

'We don't want private monopolies'

BUSINESS DAY 24/02/88

Assocom warning over privatisation

AN Assocom economist said yesterday the government's privatisation programme should be implemented in a manner so that greater competition led to more choice and better prices and quality, leaving the consumer as the main beneficiary.

Bill Lacey, commenting on yesterday's report that government had been discussing the sale of Alusaf to certain unnamed private sector groups, said: "We don't want a faceless state monopoly to become a more faceless private monopoly."

He added Assocom had not discussed the details of privatisation because they had not been informed by government of plans for any individual cases. The organisation believed it was vital for the private sector to be involved in

ALAN FINE

such discussions at cabinet committee level.

Lacey said giving employees an interest in these corporations could be a way of popularising capitalism, although there was no assurance that employees would not just sell their shares to large corporations, as had occurred in the case of British Telecom.

Support

FCI economist Russel Glass said the organisation's privatisation working group was busy examining these issues. The general feeling, though, was that each case had to be looked at individually.

The FCI had acknowledged that a spread of ownership was important for the purpose of winning

public support. But it did not seem possible to fragment an institution like, for example, Eskom.

Fred Macaskill of the Privatisation Centre said his organisation had no objection in principle to the sale of a state corporation to a single, large private company.

The corporation would become more efficient simply because it would be more profit-motivated, he said.

A spokesman for the National Union of Metalworkers of SA, which represents most Alusaf employees, said he did not wish to comment on the Alusaf plan until it had been discussed with membership.

The union has previously expressed scepticism about the benefits of privatisation and employee share ownership schemes.

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COMMENT

Parting of ways

THE decision of the federal executive of the PFP to participate fully in the tricameral system is not only a logical extension of its participation in the Assembly; it is also the final break with the radical "extra-parliamentary" wing of the party and, indeed, with the entire boycott-and-destabilise school of politics. A clear line has finally been drawn between the party's progressive (or, if you will, liberal) parliamentary majority and those who seek to take the battle into the streets or some other undefined battlefield.

If the point needed driving home, it was driven home with a vengeance by the call from Roger Burrows, the Natal MP, for the army to move into the blood-soaked townships of Maritzburg to try to halt the slaughter. The End Conscription Campaign will no doubt have a fit. So will all others who imagine that the solution to South Africa's problems is to destroy the civil administration as a prelude to — what? Paralysis and convulsion?

The cleavage is absolute. It traces back to the disaffection from parliamentary politicals of former leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and his lieutenant, Alex Boraine, and their subsequent desertion of the party. They are now leading invisible armies, funded presumably by German church-folk, into extra-parliamentary battles that will, one supposes, deliver us all to freedom one Tuesday morning. Meanwhile, however, the PFP is rid of them and it can get on with the less glamorous

business of trying to influence and modify the bizarre behaviour of the Bothas and their friends.

The outcome of the ideological split within the PFP was clear, to those who had eyes to see, from the stony expression on the face of Helen Suzman when Slabbert made his melodramatic speech of farewell to Parliament. But it has taken time for the new situation to be formalised: the PFP is now plainly a liberal political party in the Western tradition, more akin to Britain's Tories than to its socialists. It believes in the sanctity of individual rights, in parliamentary government, in the rule of law, in constitutionality, and in free markets operating under just law and softened by a humane concern for the weak. It is not socialist; it does not seek the violent overthrow of the state; it does not boycott imperfect institutions in the hope of making the country "ungovernable"; it is not revolutionary.

Those socialists and closet revolutionaries who have been hiding in the skirts of the PFP have now been told decisively to go their own way. This country clearly needs a radical socialist political party to represent the views of the many people, white and black, who seek a more fundamental transformation of society than the mere abolition of apartheid.

Meanwhile, the PFP is at least freed of the malign influence of an illiberal minority which used the party to pursue its own hidden agenda. The party's reconstruction can now begin.

Proper concern

IN A country where natural calamity is frequent and devastating, government owes humane concern and quick emergency assistance to those, like the victims of the latest floods, whose life and health is at risk. It has an absolute obligation to shelter the homeless, and to avert sickness or starvation.

However, that duty does not include any obligation to restore rich farmers, or indeed others, to the comfortable status and wealth which they enjoyed before the ca-

lamity. The wise have insured against risk; the foolish pay a legitimate price.

After dealing with the immediate emergency, the resources of the state should be applied to the repair of damage to public property such as roads and bridges, not to the reconstruction of private estates or the restoration of private fortunes. It is not government's right to play Santa Claus to the farmers with other people's money.

Buthelezi's allegations of *NATAL Mercury* media bias 'ridiculous'

24/2/88
African Affairs Correspondent

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) have dismissed allegations by Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi of a media bias against Inkatha over the conflict in Pietermaritzburg as 'incomprehensible' and 'ridiculous'.

Dr Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, made the allegations in an address to an Inkatha central committee conference in Ulundi at the weekend.

Accusing the media of giving credibility to false claims that the bloody conflict in the capital was the result of Inkatha's use of intimidation and violence in forced recruitment campaigns, Dr Buthelezi also claimed that the UDF wanted the strife to continue because of this media bias against Inkatha.

UDF Natal publicity secretary Mr Lechesa Tsenoli said Dr

Buthelezi's attacks on the media were 'surprising if not downright ridiculous' as so little of what had really taken place had been reported.

'A far more horrifying picture would have emerged had it not been for media self-censorship as well as curbs imposed by the emergency regulations,' Mr Tsenoli said.

The facts so far reported had showed who was responsible for the continuation of the violence in the capital and elsewhere in Natal, he said.

