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Last week a Free St

. primary schoolboy hanged himself after watching a TV ramme |
in which two men %re hanged for smuggl N o
the effect television has on
ing heroin.

MONICA NICOLSON looks at
developing young minds.

The average primary school pupil spends as
much time watching television as he does in
school â\200\224 approximately 25 hours per week, ac-
_cording to a report by the Human Sciences Re-
search Council. ! ;

" Last week watching a television programme
led to the death of 12-year-old Free State boy,

Jaime Henning who accidentally hanged himself .

after seeing Dahdah is Death on M-Net, a story
of two heroin smugglers who were convicted and
hanged in Malaysia. â\200\230

- Jaimeâ\200\231s body was found hanging on a bridle
rein from his ;{?rentâ\200\231s poster bed.

A Harvard University professor and world au-
thority on child psychology, Professor Gerald
Lesser claimed in a recent article that television
was the greatest communication medium in his-
tory and had a pow rful influence on children.

â\200\234IÂ¢â\200\231s their window on the world. TV shows
them the complex and exciting world outside the
home and that is a very: stimulating instrument
for eager minds.â\200\235 %

* He said TV images were made more potent by
young peopleâ\200\231s natural and relentless search for
information about the world. : T

The Director of the Johannesburg Parent and
Child Counselling Centre, Ms Joyce McMillan,

said' children had difficulty differentiating between reality and fantasy.

«A vulnerable child could be so caught up in the grip of fantasy he could act it out to test reality,» she said.

She said a problem with television was that the consequences of violence and the finality of death were not clearly presented.

«Children see a man shot dead, and the next day they see the same man in another programme full of life again,» she said.

Bright children use every source of stimulation, but television becomes unhealthy when it is used as a substitute for living and to avoid socialising and interpersonal relationships, Ms McMillan said.

Head of Pretoria University's Child Psychology Department, Professor Johan Piek said school children were most vulnerable to being negatively influenced by television.

Cartoons were very popular with this age group, where children see cats and dogs plummeting to the ground from the top of buildings, only to get up and carry on running.

«This encourages a misconception of death,» he said.

Professor Piek added that violent television programmes influenced children to be more aggressive.

«It becomes the norm and an acceptable way of life. Violence is appealing to children because visually it has tremendous impact, full of action and fantasy,» he said.

The death of Jaime Henning could indicate a need for responsible media-studies in schools to teach children to be aware of the limitations and restricted horizons of television, some experts believe.

Ms McMillan said there could be no guarantee that a similar tragedy could be avoided.

«Children can be so impulsive it can happen to the best of parents. However, it helps if parents closely supervise television viewing, and let the child discuss and evaluate violence, sex and death.

«But kids learn by doing things and need space to experiment so parents have to take calculated risks,» she said. :

Opinion

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Third World

THE defeat of the Sandinistas in last Sunday's election in Nicaragua makes them the first of the non-European communist (or pseudo-communist) parties to follow their European mentors into political oblivion. President Daniel Ortega's unsuccessful attempt at re-election poses the following question: can communism survive in the Third World after it has collapsed at the centre?

- One problem all these Marxist-Leninist regimes share is that Soviet aid is drying up, and Moscow's willingness to give them direct military support is fading rapidly. The Soviet Union has already withdrawn from Afghanistan, and is now pulling its naval and air forces out of Vietnam (while vainly urging the United States to follow suit in the Philippines).

The psychological impact of communist collapse in Europe may be even more important: it is demonstrably no longer the wave of the future. But most Third World countries differ from their European counterparts in that the communists came to power as the leaders in anti-imperialist liberation wars. Communism was the vehicle of nationalism in these countries, and the local parties still try to wrap themselves in the glory of the past. Sometimes it works, and sometimes it does

not. .

Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba, despite its refusal to liberalise politically and its flagrant economic failure,

e Name Witness

Will communism survive? [

can still count on a weary tolerance from most Cubans. The United States is so close, and the memory of the indignities of the traditional Cuban relationship with the Americans is so green, that most Cubans grudgingly accept Castro's go-it-alone defiance as a necessary evil. Washington might change that if it adopted a less domineering attitude towards the countries of the Cen-

tral American-Caribbean region, but that implausible thought probably does not keep Castro awake at night.

Things are quite different in countries where there is no fully formed national identity, and where the communist regimes are in fact largely based on tribal or clan ties. Angola and Mozambique have already cast their lot with the West economically, and the South Yemeni regime is trying to re-integrate itself into the Arab world after 20 years of isolation. The beleaguered governments of Najibullah in Afghanistan and Mengistu in Ethiopia cling grimly to power in the face of widespread insurrections, but retain little support beyond the military and bureaucratic circles whose fate is tied to the regime. Neither regime has any future.

