

Ilahle

ILANCA
3/10/91

16/11/11

AP1991-11-10-3

ithuba i-ANC

IMIZAMO esize yaba yizikhawu ezimbili okuthiwa yenziwe ngabanye abaholi baseNatal be-African National Congress yokuzama ukuvimba imikhosi yokugubha usuku lokukhumbula umbumbi wamaZulu Inkosi uShaka, idinga ukuhlolisiswa ingalokhu iqhubeka yenzeka. Sikusho lokhu ngoba ezweni lakithi selokhu kwathi nhlo abaMnyama bagujiswa izinsuku zokukhumbula amaqhawe abeLungu nje-ngoKruger Day nezehlakalo ezifana noDingane's Day nokunye okuninqi.

AbaKwaZulu sekuneminyaka engaphezulu kwekhulu beyikhumbula Inkosi uShaka nanxa yayingekho imikhosi emikhulu, futhi akuyibobodwa abaNkwaZulu abebekhumbula leliqhawe elifaniswa ngabanye abalobi neqhawe laseYurophu uNapoleon. Emazweni amaningi abaNyama iyaziwa Inkosi uShaka, kukhulunywa ngayo kakhulu phakathi kwezifundiswa nabangafundile kodwa bayixoxa uze ukhexe umlomo indaba yenkosi uShaka nemisebenzi yayo emikhulu. KwaZulu baqala ngo-1964 ukuba kugujwe lolusuku yonke indawo enamaZulu, kwathi kamuva kwashaywa umthetho wokuba kubeneholide elisemthethweni njalo ngoSeptember 24 kugujwe ezindaweni eziningi kukhunjulwa leliqhawe lamaqhawe. Akekho-ke umuntu ongathi akazi ngokubaluleka kwalolusuku.

Iyadabukisa-ke indaba ezwakele yokuthi abanye be-ANC bazame ukuwuvimba lomkhosi eGamalakhe, ePort Shepstone naseNhlalakahle, eGreytown. Kuthiwa izizathu abebezibeka ngezokuthi phakathi kokunye yizindawo zabo lezi okugcwele kuzo amalunga e-ANC, bethi kungahle kubekhona ukubambana ngezihluthu. Lemikhosi kuzozombili izindawo ibekhona kakwenzeka lutho. Thina sithi i-ANC ilahle ithuba lokuzwana lapha. Bekuyoba kuhle ukuba nayo ibambe iqhaza kulomcimbi. Umkhosi wokukhumbula iLembe kakusiwo oweNkatha Freedom Party yodwa njengeqembu. Ungowesizwe samaZulu wonkana.

Abaholi be-ANC abangawazi lomkhosi badinga ukuchazelwa ukuze bangawuthikazisi. Abangafuni ukuya kuwona kabaphoqiwe kuhle bazihlalele ezindlini zabo, akukho muntu oyobaphoqa. Ububhudubhudu obenziwe eNhlalakahle kuzanywa omunye umhlangano we-ANC ukuze kuvinjwe lomkhosi, bukhombise ngokusobala sewubhuntshe umhlangano we-ANC. Sithi-ke uZulu kanye neNkatha nabe-ANC ezingxoxweni abaqhubeka nazo zokuthula ake bafake ohlelweni lwabo ilungiswe lendaba yokuphazamisa umkhosi weLembe ngoba iyinhlanganweni ezawonke amaZulu asezinhlanganweni eahlukene futhi idala uchuku. Kayihambisani nesivumelwano sokuthula esisandokusayinwa. Abanye be-ANC abangazifuni izinto zaKwaZulu kuhle bazi ukuthi bazishaya ngendlebe etsheni.

NIC to decide on its future

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

THE Natal Indian Congress has called a meeting today of Indian cultural, religious, civic and educational organisations to decide what its future should be.

The NIC secretary, Dr Farouk Meer, said the Indian community would be asked to make this "important political decision".

The meeting follows the recent distribution of a circular to NIC members asking them to respond to the question of its continued existence as an ethnic organisation.

Dr Meer said responses had indicated that most members felt the NIC should continue to function as it has until a new democratic constitution is in place. At that stage a decision would have to be made on whether it should continue as a conventional political party, act as facilitators of religious, cultural and socio-economic advancement or disband.

This position would be put to today's meeting, which will take place at the APS Hall in Carlisle Street, Durban, at 7 p.m. *MERCURY 22/10/91*

Support for Inkatha grows

SIR — I refer to the article published in The Daily News dated September 20, 1991, under the heading "Voters face choice of joining Nats or ANC, says Meer".

In addition to the two choices of the ANC and the NP, Dr Farouk Meer should realise that support for Inkatha amongst the Indian and the white communities is growing.



Dr Farouk Meer

I do know that in certain areas Indian support for Inkatha is very strong.

Your article is built on an article that appeared in a newspaper serving the Indian community questioning the absence of organisations like the TIC and the NIC at the Peace Convention. I do agree with Dr

Meer that all political organisations like the NIC, the TIC, NPP, or Solidarity, will find themselves transformed. Time is not right to score points, but there are some truths that must be highlighted.

The moment of truth did come for the NIC and the TIC when it failed to deliver the Indian community to the ANC. After the unbanning of the ANC it called for the boycott of a HoD election in the Montford by-elections.

The result was also embarrassing for the extra-parliamentary forces. The NPP and Solidarity Party had their votes doubled and a total of about 4 000 voters turned up and voted.

There is genuine concern about the role of the Indian community. Perhaps the answer lies in the urgent summoning of a conference of all Indian movements, political, social, cultural, religious etc., by some neutral persons to discuss this matter. I fully agree with Dr Meer that ethnicity cannot be ignored and even on July 18, 1991, Dr Nelson Mandela stated that ethnic factors will play a role in post-apartheid South Africa.

A. RAJBANSI MP
Chatsworth

DAILY NEWS 3/10/91

DP queries invite to PF conference

MERCURY 15/10/91
Political Correspondent

THE Democratic Party has received an invitation to attend the Patriotic Front conference but returned it with "a number of serious queries", party leader Dr Zach de Beer revealed yesterday.

Meanwhile, Solidarity national chairman Ismail Omar said yesterday he was confident the party would be invited to the conference.

He did not have reservations about attending as he did not believe the conference was intended as a forum for organisations to "gang-up" before negotiations.

The conference was originally mooted as a forum for those who agreed on the need for a constituent assembly, but this has been broadened recently to include almost anyone left of the National Party.