'Given the time and space that Buthelezi and Inkatha gets daily in the media, unlike the UDF and Cosatu, his complaints of media bias are incomprehensible.'

He added that Dr Buthelezi's accusations that the UDF and Cosatu were the 'fetch and carry boys of the ANC' was intended to inspire greater State repression of these organisations.

Minorities a Govt figment — Buthelezi

REFORM in South Africa was possible only if the Government acknowledged the "inescapable reality" that there was a black majority in the country, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi told business leaders yesterday.

In a meeting in Ulundi with a delegation of business executives led by the president of Assocom, Mr Alec Rogoff, the KwaZulu Chief Minister said it was a figment of the imagination for the Government to insist that South Africa was a country of minorities.

Unless this was acknowledged, he said, the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals could never be implemented.

Dr Buthelezi said he was also constantly amazed at the State President Mr P W Botha's habit of fearfully looking over his shoulder at the far right-wing.

"If the State President was bolder in what he is doing right wing politics would be made irrelevant in the onward march of history."

NAMES of people detained in terms of Regulation 3 of the regulations under the Public Safety Act, 1953, by Proclamation R.96 of June 11, 1987:

Abrahams Hendriette, Adam Ncamile, Aphane Lawrence; Bagi Pinki, Bangeni Ngani, Baron Trevor, Bester Isaac Barry Sakkie, Bete Christopher Thembele, Bhengu Bongani Hubert, Bhengu Mzomuhle Emmanuel, Bhengu Ndoda J.

Nhlakanipho Sixtus, Bhengu Siphon V, Bhengu Sibongile, Bhengu Thembinkosi, Bikitsha Ronald, Bishiolo Johannes, Blaaw Vusumuzi, Blam Wellington Bonginkosi, Bless Alfred, Bongani Madlodla, Bongwe Mzwandile, Bonkolo Monwabisi, Booisie Jacobus, Boqo David, Boqo Lundi, Boqo Roky, Boroko Simon Buthelezi, Pule Edward, Buthelezi Jabulani, Buthelezi Alson M, Buthelezi Lambetta Joseph, Buthelezi Mesheck Mlungisi, Vusumuzi Joseph.

Buthelezi Dumsani Bongani, Cassiem Shahied, Cebekhulu Sifiso S A, Cebekhulu Linda, Cebekhulu Keith, Cebekhulu Shushu Ndlovu, Chamane Wiseman Kwezi, Chetty Kamalassen, Chipi Frans, Counten Johannes, David Emmanuel G, David Skumbuzo, Chipi Frans, Counten Johannes, David Emmanuel G, David Skumbuzo, De Sousa, Colin de Vos, John Diliza, Bonginkosi Ditshego, Philemon Ditshego, Johannes Ditshego, Isaac Djakala, Minet Dladla, Bheki C Dladla, Big-boy J, Dladla Jerome, Dladla Johannes Bheko, Kenneth D Dladla Mncedisi, Dladla Siphon, Dladla Ncebo, Dlamini Mhlababa, Dlamini Bhekukwenza, Dlamini Bonginkosi Almor, Dlamini Clever S, Dlamini Francis Mandla, Dlamini Innocent S, Dlamini Langa Tongi, Dlamini Mandla Nicholas, Dlamini Nompumelo P, Dlamini Nyoni Richard, Dlamini Nomusa Debra, Dlamini Nkhanyisa Welcome, Dlamini Philip Manozzi, Dlamini Reginald Z, Dlamini Sobhuza Ernest, Dlamini Siphon,

UDF leadership in detention

VIRTUALLY the entire leadership of the United Democratic Front in the Eastern Cape and its major affiliates remain in detention under the state of emergency.

Although their names are not among a list of 976 detainees held for more than 30 days tabled by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, in Parliament on Monday, they were among a list of 1363 names tabled in August last year.

On Monday the Progressive Federal Party's Law and Order spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, asked Mr Vlok whether detainees who had been held for more than a year were "going to be locked (away) for ever.

"Some people have been held for more than a year and the crisp question is: What does the Minister intend doing about these

people, who are in jail but have never been tried for any offence, nor have they been convicted of any offence."

Some of the most prominent East Cape leaders who have been held for more than a year — many since the first nationwide state of emergency was proclaimed in June 1986, are:

Mr Edgar Ngoyi, president of the UDF in the Eastern Cape, Mr Henry Fazzie, UDF vice-president and chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Mkhuseli Jack, president of the PE Youth Congress (Peyco) and spokesman for the PE Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Mpumelelo Odolo, Peyco vice-president, Mr Michael Xego, Peyco executive member.

Mr Ihron Rensburg, secretary-general of the National Education Crisis Committee

(NECC), Mr Michael Nzotoyi, Pebco executive member, Mr Tango Lamani and Mr Ernest Malgas, PE UDF executive members, Mr Mtswabo Ndube, chairman of the PE Crisis in Education Committee, Mr Stone Sizani, publicity secretary for the PE Crisis in Education Committee and the UDF in the region, Mr Fikile Kobese, vice-president of the Uitenhage Residents' Congress and executive member of the Motor and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa).

Mr Dennis Neer, secretary general of Macwusa, Mr Temba Duze, Macwusa executive member, Mr Mzimasi Mangcotywa, vice-president of the South African Youth Congress, Mrs Ivy Gcina, president of the PE Women's Organisation, Mr Gugile Nkwinti, UDF executive member in Port Alfred. — Sapa.

