

Maphumulo's

NATAL WITNESS

wife denies

28 August 1991

helping killers

by JOHN NICHOLS

BENELISE Shembe, the third wife of slain chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, yesterday denied in the Supreme Court that she had helped her husband's murderers to kill him in the driveway of his home at 95 Havelock Road on February 25 this year.

In reply to a question suggesting that self-confessed assassin Sipho Madlala would later testify she was an accomplice, Shembe said such an allegation would be untrue. Shembe said she had never met Madlala, nor did she recognise a photograph of him.

Earlier this week, the inquest court heard that key witness Madlala, who previously confessed in the press to the killing, has been subpoenaed to appear in court. Madlala has been in hiding since admitting complicity and is expected to appear as a witness this week.

Proceedings were briefly interrupted when Maphumulo's mother, seated in the public gallery, was overcome by the intensity of the testimony and cross-examination, and ran wailing from the court accompanied by one of Maphumulo's four wives and several other supporters.

Shembe, who is believed to be under police protection, said she was one of three adult women who were watching television in the lounge of the Havelock Road house when the shots rang out at about 8 pm. The women and three children with them cried out in fright when they heard the shots, which sounded as if they had struck the roof of the dwelling.

She said she was not sure who had switched off the lights and television set in the room immediately after the

shooting, but she then opened the front door and stepped out on to the front verandah. She could see nothing untoward, and re-entered the house.

Shembe said she telephoned Fano Zuma, who lived in the house with them, at KwaZulu Transport and told him about the shots. The women then telephoned the Bishopstowe and Mountain Rise police stations.

Zuma arrived at the house and knocked on the back door, which was opened to him after he had identified himself, and the women and children went outside. Zuma established that the pistol carried in the glove compartment of Maphumulo's car was missing, and the chief was taken to hospital.

Shembe said Maphumulo had bought his luxury car from winnings on the horse races, and he received income from a KwaZulu government pension and in his capacity as a chief. He also had rental income from a shop he owned.

Maphumulo was a card-carrying member of the ANC and had been visited at the house by ANC midlands branch chairman Harry Gwala. Shembe said she had never belonged to any political organisation, but supported the ANC because her husband was a member.

Maphumulo's political views had changed in 1988 and 1989, when he ceased attending sessions of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and joined the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa). Shembe said Maphumulo appeared to have had many enemies, and had been attacked on several occasions. Her relationship with Maphumulo's three other wives had been friendly, but not close, Shembe said.

The hearing continues today.

THE CITIZEN
THE CITIZEN

28 Aug. 1991

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LETTERS

The Citizen PO Box 7712
Johannesburg 2000

Kobie's nauseating concern

A REPORT in this morning's Citizen quotes the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, as stating that "the NP had taken note with grave responsibility that a large number of its supporters and voters were elderly people." Their safety would be at issue, and he had therefore decided to postpone the Parys meeting.

This sudden concern for the elderly is nauseating, coming from the Minister of Justice who agreed last year to release

all "political" prisoners, including convicted murderers and those found guilty of other dreadful crimes of violence.

Many of the victims of these crimes of violence have been, and still are, elderly people. Why then did the Minister of Justice and leader of the NP in the Orange Free State agree to regard people who committed violent crimes, including murder,

as political prisoners? Even foreign countries did not require this of him.

It is not surprising that most Whites, including the unfortunate elderly, have lost all faith in the statements made, and assurances given, by Mr Coetsee and other leaders of the National Party.

K B NELL

Rustenburg

Charities battle to cope with armies of jobless and hungry

STAR Poverty crisis grips SA

28 August 1991

By Paula Fray
and Abel Mushi

South Africans are losing their jobs, homes and in some cases even hope as the recession tightens its hold.

Pleas for help to feeding schemes and even suicide help-lines have soared as the recession tightens its hold.

Relief organisations report a flow of people from rural areas into the cities in search of jobs.

Association of Consumer Credit Bureaux president Rowan Haarhoff said bad debt judgments for the period March to May 1991 leapt by 34,7 percent to a huge R395 million.

"These figures are distorted to an extent, however, by mortgage bonds where judgment is taken for the full bond amount and not just the arrears."

One food programme in Hillbrow alone, St Francis of Assisi, served 110 000 meals from April 1 to the end of July, according to organiser Brother Giovanni.

"What we have found is a great number of semi-skilled and skilled people flooding in to Johannesburg from the rural areas," he said. "The sadness is that these people come here hoping there will be work. They can't find any and end up on the streets."

'Invisible'

The numbers of "invisible people" who slept on the streets of Johannesburg had increased "very much" over the past few months.

Hillbrow Twilight Centre manager Sabera Bobat said there had been a notable increase in the number of street children who joined the centre recently.

According to Operation Hunger executive director Isa Perlman, 1991 has been the organisation's most testing year yet.

