in Decem-

per 1988 and beating them in

Mandelaâ\200\231s home. One was later

found dead.

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AJOR SA corporations stand poised to take advantage of the opening up of the Mozambique economy to foreign investors. But hard bargaining will precede their involvement, as the Mozambican government has no intention of simply handing over - the nation's assets.

Anglo American, Barlow Rand, Gencor's Trans-Natal and Sappi are some of those which have either concluded contracts or have begun feasibility studies for investment projects. Other interested investors await the signing of a peace pact between the Mozambican govern-

| ment and Renamo.

The civil war which has wracked the country and devastated its economic infrastructure has not, however, deterred the return of many who left at the time of the Frelimo takeover in 1975.

Yusuf Aboobakar, owner of a clothing shop in central Maputo, recently returned to the country after a 14-year absence. "I worked in Portugal, the US and UK but life is too expensive there. Life in Portugal is unbearable and many who left Mozambique at the time of independence are coming back," he says. Many Portuguese-speaking people who fled to SA are also returning. One of the SA companies taking up opportunities is Sappi, which has finalized an agreement to develop 30 000ha of forest plantation near the Swaziland and SA borders. The timber will be exported mainly to its mills in either Swaziland or SA. Barlow Rand CE Warren Clewlow confirmed the group was involved in discussions for the rehabilitation of large, state-owned cement factories and sugar mills. These discussions were at an early stage, Clewlow said. A spokesman for the company said American had made proposals to the Mozambican government on future involvement in the cashew nut industry, and was awaiting a response.

Anglo is also one of those interested in the coal deposits at the five Moatize mines in Tete province, in the vicinity of the Cahora Bassa

dam. Trans-Natal is also interested
in developing the coal mines and is
â\200\230busy with a feasibility study.

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Open Moza
lays down the rules
for foreign firms,

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mbique

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LINDA ENSOR

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The Anglo spokesman said the cor-
poration was â\200\234keeping in touchâ\200\235 with
a pre-feasibility study for the devel-
opment of the coal mines being car-
ried out by the Mozambic%rern-
ment in conjunction with , the
Brazilian state-owned mining com-
pany.

AECI conducted a preliminary
feasibility study into developing the
Pande gasfields for the manufacture
of ammonia. However, a spokesman
said there were no plans to proceed.

The Soviets have already conduc-
ted initial explorations at a cost of
\$700m and are looking at a joint
venture with Mozambican, SA and
other investors.

But while the- Mozambican gov-
ernment has made it clear it wel-
comes and desperately needs foreign
investment, it is equally adamant it
will decide the terms.

Says Office for Foreign Invest-

ment Promotion director Augusto Sumburane: â\200\234We have been through colonialism and socialism and are now mature enough to know what we want. We will assure the investor of his profits, but this must be under agreed terms which are beneficial to both sides. We can offer the natural resources while the foreign investor can bring capital and expertise.â\200\235

The emphasis will be on attracting foreign participation in rehabilitation projects through joint ventures, management contracts, long term leases and equity participation, with

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Source: OFFICE FOR FOREIGN

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prime importance being given to Mozambican involvement.

An example is the joint venture entered into by Lonhro and the Mozambican government for the mining of gold in Manica province, which is expected to generate about \$3m in export earnings.

This policy towards foreign investors is reflected in the attitude towards privatisation, which is on the government's agenda. At the time of independence the socialist government nationalised most of the eco-

nomy. Now it is selling smaller companies to Mozambicans, while the fate of the larger ones is being evaluated by the World Bank.

Sumburane is reluctant to use the word privatisation which he says is open to ideological conflict. Instead he prefers rehabilitation: 'We are not interested in privatisation for privatisation's sake. We see it as a commercial tool, and as only one of the options.

'Our aim is economic development and rehabilitation, and we have to be pragmatic and realistic in finding the appropriate means. The extent of foreign investment in each case will depend on the extent of the rehabilitation required.'

Sumburane says the state has no intention of selling its assets outright to foreign investors. If its enterprises are sold, they would be sold to Mozambicans probably acting in concert with foreign partners.

'We want the involvement of foreign investors in the economy to be supported by the Mozambican people and for this they will have to see foreign investors as playing a supportive role, not ruling the economy and taking it over.'

In terms of Mozambique's new constitution which introduces a multiparty democracy, the government's role is defined as a policy-making one, not business management. A variety of forms of ownership are provided for, namely

state, private and co-operative. Foreign investors are assured of the security of their assets. '

Recently departed SA trade commissioner in Maputo -Bush Terb-

lanche says the political changes in SA are making it increasingly acceptable for Mozambique to turn to SA for capital and expertise.