Dlamini Nothi Martin, Dlamini Samuel B, Dlamini Thulani Ephraim, Dlamini Vusi Andrews, Dlamini Vincent Nhlanhla, Dlamini Xolani, Dlamini Zithulele Ishmael, Dongwe Alfred Phosa, Dube Fano Alfred.

Dube Newman J, Dube Soweto, Duma David M, Duma Esonah Ngisiwe, Duma Muhle James, Duma Musa Puis, Duma Samontha Nothile, Dundu Archie, Faku Mxolisi, Fani Boyce, Fisher Maurice, Flack Mzimkulu, Fobe Sizwe, France Joseph, Fuba Ginise, Fudumele Basil, Gabuza Cyprian Mtulwane, Gabuza Mvumeni P, Galawe Joseph, Gasa Jabugani Bhokwakhe, Gasa Goodwill N, Gasa Nhlanhla.

Gcina Sandile Gegesi, Sabata Geza, Bonginkosi T Goba,

Dennis Henry Godfrey, Stanley Gomba, Patience Gogo, Simon Gumede, Phillip M Gwala, Bethwell Bongani Gwala, Bongwe Gwala, Bonginkosi Gwala, Emmanuel B Gwala, Henry Zibuse Gwala, Joseph Benkosi Gwala, Kenneth Masakawe Gwala, Thamsanqa Simpiwe Gwamanda, Patrick Thoboni Hadebe, Albert Michael Hadebe, Bigboy Sifise.

Hadebe Simon Thabo, Thuthake C Hadebe, Vusi Michael, Hadi Gordon, Haku Zweledinga, Hawkes Gerald, Hini Siphon Hlabisa, Herod Nkosenya, Hlela Eric Hlela, Petros M, Hlongwane Sithembiso B, Hlongwane Gilly Elias Thembinkosi, Hlongwane Doris N, Hlongwa T Brain, Hlophe Lawrence M, Hlozi Siphwe Kenneth, Hlubi Harry Hlubi, Themba T, Hlutha Zithobele, Hlophe Jabulani Eric, Isaac Moeketsi, Jali Patrick N, Jiba Alfred, Jiyane Themba Aubrey, Judge Lesley, Kaba Moses Mbuseni, Kabane Tobile, Kabini Jacob Kekana, Johannes Kete, Teyhi Kgabudi, Piet, Khanyile Mishack M.

Khanyile Cyprian Siphon, Khanyile Funokwakhe Sibusiso, Khanyile Jabulani M, Khanyile Siphwe M, Khanyile Jabulani Patrick, Khanyile, Misiwe R, Khanyile Paul, Khanyile Mfanomncane, Khanyile Raymond, Kharthi Makliethi Michael, Khawandeni France M, Kheswa Daniel M, Kheswa Sandile Mbuso, Khohliso Danile Jim, Khoza Lucky, Khoza Simpiwe Reginald, Khumalo Bangani France, Khumalo, Bheki Ellis, Khumalo Bernard Themba, Khumalo, Gradice N, Khumalo Ignacia Nomuza, Khumalo Jerome M, Khumalo Jabulani S, Khumalo Nobuhle, Khumalo N Patrick, Khumalo Simon.

Khumalo Sandile P, Khumalo Siphwe, Khwabane Esau,

Kleinbooi Edward Bongani, Komba Amos, Kubekha Zithulele Stanley, Kulati Nothemba Helen, Kunene Bonginkosi, Kunene Bhekamaswazi Cyrian, Kunene Swazi David, Kwala Ernest P, Lakaje Thepelo Vincent, Langa Jerome, Langa Vivian Patrick, Langatshe Lucky Cornelius,

Ledwaba Jane, Lephunya Francis Bheki, Mafumo Patrick Molwane, Lepota Daniel Tubanki, Letsoalo Solomon, Letuma Sinda Cyril, Lolwana Gwebinkundla, Lukhele Aubrey M, Lumka Mzwandile, Luthuli Dumsani M.

Luthuli Richard Z, Luthuli Solomon Nkozini, Lutuli Dumsani, Mmabana Masehle John, Mabaso Phillip Boy, Mabaso Siphon Philemon, Mabogoane Simon, Mabogoane Solomon, Mabula Meisie, Mabuwa William, Machete Abram, Madala Zola, Madanga Mhlengi F, Macala Siphwe Enoch, Made Dumsani Howard, Madiba B Christopher, Madiba S June Petros, Madimetse Edward, Madlala Mbuyisela Mahlophe, Madlala Bona Santos, Madlala Samuel M Madlala, Bheka Michael, Madlala Bheki R, Madlala Cyprian B.

Madlala Induna, Madlala Mshushisi Phillip, Madlala Mbuseni.

Madondo Richard Salcheah, Madondo Bhekisisa Peter, Madondo Kenneth D, Madondo Matthews M, Madondo Raphael

S, Madondo Zoo M, Maduna Francis Bheki, Mafumo Makhekhe, Magazi Michael, Magoxasa Zola, Magubane Mavis K, Magubane Sibusiso, Magubane Eugene Nhlanhla, Magudulela Sibonseni Wilson, Magula Russel Siphon, Mahlaba Nkosinathi, Mahlaba Vusi, Mahlangu Ronald, Mahlangu Kortman, Mahlangu Alfred

Freddy, Mahlangu Petrus, Mahlangu Koos, Mahlangu Vusi, Mahlangu Nkosabo, Mahlangu Andries, Mahlangu Klaas, Mahlangu Khosana, Mahlangu Ndaweni.