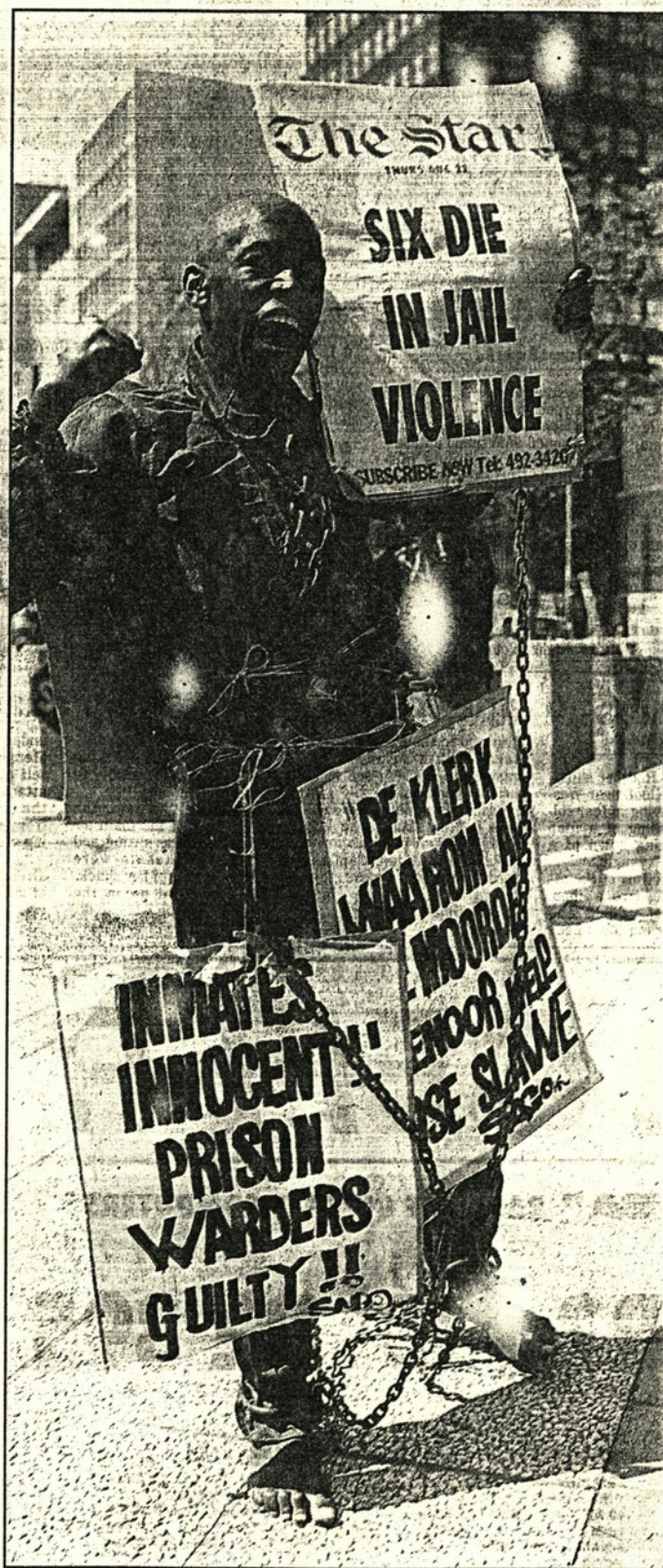
In her latest report, Mrs Perlman said the country-wide economic catastrophe had sent rural unemployment soaring and had reduced, in the majority of areas, the regular migrant cash flow to an irregular trickle.

Operation Hunger deputy director relief and development Mpho Mashinini said black and white families were looking to the organisation for help.

"Even though political changes are underway, the economic situation worsens and there is a demand for us to assist many more people," he said.

"In the PWV area unemployment is increasing every day. Operation Hunger has had to increase its feeding by 2 000 families," Mr Mashinini added.

Retrenchment of farm workers and the closure of mines in the Free State and north western Cape meant



Chain reaction . . . ex-convict Golden Miles Bhudu of the Prisoners Organisation for Human Rights protests at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday against the death of six prisoners in the Barberton prison revolt. Picture: Stephen Davimes

Easter is a time for serious self-examination — Tutu

Echo Reporter & Sapa

CAPE TOWN — Archbishop Desmond Tutu called for prayer and fasting for an end to violence in the week leading up to Easter.

He called for prayers for peace throughout Africa, but linked his call particularly to Sunday's killings in Daveyton: "We are becoming brutalised by the continuing violence when we give a sigh of relief that 'only five people' have died in the latest outbreak.

"I know that the causes of fighting are manifold but we also have to say that there is great evil afoot in our land: Evil that must be addressed through sustained prayer and fasting.

"Whatever the causes, we in the black community in particular need to engage in very serious self-examination. What is happening is totally unacceptable. The prize of freedom is within our grasp but it is going to recede if the violence doesn't end. A freedom which there is nobody left to enjoy is no freedom at all.

"I want to call on Anglicans and on all people of goodwill in southern Africa to use Holy Week to intensify their prayer and fasting for an end to violence in Africa.

"Many places in Africa need our prayers for peace: Angola and Mozambique, the Sudan and Ethiopia, Somalia and Liberia. But the situation in South Africa at the moment — of which the Daveyton killings are only the latest example — is especially distressing."

At this time of year different communities observe sacred holy days in terms of their religious beliefs.

Muslims mark the month of Ramadan which is a time of fasting and prayer in remembrance of the revelation of the Holy Quran. Jews mark Passover, the deliverance of Hebrews from slavery in Egypt, and Christians mark Easter, the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Passing his Easter message to *Echo* readers, the Reverend Dr Simon Gqubule of the Federal Theological Seminary shared three thoughts.

"First, the Christ who died on Calvary on what we call Good Friday was the immortal God who came as a human being to share our life so completely that he shared even our death. So as we mourn the death of our loved ones in and around Pietermaritzburg, in Natal and the rest of the country, we should remember the Christ who even now shares with them suffering the pangs of death.

"Secondly, when Christ died, he died for the whole world, but he also in a real way died for individual men and women, thus showing the value and dignity of human life. The violence around us is a damning illustration of our failure as Christians to teach one another the value of human life and the divine dignity God has given to the human personality. Therefore we should so respect the value of an individual woman or man that we should not raise our hand to kill him or her and in other spheres of our life we should treat every person as one for whom Christ died.

"Finally, when Christ was raised on Easter Day his first word to his assembled disciples was the greeting 'Peace Be With You.' And when he left them he said again, 'Peace be With You.' My prayer for every one of you in this area and in the whole country is that God's peace may be with you, and that every one of us may go forward for the rest of the year as ambassadors of peace."

STIDY'S EYE

28 AUGUST 1991, NATAL WITNESS



our readers write

Brave prince

ALLOW me to correct some inaccurate statements by G. Button (*Natal Witness*, August 17), who alleged in a letter that Prince Louis Napoleon (1856-79) was "a foolhardy young man who did not take kindly to discipline". But Donald Morris relates in *The Washing of the Spears* that, by the time the prince was 14, he was a superb horseman and a master swordsman. He graduated from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1875 — first in riding, first in fencing and seventh in overall merit in a class of 34 cadets.

