

" TWO members of the Students Representative
_ Council of the University of the North
were allegedly questioned by security police and
made to sign a declaration in which they
acknowledged that they were police informers.

| circular
{ students by the SRC on

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This is contained in a
issued to all

Monday. The circular
says that SRC president

Mr Ernest Khoza and Mrâ\200\231

| Victor Kgomoewana, a
' correspondence secretary

were visited by four
members of the security
police in a dawn raid on
Monday.

A statement issued by
the South African
Council of Churches
yesterday condemned the

police action which they |

| claim is aimed at
scuttling their mission to
Turfloop.

The SACC said Mr
Ernest Khoza, SRC
president at the Uni-
versity of the North, was
threatened with death in
an early morning-raid at
the University of the
North this week.

Mr Khosa was told
that if he continues with
his activities he would go
the same way as David
Webster.

Mr Khoza and another
SRC member, Mr Victor .
Kgomoewana, were

| raided in their rooms by
| four people,

two of |

whom they recognised as |

| Sgt Lawrence and |
Constable Geyser. |
The two student

{ leaders were told that the

church/community dele- |
gation that met

Â¢ SOWETAN Wednesdiy Way 10 1989

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| ~ By MATHATHA TSEDU

management of the
University of the North
on April 21 1989
included people who
have links with the ANC.

They were told that the
delegation was unaccept-
able. The term of the
SRC, the students were
told, could be terminated
at any time. Mr Khoza
and Mr Kgomoewane
were made to write and
sign their names, under
duress, on a form whose
contents they could not
see because they were
covered.

After signing the form

the contents were read to
them. They were shocked
to hear that they had
signed a form that set out
their agreement to being
police informers. The
students fear that the
form is going to be used
in attempts to discredit
the SRC leadership.

In response to the
allegations a police
spokesman said:
~ We reject as false the
allegations contained in

your telex and which-

were allegedly made by

or on behalf of Mr E
Khoza and Mr M V
Kgomoewana.

The persons concerned
were neither threatened
nor forced to sign any
declaration as mentioned
in your telex.

However, should
either one of them. feel
that he has a legitimate
complaint against any
member or members of
the SAP, he should lodge
his complaint with the |
police (by way of written
affidavit) through any
one of the existing
recognised channels in |
order that the matter be
thoroughly investigated.

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men have taken
: a stand to fight
for a living wage and
women's rights-in the
workplace.

A report published by
the federation says the
women have adopted the
living wage campaign
which Cosatu launched
in 1986. :

It says that at the first
Cosatu women's con-
ference last year, dele-
gates asked that the
women's demand for a
living wage also include:

• that sex discrimina-
tion be abolished;

• that women workers
be given full job security
and full maternity rights
and job guarantees; -

• that service be

unbroken when a worker
takes maternity leave;

• that women workers
be given the same op-
portunities as men for |
training and promotion; |
e t hat u n 10113 ; ; V, a\200\234tÃ©;e"
specially concerned
about the problems of
farmworkers and don

tic workers;

• that people recognise
the struggles of women in
their campaigns for
public holidays on June
16, Sharpeville Day and
May Day. . :

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In South Africa more
than half a million
women work as domes-
tics. Most of them are
paid R70 a month.
Women farmworkers are
paid less than domestics.

â\200\234â\200\234A tomato farm in the
Northern Transvaal pays

SOWETAN WÃ@bh,Ã@sĩ¬\202ayâ\200\231hay"- 10â\200\231 1'7939'

who work' there in
tomatoes. Other cotton
and citrus farms in
Lebowa pay their women
workers less than R1 a
day.â\200\235

To fight these terrible
wages, the report says,
the South African
Domestic Workers
Union was launched and
the Food and Allied
Workers Union started a

â\200\230the women and children

Children
The women regard a
living wage as a wage |
which makes it possible
for a person to provide
for her children as well as
herself. - :

- They say women do
not need wages to buy
fashionable clothing, as
is commonly believed.

â\200\234A study recently
revealed that one out of
three women is a bread-
winner. Women there-
fore need a living wage to
pay. for food, housing,
clothing, education,
transport and leisure.

