

Day

=g B
dgows

il

L ALAN FINE

THE wage gap between blacks and
whites has narrowed dramatically

during the 1980s, coinciding with the

advent of powerfy] black unionism.

This is reflected in figures that show a
narrowing of the Wage gap between pre-

dominantly white skilled labour and the -

mainly black unskilled workforce,
There has also been

earn little more than h ges of
their white counterparts in 981, this had
risen to 70% by last year.

Developments in the mining ang engi-
ing sectors demonstrate the narrow-
ing of the skills wage gap. >

. Semi-skilled and unskilled olleagu
' comipared to 21,2 times in 1971 by
freeing of the gold price, e sh.

price increase then ptesggâ\200\230

averages. i Â» S

In the engineering sector the ratio be-
[] +â\200\234tween minimum rates earne i

APIa89_3_7 26

Govhic: LEE ENERTON

- minimum rate

2toR 3 range. | A

Rllli;'t]ao hour k?lrlt:?nâ\200\231s rate -
â\200\234in line with P-p'g figures, -
white rtisan earnings at:3,62

lack earniffgs,

would give a ski

3651, more

W

and labofirers respectively fell from 5} in

1961, to 34:1 in 1979, £0 2,6:1 in 1986 s 2,33:1

this year, where hourly rates of R8,31 were negotiated for artisans and R356 for labourers, B1

A Seifsa Spokesman said the aim was eventually to reduce the differential to

2,22:1, which would make the- labourer

o81

, R"aci'al'w@g_e gap
Blacks as proportion |

unwilling o digpgoc the

Whit@s

; som'ncâ\200\230 T SERCES.
45% of the artisanâ\200\231s,

mini

is believed to in'the -

Tevel of unsig .
'sures reflect a- simjlar end,

igh less pronounced. Vs

consultant A,
theory-argd international experience

showed Unionisation always had a major

O To Page 2 0

economist and management

Levy said yesterday

&

s P S
26,07 89 10:12

o i

B031 373104

Â\$
i
{

LR ey

ST

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday the armed struggle had failed in South Africa and that he was looking forward to the Eastern bloc now backing the politics of negotiation.

He was addressing a group of prominent visiting Hungarians, including leading academics Dr Judit Balasz and Mr S Biernacksy, and Lt-Col L Redy, editor-in-chief of Hungary's army and air force military journals,

: The Hungarians are visiting under the auspices of the South Africa Foundation.

Dr Buthelezi said the claim by revolutionaries that the armed struggle had put South Africa on the path to reform were patently false,

Now, at last, the social, economic and political realities, which are beyond party-political manipulation, are

' dictating events ... and the National Party is being dictated to as well'

He said for decades the ruling NP had tried to create black satellite states around

Roy Rudden

=== CHIEF MINISTER

has failed,
says Buthelezi

a central white economy and
political system, but de-
pendence of whites on blacks
had made this impossible.

He said black bargaining
basics had necessarily been
established, and it was blacks
building on these bargaining
bases, in a society from which
they could not be excluded,
which was bringing about the
inevitable end of apartheid

Dr Buthelezi said experi-
ence had shown that through-
out Africa the spread of mass
poverty was the enemy of
democracy.

He said if South Africa's
battle against poverty, igno-
rance and disease were to be
won, it was essential to en-
sure the foundations of future
economic growth were not de-
stroyed in the process of van-
quishing apartheid.

It is my fervent hope that
the new thinking in the Soviet
Union and the narrowing of
the East-West gap will lead to
the Soviet Union and its so-
cialist allies backing the poli-
tics of negotiation

(Report by N Cunningham-
Brown, 12 Devanshire Place,
Durban)

~ SOWETAN Wednesday July 26 1989

| R

Sowetan: Cosatu is believed to have circulated a discussion paper almost similar to the one issued by the ANC recently, seeking the views of its member unions on the question of a negotiated settlement in South Africa. Could you elaborate on

this issue?

NAIDOO: I am not aware of such a paper, but we "Â«have had discussions within our ranks, with the ANC and our allies in the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM). The resolutions from our congress reflect our position.

The resolution (on negotiations) was adopted as a result of discussions within our ranks as well as consultations with a wide range of organisations.