He did not (as Button alleges) "without authority ride out on the day (June 1, 1879) by himself and was ambushed". Louis was, in fact, escorted by six horsemen on a mapping patrol and they stopped in the afternoon to make tea at a deserted kraal. When a solitary Zulu was seen on a nearby rise, Louis gave the order to mount and the knee-haltered horses were rounded up.

As the men put their feet in the stirrups, 40 Zulus fired an ear-splitting volley and leapt out of the long grass. Louis could not mount his fractious horse and fell under it. The horse trod on his right arm, then his colleagues had gone and Louis was alone. He had lost his sword in the mêlée and drew his revolver with his left hand. The Zulus chased him into a donga. He was hit in the thigh by an assegai. Louis pulled it out and rushed at his assailant, firing twice. He was then hit deep in the left shoulder by an assegai. He held them off for a moment, then there was a brief hacking flurry, and he was dead.

Louis's body was found the next day with 17 stab wounds. All the wounds were in front. He had died facing his foes.

I hope this puts the record straight about a legendary figure who was closely linked to Pietermaritzburg.

DICK JONES

Publicity Association, Pietermaritzburg

Govt cash plan will mean jobs for 59 000

NAIJA WITNESS

28 AUGUST 1991

PRETORIA — The Government yesterday announced a R1 billion plan to create 59 000 jobs and construct thousands of classrooms, housing sites and centres for the underprivileged.

The funds would come from the sale of strategic oil reserves, Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers said at the Union Buildings yesterday.

The Government accepted its responsibility towards the underprivileged, and the expenditure was in line with commitments made by President F.W. de Klerk earlier this year, De Villiers said.

The biggest cut (R408 692 000) is to be spent on improving basic services, with the next biggest amount (R204 204 000) going towards maintaining and improving almost 18 500 km of roads.

De Villiers said the final allocation of funds by the cabinet was done largely according to a priority list drawn up by the departments concerned, with the accent on:

- one-off capital projects;
- the reduction of backlogs in socio-economic, road and security infrastructures; and
- projects to relieve the unemployment problem in the short term.

De Villiers said it was possible that in the future the strategic fuel stockpile could be reduced further, which could yield another R1 billion.

The package announced yesterday was designed to improve the productive capacity of the economy and stimulate economic growth.

De Villiers said 667 projects had been approved at a cost of over R1 billion.

Almost half this amount would be spent in this financial year.

De Villiers said the money earmarked for job creation would mean employment for about 59 000 people over an average period of about 15 months.

Nearly 73,5% of the funds, or almost R742 million, would go to reducing socio-economic backlogs.

Approved projects in this field included:

- the building of nearly 1 900 new classrooms which, in the case of the Department of Education and Training, would reduce the classroom backlog by nearly 18%;

- the building of 141 clinics and 64 crèches;
- basic infrastructure site and service facilities for about 53 770 sites, to provide for the housing needs of about 270 000 people;

- various community facilities, such as community centres (34), centres for the aged (two), workshops for the disabled (three), childrens' homes (two), libraries and pre-primary schools;

- basic sports facilities — 83 soccer fields, 39 netball courts and 12 rugby fields for squatter areas and underprivileged communities;

- the upgrading of 15 hostels;

- providing permanent, clean drinking water to 53 communities in self-governing states.

The R62,4 million allocation for security services would mainly be spent on building 59 satellite police stations and 250 police contact points "with a view to improving the service and protection function of the police and increasing police visibility at all levels", De Villiers said.

Democratic Party finance spokesman Ken Andrew, while welcoming the announcement, said millions of rands would end up wasted if there was no consultation over the way the funds were to be spent.

"Intensive negotiation at national, regional and community level is essential if the money spent is to yield maximum dividends," he said.

The South African Chamber of Business also welcomed the announcement, although describing it as a "stop-gap" measure, while the South African Health Workers' Congress said the fundamental flaw in the plan was that South Africa had no great need for any further structural improvements in health services.

"Instead, there is a massive deficiency in terms of trained personnel to manage structures already in place," the organisation said.

"Massive resources should not be pumped blindly and wastefully into the community without prior consultation and co-ordination with the community itself."

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut welcomed De Villiers' announcement, particularly the creation of 59 000 new jobs. — Sapa.

16/11/11

ANC will visit right-wing hunger trio

ANC

NEWS

28/08/91

Daily News Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: The ANC plans to send a representative to H.F. Verwoerd Hospital today to visit the three right-wing hunger strikers who are waiting on an hour-to-hour basis for the State President's decision on their fate.

Mr Wim Cornelius, a lawyer, said the ANC's public support of the hunger strikers was deeply appreciated.

"We give them 10-plus for their humanitarian stance," he said.

As the men's health deteriorates daily, fears have been expressed that Briton Henry Martin (49), who enters the 52nd day without food, or Adrian Maritz (43), now in the 46th day of his protest, will slip into a coma.

"It is now a distinct threat and if that occurs, we will have massive

problems," said Mr Cornelius.

He said 53-year old Lood van Schalkwyk (in his 39th day) had turned a shade of yellow which was a sign that his liver was collapsing.

Hopes of Order Boerevolk members are high that Mr F.W. de Klerk's decision on the fate of their hunger-striking colleagues in Pretoria will be made known today, although official sources indicated that it might be delayed until tomorrow.

On Monday, Mr Cornelius and OB leader Nic Strydom appeared before the State President's Advisory Committee.

If Mr de Klerk decides to grant political indemnity, which will au-

tomatically lead to the release of the men, all three will remain in hospital where orders will be issued for their resuscitation.

Mr Cornelius said they would be placed on intravenous drip to halt further deterioration of their vital organs.

Families say appeals to them to stop their fasts were refused.

The men are demanding political prisoner status and indemnity.

■ A request has been made to the Department of Correctional Services for the transfer to hospital of the only woman ANC political prisoner at Pollsmoor, Phyllis Fante.