Mahlaola Peter, Mahlati Rasemoko Paulus, Maifo Piet, Maila Joseph, Maila Shadrack, Majola Bonginkosi Vayi, Majola David Musa, Majola Kenneth Lifaso, Majola Siyabonga, Majola Simpiwe Jacoli, Majola Thami Lawrence, Majosi Zebion Bhekumuzi, Majosi Petros G, Majosi Bongani Abram, Makana Lindile, Makathini Siphon Jerome, Makhathini Wiseman B, Makhathini Dumsani Andries, Makhaye Alpheus, Makhaye Nkululeko A,

Makhaye Sibusiso R, Makhaye Siphon Phillip, Makhaza Amon, Makhonza Bonginkosi, Makhudu Peter, Makitla Johannes, Makitla Phillemon, Malevu Phembinkosi Petros, Mali Temba Alpheus.

Malinga Jimmy Simon G, Malo Petrus, Maluleka Fani, Malunga Tsewu C, Mamabolo Stimpu, Mana Joseph, Mana Richards, Maphalala Sidney, Mapheto Akila, Maphetu Masilo, Masango Ernest, Masango Wilfred M, Maseko Paulos Masemula Hendrik Thembinkosi, Masenamel Samuel Maseru Onnica.

Mashabela Joseph, Mashabela William, Masheshi Andries, Mashigo Sello Bright, Mashiloane Strike, Mashiloane Louis, Mashiloane, Mabatho, Mashishi Frans, Masikane Bhekani Richard, Masikane James S, Masilela Elizabeth, Masilo Alfred M, Masilo Jacob, Masinda Lumka Brenda, Masombuka Lazarus, Masubane Siphon Phineas, Masuku Hendry, Masuku Prospect, Masuku Victor, Maswili, Moalosi Eugene, Mathabathe Magobokanye Mathebe, Charlie

Magobokanye, Mathebe Charlie, Mathebe Pieter, Mathebe Rontsani, Matiba David, Matitwana Mxoxolo, Matlala John, Mathinjan Aubrey Mandla, Matsembe David, Matubie Boone Siphwe, Mavata Zamuxolo, Mavuso Jabulani Johannes, Mavuso Mshiyeni Godfrey, Mayaba Eugene M, Mayekisa, Mziwandile, Mayinje Siphwe Gilbert, Mayisela, Mzwandile, Mayika Noye Michael, Mazeka Jerome, Mazibuko Mthandeni D, Mazibuko Beki Elias, Mbambo Bongani Israel, Mbanjwa Bhekuyise Petros, Mbanjwa Dumsani Zibuse, Mbanjwa Eric, Mbanjwa Jabulani Joseph, Mbanjwa Kansas Mkonzo, Mbanjwa Linda J, Mbanjwa Michael, Mbanjwa Vusumuzi Christopher, Mbanjwa Ephraim, Mbanjwa Thobile, Mbatha Edward Sandile, Mbatha Emmanuel N, Mbatha Lucky Fanny, Mbatha Nsizina Sifiso, Mbatha Siphwe Raffel.

Mbelu Siphon W, Mbenge Thembinkosi Victor, Mbete Bongani David, Mbona Fanny Michael, Mbonani Jan,

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Mbongwa Phineas S, Mbotho
Jeffrey Lungelo, Mbowena
Joseph, McConney, Ziegfried,
Ngcobo, Musa J, Mchunu
Albert N, Mchunu Khumbulani,
Mchunu Lucky J, Mchunu
Misindisi P, Mchunu Sandile A,
Mchunu Sibusiso Eric, Mchunu
Sipho M, Mchunu Simoen B,
Mchunu Sipho B, Mchunu
Themba John, Mcinheka
Prince, Mdladla Lucky Joseph,
Mdladla Jabulani B, Mdladla
Mzwake, Mdlalose Phillip,
Mdludla Sakile L, Mdluni
Nhlanhla Wiseman, Mecoa-
mebe, Sello Danie, Memela
Paulos Khetha, Mthethwa
Ersama Mqa, Mfeka Aaron
Themba, Mfeka Cyprian Nkosi-
phile, Mfeka Msizi Colin.
Mfubo Edith, Mgoli

McIntyre, Mgunculu Mlamli,
Mgwaba Jaffet Bafana, Mgwane
Linda M, Mgwaza Thamsanqa,
Mkhize Bongane Patrick,
Nhlanhla Sipho, Mhlanga
Mvuyisi, Mhlanga William
Thulani, Mhlongo Johannes,
Mhlongo Sandile, Mhlunga
Joseph B, Mnisi Sam, Mjebeza
Zoliso, Mkhize, Bheki Petros.
Mkhize Christiaan Phika,
Mkhize Dudu, Mkhize Ephraim
K, Mkhize Fana F, Mkhize,
Gugu Cyril, Mkhize Jan
Lindumbuso, Mkhize Khange-
lani Mkhize, Linda Cyril,
Mkhize Locus Fanafuthi,
Mkhize Mazini Notta, Mkhize
Nkosingathi B, Mkhize
Nkosingathi P.

Mkhize Robert Z, Mkhize
Sakhiseni Mkhize, Sibonelo
Derek, Mkhize Sibusiso, Mkhize
Simiso Enos, Mkhize Sonny
Bonny, Mkhize Themba
Kabango, Mkhize Vincent
Bangani, Mkhize Vusi Derrick,
Mkhize Walter Mandla,
Mkhize Ronald Bongakhule,
Mkhonza Thabiso Pat, Mkhize
Jane N, Mkhize Pozi S, Mkupa
N Juliet, Mkwanazi Madala,
Mlaba Elias Mkhari, Mlotshwa
Mzwandile Raymond, Mhlongo
Welcome T, Mlotshwa Vusi
Joseph Victor.