On the question of negotiations, we wish to make it clear that we thâ\200\230;\â\200\230ve never opposed genu-

ine negotiations, particularly as a trade union federation. We are involved in negotiations on a daily basis. thousands of negotiations. But what we are saying is that there has to exist a climate in which the parties to a negotia-

: \
tion process must prove

their bona fides.

We are saying, for example. that the ANC has been forced to embark on the armed struggle because of the refusal of the regime to negotiate. Until the regime creates the climate there can be no genuine negotiations.

Because it is responsible for the crisis we find ourselves in, the regime should unilaterally create a climate in which

~there is Irec political activity. They can do that only if they unban the

. organisations, release all

political prisoners, allow all exiles to, return and repeal discriminatory legislation.

Â¢ Our view is that because the police and the army are instruments of

repression, they have to -

be confined to their barracks.

Sowetan: On the anti-apartheid coalition pro-

can you-explain how it is

increasing numbers of

[iecnt dece s ooas iz
Can South Africa's problems be solved through peaceful means or violence. Recently there has been much talk about negotiations both from the Government and its opponents. The general secretary of the country's leading trade union federation, Cosatu, spoke to Sowetan Labour Reporter, Len Maseko, spelling out his organisation's views on negotiations.

Jay Naidoo . . . ANC forced to embark on armed struggle.

posed by the congress,

going to work?

NAIDOO: Well, what we are seeing here is that

LAItUWTâ\204ç)

= T -

\ " g - traditionally sup-

.} poi¬\202teâ\200\231dthe Government, |
5 are 5--!aÂ\$lngâ\200\230 faith in its |
ability to provide a solu- â\200\234

(ion. This is why we see
the regular treks being
made to Lusaka, almost
on a daily basis.

This is because the

_ people see the ANC and

Nelson Mandela as

; p.roviding the real solu-

~ tions 10 â\200\234the countryâ\200\231s

- crisis. :

- We also see that
the results of our struggle
â\200\230have produced these
forces of social 'chahge,

: forces that are dis-
enc.:h'amed. with the apart-
heid regime. It is, there-
fore, our duty and respon-

sibility. as the MDM to
extend our political and
moral influence lo these |
forces. 1

We believe that |
these forces can be united
around a particular unify-
ing perspective of one-
j"mrarn-rone-vote system in a
non-racial, democratic
~ South Africa, and opposi-
tion to the state of emer-
- gency. repression, the
Labour Relations Act
~ (LRA) and the banning of
our organisations. :
5 o T process towards
the coalition has already
_started. 1f one looks at the |
: Work_crsâ\200\231Sumn{it or the
~ current campaign against
the LRA, it is being
waged pb;â\200\230:only by Cosatu
e T T N o
but by the National Coun-
il of Trade Unions
~(Nactu) and the un-
affiliated unions as well.
1f one looks at the
ace initiative in Natal,
we have drawn together

different organisations 10
end the violence there.
e . .pave.. PV
posed 10 convene the anti-
apartheid conference 10
the . _democratic
alternative 10 apartheid.

Sowetan: What kind of
action do you intend 10
take at this conference?

. NAIDOO: We would
not like 10 pre-empt the

. meeting, but we hope that
_ there are many Or! anisa-

ipuopl, e thoe v

|

\S OuR, GIOA-L

tions and influential
people who _are against
apartheid and who can be

brought together 10
._ determine 2 programme
of action. .

It is obvious that the

" mass-based organisations of
the democratic movement

will be the driving force

"behind that coalition.

Sowetan: There Were
objections 10â\200\231 your invit-
ing certain individuals
and organisations 10 last
yearâ\200\231s - banned anti-
apartheid conference.How
do you intend to address
this problem? i

~ NAIDOO: We are
very confident that we
will avoid many divisions . |
this year, in the sense that
itis a process that must
involve debate among the

ple. There were many
weaknesses that We iden-
tified in the previous con-
ference: that there was not
enough time for consulta-
tion and that not all
organisations were in-
volved in the process of
working towards ~ the
coalition or conference.

What Wwe intend to
do this year is begin dis-

cussions with what we see
as the important forces in
the struggle: the churches,
Nactu, black conscious-
ness groups and even
black business.

Sowetan: There is a
feeling in some circles in
the labour movement that
the summit is just a ploy
by Cosatu to absorb

" Nactu and its affiliates
into its structures. What is
your response to this?