X Political Reporter DOMINIC MITCHELL looks at the SACP's draft manifesto

MERCURY 3/10/91

People's power is the aim

THE South African Communist Party sees co-operation with the ANC and Cosatu as the most direct route to a form of classic socialism where the economy is increasingly placed under public ownership and control.

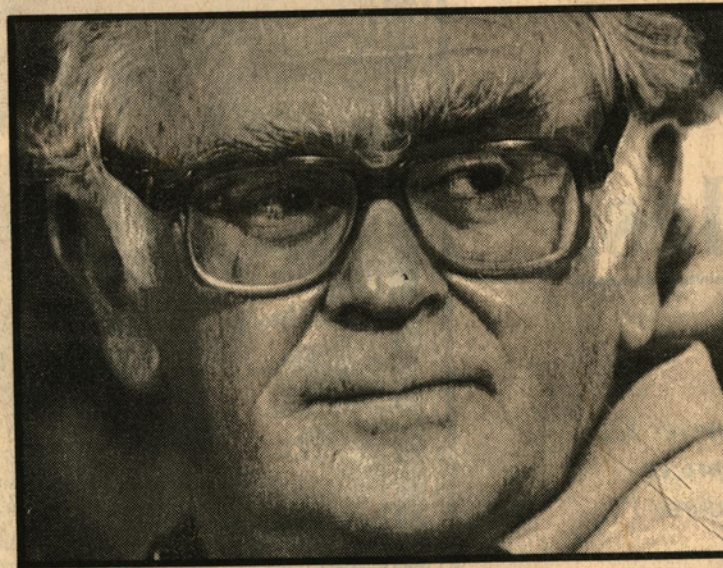
This is according to the draft manifesto of the SACP currently in circulation throughout its branches and due to be formalised at the party's December congress in Soweto.

The party states that it recognises that the ANC is the formation "best able" to lead the alliance for the time being.

In the period while the SACP is in alliance with the ANC and Cosatu its main middle term aim is the achievement of "people's power" and the establishment of a "united, non-racial, democratic and non-sexist South Africa".

The SACP calls this kind of social transformation a "national democratic revolution", which it intends to follow up with actions linking current changes to the need for the establishment of fully-fledged socialism.

The SACP attributes the collapse of socialism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to historical factors such as the very backward conditions pre-



Joe Slovo, SACP chairman

vailing in the societies where socialism was originally built.

Other factors leading to the collapse of European socialism were the outbreak of the World War 11, the Cold War, violations of social justice and the "stifling bureaucratic, administrative" command economies.

The mistakes made by the socialist movements of Eastern

Europe will not be repeated by the SACP, they vow.

"The democratic socialism for which the SACP stands will return socialism to its true and original vocation as envisaged by Marx, Engels and many other great socialist pioneers," the SACP say.

The urge the broad liberation movement to maintain its mass

base and "guard against any tendency to become a narrow electoral machine" or "future state bureaucracy."

They see no contradiction between socialism and basic liberal political freedoms.

The SACP's vision of democratic socialism involves "a multi-party democracy, a justiciable bill of rights, and independent judiciary, basic freedoms of speech, association, worship, press freedom, and, in general, full citizenship rights."

However they couple this vision with an economic blueprint in which the "economy is increasingly placed under public ownership and control," and in which all forms of exploitation are eliminated.

They distinguish between the public ownership of the means of production and the ownership of these means by the state. They clearly favour less state ownership, and more collective ownership.

They deny they will "take away people's cars, houses or furniture."

But they warn: "Nothing will deter us in our steadfast struggle to abolish, once and for all, the bosses' stranglehold over our country's destiny. End wage slavery! Forward to democratic socialism."

16/1/11

16/1/11

X Uqubule enye impikiswano umbiko kaMandela

ILANGA
3/1/91

ETHEKWINI. - Inqubo ehlongozwa yi-African National Congress (ANC), yokuba izimayini nazozonke izizinda ezenza imali zithathwe nguhulumeni (nationalization), uma umbuso wakuleli usuthathwe yilenhlangano, isiqubuke kabusha.

Lendaba ivuswe yinkulumo kaDr Nelson Mandela, ongumongameli we-ANC edilini ebelenzelwe eCape Town ithikitni lokungena kungu-R1 000 kwababehleli etafuleni eliseduze kwakhe kanti amanye akwamanye amatafula abebiza u-R150. Izintatheli kulelidili bezihlaliswe phansi kukhaphethi.

Ekhuluma kulelidili uDr Mandela uthe uma i-ANC isithathe izintambo zombuso izimayini nezinye izikhungo zezimali ziyokwenganyelwa nguhulumeni ngoba uquqaba lwabantu alukaze luthole ithuba lokufinyelela kuzo.

Uthe emazweni anjengakoJapan, eGermany naseSouth Korea ohulumeni bakhona baphoqeleka ukuba bangene ezindabeni zokuvuselela umnotho. Uthe isimo sinjalo naseSouth Africa njengoba abancane ngesibalo bengamele izwe

elingu 87% ngenxa yobandlululo. Uthe ngisho namasheya kuJohannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) u-75% owabanca ne ngesibalo kulelizwe.

I-Anglo-American Corporation isizwakalise ukukhathazeka ngalokhu okushiwo nguDr Mandela. Ithe lenkulumo kaDr Mandela izovimba ukutshalwa kwezimali kuleli kuthi nezimali zinyamalale kuleli okuyodala ukuba kukhuphuke izintela kulelizwe. Ithe sekukaningi i-Anglo-American Corporation inxusa ukuba kuxoxiswane ngenqubo yezomnotho ne-ANC kodwa lesisicelo siyachithwa. - (Sapa)

16/1/11

IZIMENI 3/10/97

Bathi ukujoyinisa amalunga ku-ANC kuyakhinyabezeka

EGOLI. - Umkhankaso wokungena umuzi ngomuzi eGoli kujoyiniswa abantu ku-African National Congress, usuyakhinyabezeka njengoba kubhilite udlame kulendawo kanti nesibalo sabajoyinayo asisakhuli.

Okhulumela i-ANC uthe lomkhankaso obuzenza ukuba sande kakhulu isibalo samalunga alenhlangotho usukhinyabezeka kakhulu. Uthe ukungena umuzi ngomuzi akusaphephile ngoba abajoyinisayo abasazi ukuthi ngubani ozobavulela emnyango. Lesisikhulumi sithe sekunzima ngisho ukufaka isikipha senhlangano kulendawo ngoba kubhilite 'omashayabhuqe'.