In Mongolia, the oldest Soviet satellite, the Eastern European disease is

already evident in the frequent pro-

democracy demonstrations in Ulan Bator. By contrast, North Korea, the hermit kingdom ruled for over 40 years by Kim Il Sung, remains as obdurately

With things falling apart in the communist countries of Eastern Europe, it remains to be seen whether communism will survive in the Third World. The Sandinistas have fallen

in Nicaragua and many other communist regimes are finding themselves

; increasingly beleaguered. Gwynne Dyer investigates.

opposed to change of any kind as Ceausescu's regime was in Romania. But in fact North Korea is probably equally vulnerable to a sudden popular revolt against the entire system, especially if Kim dies and the army gets involved in the succession struggle among his leading courtiers. The prospect of reunification with far richer South Korea al-

ways beckons, and despite rigid
censorship North Koreans cannot be

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unaware of the dramatic changes elsewhere in the communist world and especially of the rapid approach to German re-unification.

In Vietnam the regime, shocked by the collapse of communism in Europe, is hurriedly backing away from â\200\234doi moiâ\200\235 (renovation), its programme of liberal reforms that was launched with much fanfare three years ago. Communist Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh has reverted to the language of 1945, rejecting â\200\234bourgeois liberalism and pluralismâ\200\235 and angrily condemning the â\200\234feverish acts and wicked attempt of war-like imperialist forcesâ\200\235 seeking to destroy socialism. The Vietnamese press was sharply curbed by new laws in December and the once lively public debate about reform in Vietnam has gone ominously silent. However, Vietnamâ\200\231s ageing communist regime has so much inherited nationalist glory that it may be able to limp on for quite a few years yet.

Cambodia is a tangled mess where a uniquely nasty breed of communists, the Khmer Rouge, is waging a guerrilla war against another lot of communists, mostly ex-Khmer Rouge, who were installed in power by the Vietnamese invaders after 1978. Now that the Vietnamese have left again their proteges are looking distinctly shaky, for the Khmer Rouge, despite its hideous crimes, has a firm possession of the mantle of Cambodian nationalism.

However, the reluctance of almost

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by Gwynne Dyer

everybody else in the world to see the Khmer Rouge back in control makes the outcome in Cambodia completely unpredictable. Meanwhile, forgotten up in the north-eastern corner of Indo-China, Laos is undergoing a home-grown version of perestroika that has not yet been halted by the reversal of course in Vietnam.

Which leaves, finally, the great imponderable: China. The shock of Tiananmen Square has not yet worn off, and everybody is keeping their heads down while the communist gerontocracy circles the wagons for its last

stand. The regime suffered an irreversible loss of legitimacy when it massacred its own citizens last June, and the reversion to a command economic model will inevitably create an acute economic crisis before the end of the decade.

The Chinese communist regime will probably hang on for some years yet, but it has already lost the mandate of heaven in the eyes of most city dwellers, and what the cities know now the countryside will know in five yearsâ\200\231 time. And in 10 years from now, you will probably be able to hold a summit meeting of the worldâ\200\231s remaining orthodox Marxist-Leninist regimes in a telephone callbox.

e Canadian-born Gwynne Dyer is a former Sandhurst lecturer who is now based in London. His international affairs column appears in 160 newspapers in 5Â\$ countries.

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T WILL take much less than
the destruction of the SA eco-
nomy to create a disaster for
the country in 10 yearsâ\200\231 time.

_All that is required for disaster is
that the economyâ\200\231s growth be
reduced to an average 1% per
annum in real GDP terms. -

In such a case, the evidence sug-
'gests net new job creation stops, and

structural unemployment continues
to rise. No new job creation on a net
basis implies an additional two-mil-
lion unemployed by the year 2000;
their dependants would take possible
increased deg_rgvation to in excess of
five-million. This could be enough to
make social and political stabilisa-
tion of the country impossible, even
for a future non-racial democratic
government.

Inequality is the central issue of
the political crisis. Too much wealth

. is in the hands of the white minority;

too limited is the share of the major-

ity in the total national income; too
- small is the participation of the ma-

jority in the entrepreneurial sector.

This suggests a need for redistri-

bution, but how can redistribution
- take place without causing damage
to the economy? It would serve no
stabilising p! were the conse-
quences of

istribution to be an !

aggravated flight of capital, a fur- |
| -greater and more enduring than

ther withdrawal of white skilled
manpower and declining production
levels, especially declining levels of
food output.

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A policy of redistribution would }

have to be implemented with cau-

tion, wisdom and due regard to com- |

plex social processes whose out-comes may be quite different from those assumed by those unfamiliar with economics. ;

Essentially there are four ways in which redistribution can occur. The state can act by confiscating the property of the wealthy to give it to the poor, what might be described as the punitive option. Or the state can act through the fiscus, raising taxes to finance increases in welfare spending. Alternatively, the private sector can take action of its own to make state action unnecessary. Or

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. of growth. The need for a

d{Nesy

Business must
redistribution or

future state action

| the area of common ground between

act on

face

Three SA economists presented
businessmen and others in Pa
RONNIE BETHLEHEM addresses the problem

papers to the Indaba between the ANC,
ris last December.