NAIDOO: I think that
we would disagree very

strongly with that view.

We treated Nactu, even

though we are much big-

ger than them, as an equal
partner in this process. If
one looks at the first sum-
mit, they had 250 repre-
| sentatives just as Wâ\202 had.
There is NO intention from
our side to impose,

through our numbers, our-

| views on them.

Sowetan: There is a
feeling that Inkatha is
about to be included into
the MDM fold, following
the recent developments
in trouble-torn Natal.'

L/How true is this? :

i

NAIDOO: In Natal, !
we have been taking part
in peace initiatives in-
volving local organiza-
tions there. The congress:
endorsed the positive i

steps taken by Cosatu and |

UDF towards building
peace in Natal. A meeting
of the presidents of theâ\200\231
ANC, Cosatu, UDF and
Inkatha and their delega-
tions has also been pro-
posed. We have not dis-
cussed unity. This is as

far as the whole matter

has gone.

By Tony Stirling

THE so-called Mass
Democratic Movement
(MDM)
launch a national defi-
ance campaign aimed

at causing a similar cli-
mate of unrest to that
which prevailed in
1984.

~ Details of the plan which is to be preceded
by a Press conference in
Johannesburg today were revealed in a speech
at Fochville last night by
the Minister of Law and
Order, Mr Adriaan Viok.

At the same time Mr

Viok indicated that the

ANC-SACP alliance -
which he blamed for be-

defiance campaign was
busy with a terrorist cam-
paign aimed at disrupting
the coming elections.

plans to.

There had been a sharp
rise in the incidence of
terrorist acts over the past
three months, Mr Viok
disclosed.

The government plans

immediate action to stop
the defiance campaign.

The first step will be to

serve the 30 radical gen-
erals behind it with war-
nings not to proceed with
it.

Top security sources
said that if the campaign
went ahead as planned,
further steps would be
taken. including restric-

tions on, or detention. of
individuals involved and
the prohibition of the de-
fiance campaign under
the emergency regu-

lations.

In his speech last night,
Mr Viok said that at its
third national congress in
Johannesburg earlier this
month, the Congress of
South African Trade
Unions (Cosatu) distrib-
uted a document which
set out a number of plan-

Defiance plan:

FROM PAGE 1

ned defiance activities.
This had been preceded by nationwide meetings of the United Democratic Front (UDF) at which the defiance campaign was planned.

Announcement

The list of actions set out in the Cosatu document included:

① The announcement of the defiance campaign at a Press conference in Johannesburg before the end of July. (It was ascertained from further inquiries last night that the Press conference is scheduled to take place today.

. A campaign on July

. for the mass occupation

of buses and parks reserved for Whites.

② A campaign on August 2. for large numbers of people to descend on White hospitals on the pretext of obtaining medical attention. but aimed at disrupting services.

③ A planned march on the Union Buildings or the home of the National Party leader. Mr F W de Klerk. on August 9 or 10.

④ The planned handing in of a petition at the Union Buildings or Parliament

on August 15, demanding the release of so-called political prisoners, the lifting of restrictions or bans on individuals and organisations, the removal

al of the SADF from the townships and other matters.

• House-to-house visits by activists to intimidate people against voting.

• The use of petrol bombs against candidates in the election.

Slogans

• A slogan campaign to build up peoples' emotions against the elections. which was planned for early in September.

• A campaign to get persons under restriction in terms of the emergency regulations to break their restriction orders and to converge on foreign embassies to get the maximum publicity.

Not mentioned by Mr Viok in his speech. but confirmed by security sources on inquiry, was efforts to maximise the Black school boycotts and disrupt White schools by sending in groups of Black pupils.

Mr Viok said the defiance campaign could be directly traced back to the annual ANC anniversary address of ANC President. Oliver Tambo. on January 8. this year.

In this speech Tambo referred to 1989 as being the 40th anniversary of

that outstanding document of our struggle for liberation the programme of action.

Drawing on and continuing that experience.

and development, on the heroic actions of church leaders and other patriots last year, our approach must be one of militant mass defiance, Tambo said.

