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NEWS

By Thabo Leshilo
Political Staff

The ANCâ\200\231s language policy plan, unveiled yesterday, has been cautiously welcomed by the Public Servants Association (PSA).

The proposed policy would, among other things, strip English and Afrikaans of their status as South Africaâ\200\231s only official languages.

It would also require civil

servants of the future to be

competent in the indigenous

language spoken in their specific region â\200\224 Sindebele, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, Siswati, Afrikaans, English, Tsonga, Xhosa, Zulu or Venda.

The plan was unveiled at a media briefing by Qedusizi Buthelezi, of the ANC Language Commission and an applied linguistics lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Ms Buthelezi said none of the 11 languages the ANC regarded as South African would be regarded as â\200\234officialâ\200\235.

The State would be empowered to designate any of

â\200\230these languages to be used for

SIAR /LÂçgÂ»72/4 2

ANC announces its

defined purposes at the national, regional or local level where it was widely used.

â\200\234The State shall act positive-
ly to further the development of
these 11 languages, especially in
education, literature and the
media,â\200\235 Ms Buthelezi said.

â\200\234Languages which have pre-
viously been denied the right to
play their full part will have to
be empowered.â\200\235

In his reaction, PSA manag-
ing director Hans Olivier said
the association had recognised
the need to adapt to changing
circumstances.

There were, he said, people

who could not speak either Eng-
lish or Afrikaans within the
present public service.,
â\200\234However, my problem is
with the practical application of
the plan in the public service â\200\224

: noâ\200\230tâ\200\230hing political,â\200\235 he said.

What happens if a qualified
engineer who canâ\200\231t speak his su-
periorâ\200\231s language has to make a
Submission to his boss?â\200\235 Mr Oli-
vier asked.

The ANC also proposed that:
Â® Official and legal business
should be conducted in lan-
guages people understood. :

@ Contracts, instructions, nego-
tiations, notices and rules relat-

language policy

ing to the workplace and places
of residence should be in lan-
guages understood by the work-
â\202¬rs and residents. '

Â® Court cases should be con-
ducted in the language under-
stood by the accused wherever

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@ Social, health and other com-
munity workers should under-
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Â® People should be free to take :

ï¬\201n in all democratic processes
the language in which they

Possible; otherwise, translators
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are mogt confident. -

Ms Buthelezi said the ANC
recognised that, to be successful,
any language policy needed the
support of citizens, and it was
undertaking a campaign to encourage
further discussions of its policy
within and outside its ranks.

She said that, subject to the
availability of resources, and
within limitations of reasonableness,
primary and secondary education
should, wherever possible, be
offered in the languages preferred
by the parents, teachers and students.

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200\230 Mandela made: a similar state-

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The Mandela marriage is over. Does this spell obscurity or independence for Winnle Mandela? JO-ANNE COLLINGE looks at this. exiraordinary womanâ\200\231's past and her prospects.

NC PRESIDENT Nelson Mandels = . apnounced with immense tender-

ness yesterday that he -

and his wife of 34 years, Nom- ' zarno Winnie, were to-sÂçparate. But â\200\224 whatever the residval love â\200\224 the split remains a stesp lurch dowa the political hierarchy for the spirited womasn whom/ thousands were omce

prond lo embrace as the Mother |

of the Nation

Mrs Mandela may still hold

her positions as head of the
ANC welfare department and
an elected member of the na-

tional executive committee, but -

the real fount of her political in-

fluence was the marriage which
she sealed in 1958 with Nelson

Roliklahla Mandela -

At any time, the disintegration-

tion of this marriage would
have been critical to Mrs Man-
delâ\200\231s political career. Coming,
as it does, amid fresh contro-
versy regarding her role in the
killing of 14-year-old activist
Stompie Seipei and possible
links to the assassination of Dr
Abu-Baker Asvat, it looks like a

' crushing blow.