In this first excerpt,
of redistribution.

{redistribution can happen through
the normal consequences of econom-

t..ic growth.

| = - Economic growth is by far the best

of the alternatives. In a market eco-:

nomy, growth redistributes both
income and wealth constantly, and

- Nothing is done now to reduce or
over an extended period such redistribution can be considerable

redistribution by other means.
The problem is that it takes time

for growth to do its work, So growth .

is caught in a Catch 22. There can be
no growth of sufficient magnitude to

meet the challenge of demography -

unless there is an inflow of foreign
capital to finance needed investment. But there will be no capital
inflow without improved prospects
political
solution, thus, follows from economic

as well as from normal imperatives. :

The need for redistribution is compelling and transcends ideological differences.
community must know that a future
democratic government will have no
choice but to act against inequality if

the business |

eliminate it.

The business community owes jobs
to itself to do something about the matter?

After. To neglect it is to invite
trouble. Under to invite future

- 10, punitive state action
Significant nationalisation of industry

a worst-case scenario -

Every with all that
encouragement of entrepreneurship

cannot afford to discourage

entrepreneurship. It means

implies for a disincentive

lower levels of investment and
growth at best. At worst it means

stagnation and decline, and it would .

> wrong to think that the state can

. step in and take needed initiatives

once these have been abandoned by

'~ the private sector. If SA is to suc- |
ceeJ,] S0 because the state
and the private sector reinforce and

. su ,

it will do

ort one another. :

i, Is in the entrepreneurial sector
economy is found. While black eco-
nomic &ower has increased impres-
sively in recent years, in the entre-
preneurial sector black

) sect Partici-
pation remains infinitesimal.

In"labour

The growth of black power can be
areas of the economy.
argaining, in income
shares, in the share of retail sales,
the black presence looms large and
will certainly dominate the future.
But, as long as blacks remain out-
side the entrepreneurial sector, they

- must harbour ideological prefer-
ences in conflict with those of the
business sector. The great majority

fae

.â\200\231seen in man

of blacks in SA see socialism as the - |

preferred -system whereas the busi-
ness
This threatens the future because of
the conflict it implies.

the most serious defect in the SA

In todayâ\200\231s world, the conflict be-
tween capitalism and socialism has

lost much of its previous revelance,

Both ideologies have been so
changed by events as to make old
arguments meaningless. However, in
SA, the conflict between the ideas of
philosophy of the business commun-
ity (mainly whites) and of its workers
and customers
both real and important.

This conflict cannot be resolved by

jawboning. The business communitl')'

will not persuade blacks that socialism is a failed system, not even by citing the changes in Russia and

Eastern Europe as evidence; and

reference is for capitalism.

black socialists will not persuade businessmen that capitalism is a failed system, not even by citing its links in SA with apartheid.

The business community needs to come to terms with black ideological preferences and to work with them and not against them in acting to secure its own future.

This it can do if it is prepared to acknowledge that it is a market economy rather than capitalism per se which is critical to its interests. Given the movement towards market socialism in the Soviet bloc and the shift away from central planning,

previously opposing. ideological interests can be greatly expanded. If the business community does .

nothing regarding inequality , Or if it does too little, the state will be bound to act, most likely in ways discouraging to the business community.

. What can the community do to forestall the need for state action?

*In a final reckoning, the whole matter reduces to the question of ownership. Ownership in SA has to be restructured in order to correct the defect regarding black non-participation in the entrepreneurial sector.

| Although redistribution has negative connotations for businessmen because it has been associated with punitive state action in the past, the restructuring of ownership, after all, is the normal process of the market economy. Ownership is restructured every day by market fluctuations and executive initiatives in the corporate sector.
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Disinvestment from SA by foreign companies involves restructuring away from offshore towards onshore interests. Privatisation involves restructuring away from the public sector towards the private sector. Restructuring away from whites towards blacks is now also needed,

(mainly blacks) is

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BUSINESS DAY, Wednesday, February 28 1990

COMMENT
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â\200\230Ending viole

HE ANC, meeting in Lusaka
this week, faces a decision of
critical importance â\200\224 whe-
ther or not to respond to the

widening appeal that it should end
the armed struggle. It has not done
so up to now on the grounds that it is
employing â\200\234defensiveâ\200\235 violence
against the state, but the argument
is wearing thin. :

Canadian Foreign Minister Joe
Clark, who is chairman of the Com-
monwealth special committee on
southern Africa, has urged the ANC
to abandon violence, supporting the
call of the Anglican bishops on Sun-
day. Renunciation of violence, he

says, would be an important step
towards full-scale negotiations.