Mobilisation

This had been followed by the following announced plan of action by Cosatu at its annual congress, earlier this month:

â\200\234We must mobilise a national defiance campaign. We commit ourselves to mobilising every Cosatu member to take part in this ongoing defiance campaign, that will culminate in a week of militant mass action during the first week of September

Mr Viok said that since developmemc in 1984, experience â\200\234has taught us what mthnt mass action meansâ\200\231.

â\200\234Necklace murders. the destruction of property. and forcing people to observe 'e bovcons â\200\224 those are the characteristics of militant mass action.â\204¢ he said.

In 1986 more than 2 500 people had been killed and damage of about R100 mllhon caused by such actions.

â\200\234The revolutionaries and the radicals must no longer maintain that they are planmna these actions because they have no other choice,â\204¢ said Mr Viok. â\200\234â\200\234The National Party has bound itself to peaceful reformâ\204¢.

â\200\234The actions of these perpetrators of violence is part of a revolutionary offensive to seize power in South Africa. to force the

.785

aims of Socialism and u â\200\230classless Communist societyâ\200\231 on our people.â\200\235 said Mr Viok.

â\200\234The government will not allow this to happen. | thus want to.warn the ringleaders planning this violence â\200\224 stop your violent plans for South Africa and its people.â\204¢ :

If the plan proceeded.
the government would be
obliged to act in the inter-
ests of law and order and
public safety.

Mr Viok said this warn-
ing would be conveyed.
and investigations were
taking place into the al-
leged breaking of restric-
tions by persons included
in the group of ringlead-
ers behind the campaign.

Will stop it

â\200\234South Africa cannot
afford to let its people 10
again be engulfed by a
wave of violence,â\200\235 said
Mr Viok. â\200\234Murder, slav-
ings. the spilling of blood
and chaos cannot be the
fate of our peopleâ\204ç.

â\200\234We will stop it at all
costs.â\204ç

Earlier in his speech.
Mr Viok referred to the
expansion of the cam-
paign of terrorism in
South Africa, which was
traceable back to the 1989
annual congress of the
SACP and its theme.
â\200\234The path to power.â\204ç

Statistics revealed this
was precisely what was
occurring. Over the past
three months the number
of terrorists incidents had
increased to 61 against 39
in the first three months
of the year. and the num-
ber of unrest incidents
had risen to 914, against
in the same two
periods.

Warnng by Vlok sy

The highest numl
incidents in any month
this year so far were re-
corded in June. in which
there had been 24 terror-
ists acts, while overall the
incidence of terrorist acts
for the first six months. of
1989 was 12 percent up on
the figures for the com-
pdrable period last year.

Commenting on Mr
Viokâ\200\231s speech, top-level

security sources said that
it was hoped the police
action in warning the 30

â\200\234generalsâ\200\235 behind the
planning of the disobedi-
ence campaign would put
a stop to its implementa-
tion.

Otherwise more drastic
action could be expected. .

The sources did not
want to comment on the
deployment of ANC units
inside South Africa at
present. but said that it
could be taken as fact that
the increase in the num-
ber of terrorist acts indi-
cated the start of the
ANC's terror campaign
against the elections.

Three cells

It was confirmed that at
least three ANC cells
were known to be opera-
tive â\200\224 one in the west
Cape where three limpet
mines were exploded at
the weekend â\200\224 and two
on the Reef. where there
have been a number. of re-
cent attacks on individ-
uals and other targets.

Further action. if the
defiance campaign went
ahead as planned. would
include steps against the
lower ranked radicals in-
volved in the planning,
and possible banning of

f i g e

{!
Street, Doornfontein).

&ll go on talking
to ANC, says Worr

THE ANC would be one of
three parties to test the
Umhlanga seat in 12 or 15
years, Dr Denis Worrall, co-
leader of the Democratic
Party, predicted last night.

He said the DP would be

the only one of the three par-
ties currently contesting the

eat in the fight while the
:hird party would be Inkatha.

Replying to a question at a
crowded meeting of 400 peo-
ple in Umhlanga, he said the

DP would continue talking

with the ANC.

â\200\230We believe in having rela-
tions with those who share

our views and to get negotia-
tions going.â\200\231 _

To get them going it was es-
sential to engage all parties
who might influence them. :

â\200\230The ANC will be a factor in
this country and we must con-
vey our reservations to the
ANC about its armed struggle
with which we do not agree.