Her lawyer, Allan Dodson, said the request was made in order to closely monitor her condition. She is on the 12th day of a hunger strike to secure her release.—Sapa

Chief's widow denies murder

Citizen 28 Aug. 1991

MRS Benelise Shembe, the third wife of slain Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, denied in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court on Tuesday she was an accomplice in his assassination.

In reply to a question suggesting that self-confessed assassin Sipho Madlala would later testify that she was an accomplice, Shembe said such an allegation was untrue.

She said she had never met Madlala, nor did she recognise a photograph of him.

Earlier this week, the inquest court heard that key witness Madlala, who previously confessed in the Press to the killing, had been subpoenaed to testify.

Three women

Shembe said she was one of three women watching television in the lounge of the chief's 95 Havelock Road home at about 8pm on February 25 this year when shots rang out.

The women and three children with them cried out in shock when they heard the shots.

She testified that she was not sure who had switched off the lights and television set in the room immediately after the shooting.

Shembe said she then telephoned Mr Fano Zuma, who lived in the house with them, at his job.

The women also telephoned the Bishopstowe and Mountain Rise police stations.

After Zuma arrived, he established that the pistol in the glove compartment of Maphumulo's car was missing, and the chief was taken to hospital, according to Shembe.

Member

She said Maphumulo was a card-carrying member of the ANC and had been visited at the house by ANC Midlands branch chairman Mr Harry Gwala.

She said she had never belonged to any political organisation, but supported the ANC because her husband was a member.

Maphumulo's political views had changed in 1988 and 1989 when he ceased attending sessions of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and joined the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa.

Shembe said Maphumulo appeared to have had many enemies. He had been attacked on several occasions.

The hearing continues.-Sapa.

CP No, others praise R1bn

by Rohan Minogue,
Deborah van Rens-
burg, Fred de Lange
and Sapa

THE CP yesterday criticised the government announcement that R1 billion is to be spent from the sale of strategic oil reserves on socio-economic projects aimed at improving the quality of life of South Africans.

Commerce and welfare

organisations, however, welcomed the plan.

CP spokesman on finance, Mr Casper Uys, said the government was selling off the family jewels for consumption expenditure.

"Of course we should hold on to the reserves,

the hard times are not over yet.

"The decision of the government to spend this money is a political decision, but for us it's a question of money politics.

"With the rate of inflation and the militant trade unions demanding in-

creasing wages without any increase in productivity, we're being priced out of the market."

Mr Uys said the CP was not against socio-economic expenditure but he doubted whether the money would be well spent.

"Such projects must be affordable for the country as a whole," he said.

For the present the CP would, however, have to accept the decision as there was not much they could do about it.

A spokesman for the African National Congress, Ms Gill Marcus, said last night ANC economists were studying the government's move and

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R1-bn plan to aid poor

FROM PAGE 1

would release a statement today.

Democratic Party spokesman on finance, Mr Ken Andrew, said millions of rands would end up wasted if there was no consultation over the way in which the R1 billion set aside to eliminate socio-economic backlogs was to be spent.

He said in a statement that the allocation was welcomed and the proposed projects seemed appropriate at first sight.

"It must be recognised, however, that intensive negotiation at national, regional and community level is essential if the money spent is to yield maximum dividends.

"Gone are the days when a White central government can tell the majority of the population what is good for them or what their priorities should be."

He said he was disappointed that the government had failed to propose specific plans to overcome problems such as the shortage of housing, classrooms and clinics.

There is no plan to eliminate backlogs in a systematic way, Mr Andrew added.

Business and welfare organisations yesterday welcomed the plan.

A spokesman for the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob), said the Chamber welcomed the deployment of the funds for the specific promotion of economic growth and employment creation.

"Few would deny that the government's underlying intention to promote socio-economic stability through such measures is worthy," he said.

The spokesman said, however, that Sacob's main concern was the way in which the announced measures related to the overall expenditure structures of the government.

"We believe that any economic restructuring exercise should be planned within the entire setting of government finances rather than in this somewhat stop-gap procedure," he said.

Automobile Association assistant general manager for public affairs, Mr Robin Scholtz, said his organisation welcomed the announcement that funds were being made available for the maintenance and upgrading of secondary roads.

"While the amount allocated is a drop in the ocean, it will assist in arresting the rapidly deteriorating condition of these roads which are a vital link in our total road network and the lifeblood of the economy," he said.

Chairman of the National Council for the Physically Disabled in South Africa, Mr Willem Serfontein, said the allocation

of funds to workshops for the physically disabled "is a marvellous thing".

"It is a most welcome announcement and will fulfill a tremendous need, especially in the Black, Coloured and Indian communities and in the rural areas," he said.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society said "every amount added to socio-economic projects is welcomed".

"The welfare system in South Africa is extremely underfinanced, and these funds will certainly help fill some of the gaps," she said.

She said, however, that there was a "huge financial backlog" with welfare, and that welfare organisations were "struggling to survive while social problems are growing by the day".

The Minister of Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said it was estimated that the programme would create 866 000 man-month employment opportunities which is equal to providing 59 000 jobs over a period of 15 months.

Seventy three percent or nearly R742 million would be used to reduce backlogs in the socio-economic field.

This would include the following:

- The construction of 1 900 new classrooms which would eliminate 18 percent of the backlog.
- The construction of 141 clinics and 64 crèches.

- The provision of basic infrastructure services to 53 770 new building sites which would accommodate the housing needs of 270 000 people.

- Thirty-four community centres, two centres for the aged, three workshops for the disabled, two children's homes, libraries and pre-primary schools.

- The provision of 83 soccer fields, 39 netball fields and 12 rugby fields to squatter areas and underprivileged communities.

More than R200 million would also be spent on roads and it is expected that 18 000 km of roads would be upgraded and improved.

To address security problems, 59 satellite police stations and 250 police contact points would be constructed to improve security services and protection function.