The bishops, who have previously
expressed an understanding of the
liberation movementsâ\200\231 use of vio-
lence, while not condoning it, now
state that many arguments for con-
tinuing the armed struggle have fal-
len away. The first of these, of
course, was the ban on the ANC, and
in lifting it nearly a month â\200\230ago
President de Klerk said the season
of violence was over. The cycle of
violence had to be broken; the coun-

s youth deserved it. There was
no need to beat the door down â\200\224 it
was open. : _

Since then, with the promise to
release Nelson Mandela quickly ful-
filled, government has given no rea-
son to doubt its bona fides and com-
mitment to genuine negotiations.
Its aims include, in the Presidentâ\200\231s
words, â\200\234a new democratic constitu-
tion; universal franchise; no domi-
nation; equality before an indepen-

dent judiciary, and the protection of

minorities as well as of individual
rightsâ\200\235. They may be open to differ-
ent interpretations, but the will for
peace is there. â\200\231

In the month since President de Klerk appealed to the ANC to end its war talk, there has been little evidence of â\200\234armed struggleâ\200\235 violence, but township killings and arson have escalated considerably. At

first this may have been put down to

an outburst of emotion likely to subside with the realisation that South Africa was indeed entering a new era in which black leaders could play a full political role, but that is not happening.

Far from being in a position to meet ANC demands to end the state of emergency and withdraw troops from the townships, government has felt compelled to increase security force operations. Apart from having to cope with the Inkatha-UDF war in Natal, and anti-establishment violence in Gazankulu, Venda and other areas, there has been a marked increase in attacks on policemen, several of whom have been killed.

Nelson Mandela, in his address on Sunday, rightly appealed to the Natal adversaries to throw their weapons into the sea and end all forms of factionalism. Violence in that awful feud has been feeding on itself for a long time now, and there is a real danger that the same could happen elsewhere unless it is stopped. The ANC could make this

ible by changing its approach. Unless it does so soon, and takes President de Klerk at his word, the peace initiative will not be given a fair chance. ;

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Loyalty seems to be a scarce corm- The values of democracy, freedom of
modity in politics speech, worship and association, the
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will work best in a future SA. The

Nats have now appropriated those

that they can currently digest. When

- Shooting, arson, â\200\230poison waterâ\200\231
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Protest,

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lence

In homelands
on the increas

By EsmarÃ© van der Merwe,
", Dirk Nel and Helen Grange

Several homeland governments are
facing deepening crises in the wake
of increasing demands by democrat-
ic'organisations. :

â\200\234'Violence has flared in several self-

governing and independent national
states â\200\224 including Gazankulu, Venda
and Bophuthatswana. Dozens of people
have died or been hurt.

Homeland leaders blame violence,
boycotts and strikes on Mass Demo-
cratic Movement structures such as
youth and community organisations.

In Gazankulu, six people have died
during the past two days in the Male-
mulele and Jimmy Jones districts.

Intimidation

/A statement issued by the Gazankulu
government said 16 people had died
since Monday last week, 65 huts and

two vehicles had been destroyed by fire,
and one house had been gutted.

â\200\234'At a meeting between the Gazankulu
Cabinet and 80 government officials, it
Was concluded that intimidation had
been the main reason for the widespread
stayaway by civil servants, employees
and factory workers.

. Many people have returned to work
t Giyani, Nl:(owaNkowa and Malemu-
lele but stayaways were reported at
Mhala and Lisbon Estates, an agricul-
tural project near Skukuza.

â\200\234.The Newington Youth Congress has
demanded wage increases and staff
transport for workers at the estate.
~.The Chief Minister, Professor Hud-
son Ntsanwisi, said yesterday that he
was anxious to have SA Defence Force
units withdrawn, but the present situa-
tion did not allow for such a step.

He accused the MDM of waging a

iberate campaign to embarrass and discredit his government, to mobilise the youth and intimidate the â\200\234moderateâ\200\235 population.

But organisations in the homelands claim security forces are brutally clamping down on legitimate protest.

This week residents of Temba in Bophuthatswana staged a massive stayaway backed by a school boycott. Two people were shot dead and 123 arrested after a crowd of 20000 refused to obey police orders to disperse in Tlhabane, Bophuthatswana.

Yesterday an uneasy calm

reigned in | Bophuthatswana. An official of the Na-

tional Union of Mineworkers in Rustenburg, who asked not to be

told Sapa more than 200 people, including children, had been arrested in SWoops since Saturday.

In Gazankulu, there were severe work :

and school disturbances. The Giyani Youth Congress has demanded the release of detained students, the readmission of failed matriculants and the abolition of corporal punishment.

In Venda, police have joined the clamour for higher pay, as the homeland remains in the grip of a deepening crisis that has disrupted schools, court proceedings and water supplies.

Police in the territory on Monday presented a petition to their department demanding a salary increase of between 80 and 90 percent and improvement in conditions of employment among other demands.

Magistrates join in

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Thousands of teachers are boycotting

- classes to back demands for better sa-

laries. Civil servants, including trates, have also joined the protest. Pastor M P Phosiwa of the Lutheran Church at Sibasa said rumour was rife that water provided in trucks by the army had allegedly been laced with poison. Residents of Sibasa were f water from Ngovhela, 10 km away.