Displayed

But the extraordinary combi-
nation of brazenness and cour-
age that Mrs Mandela has dis-
played over the years has to be
reckoned with; she may be
down and at the mercy of ex-
treme emotions â\200\224 but this does
not necessarily mean that her
political career is absolutely
dead *

For, apart from the rich and
regal bearing of Mrs Mandela,
one characteristic stands out
over the years: her lack of fear
â\200\224 either of physical danger or
of social censure. She has
forged ahead on ground many
would fear to tread.

With the banning of the ANC
and the sentencing of Mr Man-
delâ and his comrades to life
imprisonment in the Rivonia
Trial of 1963, repression permeated
the townships that a
whole generation grew up fear-
ing to whisper the three-letter
synonym for liberation, â\200\234ANCâ\204.

During much of this stifled
period Winnie Mandela was
subject to banning and house-
arrest under the Suppression of
Communism Act. ANC sources

have hinted that while the conn-
fry cowered, Mrs Mandela took
risks to help the ANC in exile,
operating under . the most re-

the late "60s she was detained
for a period of 17 months, bat

not convicted of any offence.

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This would force postponement of
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Patrick Laurence interprets the twists and turns in ANC economic

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policy

Pragmatism versus idealism

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ANC president ?le:son Mandcln
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and concoct of businessman towards nationalisation aid we cannot ignore their perceptions. If we

want to create a climate where investors will not treat the investments, we have to take a decision on the question of nationalisation.

Later, In London, Mr Mandela said Nationalisation is like a sword of Damocles hanging above those who want to invest. So long as they invest, we will not attract Investors.

His statements to Europe contrast with the discontent lie

made in a message sent through

the people a past from prison shortly before [Ug] release just over two years ago.

The nationalisation of Umines, banks and monopoly Industries through the policy of the ANC and a change or modification of our views on this regard is unethical. He declared. "Black opposition to empowerment is a goal we fully support and encourage but in our situation state creation of certain security of our economy is vital."

Mr Mandela's prison message with a revisionist of ANC policy #3 defined in the Freedom Charter: {er, He felt obliged then to realise his commitment to the ANC's isolation because of reports that

His thinking had shifted in a capitalist direction and that he had to come to his senses,

Adopted by the Congress of the People for June 1955, the Freedom Charter with its pledge to transfer ownership of the mines, banks and monopoly industry to the people as a whole" the original ANC policy.

But that commitment is certain to be revised as a special ANC conference in April, where a common policy will be reassessed fundamentally.

Mr Mandela's statements in 1980 report, the ANC's economic

policy has already begun to shift, [judging from the draft discussion document prepared for debate

within the ANC

The document speaks not of
wholesale nationalisation under
future ANC government but of a
mixed economy â\200\234based on the
principles of democracy, particu-
larly the development of the

Signal lies their awareness that
there has moved an agenda 1055, and
that mistakes have been made in
the name of socialism, the
drafting of the 12-page docu-
ment: "We are convinced that nei-
ther a commandist central plan-
ning system nor an unfettered
free market system can provide
adequate solutions to the prob-
lems confronting us."

The fluidity of ANC economic
policy is manifest in the contra-
dictory statements made by
Mandela and Curran. The ANC
leadership at the time of the
question of foreign loans.

Thus, white lies were in Switzer-
land, where he and President
Hlengiwe Mkhomo were invited to
address the World Economic Forum,
Mandela retorted in official ANC
opposition to foreign loans.

The ANC's position, once floated
in the official statements, was
to Janes and last October
to act on the lending of money by

clinging to the De Klerk adminis-
tration contravenes its sanctions
policy and bankers who do so
should note that a future ANC
government may not feel bound to
guarantee debts incurred by the
white-minority regime.