A special job creation programme, administered

by the Department of Manpower, was allocated R20 million to create more jobs unrelated to the main job creation programme.

Dr De Villiers said the payment of the money would be monitored by the government and payments would only be made if real progress was made in the programme.

It was not expected that all the money would be spent this year but, he said, the government needed to stress that all the funds would be spent only on capital projects to ensure that no recurring

demands of funds were made.

"The government accepts its responsibility towards the less privileged and the action is limited to improving the economic situation and reducing circumstances giving rise to impoverishment," Dr De Villiers said.

Slovo: It's not leukaemia

MR JOE SLOVO, South African Communist Party leader, and senior ANC national executive committee member, yesterday confirmed he had bone marrow cancer, but emphatically denied a medical specialist's opinion that it was leukaemia.

"I have made a statement on the matter and that is all that I am prepared to say at present," he said after a newspaper quoted the 65-year-old Mr Slovo as saying he had

cancer of the bone marrow.

According to the report, the illness was diagnosed early, and Mr Slovo was "responding to treatment and is able to fulfil his duties".

"It need not interfere with my work," Mr Slovo, key member of the African National Congress said.

The SACP yesterday expressed "great sadness" at the news.

A leading leukaemia specialist, Prof Barry Mendelow, of the South African Institute for Medical Research in Johannesburg, said cancer of the bone marrow was also known as leukaemia.

He stressed, though, that he could not comment on Mr Slovo's case in particular until he knew the exact type of bone marrow cancer he had. "It is called leukaemia and one would have to know the exact type."

Told what Mr Slovo had said, Prof Mendelow commented: "What I would say is that he has got leukaemia, but the



Mr JOE SLOVO ... bone marrow cancer.

prognosis will obviously depend on the exact subtype of leukaemia."

"I do not have leukaemia," Mr Slovo emphatically said when told of Prof Mendelow's opinion. "I am not prepared to comment further on my health."

According to the professor, there are broadly speaking two types of leu-

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'Not leukaemia'

FROM PAGE 1

kaemia that occur in adults — acute and chronic leukaemia.

Chronic leukaemia occurs in people of about 50-plus, Prof Mendelow explained. "It doesn't get cured, but patients with that disease do live a normal lifespan."

Acute leukaemia was more serious, and treatment could include chemotherapy. "Individuals vary in their response to the treatment".

Mr Slovo was absolutely determined to continue with his work within the party and the ANC, senior SACP member Es-sop Pahad said.

He had first heard the news yesterday morning.

"The morale of the par-

ty remains high, but of course we received the news with great sadness," Mr Pahad, a member of the SACP Internal Leadership Group, said.

He did not know how serious Mr Slovo's cancer was.

"Whilst it is debilitating, it is not destructive because he is able to continue performing his tasks."

Mr Pahad was not sure when Mr Slovo found out he had cancer, "but he hasn't been feeling well for the past few weeks".

The party would adopt a wait-and-see attitude concerning Mr Slovo's workload.

There had been recent speculation about the state of Mr Slovo's health after he was forced to

cancel several appointments.

Mr Pahad emphatically dismissed speculation about Mr Slovo relinquishing his position as SACP general secretary in the near future.

"Our position is that our national congress is to be held in December and it is congress that will decide who will fill the party's leading positions."

The ANC had still to decide on the SACP request earlier this year to release the ANC's military chief of staff, Chris Hani, for full-time duty in the SACP leadership.

He expected the ANC's national executive committee would debate the issue at its next meeting. — Sapa.

Cash, other problems for M'bique parties

Citizen 28 Aug. 1991

By Iain Christie

MAPUTO. — Banknotes bearing a portrait of the head of state may seem an unusual subject for political controversy but that's just what has happened in Mozambique, one of Africa's newest multi-party democracies.

The benign smile of President Joaquim Chissano on the new 10 000-metrical note has angered one of the opposition parties which has emerged since Parliament's approval of a pluralist constitution last November.

The National Convention Party (PCN) accuses Pres Chissano of cashing in on the new money to promote his own image.

"For people in the rural areas the logic is that Chissano's face is on the money, so Chissano owns the money, therefore we will vote for him because he is the money owner and will help us," says PCN official Inacio Chire.

Countryside

Mr Chire also claims that most of the new notes have been distributed in the countryside, where the majority of Mozambique's 16 million people live.

This conspiracy view of the Bank of Mozambique's banknote design policy may be unwarranted — but it does high-

light a real problem faced by the half dozen or so emerging political parties.

They have very little visibility outside the capital, Maputo, and see huge problems in competing with Pres Chissano's omnipresent Frelimo party.

Frelimo was a guerrilla movement which fought a 10-year war against Portuguese colonial rule and won independence in 1975.

There were no other well-established opposition parties at the time, and Frelimo has ruled the country without a legal opposition ever since.

An Act of Parliament passed last January allows political parties to register for elections, due next year, if they can prove they have 100 supporters in each of the country's 10 provinces plus Maputo.

But none of the opposition groups has yet registered. Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto said this month that only Frelimo has managed to complete the formalities. It



President JOAQUIM CHISSANO ... "not fair" to have his face on banknotes.

registered with his ministry last month.

Party cells

Inacio Chire gave what he thinks are the reasons in a recent interview with the Maputo weekly Domingo newspaper.

"Frelimo has party cells right down to village level. It still controls the villages and no other party has the capacity to go there to campaign," he said.

"We agree that parties should have a certain nationwide representation, but there should not be a fixed number per province."

Like other new parties, the PCN says it has no money to go out canvassing for support and has transport problems.

"It's a question of means. It's not easy for a newly-born party to find the means to travel to all the provinces," said Chire.

The consensus among foreign diplomats in Maputo is that Pres Chissano genuinely wants properly contested parliamentary and presidential elections next year.

But by law and commonsense he cannot authorise state finance for everyone who claims to

be leader of a new political party.

So they go to foreign embassies. But they do not appear to be having much luck there either.

"As soon as they start talking about money I change the subject," one senior Western diplomat told Reuters.