The superintendent at the hospital,
Mrs L Naude, said â\200\234numerousâ\200\235 people
had arrived at the hospital with ab-
dominal pains but she denied that the
water was poisoned.

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Nomel\anad \$

â\200\230At the hel

ANC Secretary General
Alfred Nzo.

wboporfmom of Informa-
tion head Pallo Jordan.

Despite the pre-occupation with the role
of Mr Nelson Mandela within the ANC
since his release, the organisation re-
mains committed to the concept of group

~ leadership. Its linchpin is the National
Executive Committee (NEC). â\200\230

The NEC at present consists of 34 people |
who control all the major management and |
operational functions of the ANC. i

While the NEC can make or alter policy,

m of th

the organisationâ\200\231s supreme policy-making |
organ is a National Conference, the next of |

which is due to be held in South Africa on
December 16 this year.

The main satellite bodies reporting to the
NEC, all headed by NEC members, include:
Â® Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the organisa-
tionâ\200\231s armed wing, headed by NEC member
Joe Modise.

Â® The Political-Military Council (PMC),
which monitors, assesses and co-ordinates the
progress of the political and military struggle
in South Africa. Headed by NEC member
John Nkadimeng.

@ The National Working Committee (NWC),
responsible for ensuring NEC decisions are
carried out. The NWC is usually chaired by
acting president Alfred Nzo and may consist
of any and all NEC members who happen to
be in Lusaka when it sits.

@ The Internal Political Committee (IPC), re- /"
_sponsible for maintaining liaison with inter-

nal organisations in South Africa. It is co-or-
dinated by NEC member Steve Tshwete.
The full list of present NEC members, in

alphabetical order after

Oliver Tambo

At present incapacitated after
is described

: ::wygx; a/ncâ\200\230}n teacher from the
ember/chairman of all ANC commi

_ Alfred Nao (67). Secretary s Sy
ng president during M â\200\231s illn
Froxl:)ln the Transkei, hg is Aol
working committees. He is thought to be
long time member of the So i :
munist Party (SACP), " Atrican Com-

Thomas Nkobi (68). Treasurer General
former Johannesburg. : â\200\224

western Zimbabwe. 202 accountant, born in
the first three, is:

(72). President of the ANC.

Related after suffering what
as a 200\234brain seizure200\235 last year. A |
Transkei, he is a

General and. ctf

35;;
also on all the ANC |

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C

ANC:

all

the 1 eaders

Stephen Dlamini (69). From Durban, he is a |

member of the NWC: who rose through the
ranks of the trade union movement and may
be an SACP member.

200\230Chris Hani (47). Chief of Staff and second in
command of MK. He is a member of the NWC
and is thought to hold a senior position in the
SACP. Believed to be from the Eastern Cape.

= 200\234.Josiah Jele (54). A key member of the PMC

_who is thought to be second in the SACP
200\234hierachy. From Johannesburg.

Pallo Jordan (46). Born in Cape Town, he is

the head of the ANC200\231s Department of Infor-
mation and Research and has a degree in so-
ciology from a US university. Believed to be
200\234an SACP member.

Ronnie Kasrils (50). A member of the PMC
and the NWC, he was until recently the head
of military intelligence. Thought to be a
member of the SACP. -

b

.Henry Makgoti (63). Deputy secretary gen-
eral of the ANC and head of the National Sec-
retariat. A teacher from Johannesburg, he is

200\234thought to be a member of the SACP.

Thabo Mbeki (47). NWC member and the

.~ ANC's spokesman on Foreign Affairs, he is an
economist who studied in the USSR and the

. UK. Thought to be a member of the SACP.

Thirty years of having to operate in the shadows has meant many facets of the African National Congress are virtually unknown inside South Africa. KEN VERNON of the Star's Africa News Service reviews the ANC's leadership structure and how it functions.

1

Stanley Mabizela (51). Deputy head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, he is a member of the NWC. Born in Durban with a degree from Durban University.

Mac Maharaj (52). Born in Natal, he is a member of the PMC, the NWC and MK. It is thought he is also a member of the SACP.

Simon Makana (50). The representative of the ANC in the USSR, he could be a member of the SACP. Born in East London, he studied economics in the USSR.

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Robert Ntshong (60). Controller of ANC finances and second in charge of the finance department. An accountant from Durban.

Francis Moli (50). Former editor of Sechaba, the official ANC publication, he studied history in East Germany. Born in East London, he is believed to be an SACP member.

Sindiso Mfenyana (53). Administrative secretary in the secretary general's office and a member of the National Secretariat. Trained as an economist in the USSR, he is originally from East London. :

- Joe Modise (58). Head of MK and a member of the NWC. Born in Johannesburg.

Timothy Mokoana Political commissar of MK and a member of the NWC.

Jacqueline Molefe (47). Head of community :

. cations for MK and a member of the NWC.

Born in Johannesburg.