South Africans are also likely to benefit from the massive \$1bn in aid which is being injected into the Mozambican economy.

A small example of a beneficiary is Pretoria businessman Ben Kriel who is selling about R3m worth of potato seeds and fertiliser to a World Bank financed agricultural scheme in Gaza province.

Terblanche says the Mozambican government is keen for SA farmers to lease agricultural land. Farmers are granted only occupational rights, but these are transferable and saleable. He says a lease of up to 50 years on farm land can be granted on very favourable terms.

Agriculture is a priority for the Mozambican government which has signed a preliminary joint venture agreement with the SA Tea & Coffee Growers Association to grow tea in Zambesia province. Negotiations are also under way for cotton farming. - UK-based glomerate Lonhro is Mozambique's largest single private investor. The UK has the largest percentage (30%) of total foreign investment, followed by the US (14,3%), SA (12,6%), and Portugal (9,3%). As at December 31 approved accumulated foreign investment was \$330m of which \$99,7m was direct foreign investment.

Apart from political instability, - the unavailability of foreign exchange is also a constraint to foreign investment.

The government has a retention scheme which allows exporters to use their foreign exchange earnings,

. but this has been criticised because

the progressive devaluation of the metical has meant companies have had to pay more to access the foreign currency credited to them.

The Mozambican government does not tax dividends and there is a tax exemption on all profits, lasting between two and 10 years, depending on the merits of a project. There could, however, be a tightening up of the tax holiday laws this year.

Sharpeville Da /
stayaway Tî¬\201eed%

SHARPEVILLE Day disrupted
industry countrywide yesterday
with the largest absentee levels
being reported in the western

Cape. B

. Steel and Engineering Industries
Federation of SA (Seifsa) said the
stayaway was best su
Elizabeth and the Border region,
where member companies said 100%
of workers did not report for work.

In Natal, Seifsa-affiliated com-
panies reported absenteeism of more
than 30%, while Transvaal com-
panies had a 22% stayaway but com-

panies in the Free State reported:

total worker attendance.

The employer body said most em-
ployers in the eastern â\200\230Cape had
reached agreement with local trade
unions to regard March 21 as a paid
holiday and substitute it for another
public holiday.

In the Transvaal a Pick 'n Pay
spokesman said branches had report-
ed absenteeism levels between 80%
and 90%.

Anglo American spokesman James
Duncan said of Angloâ\200\231s gold and ura-

nium division, only the East Rand

| Gold Company was affected.
However, he said Arnot colliery

near Middelburg and Angloâ\200\231s major

industrial operation, Highveld Steel

near Witbank, had been affected sig-

nificantly by the stayaway..

He emphasised this was not a
p perspective. i

Shell spokesman Roderick Both-
man said yesterday the stayaway

was best supported in the eastern

rted in Port

VERA VON LIERES
and WILSON ZWANE

and 11% of workers respectively did not report to work.

In the Transvaal and Free State absenteeism had varied between 1% and 2% . :

Transport service companies reported low passenger flows.

A Putco spokesman said his com-

* pany's operations dropped to nil at

Ekangala, in the northeastern Transvaal, while the next worst-hit area

was Edenvale, near Johannesburg,

where a 4% driver turnout ferried a mere 1% of the normal passenger

. load.

He added that between 50% and 85% of normal loads were transport-

ed from the East Rand townships of |

Vosloorus and Katlehong to various destinations. In Greater Soweto (Soweto, Meadowlands and Diep-

meadow) driver turnout was 75% .

Transnet spokesman Jan Bredenkamp said Spoornet did not suffer any great losses as only between 14% | and 16% of their customers did not use the service.

. Solly Mkhize of the SA Black Taxi

: /' Association (Sabta) said taxi patrons had come to ranks in a trickle,

~ Pretoria is hardest hit but the situation in the East Rand areas of Springs, Brakpan and Benoni is confused. Most of the taxis only began moving between 8am and 9am. -

Commuters there seem to be confused as to whether there is a stayaway or not. They are coming to the ranks in a trickle, Mkhize said. |

ape and Natal region, where 13%

Pag: 10 hgarczy 22 - March 26 1591

MNEW NATION

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member of the

Alro-Asizn Solidari-

Âçty Group, which

i very actvely mobilised' suppor

- for the ANC 22d SWARC in the -

..: Soviet Unic 0 oty

Together with a group of other

Soviet zcademics, he visited South

Aftica at the invitaton of the Insti-

- tute for a Demecratic Altemative for

South Africa. The group returned to

the Soviet Unicn this week.

s D Tetelin spoke

about 2 range of issues, including

| . his impressions of changes in South

- ASrica and the Soviet Unicn as well

as Soviet support for the armed .

struggle against apartheid.