Cash is not the only problem confronting the new political parties in Mozambique.

Split

One group split into rival factions during its founding convention, another managed to muster only seven people for its first congress and a third has split after the detention of its Press spokesman on charges of illegal possession of a gun.

Frelimo held a congress in Maputo this month in an effort to streamline its organisational capacity for its first-ever democratic election battle.

Chissano is popular because of his political reforms and his decision to open direct talks with the armed rebel movement.

And with his face on the banknotes as well, the opposition argues, he will have a further advantage which is not fair. — Sapa-Reuters.

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THE CITIZEN COMMENT

28 Aug. 1991

NP plan

WE are pleased the National Party will be putting forward its constitutional plan at a Federal Council meeting next week.

One of the main criticisms of the government in the reform process is that it has not been willing to give its own ideas on the constitutional set-up in a new South Africa.

One reason was that it did not want to be seen to be imposing a solution or to pre-empt the negotiations.

In this it had fallen prey to the propaganda, assiduously put forward by the African National Congress, among others, that the ruling National Party is just another party to the negotiations.

It must not be player and referee, the ANC says.

Yet the National Party is not just another party. It is the government. As such, it has a right and duty to ensure that its views are strongly projected.

In brief, the government proposes having a bicameral Parliament, the Lower House elected on a one man, one vote basis and the Upper House consisting of representatives of nine regions.

The Upper House will accept or reject legislation from the Lower House.

The Lower House will be chosen by proportional representation.

There will be an executive council of three or five members that will rule the country, and the multi-party Cabinet will be made up of parties with "sufficient support."

The plan has run into immediate criticism.

The ANC says that a federal structure involving the nine regional governments would create more bureaucracies.

Yet a federation seems the only workable solution.

The ANC also sees the proposals as a way of denying the majority party the right to govern.

Since the ANC demands power for the people, meaning itself, one can understand its concern.

The ANC, according to a spokesman, wants restrictions like a Bill of Rights and a constitutional court to be placed on a unitary and majoritarian democracy.

The dangers, as seen in other parts of Africa, of a government tampering with a Bill of Rights, or changing a constitution to suit itself, are obvious.

But this will not be of concern to the ANC. It wants total control, in the same way as Swapo rules Namibia, and nothing less will be acceptable to it.

The CP, on the other hand, sees the plan as a "recipe for Black domination and White suppression."

As CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, sees it, the plan amounts to a one man, one vote dispensation without any protection of any ethnic group's rights and interests.

Interestingly enough, the ANC sees the plan as a fanciful exercise to entrench what would ultimately be recognised as ethnic rights.

They both can't be right.

The fact that the plan has immediately inspired controversy is to be welcomed, since it is only by getting people to discuss and criticise it that the government can know whether there are serious limitations.

What is clear at this point is that the government and the ANC may agree on some aspects, but they are diametrically opposed to each other on the issue of a unitary state as opposed to a federal one, the nature of the government, the powers of the Upper House and the question of regional governments.

The ANC also insists on an interim government, but this would only be a precursor to a handover of power to the ANC.

The negotiations will, therefore, not be as easy as some foreign commentators and governments believe.

On the contrary, it is going to be a tough business all round.

What we believe is imperative is that the government does not yield to a Namibia-style constitution which would mean majority rule and a handover of power.

The situation here is totally different — and the constitution we get must be different too.

It must be fair, equitable, workable and acceptable to all reasonable men.

Nothing else will do.

NP plans to share the Cabinet, and the presidency, in its new SA

DURBAN — The NP is close to its final constitutional blueprint, which scraps the current single presidential head of state for an executive council of three to five members.

It also breaks from SA tradition by proposing a multiparty Cabinet from parties with "sufficient support" and the use of a proportional representation system to elect members to one of two Houses of Parliament.

The party's chief strategist and newly appointed secretary-general, Stoffel van der Merwe, said last night the NP was aiming to become part of a European-style, multiparty coalition government under a new constitution.

A senior NP source confirmed that details of the plan — first disclosed in yesterday's Rapport — were "mostly correct".

It is to be put to the NP's special federal congress in Bloemfontein on September 4, but it is understood that the draft constitution could still be adjusted. A completed version would be made public the day before the congress.

Van der Merwe said the style of government of a future SA should follow the example of coalition rule rather than the Westminster system which did not work well in ethnically divided countries.

"We need a participatory democracy so

Political Staff

that we don't end up with a winner-takes-all system in SA," he said.

The draft constitution has given rise to speculation that a referendum could be called sooner than expected. President F W de Klerk has promised to put any NP plan to the electorate before a new constitution is in place.

The party's draft constitution overlaps considerably with the ANC thinking shown in its discussion document earlier this year, but differs sharply by dividing the country into nine regions, each with its own "government". It is unclear whether

the plan is a move towards federalism.

De Klerk has hinted strongly in recent speeches at decentralised government.

The ANC envisages a heavily centralised system with as much power as possible in the hands of a president, the Cabinet and Parliament.

In terms of the NP proposal, the legislature would be divided into two Houses, with the second having a veto right on any proposed legislation. Representatives to the first House would be elected on a proportional representation basis (based on countrywide support rather than on the number of constituencies won), while the

second would come from the nine regional elections. This appears to be a major break from former NP policy, when it was thought to favour a system where racial minorities could have representation in the second House.

Other key elements of the proposals are:

- ☐ New municipal boundaries so that all race groups would be administered by single municipal councils;
- ☐ A democratic state with no apartheid and no discrimination based on race; and
- ☐ One man, one vote without group domination.

● See Page 3

STAR 28 AUGUST 1991 Poverty crisis for SA

● From Page 1

families who had coped previously could now barely survive.

Urgent intervention in Ingwavume in Natal for 6 000 children with visible malnutrition since 1986 was needed after pleas for help.

While the economic situation meant an increased demand for aid the groups were also faced with a cut in their donations as a result of the recession.