Ruth Mompoti. Head of the ANC's Board of Religious Affairs and member of the PMC and NWC. A teacher from Johannesburg.

Anthony Mongalo (53). Secretary for Presidential Affairs and a member of the NWC, he is believed to be an SACP member. Born in Pretoria and studied at Fort Hare University.

Joe Nhlanhla (54). A member of the PMC and the NWC. A USSR-trained economist born in Johannesburg.

! John Nkandimeng (68). Chairman of the

PMC and a member of the NWC, he is also the general secretary of the South African Trades Union Congress. He could be a member of the SACP. Born in Pietersburg.

Aziz Pahad (51). The British representative of the ANC. A British-trained economist, he is thought to be a member of the SACP. Born in Johannesburg.

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q e\\ e \\'\{_\N : Dâ\200\230 ;%Q.

GIYANI. â\200\224 The Chie
Minister of Gazankulu,
Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi,
has announced a commis-
sion of inquiry would be
appointed to investig?te
the causes of the ongoing
unrest in the homeland.
Speaking at a Press
conference in Giyani,
Prof Ntsanwisi took a
hard stance against de-
mands for his resignation
and said he would con-
tinue as chief minister.
His appearance at the

â\200\230conference scotched re-
ports he was in hiding.
He also rejected a re-
quest by several members

it

Gazankulu legis-
lative assembly, led by
the speaker, Mr Michael
Mushwana, for an emer-
gency session to discuss
the unrest.

Prof Ntsanwisi accused
Mr Mushwana of being
responsible for the unrest
in Nkowa-Nkowa, a vil-
lage near Giyani, and
added an emergency ses-
sion would in any case
serve no purpose. He said
he preferred a judicial in-
quiry.

Prof Ntsanwisi also re-
jected as wrong demands
by the Giyani Youth Con-
gress that the controver-
sial Ximoko-Xa-Rishaka,
the Gazankulu Womens
Association and the Ga-
zankulu Youth movement
be disbanded.

Prof Ntsanwisi is presi-
dent of both Ximoko and
the youth movement,
while his wife heads the
womenâ\200\231s organisation.

ssion of inquiry(
nkulu unrest'

troops, who moved into the homeland's townships last week, would remain until peace, stability and security of people and property is guaranteed.

He said unrest in the homeland was escalating and revealed that nine people were killed over the past weekend throughout the homeland in unrest-related incidents. Sies,

Another four people were killed yesterday, one person went missing and about 30 dwellings were burnt down.

A total work stayaway has also affected the southern Mhala region where some 13 factories have been hit by a drop in production.

Scores of workers at Lisbon Estates, a government agricultural project, have also stayed away demanding increased wages and transport for staff. Sapa.

He said the SADF

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By Keith Abendroth
THE Leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, has told the SABC that it is doing probably a

better job of propagat-

ing and white-washing
ANC leader Nelson Mandela: than the

ANC could have done

itself.

In a biting attack on the corporation in tax mess. age to its Director-General, Mr Marais said there

was widespread unhappiness and concern over the way in which. SABC-TV was handling the Mandela affair. :

Every opportunity was being exploited to give him favourable publicity, and these were examples of continuing propaganda for the ANC's cause.

It could justifiably be

could not have done better if it itself had been in control of the SABC, he said Mr Marais. 1

It seems as if every feeling of reality is being sacrificed to the political necessity to build up the image of the ANC and Mandela, and to give the impression of a power engulfing South Africa, he said.

And what was all the more surprising is that the SABC had joined the choir of the whole leftist spectrum both within and outside South Africa in total harmony with the infamous enemies of Afrikanerdom and exterminators of White communities in Africa.

Without the television glorification of Mandela,

he would have had to -

bear the responsibility of history as a political tyrant with links with the Communists.

But. now the SABC virtually gives him the freedom of the air to emerge as the most important public figure while the policy he represents is a provocation of the Afrikaners and their White fellow-countrymen, he said Mr Marais.

He warned: Representations to the SABC have little or no effect and a point will be reached when Afrikaners will let themselves be

heard in ways which

would
avoided. . .»

Idela, says
Jaap

. argued that the ANC
otherwise be

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â\200\234T was vintage, bellicose Thatcher. : :
â\200\234They hide behind my skirt,â\200\231 she said scornfully
of fellow leaders who accuse
step on world issues.
_ â\200\230Isolated and right,â\200\231 she added forcefully, speak-
ing of herself in an interview.

For all the British leaderâ\200\231s fighting talk, Margaret
Thatcherâ\200\231s stance on various foreign policy issues
has combined with domestic problems to present
her ruling Conservative Party with a deepening po-
litical crisis.

An opinion poll published on Sunday put the
Conservatives 17 points behind the opposition
Labour Party, the widest margin since Mrs Thatch-
er came to power 11 years ago.