Mlotshwa Roberts S,
Mmoko Prince, Mchunu Teni
Siphiwe, Mncube Petros N,
Mncwabe Phillip K, Mncwabe
Bongani, Mncwabe Bongani

Onella, Mncwabe Timothy M,
Mncwabe Wilfred, Mncwabe
Bongweni C, Mngadi Bhekwa
Douglas, Mngadi Bhekithemba,
Mngadi Martin, Mngadi
Mduduzi Walter, Mngoma,
Shadrack Mngomeni, Samson
T, Mngomezulu Sipho A,
Mnguni Wiseman Nkosingathi,
Mnguni Buyiswe Primrose,
Mnguni Dominic M, Mnguni
Meshack, Mnguni Selby Zweli,
Mnikathi Khehla, Mntambo
William M, Mntungwa Edward,
Mnyandu Mduduzi, Makana

Simon, Moahloli, Sello Simon,
Modupo William.
Moeketsane Levy, Mofikeng
Tjheke Harry, Mofokeng
Mohale Simon, Mofokeng
Mokete Alfred, Mofokeng
Tjhetane Harold, Mofokeng
Toeko Elias, Mofokeng Lijane
Thabo, Mogale Jafta, Mogale
Thabo Lorens, Mogata Jan
Kabai, Molwa M David,
Mojapelo Lesetja David,
Mokhele Alfons, Mokhele
Sophonia Tefo, Moko Thembe-
kile Eric, Mokoena Abel,
Mokoena Alfred, Mokoena
Bafonono, Mokoena Hlabishi
Piet, Mokoena Mojalefa,
Mokoena Vusi Albert,
Mokubane Ntuthulogo, Molaba
Eric Mahlomola, Molaba
Johannes, Molobi Eric,
Molwantoa David, Molwantoa
Lucas, Montsitsi Danny,
Monyokolo Ramateu Johannes,
Morgan Duke, Moselagomo
Jantjie, Moses Valencia, Mosi
Andreas Tshiediso, Moss
Maxwell Izekiel, Motaung
Sidwell, Mothebe Foresite,
Motlakeng Ramaphasa,
Motloung Ben.

Motlung Moloantsoa, Motsi-
ndane Isaac, Motsieloa Jacob,
Mpangase Theophilus, Mpanza
Maxwell J, Mphofana Mazwi
Shadrack, Mphuthi Monti
Ernest, Mpofu Mfaniseni
Sywesta, Mpulo Buhle, Mpulo
Sipho David, Msane Siphiwe
Eric, Mshengu Saphi Easterboy,
Msente Dumisani A, Mshengu
Michael T, Msibi Bongani
James, Msila Michael, Msila
Mlungisi, Msimang Dumisani
Isaac, Msimango T Lesley,
Msomi Bethwell Mkonzeni,

Msomi Kuko Michael, Msomi
Petros, Msomi Senzo Trevor,
Msomi Sebenzile Beauty,
Msomi Sibusiso S, Msomi
Xolani Wiseman, Mthalane
Zamile Mkhusele, Mthalane
Mbongeni Protest, Mthabane Julius
Mtanga, Monde Mtembu,
Mtanga Monde, Mtembu
Shadrack, Mthalane Jeffrey
Bonginkosi, Mthembu Mphike-
leli.

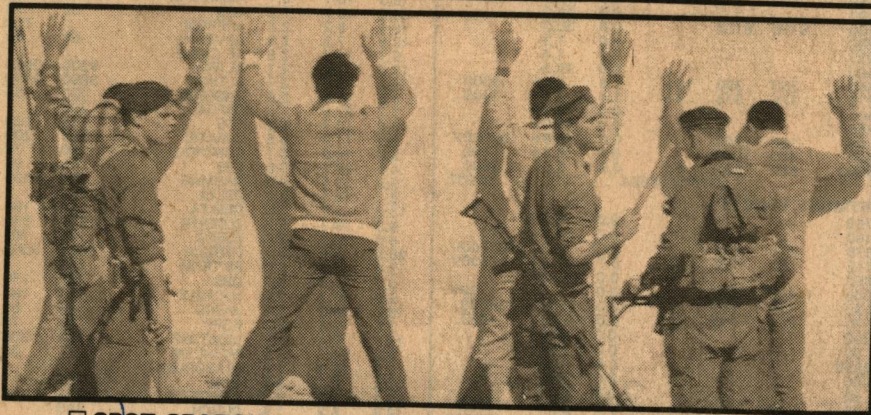
Mthembu Michael Mandla,
Mthembu Phumeleni Lucy,
Mthembu Sefaku Isaal,
Mthembu Sibusiso Mthethwa,
Zenzele John, Mthethwa
Sibusiso M, Mthethwa Thoko-
zani Felix, Mthobela Anna
Skoqo, Mtimkulu Thanduxolo,
Mtolo Mfaniseni P, Mtolo
Thuleni A, Mtolo Vitalis
Gadini, Mtshau Reed,
Mtuyedwa Nkamile Enoch,
Muthwa Sibusiso J, Mvambo
Lindile, Mvelase Two-boy Elvis,
Mvelase Thulani M, Mvelase
Theophilus N, Mvelase Two-boy
Theophilus N, Mvelase
Welcome Q, Mveli Sibusiso
Welcome, Mzila Bonginkosi
Welcome, Mzila David M, Mzila
Mbona E, Mzila Sonosakhe
Puis, Mzili Sydney F, Mzimela
Phillip S, Mzizi Phillip Mzobe,
Jerome Funizwe, Mzolo
Caiphas M, Mzolo Nhlanhla
Sydney, Mzolo Solomon
Ngareneane, Ncala Gordon
Oupa.