UNksz. Barbara Hogan, unobhala wesiyingi

sasePWV, uthe nakuba isibalo sikhuphuke kakhulu ngonyaka odlule esiyingini esaziwa ngele-PWV sisuka ku 38 000 saya ku 80 000, kodwa kulonyaka isibalo simile ngenxa yodlame kanti abantu sebeyesaba nokulikhapha ngembaba ukuthi iyiphi inhlangano abayilandelayo ngenxa yesimo abakuso.

Uqhube wathi, "ngenxa yodlame abantu sebeyesaba ukusijoyina." Uthe nokubiza imihlangano emikhulu manje sekuyingozi ngoba bayahlaselwa. Kuzokhumbuleka ukuthi ngonyaka odlule kwase sekufana nento eyejwayelekile ukubona abantu begqoke izikipha ze-ANC. Abanengi babezithenga ezitolo zamaNdiya.

Judges put forward for violence probe

CITIZEN 3/10/91

Citizen Reporter

THE names of six judges four of them still on the bench, have been put forward as candidates to chair the standing commission on public violence being established under the National Peace Accord.

They include Mr Justice Mohamed, recently

named as the first judge of colour to be appointed to the bench in South Africa, and for many years one of the country's leading advocates.

Also among names forwarded to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, for consideration are Mr Justice Kriegler, the judge who sat in the recent case between police forensics chief, General Lothar Neethling, and the Vrye Weekblad, and who defended former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, while he was an advocate.

The other judges nominated are Mr Justice Goldstone, who headed the inquiry into the Sebokeng incident of March last year; retired judge of appeal, Mr Justice Trens-grove; former judge, Mr Justice Ackerman; and Mr Justice Streicher.

The requirements of

the peace accord specify that the chairman of the commission must be a judge, a retired judge or a senior advocate of at least 10 years' experience.

A number of persons have also been nominated for the vice-chairmanship of the commission, among them Professor Kobus van Rooyen, of the University of Pretoria, and chairman of the Media Council.

Two well known SC's of the Johannesburg Bar, Mr Mike Knper and Mr M C Goldblatt have also been nominated for this post, along with four others, including two Blacks.

• Bishop Stanley Mogo, head of the Methodist Church, is being tipped has become deputy to Mr John Hall of Barlows, who has been made chairman of the interim National Peace Committee.

16/1/11

ANC warns on South Africa's foreign loans

n/witness 3/10/91

THE ANC's Cyril Ramaphosa said yesterday that a future democratically-elected government would re-evaluate foreign loans granted to the "apartheid regime" and would not just rubber stamp these loans.

He said the African National Congress is also opposed to the granting of any further international loans to South Africa at least until an interim government is formed.

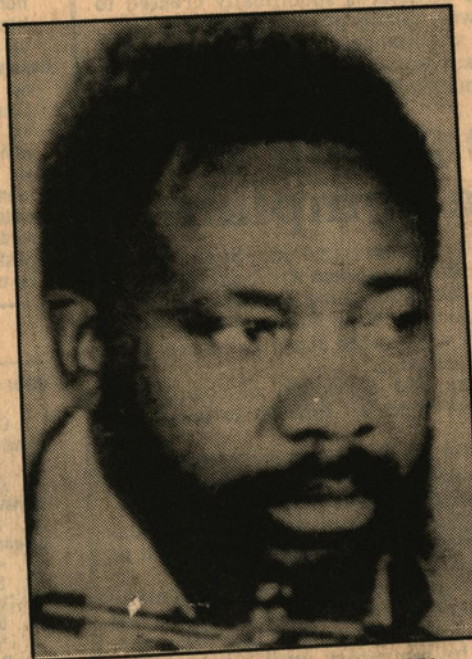
Ramaphosa's comments came after discussions with German deputy minister of economic co-operation Michaela Geiger, who is here on a fact-finding mission to establish ways in which Germany can help develop South Africa.

Geiger said yesterday her government supported the immediate lifting of sanctions.

At a press conference after talks with Geiger, Ramaphosa said it is the right, and moral duty, of any future democratically-elected government to re-evaluate any loans that the present government entered into and the conditions under which they were obtained.

"The new democratically-elected government cannot just be a rubber stamp for the actions and undertakings of an apartheid government, which could have agreed to onerous conditions making it difficult for a new government to achieve its objectives.

"We will need to carefully evaluate the conditions for each loan."



ANC secretary-general CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

Ramaphosa said the ANC expects "quite a lot of assistance" from foreign governments, but wants this aid and foreign loans to be delayed.

He also said the ANC will meet with the SA Communist Party tomorrow to strengthen a resolution passed at the

ANC's July conference for the "three-phased maintenance" of sanctions.

Discussing nationalisation, Ramaphosa said this policy should be seen in the context of state intervention that was necessary to correct the imbalances created by apartheid.

"I can guarantee you that we won't nationalise simply for the sake of nationalisation," he said. "But if it turns out that we can achieve objectives better through nationalising certain enterprises, then we will do that.

"But it would be disastrous to nationalise as happened in Mozambique and one or two Eastern European countries," he said.

Geiger met earlier yesterday with Foreign Minister Pik Botha when Botha criticised European governments for not criticising enough the ANC's mistakes in the same way the SA Government's errors were attacked.

"If the ANC preaches nationalisation we would like our friends in Europe to say that is not on," he said.

Botha said he did not hear Europe criticising the ANC's talk about a centralised economy or arguing in favour of private enterprise.

"We would like Europe to say what policies are unacceptable," he said. — Witness Reporter.

Privatisation 'will help blacks'

SHARON WOOD

STELLENBOSCH — Privatisation would make an enormous contribution to helping empower blacks and reduce the size of the public sector, Economic Society president Peet Strydom said at the society's biannual conference yesterday.

"Unless more blacks become involved in the production of GDP, the economic transition is unlikely to be a success," he said.

Big companies would have to provide the employment projects needed because the informal sector was too small and SA could not "dump people in the informal sector".

In addition to privatisation, business alliances should be established which would mutually benefit business and other players in the economy, and government would have an important role in stabilising markets, particularly in providing social security.

Strydom suggested various areas in the Budget which should be readjusted to release the resources needed to finance the new SA.

Police spending would have to be upgraded and funds should be reallocated from defence and constitutional development to housing and health. SA's expenditure on education was relatively high by world standards.

He rejected the common statement that SA was underborrowed, saying that foreign debt levels were still extremely high and government should privatise the cost of state debt.