On Monday, the staunchly pro-Conservative Dai-
ly Telegraph lamented:â\200\230It is no use pretending that
the Governmentâ\200\231s present position is anything oth-
er than depressing.â\200\231

Even party chairman Kenneth Baker agreed the
situation was â\200\230very seriousâ\200\231.

The poll, which gave Labour a 51% share of the
vote to 34% for the Conservatives, found general
dissatisfaction with the performance of both the

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government and Mrs Thatcher herself.

It identified a deeply unpopular â\200\230poll taxâ\200\231 on all
adults, which replaces local property levies, as the
major issue of concern in Britain today.

Morale

But party members also concede that morale has
been sapped by disputes over Europe and Hong
Kong, criticism of Mrs Thatcherâ\200\231s grudging re-
sponse to the prospect of Gerraan unification and
her abrasive and unflinching defiance of world opin-
ion on the question of sanctions against South
Africa.

Mrs Thatcher is unrepentant. I am accused of being out of step and isolated, she told reporters.

It is pretty cosy isolation, pretty crowded, judging

by the numbers of foreign statesmen who are

talking to us.

She went further in an interview with The Sunday

Times, charging that other political leaders agreed

privately with what she was saying publicly.

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Of course they do. They frequently hide behind my skirt, she said, adding: We dared to say the

realities and talk the sense which other people are

fearful of saying.

Britain acted in defiance of its European partners by unilaterally lifting a ban on new investment in South Africa to reward President F W de Klerk for freeing black leader Nelson Mandela and lifting a ban on the African National Congress.

Isolation is a word Mrs Thatcher cannot escape at present. i)

Attacking her response to German unity, the pro-government Sunday Times declared: Britain is once again heading for international isolation the result of the cackhanded diplomacy Margaret

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rom PETER GREGSON in LONDON

Thatcher has deployed as the cold war draws to an end.

It added that Mrs Thatcher was becoming an increasingly irrelevant voice that nobody bothers to listen to'.

Mrs Thatcher's supporters say she articulates the concerns of core Conservative supporters, particularly in, 2 country which has fought two wars with Germany this century and where a united Germany would be seen by many as a powerful and worrying concentration of economic and political power.

Her caution drew support in parliament.

Veteran Labour politician Eric Heffer, citing his own war-time experience, said: We want unification, but we want certain safeguards.

Sir Russell Johnston, foreign affairs spokesman for the minority Liberal Democrats, added: There are many fears about reunification.

William Cash, chairman of a Conservative Euro-

pean Affairs committee, called Mrs Thatcherâ\200\231s approach â\200\230perfectly balanced and sensibleâ\200\231.

He said accusations she was â\200\230negative, narrow and nationalisticâ\200\231 were â\200\230neithÃ©r true, fair nor balancedâ\200\231.

But former Prime Minister Edward Heath, ousted by Mrs Thatcher as Conservative leader in 1975, said her refusal to co-operate with European partners doing better economically than Britain was â\200\230perverse, unnecessary and very costlyâ\200\231.

Damage

Labour Party foreign affairs spokesman Gerald Kaufman told a weekend meeting: â\200\230The isolation of Mrs Thatcher on every key international issue is inflicting serious damage on Britain. She loses goodwill for Britain wherever she goes.

â\200\230She has become so isolated she makes Greta Garbo seem like a crowd lover,â\200\231 he added referring to the reclusive film star.

Compounding Mrs Thatcherâ\200\231s problems is the worsening performance of the British economy, with inflation currently running at an annual rate of nearly 8% and interest rates at 15%), painfully high for the two in three families who have borrowed money to buy their own homes.

She has until June, 1992 to call a general election.

But there are already widespread fears among Conservative members of parliament that there may not be enough time to turn the economy around and they may lose their seats.

Labour leader Neil Kinnock would need the biggest political swing in 50 years to overturn the Governmentâ\200\231s 100-seat majority in the 650-member House of Commons. ,

But Labour has been ahead in the polls for the past year, The latest 17-point opinion poll lead translated into votes would give them a 120-seat majority in parliament and more than one minister has whispered privately in recent days: â\200\230We could just lose.â\200\231

Margaret Thatcher -

â\200\230Sheâ\200\231s so isolated she

makes Greta Garbo

seem like a crowd lover.â\200\231

y John Ryan,

Starâ\200\231s Africa News Service
LUSAKA â\200\224 Nelson Mandela
moved into the warm embrace of
Africa yesterday afternoon with
his first trip beyond the frontiers

- of South Africa in 27 years.
~The crowd, thought to be the
biggest ever seen in Zambia, came
together in Lusaka to welcome the
man Zambian President Kenneth
Kaunda called â\200\234as much our lead-
er as you are the leader of the
African National Congressâ\200\235. .
More than 10000 people packed
the precincts of the international

rt.

%ns of thousands more lined
. the 25 km route into the capital
from a point about 15 km out.

- It was an impressive statement
of solidarity with the cause of re-
form in South Africa &nd a mas-
sive show of esteem for Mr Man-
dela himself.
. The beat of drums from various

tribal groups around the tarmac
reached a crescendo as his air-
craft banked for landing shortly
after 2 pm. :

Seven police sharpshooters
| watched from the top of the air-
port building.