More names tomorrow

BUSINESS DAY 24/02/81

Israel and 'South Africanisation'

EDWARD MORTIMER, recently in Jerusalem, believes the Palestinian 'uprising' is a historical turning-point



□ **SPOT SEARCH . . .** Gaza Strip Palestinians detained by Israeli troops outside a mosque following Friday prayers

NOT SO long ago it was regarded as a mark of extreme anti-Zionism, if not anti-Semitism, to suggest that Israel might, if it remained too long in occupation of Arab territories conquered in 1967, come to resemble South Africa.

Now that "odious comparison" is so widely made that an internal Foreign Ministry document has been prepared, instructing Israeli representatives abroad on how to respond to it. It is also extensively discussed inside Israel.

The Jerusalem Post has published an exhaustive analysis, written by a rabbi, which listed 24 similarities and 12 differences, concluding with a plea "that there should be no knee-jerk lumping together of the two countries".

Next to this was an article attacking a lecture given by General Rafael Eitan, the former Chief of Staff who is now a right-wing MP, a few days before further disturbances in the occupied territories broke out.

He had apparently denied that blacks in SA were "persecuted," and added: "The blacks there want to take over the white minority, just as the Arabs want to take us over." It is obviously an embarrassing state of affairs for the Foreign Ministry and the Labour Party. However, it does not seem to bother Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Useful ally

His Likud bloc and its potential allies to the right know what they want and do not much care what the rest of the world thinks of it. They regard SA, not exactly as a model, but as a useful ally which shares some of their problems and some of their outlook.

What they want is the incorporation of the territories into Israel without giving civil and political rights to the Arab inhabitants.

For this purpose the present regime, in which they exercise the rights of a belligerent occupying power without accepting the limits imposed on the treatment of the civilian population by the Fourth Geneva Convention, is preferable to outright annexation which would extend to the inhabitants the protection of Israeli civilian law.

Likud would prefer to keep the Arab inhabitants as a submissive labour force with separate residential areas. For the moment it rejects the idea of "transferring" the population elsewhere, advocated by the extreme right leader Rabbi Meir Kahane. But at least one Likud Deputy Minister has supported it publicly, and it could gain much wider support if the Arab population continues to show itself anything but submissive.

One way or another, the Palestinian "uprising" is likely to mark a turning-point in the history of Israel. For what it amounts to is a spectacular rejection of

the "South Africanisation" of the Israeli-Palestinian problem.

The 1967 occupation brought the problem back to its pre-1948 nature: two communities, Jewish and Arab, facing each other in one country. But the Palestinians of the occupied territories realise what has been happening.

They refuse to see themselves as underprivileged citizens of Israel and insist on defining themselves as a separate people under foreign occupation. They unanimously demand their own independent state.

Of course, there are maximalists, mainly Islamic fundamentalists, who would like to see Israel wiped off the map and pre-1948 Palestine restored to its place as part of the Arab nation. But, for the moment, they have fallen into line behind the demand for an end to the occupation.

One should not forget that all Arabs under the age of 40 in the West Bank and Gaza were born where they now live, though those whose parents were refugees know which village in pre-1948 Palestine they belong to.

By their uprising, and by the Israeli authorities' clumsily violent response, the Palestinians have managed to put their problem back on the international agenda, reminding the world community of all those United Nations resolutions and peace initiatives which had

been allowed to become dead letters.

They have also reminded the Israelis how undesirable it is for both sides to allow the South-Africanisation process to continue. Most Israelis can see that, and would like to avoid committing themselves to permanent overlordship of this bitterly disaffected population.

Many — perhaps a majority — would be happy to see a withdrawal from at least the bulk of the territories, if credibly assured that the land given up would not then be used as a springboard for attacks on Israel proper.

Demoralised

But that side of the Israeli political spectrum is divided and demoralised. Its representatives within the government cling to the view that such a credible assurance could only be obtained from King Hussein of Jordan.

However, a growing minority is ready to hear the message of the uprising: that the Palestinians have lost faith in and patience with the Arab rulers, and that they insist on their status as an independent people and on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the irreplaceable symbol of that independence.

That minority realises that the PLO, by offering to negotiate with Israel, has already accorded it de facto recognition and would grant it de jure in return for a corresponding Israeli recognition of the Palestinians' right to exist in their own state. It understands that the PLO, because it is accepted as a legitimate leadership by the population, has a far better chance of enforcing an agreement than Hussein.

THE ANC has begun to talk about negotiations. More accurately, it has begun to talk about why it can't contemplate negotiations now.

The reason for this talk, the national executive and the latest edition of African Communist would have us believe, is that Pretoria and various Western Powers (ANC national executive) or those suffering from illusions (African Communist) have been raising the prospect of a negotiated end to conflict.

It is not, they wish to assure us, because the ANC has finally realised that its previous talk of "transfer of power" was based on either a massive over-estimation of township conflict or an equally erroneous under-estimation of the strength of government.

Neither is it, they add, because the ANC is coming under pressure from its sponsors — the Frontline states and Moscow — to get its act together and realises that being the world's oldest liberation movement is a dubious distinction.

Given this, I am forced to accept that my hearing was deficient when I thought I heard an ANC executive member tell me that the one thing the SA "regime" had effectively accomplished was to cut off its arms supply line or, as he ambitiously put it: "Our Ho Chi Minh line".