Combating inflation was an essential prerequisite for an efficient market-driven economy.

"SA has made great progress with monetary policy ... but is dragging its heels with fiscal policy, which is causing excessive inflationary pressures," Strydom said.

16-10-91
S/Daw

COMMENT**Scare them off**

IF Cyril Ramaphosa had wanted to harm his country's economic prospects, he could scarcely have done better than by his warning that a future ANC-led government might "renegotiate" the terms of foreign loans. Even a hint of uncertainty in our international financial relations is enough to scare off prospective lenders or investors.

Unless South Africa can attract foreign capital, its economy's ability to grow and provide jobs will be non-existent. The ANC recognises this, but deludes itself that funds will flood in from abroad the minute the organisation forms part of a government. Thabo Mbeki underscored this recently when he called on foreigners to delay investing here until the ANC drops its opposition to new investment.

Dream on. The rest of the world does not believe it owes South Africa a living, despite what woolly minded supporters abroad might have promised. Prospective foreign investors are realists and unimpressed by the victim syndrome exploited by local politicians promising immediate redress of economic imbalances. They told us so this week when London finally turned its investment thumb down to Old Mutual's proposed closed end trust.

International lenders have long memories about putting money into other developing countries not committed to free market economics. The difficulty of recovering loans from African basket cases helped persuade investors and lenders to steer clear of newly independent Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Talk of nationalisation or renegotiating debts is guaranteed to deter foreign private investment here. But last week we had Nelson Mandela stuck yet again in the nationalisation rut; this week Ronnie Kasrils tossed in his two cents' worth by calling for a referendum on the matter; and now Ramaphosa has gone further with his dark hints on loans. All this from leaders of an organisation which could not find the time to discuss the burning issue of nationalisation at its July conference, and instead put the party line on hold until next year.

This week, Absa's Piet Badenhorst bluntly told international bankers that black township borrowers were seen as a prime credit risk. Badenhorst was not guilty of racism; his ideas were realistic. Political efforts to make the townships ungovernable have extended through refusals to pay utility bills and talk of a mortgage bond boycott. Mortgage lenders reasonably expect the security of a property as protection against default. In the townships, Badenhorst made clear, they cannot count on being able to repossess from defaulters. If lenders fear for their security, why should they lend and endanger depositors' funds?

If we are to provide a bright future for the less privileged, we have to find ways of getting money to them. That involves security, just as attracting foreign development funds depends on persuading foreigners that their money is safe under our management.

Hint of change in hardline ANC policy

3/10/91 ROBERT GENTLE B/Day

THE conference tomorrow of the ANC and its allies could see the first signs of change in the ANC's hardline policy on sanctions and new investment, ANC's Don Mkhwanazi hinted yesterday.

Mkhwanazi, member of the ANC's department of economic policy, said at the retail financial services conference yesterday that the stance on new investment and sanctions would be "considered" at tomorrow's meeting.

If government moved quickly on outstanding issues in the reform process, the ANC would call for new investment.

Asked whether the perception that the ANC was not wholeheartedly committed to free market principles might jeopardise future foreign investment, Mkhwanazi said: "I know of three multinationals who have said that if the ANC calls for new investment, they would do so tomorrow."

Mkhwanazi described the SA financial system as the exclusive preserve of whites. There were virtually no blacks in the audience, and the only blacks at the JSE were cleaners, sweepers or messengers.

He called for financial institutions to revise their lending criteria to make it easier for black entrepreneurs to obtain finance. He accused certain banks of "stealing ideas" from local black savings clubs like Stokvels and engaging in unfair competition.

"What we need is a strong, vibrant, efficient, disciplined and responsive financial system that is closer to the people; not a racist, aloof, apathetic, distant, inefficient and ineffective financial system," said Mkhwanazi.

Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals told the conference that financial institutions in the new SA should not be "for the rich alone". Special economics adviser Japie Jacobs said a "broader spectrum of the population" must have access to the financial markets.

VOS I F P
03/10 91 08:54
0444 3198

Business Day

Y, OCTOBER 3 1991

FINAL



AT Subscription 80c inc VAT (where available)

A TIMES MEDIA PUBLICATION

ALL IN ONE
(011)
333-6504
RESERVATIONS • CANCELLATIONS
CONFIRMATIONS • DOMESTIC AIR FARES
HOLIDAY PACKAGES
SAA
OMR&S 1970

Future govt's moral duty to renegotiate terms of loans — Ramaphosa

Future SA government had a moral duty to re-evaluate foreign loans to the old regime and "renegotiate" the terms, ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said last night. He said there was "no question" that the new government would not renege on loans. He said an ANC-led government would examine the conditions under which loans were obtained, such as the interest rate and period of repayment.

A new, democratically elected government could not be just a rubber stamp for the actions and undertakings of an apartheid government, which could have agreed to onerous conditions, making it difficult for a new government to achieve its objectives. "We will need to carefully evaluate the conditions for each loan. We are especially concerned about the conditions of the loans and how these could have forced structural adjustments that could have affected monetary and fiscal issues, such as devaluing the currency or restructuring the economy

BILLY PADDOCK

to the detriment of the country," Ramaphosa said. The ANC was opposed to the granting of any further foreign loans to SA until an interim government had been formed. Ramaphosa stressed that the interim government he was talking about was one negotiated by all parties taking part in a multiparty conference on drafting a new constitution for SA. He said the ANC did not want to accept "holus-bolus everything

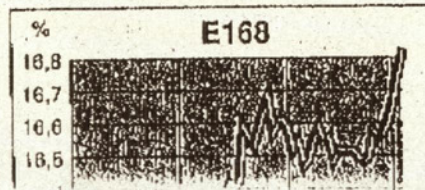
the apartheid regime did". No loans to the private sector or to parastatals would be affected by this re-evaluation, only those to the state, such as the recent rights issue raised through the Deutsche Bank of Germany. Ramaphosa said the ANC had voiced its opposition to this rights issue when it was first mooted. This would certainly be re-evaluated. He said the main reason the ANC was adopting this position was that it did not want to end up in a new SA with its hands tied because of the crippling effects of loan

repayments on a new government, especially if these loans were used to further apartheid designs. He said news reports yesterday claiming the ANC would not honour loans were inaccurate. Finance Minister Barond du Plessis said last night the SA government was sovereign and legitimate in terms of the constitution and any successive government which wanted to lay claim to sovereignty would be bound in terms of international practice to honour previous government

□ To Page 2

Long-term stability the aim

to be refused



Banks can choose their own tax basis

No court recognition for right to fair trial — ruling

A FULL Bench of the Appeal Court has found that no right to a fair trial has been recognised either by statute or by the courts.