Johannesburg Child Welfare Society head Dr

Adele Thomas said some of their donors had written to say they would not be able to make their usual donations due to financial restraints.

Suicides Anonymous, run by Sam Bloomberg, has found more and more people calling in.

"There are a multitude of causes — but the humiliation of not being a breadwinner is high among them," he said.

"People are told to provide for their old age when they can't even provide for today."

16/1/11

ANC set to reject NP blueprint

By Shaun Johnson
Political Editor

28/08/91

The ANC is set to reject the National Party's constitutional master-plan as a ruse to deny majority rule and entrench the status quo in South Africa.

A discussion paper has been drawn up urgently by a senior ANC constitutional expert following the disclosure this week of details of the NP's proposals. The crucial NP blueprint is to be put to a special federal congress in Bloemfontein next week.

The ANC document says the NP plan to vest veto rights in a second House of Parliament in which minority parties will have as much say as majority parties — as well as the proposal to replace a single head of state with an executive council — runs counter to the principles of both participatory and multiparty democracy.

The envisaged form of mandatory, rather than voluntary, coalition politics would render the new South Africa ungovernable, according to the document.

The ANC paper contains a strong attack on the NP plan to "fragment" South Africa into nine autonomous regions, thereby severely curtailing the powers of the central government.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said a formal response to the NP blueprint would be forthcoming after it had been fully discussed.

28 August 1991

Winnie trial man frets in Zambian jail

DAILY NEWS

LUSAKA: Katiza Cebekhulu, one of the accused in the Winnie Mandela trial, says although he desperately wants to be freed from his Zambian jail, he is unwilling to return to South Africa.

"It is not safe for me to go back", Mr Cebekhulu said from Lusaka Central Prison where he is being held.

Mr Cebekhulu is a man in limbo. Both the Zambian Government, which put him behind bars, and the African National Congress, whom he accuses of forcing him out of South Africa, refuse to take any responsibility.

Also, international humanitarian organisations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and Amnesty International, have so far shown no interest in Mr Cebekhulu's plight.

Although he has not been found guilty of any crime either in Zambia or South Africa, he is denied privileges granted to even convicted criminals.

The Argus Africa News Service visited Mr Cebekhulu in jail last week. A short man, with darting

BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI
Africa Service

eyes, he appeared very restless and kept pacing up and down the small enclosure. From time to time, he would press his face against the fence separating the prisoners from the jail's reception area.

Prison sources say Mr Cebekhulu suffers from bouts of depression. He often screams and cries, especially at night. One said Mr Cebekhulu's mental state "is at times not what it should be".

The Argus Africa News Service was unable to speak to Mr Cebekhulu but managed to smuggle in a list of written questions to which he responded.

"I was forced out of South Africa," Mr Cebekhulu (23) said.

"I want people to assist me to be released. I want to be taken out of prison to any country where my life will be safeguarded."

Mr Cebekhulu said he was taken to Mozambique, then flown to Angola and eventually to Zambia.

He believes those who took him to Zambia were acting on Mrs Mandela's instructions.

As far as he was concerned, he said, the truth did not come out during Mrs Mandela's trial. He would reveal everything that he knew about the death of Stompie after his release, he said.

He said he had been told by the Zambian Government that he was in jail "for safe custody".

He described conditions in prison as "appalling" and said he was not allowed to mix freely with other prisoners.

Lusaka Central is reputed to be one of the worst prisons in Zambia. One woman whose brother is in the same cell as Mr Cebekhulu said one or two prisoners die there every day.

Other awaiting-trial prisoners enjoy privileges such as visits from friends and relatives who often bring them food. Mr Cebekhulu is not allowed any visits and he said he had been told by prison authorities not to accept food parcels for fear of poisoning.

Mr Cebekhulu said his mother, Joyce Cebekhulu, lives in Ham-marsdale in Natal, and "was still alive when I left South Africa".

Violence leaves five dead in Bulwer area

NATAL WITNESS

by CRAIG URQUHART

28 August 1991

unable to comment further.

Fighting has also flared up in Makhayana township near Eston, where a house belonging to Zwelakhe Mthethwa, an Inkatha leader in the area, was attacked by a large group of people on Sunday morning. Babandu Ngubane and Bhulukwe Nkomo, who are believed to be IFP members, were killed and four other people injured.

Budhram said two vehicles were then set alight and a store was also ransacked by the group.

IFP central committee member Senzo Mfayela said there seemed to be a connection between the attacks and the IFP Youth Brigade meeting which was held in Ulundi at the weekend.

"Every time there is a meeting, one sees an alarming escalation in the number of attacks. It would appear as if people are trying to intimidate IFP members into not attending such meetings," Mfayela said.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the ANC in Georgetown, Sifiso Ntombela, yesterday condemned Monday night's bus ambush in the area which left two IFP supporters injured.

He blamed the attack on "the enemies of peace" and said he was convinced that Georgetown residents were not involved.

FIGHTING has spread to the isolated Bulwer community, where five people were killed and several others injured when large groups of ANC and Inkatha supporters clashed on Sunday.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Henry Budhram said fighting erupted following a meeting on Sunday afternoon in Bulwer's Nkumba township. Budhram said a house belonging to MamNcwabe Thabethe was attacked and five people were killed. The names of the dead are MamNcwabe Thabethe, Ntombi Thabethe (32), Veronica Thabethe (70), Ncengeni Jili (42) and Joseph Thabethe (48). Police found spent shotgun and 9 mm pistol cartridges, but no arrests were made.

In a separate incident in the same area, 26-year-old Jeremiah Madlala was shot dead and three other people were injured.

The head of the Inkatha Institute's violence study unit, Kim Hodgson, said there were reports from the area that an "ANC impi" launched an attack on a house and five people were killed.