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"ty Committee is well known as the â\200\234;

rgenicetion which was spearhead-

. Unicen for the national liberation |

| + movement. Thatenccmpassed sup-

port et only for the ANC or

Â© SWAPO but the commintes also has |

- a very long tradition of supporting

i 2!l nationz! liberation movements.

South Africa is the last colonyon |

the Africen continent â\200\224 thoughof 2 |

special type. We are herg because

' we are very strong supporiers of the

Africen Nations! Congress.

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vhat are your:

| Seuth Africa?-

* ing public support in the Soviet | -
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m rezlly struck by the complexi-
ty of the political situation in' South
Africa. I think the outside world*
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Semmmreancierie A1 |

! may ultimately end up being on the

tends to see developments in South

Africa in simplistic terms.

On the one side there is the gov-

ernment, on the other side there is

the ANC The situation is compli-
. cated because behind each of the

main actors in this scenario there are
plenty of other actors too. They are
all nearly as important as the main

cannot settle the situation.

For instance, take the anti-

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use, without them, you. .

et is 2L SN

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4. hope that this will be the case.

+ Also, you never know if Inkatha
Thembu A is
is anti-apartheid forces. W

And from the official opposition

views there are also problems. There
* is the Democratic Party, Conserva-
tive Party; 2nd so on.

one

* Each one of these structures has

* its own vertical structuring, which
" means, for instance, that what the
- leadership in Ulundi is thinking is-

' not necessarily

ly accepted by the mid-
dle leadership, and does not neces-

. sarily reach grassroots level. -

" So, it is a very difficult situation.

. This is my main observation, which
r i .. leaves a very strong impression. It is
apzriheid foroes; the PAC and AZA-
: : b Å¥ iR Shih

e o o o HORY A moving, and the position is

- . changing practica

also a dynamic situation. Every-

2lly on a daily basis.

Fiomah both

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~ New conditions now. prevail in |
Soath Africa and the Soviet
mpact on tle refation- |
= ship between the Soviet Unicnand
â\200\234 grganisations such as the SACP '
â\200\230amdtmANC? <
â\200\230So far as the sirategic friendship and.
strategic alliance between the ANC.
: znd is allies â\200\224 the SACP, COSATU"
and the Soviet Union â\200\224 are con-
_cemned, I think that the situation is
basically unchanged. - i
.: The ANC can rely upon the con-
tinued support of the Soviet Union.
. What may bring confusion in peo-
pleâ\200\231s minds is" that, in the course of
+re-adjusting our vision of the out-
Uside world, we are looking for alter-
*native ways and means of handling Å°

~situations in the rest of the world.
. In the process some of our moves
may appear to be unorthodox.

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to resume armed stuggle, COuLA I
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from the Soviet Union?

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" That depends upon the particular sit-
uation prevailing in South Africa.

We sincerely hope that the negotiation process will go on and that there will be no need for a resumption of the armed struggle in South Africa.

" In this sense we are united with the the rest of the outside world, and South Africans themselves who are tired of violence. '

If, in the process of discussion, - the state decides to use coercion and repression in the same way it did - that, would' compel the, . before,

el e

democratic forces in the country 10
o back to the armed struggle. And
i such circumstances the democratic forces can rely upon the continued support of their traditional friends. : iy
It has often been said that (e Gype
. of material assistance (that has
been given (0 (B eration movements over a period of time Was a
way of imposing quiet hegemony,
2 way of imposing (the Soviet model on the future 01 (the coun-

try. a
- (What is your response to' such
- clai

Nothing cĩ-\202zin
truth than this as
tg;_x fact we never had any hegemonistic ambitions concerning South Africa or any other country.
Soviet foreign policy was :ĩ-\202v;)gs
-y of giving assistance to people; l: v?ho are fighting for their independence, first and foremost. The confirmation of this is in what is happening Now. The West was, always speaking in terms of the
â\200\234total ~~slaughterâ\200\235 of the Sov;.,;
Union, simply because we were
(ĩ-\201g;?ng the [?u})!lc and other freedom movements by various means.
~If you look at what the West is

doing now you will see that they are doing precisely the same thing, short of actually supplying weapons to the ANC. So, was our position wrong? One of the things we came to realise as a result of developments in the Soviet Union is that you simply cannot impose any sort of social model on any country in the world. Developments in any given country are based upon the social and economic conditions existing in that

country. So
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sador in South Africa soon?