It has also found any system which does not provide free legal representation to all indigent persons accused of serious crimes to be flawed.

Delivering the unanimous judgment in *State vs Mithwana*, Mr Justice Nicholas said last week the courts inquired whether there had been a departure from the formalities, rules and principles of procedure which the law required.

He said it was true that those formalities, rules and principles had been designed to ensure a fair trial, but this did not mean that every flaw in the way a criminal trial was run rendered it unfair.

"Nothing which I have said should be regarded as being in any way deprecatory of the vital importance of a fair trial in SA practice," said Mr Justice Nicholas.

"Our common law is informed by a broad equitable spirit and in administering the law and in the exercise of its functions, the court pays due re-

TIM COHEN

gard to considerations of equity in the broad sense of the word."

The appeal considered the judgment of Mr Justice Didcott in *State vs Khanyile*, in which the judge found that for an indigent accused charged with a serious crime to be unrepresented constituted a failure of justice.

Mr Justice Didcott said in a later case that *State vs Khanyile* did not fashion a new brand of right, but "the elaboration and development of one well embedded in our law, the right to a fair trial...".

Illegality

Mr Justice Nicholas said: "... I disagree. The law is clear: no such right has ever been recognised either by statute or in the practice of the courts.

"The *Khanyile* rule was a new departure which could not claim legitimacy by reference to the 'right to a fair trial' which, as I have pointed out, is not the test of an irregularity or illegality," he said.

The court inquired as to whether it could establish such a rule and decided that it could.

But it found that by doing so it would, in effect, be forcing government to spend large amounts of money for the defence of indigent accused charged with serious offences.

The SA courts did not have the power indirectly to force Parliament to do so, although the judge strenuously appealed to government to survey the feasibility of enlarging legal aid schemes.

In his concurring judgment, Chief Justice Mr Justice Corbett said the provision of free legal representation to all indigent persons was a necessity for a complete system of criminal justice. "... Any system which lacks it is flawed.

"... However, it is an ideal which under present circumstances in SA is not capable of attainment.

"All the same the ideal should never be lost sight of and it should continue to guide and stimulate all who are concerned with the improvement of our criminal justice system," he said.

A l e -

Cast probes Ntuli murder

THE Civics Association of the Southern Transvaal (Cast) yesterday criticised police investigations into the assassination of its general secretary Sam Ntuli, and said it had begun its own probe into the murder. Police said, however, that their investigation was hampered by a lack of co-operation from residents of Thokoza, where Ntuli was gunned down on Sunday. Investigating officer Lt Rudi van Olst said witnesses were reluctant to come forward with information, and conflicting reports had been received.

Police had no hard facts to work on, but were taking statements and continuing with the investigation.

In another development, the Thokoza ANC Youth League said yesterday that Ntuli had been warned on Saturday that elements of the East Rand community wanted him dead.

Local Youth League chairman Mbon-

JONATHAN REES

geni Radebe said the warning had come from residents "with links to other structures" in the township. The killing was part of an organised attempt to destroy progressive organisations, he said.

Cast vice-chairman Kgabisi Mosunkuti said the organisation was following various leads in its investigation and would later compare notes with the police.

He said the community would not withhold information from police and had pledged to assist their investigations.

Cast president Moses Mayekiso said police should stop making excuses and get on with their investigation.

Government, the organisation said, should publicly disband its counter-insurgency units and death squads.

A memorial service for Ntuli will be held in Thokoza on Sunday.

SA shelves

Comment

B/Day 3-10-91

Tiresome tactics

THE tiresome tactic by Cosatu and its political allies of withdrawing from structures to draw attention to difficulties has been used once again, this time in the National Manpower Commission. Cosatu chose its moment carefully. The NMC's work directed at improving the position of employees in the domestic, farming and public sectors is done, and there are no other immediately pressing items on the agenda. So the dramatic but expedient gesture will cost little or nothing. And a solution to the NMC's restructuring will doubtless be found by the time any new urgent matters arise.

Cosatu's demand for a national forum to negotiate economic issues is one that will be met eventually, although not necessarily on the ex-

act terms the organisation desires. Cosatu is impatient, but employer federation Saccola and other business organisations may take time to formulate a detailed position on the issue — it is a highly sensitive one with long-term implications. Cosatu's tactic may or may not prompt business to expedite that process. Government, too — including even VAT Minister Barend du Plessis — is now coming round to accepting that unilateral economic rule, like political rule, is not feasible.

Given the occasional hankering by the ANC and Cosatu for old-fashioned or dangerous policies — like nationalisation — it might be as well to have some form of joint economic decision-making forum in place to assist in the birth of the new South Africa.

16/1/11

ANC looks for 'wider support'

Political Reporter

ME 1202-1
3/10/91

THE ANC is looking at proposals for generating further support among the white, Indian and coloured minority groups, according to ANC spokesmen.

The announcement comes in the wake of a statement made by ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, where he admitted the organisation needed to strengthen its links with the white, coloured and Indian people.

One strategy being pursued by the ANC is the election of coloureds, Indians and whites to office bearing positions on the organisations' structures.

At a recent ANC rally in the predominantly coloured Eldorado Park suburb near Johannesburg, only 700 people turned up to hear Mr Mandela speak.

Also a recent poll has found that the National Party is making greater inroads into the coloured community than the ANC is.

16/1/11

ILANGA 3/10/91

Okushiwo umholi we-ANC kukhathaza izikhulu zezohwebo

ETHEKWINI:-Inhlango yezohwebo kulelizwe i-Anglo American Corporation, seyizwakalise ukukhathazeka okukhulu mayelana nesitatimende esenziwe nguMongameli we-African National Congress uDr Nelson Mandela sokuthi izimayini kanye nezinkampani eziqondene nokongiwa kwemali ziyohlwithwa ngumbuso uma i-ANC isibusa.

Okhulumela i-Anglo American Corporation uthe lenkulumo eyenziwe nguDr Mandela ikhombisa ukuswelakala komqondo ojulileyo phakathi ku-ANC okuyinto athe besebenethemba lokuthi lomqondo i-ANC isiwuyekile yajoyina umhlaba weqiniso oku-

ngumhlaba weminyaka yawo 1990.