â\200\234Some married wo-
men get little or no
money from their hus-
bands and sometimes
both their combined
salaries are not enough to
cover the costs of
running a home,â\200\235 the
report says. :

There were grounds on
which women, most of
them in low-paid jobs,
should be given - fair

| remuneration. it says.

union for farmworkers.
It says that although

there are labour laws to

protect workers, women

are always given a bad

deal. A law passed in
1981 to stop differences

between minimum wages

for men and women who

do the same work, is-

often not adhered to by
employers. ;

The living wage cam-

paign, it says, cannot
succeed without women
taking part in it. -

Women must take up
issues that are important
to them in the workplace
and put their demands to
the bosses. They should
also work alongside men
in union structures as
union members, shop
stewards, organisers and

officials.

SIR â\200\224 Nicotine is a powerful addictive and poisonous substance. Besides _nicotine, cigarettes contain many other known poisonous substances. Smoking is beyond any doubt a major cause of fatal and debilitating disease. In the developed world it is now the most preventable cause of ill-health.

The promotion of tobacco products to children and teenagers is a serious threat to their future -lives. The sponsorship â\200\230of sport and major sporting events clearly has appeal to the youth of this country. While

counteracting the promotion of tobacco products via sport is a complex and difficult issue, the widespread sale

complex and should be addressed without delay.

Candy cigarettes are manufactured in South Africa, and marketed in containers which have brand names of known cigarettes. Moreover the containers are designed to be facsimiles of genuine cigarette boxes. These â\200\234sweetsâ\200\235 are available in most cafes and sweet and candy outlets all over South Africa. Shop owners assure me that these candy cigarettes are a popular line.

It is highly suspicious that there is a close association between the tobacco companies and the sweet companies in this regard. Clearly this is an effective

of candy cigarettes to children is less

method of promoting smoking among South African children.

The sale of candy or sweet cigarettes has been outlawed in many countries for obvious reasons. Health workers and the public at large need to take the necessary measures to have the sale of

candy cigarettes banned in South Africa.

DR CLIVE EVIAN

Hawkins Estate
Johannesburg

\Mâ\200\231
new
leader

\(uâ\200\231\â\200\230

off to

include

Archbishop Tutu, Rev
welfare

submit
yesterday. visited the

FOUR prominent church-
men leave for America
today, a spokesman for
Dr Allan Boesak â\200\224 one
social
Libyan r
Muammar Gaddafi

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d.â\200\230 .

The other members of

While in America the
group will unveil a new
Pretoria and district
advice office and
CASABLANCA (Moroc--
made a brief visit to
Morocco for surprise
talks with King Hassan,
emergency Arab summit,

demanding to see bank
Mr Nolo Mokalapa,

could facilitate peacej.ful
change in South Africa.
INSPECTORS from tk.le
director of fund raising in
the department of health
books, Padoa director,
announced.

Frank Chikane and Dr
â\200\224 Sapa.

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Beyers Naude.
Office raided
Gaddat1 visit

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peace plan designed to
bring an end to apartheid

and will
which the United States

of the group â\200\224 confirm-
proposals for ways in

ed in Cape Town.
the group

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African nations

to re Port
new Aids cases

fail

The S arâ\200\231s Foreign News Service
GENEVA â\200\224 World Health Organi-
sation (0) officials are worrying

that failure by African countries,
including South Africa, to send in
updated reports on Aids may give
the public a wrong impression
about the real spread of the dis-
ease.

â\200\234Our monthly statistical reports do
not show the true picture because only
the advanced nations send us regular
new situation accountings,â\200\235 one execu-
tive explained.

The WHO global Aids tabulation for
April 30 showed a world total by that
date of 151790 known cases cumula-
tive since the disease first appeared in
1979

SA LAGGING

The figure represented an increase
of 5221 cases or 3,56 percent during
April.

â\200\234But the increase was certainly

much higher and the world total is at

least twice as hlgh 2 the WHO official
said.

â\200\234We simply are not getting suffi-
ciently regular or complete reports

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from many parts of the world and -
especially from Africa,â\200\235 he said.

The USâ\200\231s latest report to WHOâ\200\231s Aids
Centre was dated on April 13. "
showed a rise during the previous.
month of 2845 cases to a total 89501 -
or 59 percent of the world total. The.
US increase was also more than half :
the new reported cases.

But that was all but meaningless in
view of the age of most of the reports;

from the badly affected African nations.

South Africa was also behind in its reporting to WHO, with its 195 cases dating back to January 17.

Burundi's 1408 cases dated back to June 30 last year. Tanzania last reported on December 31 with 4158 cases.; The 5 998 cases in Uganda were reported to WHQ on October 31. Zambia last reported on December 31 (1296) and Zimbabwe was an entire year behind, with its 119 cases reported on April 30 1988.