A spokesman for the ANC said the incident was being investigated and he was

AFTER two-and-a-half-years of recession, the economy is now reasonably well placed for a new upswing. Although recent trends indicate a deepening of the recession in the first half of 1991, some developments nevertheless signal a bottoming out or even a new upturn in economic activities in the near future:

- The leading indicator of the business cycle calculated by the Reserve Bank moved upwards for successive months from January to April 1991;
- The sharp increases in public sector current expenditure since the third quarter of 1990 provide some stimulus to overall demand;
- The switch from GST to VAT on September 30, on the basis announced by the Minister of Finance last week, presents a stimulatory fiscal package which should encourage both consumer and new capital investment expenditure;
- The further improvement in the overall balance of payments position and the recent rise in the foreign reserves provide some cushion for future increases in imports; and
- The lifting of sanctions by many countries holds the promise of further increases in exports, and possibly for some new capital inflows.

There are, unfortunately, also certain weaknesses that may constrain the upswing. Firstly, the continuing high inflation rate does not justify any early relaxation in monetary policy. Secondly, until recently real wage and salary increases still outpaced productivity increases and continued to exert upward pressure on the total unit costs of production. Third, there remain many uncertainties surrounding the political situation. SA's relations with the IMF and World Bank, for example, have not yet been normalised.

In these circumstances, the chances of an early new economic upswing are improving but the recovery may, at least in this initial stage, turn out to be relatively mild.

The inflation rate has remained stubbornly high and at this stage financial disciplines applied thus far must be maintained. Without sufficient restraint there is a risk of losing the hard-won progress already

It's not yet time to abandon the battle against inflation

BUSINESS DAY

28 AUGUST 1991

CHRIS STALS

made. The country cannot afford to rest content with a battle half won.

The pursuance of greater price stability is not, as some critics say, in conflict with the overriding objective to promote maximum economic development. On the contrary, the purpose of a disciplined monetary policy is to create a stable financial environment which will provide a solid foundation necessary for sustained growth and prosperity.

It is often argued that the social and political costs of achieving a low rate of inflation may be too high a price to pay for SA in its present situation. There are obviously costs involved in any fight against inflation, especially in the short term, but there will also be serious costs involved if inflation is not reduced.

The many disadvantages of a continuous high rate of inflation cannot be over emphasised:

- An arbitrary and inequitable redistribution of income and wealth. It favours those who can protect themselves against rising costs. It makes the poor poorer, and the rich richer;
- An inefficient allocation of resources; and
- The creation of tenacious expectations built into price-settings, spending decisions and wage determinations with far-reaching adverse effects for long-term economic growth potential.

There is ample evidence that SA is already suffering from all the deleterious effects of inflation which has

now been running at double digit levels for almost two decades. Monetary policy must remain restrictive, and a restrictive monetary policy inevitably entails relatively high interest rates.

The Reserve Bank is often accused of maliciously keeping interest rates at an unreasonably high level. Positive real rates of interest must be maintained, not only because of the need for a disciplined and ceaseless

attack against inflation, but also because of the need to restructure the overall economy of SA.

Realistic interest rates will encourage savings, provide an incentive for the more productive use of capital, act as a catalyst in the restructuring of production structures to alleviate growing unemployment, while recognising the relative scarcity of available funds needed for the financing of development. It is an oversimplification to insinuate that because high interest rates did not reduce inflation over the past few years, interest rates should now be reduced by injecting even more money into the system.

Some old truths can be repeated again with justification. The fight against inflation cannot be won by monetary policy alone. Support is needed from a disciplined fiscal policy, realistic wage and salary adjustments, and efficient and well-functioning markets.

In conclusion, there is reason for some satisfaction with the further improvement in the underlying financial situation over the past year. It is disappointing and frustrating, however, that the domestic rate of inflation remained relatively high. On the other hand, the underlying inflationary pressures at last abated. This was reflected in the lower rates of increase in the money supply and bank credit extension. The encouraging increase in the gold and foreign exchange reserves, the relative sta-

bility of the exchange rate of the rand contributed towards improving the financial conditions needed for a renewed economic upswing.

Real economic activities remained depressed. A new upswing may prove to be only mild, unless some additional extraneous stimulation is provided. It will, however, not be prudent to introduce such a stimulus through a premature relaxation of monetary policy.

This does not mean that economic recovery will have to be delayed until there is scope again for a relaxation in monetary policy. The SA economy is not now suffering from excess demand. Some stimulus, preferably from external sources and provided it is of the right kind, will not be out of place at this stage.

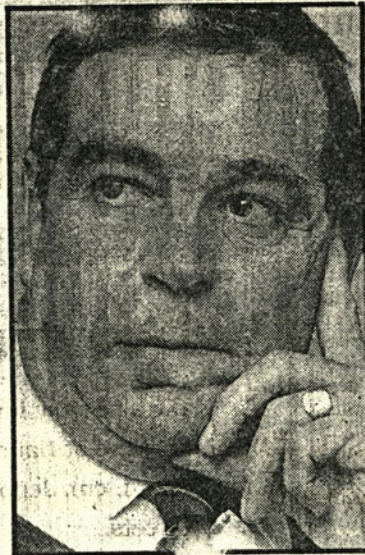
There is much evidence of a growing interest in SA by foreign traders, bankers and long-term investors. The balance of payments presents the most preferred route to a new expansionary phase. It is in our interests to entice foreign participation in the economy through the application of sound monetary and fiscal policies.

Domestic demand is already being stimulated by rising public sector expenditure. The announcement that VAT will be introduced at a rate of only 10% provides further fiscal stimulus that should contribute towards a revival in private sector consumer demand, and also in fixed investment.

At this stage, it is important not to overstimulate the economy, taking account of the vulnerability of the balance of payments and the remaining cost-push inflationary pressures. Measures can be taken to stimulate real demand, but they should not cause the money supply to increase again at an excessive rate.

The signs of a possible economic recovery in the near future are to be welcomed. SA desperately needs economic growth, but it must be growth that will be sustainable and that will benefit all the people of the country. It must therefore remain the first objective of the Reserve Bank to strive for greater financial stability.

□ This is an edited extract from Governor Stals's address to the Reserve Bank AGM yesterday.



□ STALS