Uthe inhlango yake ikholwa ngukuthi uhlelo lokufakwa kwezimboni ngaphansi kombuso kunguhlelo oluyocekelaphansi umnotho futhi lugququzele ukwenyuka kwezimali zokuqala imisebenzi kanye nezintela. Wathi isiphakamiso sikaDr Mandela siyogcina ngokuba sidale ububha phakathi kwabantu abavele bempofu.

Wathi eminyakeni edlule i-Anglo American yezwakalisa isifiso sokuba ihlangane ne-ANC kubonisane mayelana nomgomo wezohwebo okuyisicelo esesichithwe izikhathi eziningana yi-ANC.

Two stabbed to death in Natal

DURBAN. — Two people died in violent incidents in Natal on Tuesday, according to police.

Mr Bekwenze Hadebe (43), believed to be an ANC supporter, was killed at White Rapids near Mooi River at about 6 am on Tuesday while washing his car at a stream, police said.

Mr Hadebe had been stabbed to death.

In a separate incident, Mr Nhlanhla Ngcongco (50), was found dead in Nkobenj near Richmond. He had stab wounds in the back and chest.

No arrests have been made for either murder and investigations are continuing. — Sapa

Ntuli memorial service, funeral scheduled

CITIZEN
19/01/91

A MEMORIAL service for murdered civic activist Sam Ntuli will be held in Tokoza on Sunday followed by his funeral on Monday, the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal (Cast) announced yesterday.

The service would be held at the Tokoza Auditorium and speakers from the SACP, ANC and Cosatu would attend.

The memorial service is scheduled for 2 pm on Sunday while the funeral service — at the Tokoza Stadium — would start at 9 am on Monday.

Cast vice-president Kgabisi Mosunkutu alleged at a news confer-

ence police wanted to treat Mr Ntuli's murder as a "murder-robbery case".

The objective, according to speakers at the news conference, was to draw attention away from "hit squads".

Speakers said the insinuation arising from the police investigation was that Mr Ntuli's murder was not a political assassination.

Speakers also took exception to the police offer of a reward of R20 000 leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers. Much larger rewards had been offered in the past when the victim had been White, speakers charged. — Sapa.

CITIZEN

Thursday 3 October 1991

Cosatu move confirms warnings, says CP

Citizen Reporter

THE withdrawal of Cosatu from the National Manpower Commission (NMC) confirmed warnings by the Conservative Party that it would be futile and naive to think that Cosatu would stay within the labour system.

The CP spokesman on manpower, Mr Frank le Roux, said in reaction to Cosatu's withdrawal from the NMC the government had believed that Cosatu would stay in the system if their demands on labour legislation were met.

"One of the govern-

ment's main considerations in launching this Act before February 28, 1991 was the confidence it had that Cosatu would work within the system — a vain hope," Mr Le Roux said.

He said conceding to demands by Communist-inspired trade unions always led to further demands, which eventually led to the total collapse of the existing order.

"The CP hopes the Minister of Manpower has learnt from this that no solution can be found by blindly putting your trust in organisa-

tions such as the ANC and Cosatu," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday expressed its shock at the decision by Cosatu to no longer take part in the National Manpower Commission.

"The LP earnestly appeals to Cosatu not to break its links with the NMC now," said a statement from the LP.

The LP also called on the Minister of Manpower, Mr Eli Louw, to start immediately with restructuring the NMC to ensure that employers and employees had equal representation on the new body.



Page 6 *

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Cosatu militancy

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), the labour arm of the African National Congress, appears to be adopting a more militant policy.

Not that it was ever an easy customer. But it shows signs of becoming an even more difficult organisation in the transition to a new South Africa.

It is the Cosatu-led Co-ordinating Committee on VAT which is kicking up such a fuss, with Cosatu organising protest marches culminating in a two-day general strike.

We had warned Cosatu that its marches could create a dangerous situation; what happened in Cape Town confirmed our fears.

Marchers pelted police with bottles; bottles were thrown at the H F Verwoerd Building near Parliament and the offices of the Receiver of Revenue; the windscreens of cars were smashed, shopwindows were broken and several pedestrians were robbed.

A group of primary school children from Port Elizabeth, on a sightseeing tour of central Cape Town, were terrorised, assaulted and robbed by marchers.

Cosatu says it does not know whether the people responsible for the trouble were criminals or Pan Africanist Congress supporters.

We can't say either.

But what is important is that the marshals were unable to control the marchers, with the result that these ugly scenes occurred.

Cosani, incidentally, claims that 100 000 took part in the marches. We doubt the total was as high as that, but even 100 000 is hardly a figure to crow about, considering that millions of people are critical of VAT.

We doubt, too, that a general strike will be totally effective — unless intimidation is widespread.

But what will all this protest action do except deprive marchers and strikers of wages they badly need in these difficult days?

Certainly VAT won't be scrapped, and if the government has any sense, it will not buckle under pressure from Cosatu.

As we said previously, the anti-VAT campaign is part of the mass mobilisation and mass protest tactics of the ANC.

It has more to do with the ANC's aims of creating the maximum upheaval than it has to do with VAT.

As if its VAT protests were not enough, Cosatu has withdrawn from the National Manpower Commission and has called, instead, for the creation of a national forum of employers, government and trade unions to negotiate all macro-economic issues during the transition to a new South Africa.

The decision was taken after failed attempts to restructure the Manpower Commission to deal with broad economic issues rather than just labour-related ones.

The government had been unwilling to agree to this.

The restructuring of the commission is being discussed, but Cosatu has not waited for the outcome, which is further proof of its increasing militancy.

We do not know where it will end, but what with a spate of strikes and the threat of more industrial action over VAT, employers are in for a rough time.

Sad to say, so is the economy, because it needs an end to all the unrest and instability if the chances of an upturn are not to be frittered away.

The warning by ANC secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, that a newly elected democratic government would "re-evaluate" international loans granted to the present government is another disservice to the economy, as is his statement that further loans should not be granted until an interim government is formed.

We wonder why Cosatu and the ANC use tactics that can only keep the economy depressed when they should want to inherit, if the ANC came to power, a thriving economy.

Perhaps the answer is that the ANC's tactics are to make the country increasingly unstable, with more people out of work and greater labour unrest.

What a terrible shame.

Page 4 *

3/10/91

THE CITIZEN

Negotiations with ANC, IFP on caches 'in progress'

By Tony Stirling

DELICATE negotiations were already being conducted with the African National Congress (ANC) and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) over the issue of the surrender of weapons caches and the question of the carrying of traditional weapons. Mr Johan Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order, said yesterday.