In Surin, however, A
Mandela said: "We can get into
serious problems if the lioness we
release is a country which

is not prepared to honour its
debts. Most regrettably dismissed
the ANC's financial involvement in the
operation of individuals,

Within hours the ANC, respond-
ing to reports that the govern-
ment-controlled South African
Development Bank was on the
brink of collapse and that with
the Carman bank, committed 415 op-
erations (6 loans and, contradict-
ing Mr Mandela, refused to
warn that the future ANC gov-
ernment might not feel obligated
to honour loans raised by the De

KlÃ©rk government

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Mandelaâ\200\231s against
black majority rule

THE African National Congress opposed hlack ma jori
ty rule as mnch as it did white mmority rule, although
it stood for majority rale, ANC leader Nelson Mandela
said yesterday

Addressing a press conference at his Soweto home
after a meeting of the ANC's national working com-
mittee last week, he said the NWC had discnsed the
necessity for allaying minoritiesâ\200\231 fears of majority
rile, especially those of white coloured and Indian
groups.

Other items on the NWC agenda had included the
right wing, a2 whites-ouly referendum, self etermina-
tion, and political alliances.

By Cathy Thompson

POTCHEFSTROOM would give (e wiole
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couniry hope when it elected the Natlional p

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President, Mr F vy de Klerk, soddl Ins night,

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Constitution will compel the next

A STATEMENT by the ANC that recent bond issues abroad are totally unacceptable has caused confusion and created doubt in the minds of investors regarding whether a future ANC government will honour these obligations, Nelson Mandela, at Davos, said. It would honour external debts, but the ANC publicity department has said it might not honour loans made to the "present illegitimate SA regime and its agencies" 200\235. There is in fact no cause for confusion, and the ANC publicity department is wholly incorrect in attempting to give the impression that certain loans 200\224 specifically those recent loans ostensibly in conflict with 200\234 financial sanctions 200\235 200\224 could - be abrogated. For, simply, the obligation to honour all liabilities is a constitutional matter, and no government has the right to pick and - 200\234 choose its liabilities. Any move in

this direction would be acting unconstitutionally, and they would have a constitutional battle 200\230 on their hands. In any case, it would be the death knell to future borrowings as the Bolsheviks discovered.

The Republic of South Africa Constitution Act of 1968 has a clause (78) relating to existing debts and liabilities of the state, in which it states that 200\234 nothing in this Act, .. shall affect any assets or rights belonging to the state or any debts or liabilities of the state as existing before the com-

- mencement of this Act, and all such

assets, rights, debts and liabilities shall remain assets, rights, debts and liabilities of the Republic .. Clearly, such a clause is essential. In any constitution, in that there cannot be any uncertainty whatsoever with regard to the rights and obligations of the new state for normal commerce, business and finance for

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EDWARD OSBORN

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continue undisrupted by the transition. It is thus inconceivable that a future constitution, whether interim or permanent, will be without such a binding clause on the state,

An ANC government would be bound by such a clause to honour all inherited liabilities, including all external debts, :

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa has also said the terms and conditions of foreign loans might be altered. This, of course, might be

possible as a mutually agreed basis

in the case of direct or syndicated :

loans. It could not be done unilaterally, But it would be impossible to do this with market bonds. Issues, where the terms and conditions of the loans have been laid down in

the prospectus. These are immutable the expiry of the bonds.

Given this constitutional commitment, the ANC tactics should be to acknowledge the future of an ANC government. On this basis, it should make an appeal to the present Government to formulate a borrowing policy in conjunction with the ANC, one that is cognisant of the pre-emptive nature of present action. Borrowing today is entering into a commitment to repay in the future, together with an ongoing liability to service the loans until redemption. The ANC has a legitimate concern about present and intended foreign borrowings by government, the Independent Development Trust and the Development Bank of South Africa

and not so much in the lifting of financial sanctions, which do not exist in any law, but because of their costliness and situation of

-yl

govt to pay up

chronic exchange rate depreciation, and because alternative domestic funding is available. Foreign borrowing is unnecessary and costly,

In the case of Zimbabwe, all debts and liabilities were assumed, and honoured by the new Mugabe government at Independence. The only interesting anomaly was in respect of the income tax levy of 12,6% specifically raised in 1977/78 by the government