Â¢ Africa. &

- There is a gÃ©neral perception in
_ the West, including South Africa,
. that the difficult times in the Sovi-

et Union represent 2 failure of

socialism. Yhat

this? =

. Socialism
| failed and
nothing in this

as a social idea has not
it cannot fail, because
world is static.

. more progressive \$0C10-â\202~COononic

is your reply 10

At some stage feudalism was a.

Can we expect a Soviet Ambas-

Everything depehds vuï~\201on - the
progress of developments in South |

" The process will teke years in our

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system than serfdom. Then capital-

ism took over as a more prÃ© gressive
. social sysiem over feudalism. So it
is inevitable that a new, more just,
more human social â\202~conomic sys-
tem will come. You can call it what
you like, be it communist, socialist,
or any other name. .
Given that capitalism as such is

. ot able to provide the well being
of the entire population of the world,
it is inevitable that
replace it. '
* The Soviet

Union was the first

country in the world to start con-
structing this new society. We must
recognizÃ© that the conditions in
which the Soviet Union started to
do that'were not the best ones,
because, even in view of Lenin and
Marx; the Russia of that time was

e S e T

of socialism.â\200\235

What is happening is that we are

model of socialism.

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s it not worrying to people in the
Soviet Union that President Gor-

batchev should have half a million .
le demonstrating againstâ\200\231

. peop

him, as occurred recently?

" You must look at this process from
two angles. First, the mere fact that
people are in the streets expressing
| their views should be encouraged,
' because previously we were a
of being total
_dom of expressi
| Western world and the mass media
\ are shouting â\200\234look at the demon--
strations.â\200\235 So what? There is open
[expression of peopleâ\200\231s thoughts

something will

" -ast prepared for the construction

looking for a new way, for a new

itarian without free- .
on. But now the

â\200\230i of mankind and will continue to do

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_â\200\230 ly understand that, but re

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|

So are you saying that perestroika

is still on course, is still on track?

â\200\230Undoubtedly. But one thing must be
made clear. It should not be expect-
ed.that perestroika is like a political
settlement in South Africa, which
can occur within several months. -

-case, due to the enormity of theâ\200\231
country. It will probably take a
decade or more. We must very firm- .

form iyâ\200\231

firmly on course. The only prob-
lem is that any transition perio

involves destruction of the previ&{â\200\230xs

l economic and social patterns. d
, this makes the world think that there
' is total chaos, anarchy, Or whatev- -
er, in the Soviet Union. But it is the -
| usual transition period. Simlar peri-

ods took place be

fore in the history

5o in the history of manku_xd.

The enthusiasm in Eastern.
Europe for Western lifestie, is that .
going to change? AR

The economic foundation of com- .
munism is public ownership of the
means of production.. Socialism is
" still there. Only the political leader-
ship has changed. :

[â\200\224

Sharp

" by SIZA NTSHAKALA
Political Reporter

THE African National Congress (ANC isi

still armed and will have no difiï¬\201cultsf) in
resuming the armed struggle if the Gov-
gĩ¬\201ing'lgnt dogg ;y}t m%et expectations, in-
gence chief Jacob 'Z yes-

tooda uma warned yes-

Zuma said the ANC was angry to note
that the South African â\200\234racist P%lz?lâ\200\231iamentâ\200\235

persisted in passing laws without the par-
ticipation of the majority of the popu-
lation.

Addressing hundreds of ANC members
who attended a Sharpeville Day rally at
King Zwelithini Stadium in Umlazi, Zuma
said: â\200\234It was crucial for the Government to
remember that the ANC reached the cur-
rent phase of its national liberation strug-
gle through blood and sacrifice.

â\200\234We did not beg the Government to
allow us to be where we are today.â\200\235 .

â\200\230At a Pietermaritzburg service, Azapo'

deputy president Aubrey Mochaupe said
his organisation was committed to an â\200\234un-
relenting revolutionâ\200\235. On the issue of
negotiations Mochaupe said the PAC
would not negotiate apartheid and re-is-
suedacall fora Constituent Assembly.

_The 31st anniversary of the 1960 Sharpe-
ville massacre was marked nationally with
thousands of workers and students staying

d

away from work and schools.