My hearing was also at fault, no doubt, when a Zambian minister suggested that stupidity was a reason for the ANC's reluctance to ditch the SA Communist Party.

It was also in question when he cast doubts about its security. And when I heard his assessment that it took less than an hour for an item of information imparted to an ANC member by a Frontline state to reach Pretoria.



□ GORBACHEV ... reshuffled officials

Soviet *BUSINESS DAY* Union's *24 FEBR. 1988* new thinking X spells trouble for ANC

MIKE ROBERTSON in London

I could go on recounting the failings of my auditory system. But the publication last week of a study by Harvard Academic Kurt Campbell on "Southern Africa in Soviet Foreign Policy" leads me to suspect it might not be all that bad.

His central observation is that Soviet foreign policy has switched from a traditional view that "wars of national liberation are historically inevitable" to a belief that negotiated settlements for local conflicts are possible.

The Soviet Union, he says, wants to assume an internationally-accepted role in Third World diplomacy which is commensurate with its position as a super-power.

In addition to this fundamental change in policy — also reported recently from other sources — Campbell says there has been a change in personnel which has a direct bearing on the ANC.

Gorbachev has replaced all the party secretaries holding foreign portfolios and reshuffled nearly all the senior officials in the foreign ministry.

"In the last two years," he adds, "each of the Frontline states has received a new Soviet ambassador."

"The International Department of the Central Committee, which, until very recently, was responsible for conducting communications with revolutionary elements in the Third World, has now apparently been directed to oversee all Soviet moves on the international

scene."

Previously staffed at the senior levels by Third World specialists noted for their ideological fervour, it is now dominated by pragmatists who see "ultimate revolution in SA as still years away, and have begun to explore possible political outcomes in SA which underline the need for negotiations".

For the ANC, this means having to cope with Soviet analysts like Gleb Starushenko and Victor Goncharov, of the Moscow Institute for African Studies, who are contemplating scenarios which are "breathtaking, given the orthodox analysis of earlier years" and a

whole new ball game in its Frontline sponsor states, in particular Angola and Mozambique.

The author notes that far from reducing commitments to Angola, the Soviet Union under Gorbachev has stepped up aid.

He reasons that not only is Soviet pride at stake, but perhaps most importantly that the almost US\$2bn the Soviet Union has invested in Angola has been paid for from oil revenues. However, he adds, the supply of Angolan petrodollars is running thin.

Campbell goes no further, and rumours that Angola is prepared to use ANC bases as a bargaining chip in negotiations over Unita remain precisely that. But there is no smoke without fire and the omens for the ANC are not good.

Mozambique — the world's poorest nation — is another kettle of fish.

Campbell concludes that relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union are now more unsure than ever.

The British Foreign Office agrees, and it is not alone in identifying Mozambique as presenting a golden opportunity for the West to snatch a former client state out of the Soviet ambit.

For the hardliners in the ANC, this is certainly not good news.

Joaquim Chisanno's ministers are explicit, if not yet in public, about their support for a free market economy.

And if it could bring respite from Renamo attacks, how much longer will it be before they — like their greatest benefactors, Margaret Thatcher's Britain — start questioning the twin pillars of ANC strategy — armed struggle and sanctions?

The ANC is acutely aware of this. Given Zambia's questioning of its links with the SACP and its somewhat tenuous relationship with Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu-PF, any move by Mozambique into the "ideological enemy camp" will come as a devastating blow.

Which brings us back to negotiations. Perhaps the most accurate assessment Thatcher has made of SA in the last year is that change will be glacial.

The glacial process, however, applies not just to the regime but to the opposition.

Under pressure from the Soviets and the Frontline states, the ANC may at last be forced to consider undoing the noose it has placed around its neck in exclusively pursuing sanctions and armed struggle.

Selectively applied as at present, sanctions are not going to bring the South African economy to its knees. The chances of them being widened are negligible in an industrialised world led by opponents of sanctions like Thatcher, Kohl and Takeshita, though the US might be the exception.

As for armed struggle, the ANC freely admits, more than 25 years on, that it cannot even begin to contemplate engaging the SADF.

If Che Guevara is not turning in his grave, the Soviets and the Frontline states are certainly beginning to have second thoughts.

Perhaps with this talk of negotiations, the ANC is seriously beginning to reconsider its strategy.

BUSINESS DAY
24 FEBR. 1988

PWcracks down on the UDF

THE DAILY NEWS

24/02/88

Groups affected by new regulations

CAPE TOWN: The organisations effectively banned by the Government today are:

Azanian People's Organisation;
Azanian Youth Organisation;
Cape Youth Congress;
Cradock Residents Association;
Detainees Parents Support Committee;
Detainees Support Committee;
National Education Crisis Committee;
National Education Union of South Africa;
Port Elizabeth Black Civic Association;
Release Mandela Committee;
Soweto Civic Association;
Soweto Youth Congress;
South African National Students Congress;
South African Youth Congress;
United Democratic Front;
Vaal Civic Association;
The Western Cape Civic Association.

News curb

MANY reports relating to unrest and security forces are being edited or omitted in terms of emergency regulations.

BRUCE CAMERON

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: The Government has implemented draconian new emergency regulations effectively banning the United Democratic Front and 16 other organisations, leaving them as hollow shells.

Restrictive, but less comprehensive, clamps have also been placed on Cosatu.

The new regulations signed by President P.W. Botha in terms of the Public Safety Act of 1953 were published in an extraordinary Government Gazette today.