Rhodesian government for (he financing of the bush war, and for repayment in 1981,

his debt was anathema for the
the finance minister, Kenneth Dabengwa, and he refused to honour the debt.
However, the problem was resolved
by raising a retrospective surcharge
on the Income tax of the 1977 assessment
year, which effectively nullified
the Jovye,
D Oshorn is chief economist at

Nedbank. :
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MAGINE (hat, on coming to power, a democratic government Jiacovm plans to Invest the equivalent of the annual national product in an electric plant. Suppose the project's high Interest and construction costs would ultimately double the price of electricity; that it would aggravate a regional oversupply of electricity, causing a reduction in trade; and that it would endanger the environment,

In short, imagine that this enormous project would serve, not to raise living standards on a broad scale, but essentially to enrich a coal supplier - one of the conglomerates that already owns much of the economy.

Finally, the new govern-

ment declared that it would realise the
et

project nonetheless, above all because of contractual obligations to foreign lenders that the previous regime had entered on its final days.

Does this scenario sound far-fetched? Does it undermine the absurdity of the ANC's fears about the state's current quest for foreign loans? Ales, no. it merely describes the position of the Zimbabwe government, which inherited the debt for the Wankle power plant from the previous state at a time when the economy was in a dire state and hoped-for social improvements,

The ANC's anxiety over foreign

debt was shared by a hard school. For the past 19 years ANC economic mismanagement has watched the appalling deterioration of social and economic infrastructure throughout the Third World, and especially in southern Africa, as a result of the struggle to repay international loans. It is challenging, then, to watch the current government go to any lengths to increase its exorbitant effective interest rates - estimated by Nedbank's economist at more than 28% if devaluation keeps pace with inflation,

The ANC's position on foreign debt is hardly radical. It never said it would repudiate all 8A's loans. Rather, it has warned Jonders not to take advantage of state agencies that want a fling on international capital

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ANC debt proposal
will not hurt SA's 200/231s
future credit rating

NEVA SEIDMAN MAKGETLA

merkel's before a democratic gov- :

eminent Lakes over. This warning is
coupled with the reassurance that
the ANC will respect all debts in-
curred before 1985, and renegotiate
only specific loans made thereafter,

For any economist who has stud-
ied International credit markets, the
ANC position is prudent and respon-
sible. It means foreign creditors can
castly assess their risks. I Do not will
wait a few months or years, they can
invest freely in the myriad develop-
ment projects a democratic govern-
ment will certainly pursue. If they
find the high interest rates on loans
to state agencies today offset (the
risk of renegotiation) future, that
is their prerogative. They may not
like the choice, of course, but it will
not deter future lending,

Research shows low international
creditworthiness (typically results
from inconsistency and poor export
performance, even if couched in
radical rhetoric, stable policies in a
relatively prosperous country
scare off lenders. Through the mid-
"00s, Angola's awfully Marxist re-
gime enjoyed a higher credit rating
with many International finance in-
stitutions than Mobutu's true-blue
capitalist semi-dictatorship,

From this perspective, the nature

of reporting on ANC proposals may
prove a greater threat to future
creditworthiness (than the proposals
themselves. All too many reporters
and leader writers sensationalise
the discussion, even more

ferences in phrasing, and inconsistencies in policies. Democratic debate, in their eyes, becomes a contest that could even derail Codesa. Those commentators seem oddly impatient to push the democratic movement into the adoption of policies ahead of research and discussion and hardly the way to establish effective or durable programmes,

And too often, the lenor of replies to virtually any ANC proposal to change the status quo is oddly uncritical, more the reproach of a Victorian father to unruly children and an input into a conversation between equals. The intolerance of SA's leaders whistles in the news: it is as if it accords itself with the language of democracy only. The need to learn the language of democracy extends far beyond the people's fight against apartheid. At this crisis, the ANC is dumfounded by what it does. If it proposes pol-

icies to improve services for blacks, it is criticised for potential fiscal imprudence; if it condemns government borrowing at high interest, it is blamed for acquiring offshoots,