â\200\230 of power and responsibility.

~ tionalistsâ\200\231 disdain for normal
. democratic principles and
| Procedures,

gance which flows from 41
i years of continuous rule and
i the confusion between what
| ls party political and private

[
| other.

|
|
|

|
f

J

â\200\230If you do not talk to them,
how do you convey this to
them?â\200\231 said Dr Worrall.

He accused the new leader |
of the NP, Mr F W de Klerk, of
gross irresponsibility for at- |
tempting to separate the ANC {
and Mr Nelson Mandela with
whom President Botha re- |
cently had discussions. |

Dr Worrall launched a dou-
bled-barrelled attack-on Mr
B_otha â\200\230and Mr Tino Volker,
his opponent in the Berea
election.

â\200\230What do President Boihaâ\200\231s
use of State transport to con-
vey the buck he shot and Mr
Volkerâ\200\231s decision to stand in
Berea while holding an ap-
pointed publicly-neutral of-
fice have in common?â\200\231 he
asked.

â\200\230They both involye abuses

â\200\230They both reflect the Na-

â\200\230They both reflect the arro- | |
on one hand and what is pub-
ic and non-political on the

He told the meeting in sup-
port of Mr Kobus Jordaan
that NP leaders regarded the
State as National Party
property.

â\200\230It was not long ago that
President Botha and General
Magnus Malan, Minister of |
Defence, and others used |
army refrigeration trucks to

l
j

. been created, hence the

. catâ\200\235 election campaign the
. NP is runningâ\200\231

| needed â\200\224 or why the NP had
' to.be cut down to size.

[g"â\200\231But restoring ethics and

; * public life is as important,â\200\235 he
| â\200\230Under the Nationalists we
' power because it was â\200\230an ex-
[ment promotes democracy. It
| er control over their own af-
' fairs and thus promotes a
{ | sense of self-reliance and
. self-responsibility,â\200\231 he said.
" â\200\234Butâ\200\230local and regional gov-
~ ernment also promotes ac-
"countability and is
responsive to local needs.

. â\200\230It is an excellent barrier
| against the abuse of power by
. central Government and is

more efficient because it cuts |
. out red tape.â\200\231 3 :
(Report by O Pollok, 12 q, .{o A

take their venison from a| shire Place, Durban) T
farm in the Free State to Pre-| = 5
toria,â\200\231 said Dr Worrall.

These were publicly known
examples, but it had become
a habit of' â\200\230mind and behay-
iourâ\200\231 which was also affecting
people in the private sector.

â\200\230Contracts, concessions and
permits largely depend on
who you know,â\200\231 he said.

â\200\230A hanger-on syndrome has

26, 1989

emergence of the NP as the
party of big business â\200\224 some-
thing which would have
amazed earlier Nat leaders,
hence the present lavish â\200\234fat

Dr Worrall said there were
irrefutable reasons why a
change of ruling party was

Mismanagement of the
economy was one, the failure
to' develop political answers
another. South Africaâ\200\231s inter-
national isolation was a third.

norms to our politics and

â\200\230said.

also in this regard are rapidly
approaching the point of no
return.â\200\231 b

Mr Jordaan said that within
its federal approach the
Democratic Party believed in
extensive decentralisation of

cellent barrier against the
abuse of power by the central
â\200\230Governmentâ\200\231.

' â\200\230Local and regional govern-

| allows citizens to have great-

Opinion

South Africa

N Aâ\200\224T&LwlTNESS

o u\.\â\200\230.\

1239

â\200\230The debt stranglehold

THE line from business, government and anti-apartheid leaders is the same: the debt crisis is South Africaâ\200\231s Achilles heel. Far more than trade sanctions or disinvestment, itâ\200\231s been financial sanctions which have crippled the country. With negotiations due next year between South Africaâ\200\231s financial authorities and its foreign bankers, and with the countryâ\200\231s gold and foreign exchange reserves having fallen to dangerously low levels, the foreign debt situation is providing a powerful pressure for positive political signals, in other words, for negotiation.