In terms of the new regulations the 17 organisations will be prohibited from "carrying on or performing any acts or activities whatsoever."

Permission

The regulations do not enforce the disbandment of the organisations but effectively freeze any activities.

They will however be permitted to maintain assets, keep books and perform administrative functions, take legal steps and undertake any activity but only at the express permission of the Minister.

No person on behalf of or in the name of the restricted organisations will be able to carry on any banned activities, effectively silencing them.

Indications are that the Government also intends serving restriction orders on individuals involved with some of the organisations.

Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said: "It must be emphasised that the South African Government does not wish to prohibit all activities of the organisations concerned —

only those who endanger the safety of the public, the maintenance of law and order or the termination of the state of emergency."

Mr Vlok said that the regulations made provision for affected organisations to approach him for permission to continue certain activities which did not endanger law and order.

The restrictions on Cosatu do not affect its trade union activities but effectively prevent Cosatu from taking part in any political campaign or activity, including the disinvestment campaign.

The regulations are valid until June 11, as are the other emergency regulations, when they can again be renewed.

Mr Vlok said he was convinced the new regulations would contribute to a climate of stability, peaceful co-existence and good neighbourliness among all population groups.

In a statement the head of the Security Police, General Johan van der Merwe, said the creation of so-called mass democratic organisations formed part of one of the pillars of the "revolutionary onslaught of the ANC and SACP" against South Africa.

General van der Merwe quoted ANC leader Oliver Tambo extensively to back his claim that the organisations formed part of the campaign.

FROM EDITOR: ILANGA

TOTAL P.01

Big aid hike to TBVC states

Homelands bill is R5bn and rising

BUSINESS DAY 24/02/88

SA'S elaborate homeland structure is costing the taxpayer at least R5bn a year and this could rise to almost R6bn in the coming financial year.

The figure represents an increase of R1,5bn over the 1986/87 financial year, when the South African taxpayer contributed R3,5bn in direct grants to the 10 homelands.

Part of the aid hike stems from a 60% increase in the Department of Foreign Affairs budget last year — most of which was spent providing R1,874bn to the TBVC "independent states" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Disclosures of increased homeland spending come in the wake of allegations of widespread corruption and mismanagement of funds in the homelands — allegations backed up by two commissions of inquiry in the Transkei and charges of corruption in Bophuthatswana when rebels attempted to overthrow the government of President Lucas Mangope.

PFP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz said yesterday Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha had told Parliament he regarded a 10% wastage as acceptable by African standards — a cost to what he called "leergeld" (learning money).

Homelands cost taxpayer R5bn

R813m. Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said at the time, when he presented the national budget last year, the increase "arises chiefly from an increase in aid to the TBVC countries".

In addition, financial assistance to the non-independent homelands — provided for in the Department of Education and Development Aid budget — increased by R626 896 000, from R2 403 162 000 to R303 005 800 000 from 1986/87 to 1987/88.

The two budget increases alone mean an increase in homeland spending of about R1,5bn from the 1986/87 financial year to the 1987/88 financial year.

Schwarz predicted budget figures were likely to increase by about 15% this year, an increase which will push tax-

PATRICK BULGER

He criticised the lack of control over development funds provided by central government.

According to figures released by Foreign Affairs director general Neil van Heerden yesterday, 86% of the Foreign Affairs budget goes to the TBVC states.

"This is funded from Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-Operation," Van Heerden said. The bulk of this fund — R1,375bn — was set aside for "budgetary aid".

"The object of this form of aid is to enable the TBVC states to maintain essential services.

"The amounts are calculated after an analysis of their sources and application of funds, taking into account what it would have cost SA to provide the same services if the states in question had not become independent," he said.

According to Auditor General Joop de Loo's report tabled in Parliament earlier this month SA provided R3,5bn in direct aid to the 10 homelands in the 1986/87 financial year.

For the following year, however, the Foreign Affairs budget was increased by

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payer spending on the homelands to close to R6bn.

He said this figure did not include unspecified amounts that went to the homelands through the departments of defence, public works and the SA Development Trust.

Schwarz said the SA taxpayer had no gripes about providing money for homeland development.

"There must be spending, but to what extent is there duplication and wastage?" he asked.

"The issue is that we are creating unnecessary structures that are both costly and wasteful," Schwarz said.

TRADE unions affiliated to the SA Council of the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) have submitted proposals to Seifsa for a R5 an hour minimum wage in the metal industry from July 1.

The negotiations, which affect 325 000 workers and 9 000 employers, are scheduled to begin on March 15.

The demand represents an increase of 92% over the present R2,61 hourly minimum rate. As well, the unions — which include

ALAN FINE

Unions propose R5 an hour minimum wage

Cosatu's Numsa and Nactu's Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union — are demanding an across-the-board increase of at least R1,50.

Affiliates of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions (CMBU) — which represent the more highly

skilled sectors of the workforce — have submitted proposals for a 20% increase in minimum rates and actual wages.

The IMF unions and the CMBU have proposed adjustments to the wage curve and higher shift allowances.

The IMF unions have also demanded paid leave on May 1, June

16 and March 21, an improved retrenchment package, better paid maternity leave provisions as well as 14 days paternity leave, equal and increased training, and higher overtime rates.

The CMBU package, says director Ben Nicholson, includes demands for better annual leave conditions, a reduction in weekly

working hours from 45 to 42, overtime rates sufficiently high to discourage overtime work and encourage employment levels, a service increment and increased pension fund contributions.

At this stage, the position of the SA Boilermakers' Society and the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union is unclear.