Because of the nature

of these discussions he could say nothing further at present.

But he confirmed that the government intended negotiating the disbandment of private armies, both on the Left and the Right, through negotiations.

He said the government wished to avoid legislation to deal with the question of private armies.

Mr Scheepers was expanding on remarks he made in a debate in Pretoria on Monday night between himself and the chief of staff of the ANC military wing, Mkhonto we Sizwe, Mr Chris Hani.

In so far as the Afrikaaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) was concerned, Mr Scheepers said the government was hoping to persuade the organisation to sign an acceptance of paragraph 3.7.1 of the national peace accord, which deals with the question of so-called self-defence units, and accords members of such units the right to bear licensed arms only to be used in legitimate and lawful self-defence.

But so far no contact with the AWB had taken place.

The mechanism for negotiating with the ANC over arms caches and related matters, the joint liaison committee established in terms of the D F Malan accord, has not

met since the signing of the peace accord in the Carlton Hotel.

While he confirmed that the committee was the mechanism whereby the question of ANC arms caches and related matters would be dealt with, Mr Scheepers would not say in what forum the current delicate negotiations he was referring to were taking place.

There are, however, known to have been such discussions shortly before the signing of the peace accord.

Mr Scheepers was in agreement that dealing with the question of dealing with the secret weapons caches of the ANC and the carrying of traditional weapons by all parties, including Inkatha, was crucial to the success of the accord.

The ANC has to date been adamant that it will not disband Umkhonto we Sizwe, which it regards as a liberation army, not a private army.

3/10/91

NP congress proposal: Open schools

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — All government schools should be opened with "Model B as the only model", the National Party's Algoa branch has proposed in a draft motion to the party's Cape congress which will be held at the Strand from Monday to Wednesday next week.

Draft resolutions appearing on the agenda express support for reform initiatives and a future democratic South Africa. But they also reflect concern about aspects of VAT, squatting, local government, the plight of the agricultural sector and violence.

State President De Klerk, in his capacity as

NP leader, will give the main address at the opening session of the Cape congress on Monday evening.

Endorsement

He is expected to receive unanimous endorsement by the Congress for steps to "create peace, freedom and prosperity for South Africa and all its people".

The Cape congress of the NP will be attended this year by a large number of MPs from the House of Representatives, who earlier this year quit the Labour Party, or joined after the disbanding of two other

Coloured parties in the House.

"For the first time the congress of the Cape National Party does not only consist of Whites. It gathers here because its members share the same principles and values and desire together to build a nation," Dr Dawie de Villiers, Cape NP leader, said of this year's congress.

"The broadening of the NP's support has made it stronger and more dynamic. The party has become the mouthpiece for people from all walks of life and all population groups."

Following the introduc-

tion of VAT, the congress is due to debate a number of financial issues. There are requests to the government to exempt medical services from VAT, and to examine the cost of living of senior citizens and those earning lower salaries.

One resolution asks for an in-depth discussion by the congress of the rise in production costs and the plight of consumers.

Tax

There are proposals that the government should give "urgent attention" to lowering personal income tax rates in order to stimulate growth in

the economy.

Squatting

The only motion on the agenda about education is that asking the government to establish Model B as the norm. Motions by three different NP branches ask for more details about proposals for local government in the future. There is also a request for a strategy to end squatting.

A discussion of the incidence of violence include the subject of private armies. This is linked with a request to the government not to allow itself to be "manipulated by resistance and mass actions".

The government is asked in one motion to give the SA Police more effective protection in difficult situations.

Police assaulted me, says detainee

MR ISRAEL MABOTE — held for 48 hours earlier this week in connection with the September 8 Tokoza massacre — yesterday alleged police had assaulted him while he was in detention.

Mr Mabote was among 14 people questioned by police in connection with the massacre. Thirteen of the people were released after questioning, and Mr Mabote says he was held for 48 hours under the

normal provisions of the Criminal Procedures Act.

He alleged police assaulted him in various ways during his period of detention, and said he would be laying charges.

An East Rand police spokesman, reacting to the allegations, appealed to Mr Mabote to make a sworn declaration at his nearest police station, so the matter could be investigated. — Sapa.

CITIZEN
3/10/91

Arms: Man gets 7 yrs

PIETERMARITZBURG. — A man charged with the unlawful possession of arms and ammunition, Musawenkosi Gwala, was yesterday sentenced to an effective seven years' imprisonment by the Pietermaritzburg Regional Court.

He had pleaded guilty to the charges.

Gwala's appeal against the sentence will be heard today.

He had applied for political indemnity against prosecution in May. — Sapa.

INTERVIEW

USA TODAY

Ending years of inequality

3 OCTOBER 1991

South African Ambassador Harry Schwarz says restructuring the economy will be more difficult than negotiating a new constitution.

Q: Where is South Africa in the process of negotiations on a new constitution?

A: We are on the brink of negotiations in South Africa. We believe they will start very soon. But there is a tendency to pay attention only to the political side of it. That is understandable because, at the present moment under the apartheid system of government, there is no franchise for the largest proportion of the population. That has to be dealt with if one is able to say that apartheid is totally gone.

Q: Is apartheid gone?

A: Apartheid is gone in many respects, but the reality is that it has not entirely disappeared, particularly economically. The drawing of the constitution is probably not going to be the most difficult part. In relative terms to the problems of the economy, it's going to be easy because the one fundamental thing that has been argued about for years is no longer a matter of dispute.

Q: And what is that?

A: It is going to be agreed in any new constitution that there will be one person, one vote. That's not even going to be debated. What is going to be debated will be whether it will be a federal-type constitution similar to what you have in the United States or whether there will be a unitary-type constitution, such as in the United Kingdom, where there is no division of power and where you

have a simple majority that decides everything.

Q: You said there was no disagreement on the issue of one person, one vote. What does one person, one vote mean to you?

A: One person, one vote means to me that every person has a vote which is of equal value, which is not related to property, not related to wealth, not related to educational qualifications, but which treats everybody alike. It presumably will have an age limit, which I anticipate will be 18.

Q: Why do you believe the economic part of restructuring will be so difficult?

A: First, the apartheid system has been a completely discriminatory system in terms of which people have been disadvantaged. In terms of which there has been a maldistribution of wealth. In terms of which there is an education system which is utterly unjust. All of that has to be put right.