Kenya's 2732 cases were at June 30 last year and Malawi's 2586 cases were reported on the same date.

This means that the tabulation gives at best a distorted picture of the real situation, a WHO official said.

â\200\230De Kock

' Ghe Star

o T
spells out

~ the bottom line

DR GERHARD DE KOCK'â\200\231S
warning to South Africa that
without adequate political and
constitutional reforms our eco-
nomic woes will only get
-worse, could not have come at
a more poignant time. South
Africans were still reeling
from the shock of the wide.
ranging financial curbs an-
nounced by the Minister of Fi-
nance on Friday. \
Politics and economics are
irrevocably intertwined. South
Africa has sanctions imposed
upon it because of a racial pol-
icy which inspires contempt
overseas and which foreign
business partners do not want
to be associated with in any
WaFR e
~ We are being forced more
- and more to covertly seek al-
ternative supplies of essential
raw materials at heavily load-
ed prices because conventional
- supply routes have been closed
for much the same reason. And
the impact of apartheid on our _
internal economy is incalcula-
ble.
- Now the United States may
use economics to achieve sig- .
nificant political change in
South Africa. It was revealed

â\200\234the Pelitota

yesterday that the new US As-
sistant Secretary of State for
African Affairs, Mr Herman
Cohen, has hinted at â\200\234doing a
dealâ\200\235 on sanctions to persuade
Pretoria to unconditionally re-
lease Nelson Mandela. /
Dr de Kockâ\200\231s pronounce-
ment on Monday is not new
but the evidence of its accura-

Cy is to be seen everywhere.
For years businessmen and
bankers have implored the
Government to put our politi-
cal house in order as they
watched the value of the rand
decline and as they found it
more and more difficult doing
business across our borders.
?r gg Kock hi ,SelfggsÃ©i¬\201- ,
erred to this during _the past |
year, although in rather more
muted terms. fiay (L
Normally, comments from
the Governor of the Reserve
Bank on matters outside of fi-
nance are carefully guarded.
Unlike his counterparts over-
seas, he is closely allied to the
Government. S am s
But his latest statement was
much more forthright. It was
mbiguous arning to
- of the urgency
of our plight. =

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' The United Nations peace plan for â\200\230 =
Namibia has been effectively hi- -

jackd

by the members of the Joint
on â\200\224 South Africa, Angola

ministrator-General, Mr Louis Pien-
aar, who both flatly rejected UN
secretary-general Dr Javier Perez
de Cuellarâ\200\231s â\200\234grave concernâ\200\235 at the
role of SADF units in the territory.
Dr Perez de Cuellar asked SA to
order its troops back to base when
he spoke to South Africaâ\200\231s UN rep-
resentative, Mr Jeremy Shearer.

Request ignored

He told Mr Shearer he felt SWA
Police had sufficient resources_to
arry out the action to verify tha
remnants of the mass Swapo incur-
sion of early April had returned to

Angola north of the 16th parrallel.

Dr de Cuellarâ\200\231s request has been
ignored. Mr Botha instead attacked
the secretary-general for â\200\234protect-
ingâ\200\235 Swapo and ignoring the de-
cisions of the Joint Commission.

Mr Pienaar has simply stated SA
troops would continue to be de-
ployed hunting Swapo and any arms
it may have cached, regardless of
the secretary-general and the UN.

The administrator-general said
that at the last meeting of the Joint
Commission, Cuba and Angola had
agreed that South African troops

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In the i-201â200231&sâ200231 couple of months Untag has become a new swear word in Namibia, but, as KEN VERNON of The Starâ200231s Africa News Service points out, Untag and the whole UN operation in Namibia has effec-

tively been shunted to the sidelines in recent weeks. :

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d Namibiaâ200231s Ad-

uld be deployed until May 13.
e mplication s if the UN and
Untag donâ200231t

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roops were confined to base under the terms of Resolution 435, but were released from this obligation by the UN to deal with the Swapo incursions. Since then the continued deployment of the SADF, SWATF and SWA Police counter-insurgency units against Swapo insurgents has been sanctioned at several meetings of the Joint' Commission, with the approval of the US and USSR, which have observer status with the Commission and which are ultimately the guarantors of its decisions.

â200234Clearly piqued at this relegation,

t

â200234the UN spokesman in Namibia, Mr Cedric Thornberry, pointed out that

the UN was not a party to the JC, adding that it was â200234not relevant to us what the Joint Commission does. We have to take our instructions from the Security Councilâ200235.