â\200\230HÃ©pread in tiliâ\200\231Ã©iE'asâ\200\230t;;h CE;&
Five people were injured in Langa near
Cape Town when police opened fire on a

crowd heading towards the townshipâ\200\231s

cemetery for a service. Three people were
arrested. ret ;
Putco bus occupancy decreased across

the country, with on_ly 36% of drivers arriv-

ing for work. -

- The Southern African Black Taxi Asso-

ciation said the hardest hit area was Pretoria where taxis were operating with few

The stayaway action was most widespread

aka) Violence

evill

passengers. â\200\230 Roy
Thousands of Bloemfontein workers
from Mangaung, Thaba Nchu and Botsha-

belo stayed away from work. : :
Classes ground to a halt in Soweto and

- Alexandra, near Johannesburg, as thousands

sands of pupils streamed to rallies and
services. ; A
Steel and industry employer body Seifsa
said in Natal 31% of the workforce was absent,
while 22%-did not go to work in the

Transvaal. The Western Cape recorded

10% absenteeism.

The universities of Cape Town and the
Western Cape were closed yesterday, but
it was a normal day at the University of
Stellenbosch. X

A Natal Chamber of Industries survey
indicated attendances at factories were

fairly good with some companies reporting

between a 65% and 90% attendance.
However, three companies in the southern
Durban area reported a 100% stayaway.

Zuma invokes armed struggle

t

22 May

ruggle

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threat at

Ric

THE Budget anno H
by Finance Minister Mr
Barend du Plessis on
Wednesday was uncaring.
favoured the rich and pro-
vided limited direct relief
for the poor, the African
National Congress said
yesterday. :

In a statement the
ANC said: â\200\234There is a
blatant contradiction be-
tween the stated need to
address inequality and
poverty at the beginning
of the Budget, and atten-
tion paid to these areas in
the Budget itself.â\200\235

â\200\234The Budget speech
Jacked an overall vision of
an economic growth path
or development strate-

Real social expenditure
per capita has dropped,
and spending on housing,
special aid programmes
and pensions was hope-
lessly inadequate,. the
statement said.

â\200\234In the case of pen-
sions, there is no justifica-
tion for the State not to
have moved to immediate

favourss

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parity at all levels. P
in pensions would have
significantly contributed
to the speedy alleviation
of poverty especially in
the rural areas.â\200\235

Commenting on educa-
tion expenditure, the
statement said: â\200\234The ef-
fectiveness of the sum
provided will depend on
how it is allocated be-
tween Blacks and Whites.
A single education de-
partment is a prerequisite
for equitable allocation.

â\200\234Despite the stated in-
tention of the Minister to
pay more attention to the
provision of primary
health care services, there

is only five percent of the health Budget allocated for this purpose.
~ â\200\234The inadequate social expenditure was not as a result of insufficient overall revenue but rather reflects ongoing apartheid Budget priorities.

In Ulundi, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Chief Mangosuthu

, Says
helezi, has dw:nbed
this yearâ\200\231s Budget as a

- Â«White manâ\200\231s Budgetâ\200\235.

. In a statement of an ad-

dress yesterday to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said the Budget â\200\234represents the best possible management of White vested interestsâ\200\235.

I believe that Whites will have to be prepared to do more than this Budget expects them to do if we, as a country, are ing poverty becoming the mortal enemy of democracy.â\200\235 i

The increased expenditure on education was welcomed by Chief Buthelezi, as were the steps to close the gap between Black and White pensions. ;

Â«] also welcome aspects of the Budget which will in effect increase personal tax by 28 percent. That 28 percent will actually be affordable by the population from which it comes

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and it will benefit the population to which the
â\200\230increased tax ~ money

On the question of

VAT, Chief Buthelezi said there should be review mechanisms to study what a VAT rate of 12 percent â\200\234will produce in-cashâ\200\235.

The R200 million allocated to Black housing was also welcomed by Mr Buthelezi, but he said his real concern about the Budget was â\200\234whether or not it is going far enough, quickly

_ enough to deal with the

Black backlog problemâ\200\235.

Homelandsâ\200\231 Finance Ministers were disappointed that representations made by them were not adequately reflected in the Budget allocations, the Minister of Development Aid, Mr Jacob de Villiers, said in a statement yesterday. '

He was commenting on a meeting of the Foreign Ministers held in Cape Town yesterday and attended by Mr Jan Steyn, director of the Independent Development Trust, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Org Marais, and the Deputy Minister of Development Aid, Mr Pieter Marais. .

The Ministers said the allocations to each territory were not sufficient to

meet the increasing demands for services in their areas. â\200\224 Sapa.

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