Q: Why are you putting the economic issues first? Why not talk about the constitutional issues first?

A: The economy is important because, in fact, people can't eat the vote. I'm a South African, but I've been fighting apartheid for a long time. I've asked for the vote in South Africa over decades at a time when people in the United States were quiet. So don't tell me that I'm saying that's not

important. What I am saying is that democracy would be in jeopardy if you cannot meet the aspirations of black people in South Africa in regard to the economy.

Q: What are some other problems facing the country as you restructure?

A: Ever since 1976, black children have not received adequate education. There are 4 million between the ages of 14 and 24 who have no adequate form of education or training, a generation that we refer to as the "lost generation" who look to politics for a solution. We have to now find an answer for them.

Q: How do you propose to accomplish that?

A: There are various proposals on the table. The idea is there will be seven years of free education for everyone. There should be 12 years of education before you get to the tertiary stage. The other five years will be paid for by those who can afford to pay. Those who cannot will then get those five years free. Obviously, it means the majority of the black population will get the

education free.

Q: What about land?

A: There are 2 1/4 million acres being made available for land resettlement, which will involve not only the provision of land but also training for people in agriculture. In the urban areas, over a million plots of land are being made available without cost for housing.

Q: Will South Africa seek aid from the USA?

A: I am not a person who believes we are going to solve our problems through aid. Obviously, I would like to get as much aid from whoever is prepared to give it to us. But we have to realize that we've got to solve the problem very substantially on our own.

Q: Is there any truth to the allegations that the government is fueling violence by funding the Inkatha party?

A: I want to make it clear that I don't justify the funding. Insofar as the violence is concerned, the government has challenged anybody to prove it is involved. But in my view, there's no doubt there are right-wingers in the security

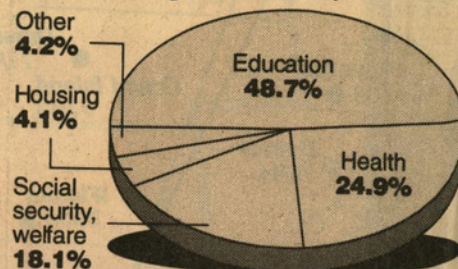
"Freedom is not complete if it is exercised in poverty."

— South African Ambassador Harry Schwarz

S. Africa's economic picture

As the South African government works to restructure its economy, it is putting greater emphasis on some social areas. How its economy is shaping up:

Social budget for 1991/92



Economy at a glance

Unemployment rate: 40%
New job seekers each year: 400,000
How many find work each year: 12.5%
Inflation rate: 15%
Foreign debt: \$19.4 billion
'92 economic growth projection: 2%

Source: South Africa government

forces who have got agendas of their own and who are trying their best to wreck the negotiating process.

Q: How are relations now between Nelson Mandela and President F.W. de Klerk?

A: They were at a high and then they went to a low, and they're now on a somewhat better level.

Q: The USA lifted sanctions in July. How did they hurt?

A: There's no question — you can prove it statistically — the number of jobs lost as a result of sanctions. So, it's the people who suffered most of all. I would have preferred people to have achieved freedom without having to make that kind of sacrifice. There's no doubt financial sanctions have had a very serious impact on the South African economy.

Q: What else must be done?

A: I don't want to create the impression that everything has been done. It hasn't. It is a beginning of a process, which has a long history of having done the wrong thing. Which now is a process that tries to put that right.

USA TODAY



By H. Darr Beiser, USA TODAY

Ambassador Harry Heinz Schwarz is the first politician from opposition ranks to be appointed to a senior ambassadorial post in South African history. He was interviewed by members of USA TODAY's editorial board and news staff.

SOWETAN
3-10-91

Buthelezi is wrong - Azapo

THE Azanian Peoples Organisation has dismissed a claim by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi that Steve Biko had asked him "to lead the masses to revolution".



BUTHELEZI

Buthelezi said in an address in Bloemfontein on Friday that Biko had told him that if "I rose up to lead them, he and all other black leaders would follow me".

Mr Strini Moodley, Azapo's publicity secretary, said such utterances "are in extremely poor taste".

16/1/14

X Ramaphosa loans remark is not ANC view: officials

DAILY NEWS
3/10/91

JOHANNESBURG: A new government would have no choice but to honour foreign loans granted to the National Party government, says the ANC's deputy head of international relations, Stanley Mabizela.

This followed ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa's remark on Tuesday that a newly elected democratic government would "not be keen" to honour loans granted to the apartheid

Daily News Correspondent

government and should have the right to evaluate such loans before deciding to repay them.

Several ANC officials said Mr Ramaphosa's view did not reflect official ANC policy.

A senior source said Mr Ramaphosa's remark was probably aimed at "scaring off" international financiers from granting loans to the current government. The ANC argues that foreign in-

vestment should be withheld until an interim government is formed.

"Any government succeeding an outgoing one must honour the international commitments of the previous government," Mr Mabizela said.

"This may be an unhappy situation, but that is the international law. There is no way of dodging such obligations."

He added that the ANC was "hugely embarrassed" by the Independent Development Trust's efforts to obtain foreign funding for its projects. The ANC had nominated three IDT board members from the democratic movement because it believed the Government and the local private sector would be the only sponsors of the IDT's development projects.

Asked to respond to Mr Ramaphosa's remark, a member of the ANC's department of economic planning, Don Mkwana, told an economics conference in Johannesburg that the ANC was not yet convinced political change had become irreversible.

"Once we are convinced, that is after an all-party congress has agreed on a mechanism through which a democratic government will be reached, our policy will become clear."

Mr Ramaphosa could not be reached for further comment.

16/1/11

All 'special' projects ended, says Ministry

THE Ministry of Law and Order stood by its earlier statement that all special secret projects, including those involving the Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services, were terminated on July 31.

Reacting to a report to the contrary in the Financial Mail, a spokesman for the Ministry Captain Craig Kotze said:

"The exception is certain contractual obligations with regard to this specific terminated operation

"It is therefore not the least surprising that contact between the SA Police and the bureau would continue. Such contact in no way negates Minister Kriel's earlier statement in this regard, and we again give the assurance that all such projects have in fact been terminated."

Capt Kotze said it should however be borne in mind that the bureau was apparently continuing with its own activities despite the termination of police involvement.

"We also repeat that this specific tendered project was submitted to the Ellison Kahn Committee some time ago before it was made public.

"This particular terminated operation is from a bygone era and should be seen as such," Capt Kotze said. — Sapa.

CITIZEN 10/91