Analysis of the agencies seeking foreign loans and the Independent Development Trust and the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the World Bank underlines the dangers of allowing the current situation to pile up debts. These institutions live off welfare and development functions normally assumed by the central government. If, thanks to foreign funds, they remain semi-autonomous in future, crucial aspects of national policy will fall outside democratic control,

Experience already shows that no other agency can respond adequately to community needs. They depend on extraordinary amounts of

money and money on bureaucrats, consultants and local politicians. (The Development Bank alone employs more than 800 people) Flying a looter (back abroad while failing to deliver the goods at home) scarcely increases an increase in foreign debt,

I would make more sense to wait until a democratic government can establish agencies to transmit resources to communities in a respon-

sive and efficient manner,

Let us not forget, either, that mon-

e{ is fungible, If governmentl agen-
oles raise funds abroad they free up
resources {or the state, Yed that state
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blacks as on whites â\200\224 witness the
failure to bring about an Inlograted
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Moreover, the present atate has
already come under pressure to pro-
vide golden handshakes for constitn-
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ornment must be tompsted lo ralse
forelgn Joans al any prico â\200\224 after
all, It will not havo {o repay them,

If wo ars truly concerncd about
international crediwarthiness, we
should ask why SA has hdd such a
poor rating in recent years. The
answer, of course, lles In the system
thot disempowered amd impover-
ished thoe majority te the point
where, unill recently, they saw open
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SA should not have any
official language â\200\224 AN

THE 11 languages spoken in SA, including
English and Afrikaans, should enjoy full
recognition, the ANCâ\200\231s art and enmure de-
partmentâ\200\231s language commission says.
Sapa repor is the co-ordinator of the

â\200\230commission, Qudnsizi Buthelezi, said in Jo-

haunesburg yesterday that no language
should be declared the official language.
The state should have the power to declare
one or more languages for specific use at
national level or in any region where a
language was widely used, he said, :
An ANC government would prevent any
one language being used for the purposes
of domination or division and would pro-
mote the development of all 11 languages
in schools, literature and the media.
EATHRYN STRACHAN reports ANC
spokesman Saki Macozoma said the ma-
jority of people did not speak English and
it therefore did not make sense to have a

government that spoke only English,
Blacks were tired of having their names
spelt incorrectly. People speaking other
languages did not make an effort, he said

- Wits University English professor Geoff

- Hughes last night said the ANC proposals

were 2 â\200\234big mistakeâ\200\235 as they meant that in
effect there was no official, central lan-
guage. The advantage of English was its
international status

The purpose of defining laws and agree-
ments in an official language served to
make them uniform,

Wits Afrikaans professor Edith Raidt
said most people would not have expected

Afrikaans to remain an official language if the ANC came into power. She believed Afrikaans could benefit by the move as it would lose its stigma as an official language.

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We will not lead SA to chaos, says FWX
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PATRICK SULGER Tswana as official languages. ;

De Klerk said regionalism would be the
cornerstone of 2 new constitution.

STROOM â\200\224 President F W de

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that government would Dot Jead the coun- desa would fail if the ANC did not irreveca- " ;
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try to chaos. bly commit itself to peace and become 2 mhi-\202ymimmgldtbe by
He told about 2000 people: â\200\234We will pelitical party. elecnonâ\200\230rmi-\202t wou
ld have lo fmpact on

govern and use the power at our disposal The NP differed from the ANC on a proceedings at C
odesa. It was a relevant

id. The ANCâ\200\231s eco- political event bot not necessarily a ba:

g i domi- ~ rometer of white polifical thinking.

tend to be part of that futmre government.â\200\235 nated by the SA Communist Party- How- A
bout 10 000 people have cast their votes
De Klerk, speaking in support of NP ever, â\200\234they have snbstantial support. We ~ for
mest week's clection. Kruger said the

candidate Therms Kruget, lashed out at CP. cannot ignore them or wish them awayâ\200\235.
NP had fared well among Potchefstroomâ\200\231s

policy and said that had the CP won the Earlier, Kruger outlined a plan to estap- 4000 stud
eats. But CP candidate Andries

1989 generalelecdomSAwOuldbemi-\202ff lish a western Transvaal economic 2nd Beyers claâ\200
\230rxnedhis;)artywaswei-\202ahad

from the world and at war with itself. political mmit that would inciade Bophatha- and was
comfidegt of victory.