Co-operation and agreement be-

tween the US and USSR, both per-

manent members of the Security Council, have added to the impo-
tence of the UN and its Untag rep-

representatives in Namibia.

It has meant they have little ammunition with which to counter the JC's wresting of the initiative.

the UN and by the perceived incompetence it, they can lump it. Un-
'1 SADF and SWATF tasks in the peace plan. \

â\200\224 bluster.

be. sidelined has been 3 bat-
tag in carrying out its assigned

On April 1 Untag was to verify that SA troops were confined to base and SWATF forces disbanded, while Swapo troops were to be confined to bases in Angola.

Untag observers did confirm SA compliance with these conditions, but, according to their own words, were â\200\234taken completely by surpriseâ\200\235 when Swapo troops crossed the border in large numbers. â\200\230

Now Untag says they have a number of observers in several towns in southern Angola and can confirm that Swapo is now complying with their part of the the peace plan,

But South Africa says the security forces would only return to their bases once the JC had established Swapo had complied with its obligations, another slap in the face for Untag. The UN is not only under fire from South Africa, Angola and Cuba, but from Swapo, who say the UN should not have agreed to unleash the security forces.

It is an inescapable conclusion that such a state of affairs has been sanctioned by the super power |
strixgâ\200\224pullers, which means that all |
the UN can do is what it does best

e tendency for the UN body to

-â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\234> . ;j

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soldier in N

S e

Bishop Stanley Mogoba, deputy chairman, the Reverend Peter Storey and director, Mr Sam Maufhe, plans to mobilise the wealth generated by burial customs, into a powerful economic force to aid the living.

Mr Maufhe says they

want burial schemes to join a co-operative movement which would use its collective money power to negotiate cheaper funeral cover rates from insurance companies.

He says millions of rands are lying idle in the banks with interest which can be used to help educate destitute children and also help victims of apartheid.

â\200\234â\200\234The money lies dormant in the bank awaiting for death to occur, while thousands _of black children, who apart from political reasons, cannot go to school because of

financial problems can.

be assisted by burial societies,â\200\235 he says. He urged undertakers

to consider this major

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5,

helping the black communities.

Â«â\200\234Blacks spend most of their time worrying about death,â\200\235 he says, ' â\200\234but now they should | start thinking about

socio-economic problems of the living.â\200\235

He contends that the potential to mobilise burial societies into a financial giant is there, but the idea needs guidance from financial experts.

Â«Blacks need to exploit their resources

for the sake of black

economic empowerment,â\200\235 he says. Womenâ\200\231s and â\200\234â\200\230mohodisanoâ\200\235 clubs can also play a major role in these undertakings. They need to be mobilised to realise

their potential.

The ZCP intend to bring all these black ventures under one umbrella. It sees the potential of these institutions as ways and means of encouraging capital formation within their communities to find means of setting up self-help scheme projects to support themselves. :

ZCP will also approach funeral undertakers, businessmen and community groups to help financially.

â\200\234It is high time we do things for ourselves, instead of shouting slogans. We also want to work in conjunction with

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â\200\234 but not as stringently as says.

Cheaper

Mr Maufhe says blacks will have to start looking into business ventures

â\200\230such as farming and livestock to enable the

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bereaved families to cut costs when preparing for funerals. ,

Sabta and Saldta will

also be approached to help run funerals cheaper.

. The second organisation with a similar interest is the National Stokvels Association of SA, which is considering mobilising burial societies in its own way.

Nasasaâ\200\231s chairman, Mr Andrew Lukhele, says: â\200\234People should stop worrying about death and address socio-economic problems facing us. We -should improve our living conditions.

â\200\234Some burial schemes have more than R40000 in the bank and this money could be used to provide educational loans -or fund black business, which needs capital for expansion.

â\200\234A burial scheme with

â\200\234R40000 in its account

can afford to invest say R10000 of the total sum. Most developing business in the townships need as little as R2000.â\200\235

Risk

-, Applications for loans will be scrutinised,

in financial institutions.

He sees the- main objective as being to educate burial society members about sharing the risk with insurance companies and then using the rest of the money to provide venture capital.

The stokvel is planning a trust fund from which members can borrow money for wedding

ceremonies, buy and hire
out cars, make home
improvements and pay
for the education of their
children.

Investing in property
holds one of the keys to
economic empowerment.
We want to move from |
stokvels to the JSE, he
says. :