Yet it was a much more order-
ly arrival than that last month
when Walter Sisulu and the other
recently released ANC members
arrived in Lusaka to meet the ex-
ternal leadership.

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ore huge 4

On that occasion, foreign televi-
sion teams almost trampled the
children of the ANCâ\200\231s Young Pio-
neers. ; 1

This time the 200-strong media
contingent was placed firmly be-
hind a cordon and only broke out
when the Mandela party had
alighted from the Zambian Air-

ways Fokker Friendship and had met an awesome reception committee of African leaders and world dignitaries.

Banners raised aloft by ANC members of Umkhonto We Siswe, in their black berets, white shirts and military green trousers, read â\200\234welcome, commander-in-chiefâ\200\235 and â\200\234your release is equal to peopleâ\200\231s victoryâ\200\235.

FERVENT EMBRACES |

Some of the most fervent em-

braces after Mr Mandela and his PO wife, Winnie, had met Dr Kaunda

and the ANCâ\200\231s top hierachy, came from Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo of Swapo, who spent 15 years on Robben Island with the Rivonia men, and PLO leader Mr Yasser Arafat.

Mr Arafatâ\200\231s borrowed Iraqi airline jet touched down barely half an hour before Mr Mandela arrived. ;

Among those lined up to meet Mr Mandela and the other international ANC leaders were all six Frontline states presidents, Ugandaâ\200\231s President Yoweri Museveni,

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funds

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President Ibrahim B'q,angida of Nigeria and various Commonwealth diplomats. |

Earlier, â\200\230successive groups of ANC miginbers â\200\224 most of whom were not born when their leader went to jail â\200\224 toyi-toyied before the crowd of Zambians. '

Dr Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline states, told Mr Mandela: â\200\234The Frontline states are proud to receive you on behalf of the rest of mankind.â\200\235

In a short speech, Mr Mandela paid tribute to Dr KÃ@undaâ\200\231s efforts on the ANC's behalf over a period of more than 20 years and said his members regarded Lusaka as their second home.

â\200\234From this city,â\200\235 he added, â\200\234a remarkable team emerged who turned our organisation into a werful force.

â\200\234They have directed our people

to a point where w
on the verge of a breakthrough in
our struggle for peace,â\200\235 Dr Kaun-
da said. S

Mr Mandela also appealed to
the international community for
funds to enable the ANC to con-
tinue its campaign for change
within South Africa.

From the airport, the Mandela
motorcade drove to the Mulungu-
shi international conference cen-
tre for formal discussions with the
Frontline states leaders and other
dignitaries.

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ANC plays safe
The African National Congress,
N eager not to antagonise Chief
Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha
. theedom's Parfy, yesterday
N blamed | the death squads who
N are defending apartheid for the
assassination in Pietermaritzburg
> on Monday night of a local Zulu
chief strongly identified with the
ANC. The killing of Chief Mhla-
bunzime Maphumulo came two
weeks after 12 Inkatha supporters
were ambushed and gunned down |
in the same area. e

Independent |

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LUSAKA. â\200\224 African National Congress leader, = Mr Nelson Mandela, in his - first address outside South Africa since his release, yesterday called on the international community to provide more resources for the successful completion of the struggle against apartheid. . He told more than 3 000 people on his arrival - at-"Lusaka International. - _ Airport that the people of South Africa were on'the verge of a breakthrough - in the struggle for peace.

Mandel

â\202¬N

â\200\234Commonwealth

PLO leader, YASSER ARAFAT welcomes ANC leader, Mr NELSON MANDELA, on his arrival in Lusaka yesterday. Mr Mandela is on a tour

zambique,

Uganda, Malaysia and
â\200\234Palestineâ\200\235.

The foreign ministers Â°

of Canada, Nigeria, the

Saharawi â\200\234Arab Demo-

cratic Republic, outgoing
Sec-

retary-General - Shridath
Ramphal and Swapo Sec-

retary-General Toivo - ja--

Toivo were also present. .

Mr Mandela, who said

â\200\234he did not have a pre--

pared â\200\230speech, â\200\230because it
was not an occasion for :

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Tanzania, Â°

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of African States.

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He said the people of
South Africa had fought
for .-the changes taking
place inside the country
but these changes had
created a host of other-
problems. .

â\200\234We appeal to the in-
ternational community to
provide us with the capi-
tal and other urces to
undertake this work suc-
cessfully, < =5
Sbed b - inttrnational =~
community has~ done

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human rights in our coun-
try and we are certain
that, even at this stage,
they will provide us with
the capital that we need,â\200\235
hesaid. -

. He said no South Afri-
can organisation was as
committed to peace as the
ANC, adding that, if his
â\200\230organisation , was com- |
pelled to. intensify the
armed struggle; the Pre-
toria Government would