Instead,gubernmentwasmaldngrealpm- tewona and have Enelish.Ai-\201-ikaanSand Report Dy P Gu
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griculinre Minister Kraaj

van Niekerk's obvious alarm over SA's
SWNMEr crops has given agricultre
leaders confidence that they wilt get 2
Sympathetic response when they ask goy-
ermnent today for massive and orgent aid.
A high-evel SA Agricniturel Union dele-
gaun meets Van Niekerk in Cape Town
today to discuss the plght of the dronght-

ravaged maize industry.
The destruction in the
tastrophie, agricuitnral

areas has been ca

sammer graig

authorifies say, although it has not yet
been!neasĩ-\202redinanydetaĩ-\202.myngte
that 311 summer crops have been affected.

Another issue to be raised at todayâ\200\231s

meeting is the fear that

conld develap in the next two years if

many of the farmers

food shortages
on seque-

stradon are forced off their farms
Van Niekerk, after a brief helicopter

gram areag

sands of farmers faced ruin unless ai
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PATRICK BULGER
dent Â¥ W de Klerk exp
nighh He said gov-
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stnggling farmers.

reports that Pregi-

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â\200\230NP meeting

It was not clear whether Finance Minis
ter Barend du l=â\200\230lessxisvmu.â\200\230u:iatteuâ\200\230;e todayâ\200\231s
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nextly at next week's Cabinet meeting. -

MEZ-i-â\202Wh!le, 'the worsening plight of far-
mers is highlighted by new Land Bank
figures. A spokesman said farmersâ\200\231
mortgage debt to the bank was 2 record
R32bn at the end of last year. This will be
dggravated by the Jatest drought
- Sapa reports Land Bank GM H'S Hat-
tingh yesterday gave the assurance that it
waald try to ensure fariners could contimme

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peading arrear capital instalments, con-
solidating arrear interest and -egtending
loan periods as-well as altering due dates
of instalments to coincide with the period
when farmers receive their main income.

SHARON WOOD reports that commer-
cial banks â\200\224 responding to Van Niekerk's -

appeal -~ will be sympathetic to their
farming clients but that they have not yet

] From 17%;;:4

n
made plans to deal with the probl N

Volkskas Rank communications head
Willie Roux said the bankâ\200\231s central stratas
Âfy was to help keep farmers on their land.

Standard Banpk agriculture senior map:
ager Rudi Wilsnach said the agricalfnra]
sector was an Important segment of the
bankâ\200\231s hosiness and thÃ@re was no questiog
of a change in its lending policies =

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Cosatu warns of impending conflic

COSATU said yesterday that if gov-
ermment m<isted on excluding major
players in the economy from deci-

-sion-mraking, it would - plunge the

comriry ints confrontation and jeo-
paradise the negoti-â\201at:â\200\230ng pProcess.
â\200\230The labour federation was re-
sponding to Manpower Mmister Piet
Maraisâ\200\231 reported rejection of the pro-
economicÂ¢ forum between orga-
nised labour and business.
The economie forum decided at its

meeting last month to invite govern-

ment. The forum so far has had no
response, trat Marais reportedly told
an Tnstitute for Personnel Manage-

[DIRK HARTFORD]

mesit funcfion an economie forum es-
tahlshed for political reasons would
fail Yesterday Marais' office would
or could not clarify what he meant.

"A leading husiness source pointed
out government had committed itself
mtheLahonamnutetodlscmonof
labonr issues.

Cosatu said it foand it â\200\234reprehensi- ..

hieâ\200\235 that Marais had rejectad the fo-
rom without consniting labeur or
business. â\200\234Marais does not seem to
have learnt anything from the VAT
debacle The time is long gone when

the government could

dmtatechnngm

PRR SRR

â\200\234The government beld different po-â\200\224.
_ sitioms for local and Intermatinalâ\200\231

" audiences, according to Cosatn. it

â\200\224said the internatiopal positions taken -

by Finance Mmister Barend du Ples-

sis and President F W de Klerk con-

* trasted with â\200\234refrogressive stepsâ\200\235 m

â\200\230SA

These inclnded governmentâ\200\231s re-

fosal to meet the VAT committee, its

withdrawal from the houasing forum

and governmentâ\200\231s attempt to remove

the right to pensions

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â\200\230Hit squad wants to kill Mayekisoâ\200\231y
].

A HIT squad was trying to assassinate
Moses Mayekiso, Cosatn said yesterday.

Cosatn said Mayekiso â\200\224 & Numsa, Cast,
ANC and SACP leader â\200\224 had been shad-
owed for the past three months by groups
of up to six people who, acenrding to Cosa-
trs intelligence, had â\200\234gtepped mpâ\200\235 at-
ternpts to kil him. .

Cosatn said: â\200\234Ifâ\200\231s the government which
awedm&sinisterkiï\202lersandit iswme
government that these killers are niti-
mately accountableâ\200\235

Cosata warned that any atterrpt on the
lives of Cosatu leaders would â\200\234spark off
conflict between the state and Cosatu on an
mprecedented levelâ\200\235.

Cosatu yesterday demanded an immedi-

| DIRK HARTFORD

ate independent imvestigation into all ac-

it i intelligence persopell,

who were â\200\234orchestrating this violenceâ\200\235.
A source in Cosata said that m M.avekx

grouping, who were in a
near Magekisoâ\200\231s home, they
have a photograph of Mayekiso.

Cosatn said Mayekiso wes mder coo-
stantguariiï\202isname wasanahit}istttat
had been cirenating sipce the assassina-
tiop of Sam Ntuli last year and he had
received countless threatening phone calls..

Thepolioehadbeïï\202linformedandhad

promised to finally investigate the issue.

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NP believed to â\200\234avou}' (bicameral Pa amcn

NP AND government sources have given guarded support to a report suggesting the ..

NP intends proposing a bicameral care-

Âf

taker Parliament ~ with the upper House -

being formed without fresh elections by merging the three existing chambers.

The Paris-based Indian Ocean Newsletter reports that the NP intends putting the bicameral plan to Codesa -

The upper House would be an amalgamâ\200\224 mation of the three existing Houses. =

The 300-member lower House would be elected on a one man, one vote basis, which would mean both Houses would have roughly the same number of seats.

The ANC was likely to win about two thirds of the seats in the lower House

But each House would have the right of veto over the other House, the newsletter reports.

The caretaker Parliamentâ\200\231s mandate would last five years

This would force the postponement of general . elections, which constitutionally have to take place in 1994

The executive or Cabinet would consist of 36 people, 18 from the existing Parliament and 18 from parties currently outside Parliament.

JAM COHEN

Jly would incinde KwaZalu
sÂ¢ Mangosuthu Buthelezi andâ\200\231
ana President Lucas Man-
slt a5 ANC pre<ident Nelson
Â» newsletter report=.

atâ\200\231s Codesa spokesman Terti-'
ssterday declined to say what
spestions were for an Internn
goven but approved of t.he appmach
sugges the report.

â\200\234Itl sense, whext moving from the
old to %, to include aspecm of the ald
with a of the new,â\200\235 be said. -~ -

NP rarv-general Stoffel van der
Merw: the party had varions
alson @ arrangements which 14 could
pm fo at Codesa. -

The . speculation on xts final post~
tion + :emaï¬\201me.

Bu conceded that the plan complied
witt twomain principles which the NP
had rosed, that the interim government
e a constitutiopally valid mecha-
4 that it should be representative.
-oposal contamed in the report was
e â\200\234not imossibleâ\200\235, ke said.

{ cannot say that it ls probable.â\200\235

- This
Chief |
Bophu
gope &
Mande

Gav