Financial sanctions have been crippling because of their blanket effect on economic growth. South Africaâ\200\231s economic growth rates have in the 1980s fallen far short of population growth rates so that the countryâ\200\231s ability to provide jobs or infrastructure for its people is severely limited. For the Government, that places a limit on its ability to finance its reform policies. It also means high tax rates, high inflation and high interest rates, all of which make life difficult for electioneers. For business it places a limit on profitable investment opportunities and is a barrier to confidence. For ordinary people, it means high inflation, high unemployment and declining living standards.

Some R25-billion has flowed out of

the country in the past four years. Reserve Bank estimates show that if South Africa continues to have capital outflows equivalent to four percent of its total output a year, as it has done since 1985, the economy

- can grow by only two percent a year.

But if instead the situation were reversed and capital flowed in at this

rate, the economy could grow by four

or five percent a year.

Anglo American chairman Gavin Relly offered his own version of the

. conflicting pressures on economic

resources in his annual statement last week. Stressing South Africa's need for a five to six percent annual economic growth rate (and its inability to achieve this as long as the country remained a capital exporter), he said: "The South African pot is never big enough to feed the claims of a civil service spawned by white nationalism; an army bred to cope with an assumed communist onslaught; the demands for education, health services, housing and infrastructure for a population growing at a self-destructive rate; and not least the expectations, personal as well as political, of those who have been willing to participate in the tricameral parliament."

The financial sanctions issue has

come to centre stage for two reasons.

One is that the economy was in better shape in 1987/88 than it had been for some time, showing positive

Anglo's Gavin Relly . . . the South African

pot is never big enough to feed a civil service

spawned by white nationalism."

growth in contrast to the economic decline of 1985/86. But the result was that it came up against the limits imposed by financial sanctions and started running rapidly out of gold and foreign exchange reserves.

The second looming pressure is -

the debt negotiations between South Africa and its foreign creditor banks

due early next year, which cover some \$9-billion owed to the banks. The current agreement between South Africa and the banks expires at the end of June 1990. While it's almost certain the negotiations will happen and the debt will be rescheduled

uled (the foreign banks do, after all, |
want to get their money back), the |
question for South Africaâ\200\231s financial |
authorities is whether the terms of |
the agreement will be harsh or man- |
ageable. !

What they are trying to do is to get |
foreign banks individually to roll
over the debts until 1997 and they
have had some success in persuad-
ing Swiss and United States bankers
to do so, relieving some of the pres-
sure: Such successes have met with
protests from anti-apartheid move-
ments abroad. And with the debt
negotiations coming up next year,
activists here and abroad have taken
the opportunity to strike at the
â\200\234Achilles heelâ\200\235 in an attempt to push
for negotiations. So last week in Bri-
tain, the Anti-Apartheid Movement
and End Loans to Southern Africa
announced they planned a â\200\234major
international campaignâ\200\235 against
UK-based National Westminster

- Bank, aimed at stopping the resched-

uling of South Africaâ\200\231s foreign debt.

The AAMâ\200\231s move follows a cam-
paign initiated last month by South
African church leaders, including

]
The et %h-s-.m-s leWoled

HRom Rg

Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the
â\200\230Reverend Allan Boesak, who wrote
to foreign creditor banks demanding
they refuse to reschedule South
Africaâ\200\231s debt next year unless the
â\200\230Government committed itself to a
series of conditions, including nego-
tiations toward a non-racial demo-
cratic society and -an end to re-
pressive measures, %

hown no signs of refusing to re-
edule the debts, â\200\230But they have
â\202-en pressured to come out against
apartheid, and NatWest, for one,
said last week that it would make re.
scheduling conditional upon certain
changes.

against a bac drop of the relative |
failure of the old ones. They have not.:....|
managed to achieve comprehensive
mandatory sanctions by the Govern-
mentâ\200\231s major trading partners. And
while trade sanctions and disinvest-
ment have had an mpact on the eco-
nomy this has been unquantifiable

and is far from bringing the country
to its knees. ;

But the effect of financial sanc-
tions has been clear â\200\224 and the pres-
sure to address them politically will]
intensify in coming months.

Â® With ackriowledgement to the Weekly
Mail, L ,

Vlok claims widespread militant cam

ND

M

THE&

plans

STAR -

Staff Reporters 1

Police are closely watch- |
ing organisations like Co-
satu and the United Dem-
ocratic Front to counter
alleged plans by the â\200\234Mass
Democratic Movementâ\200\235
| to launch a widespread
| campaign of militant defi-
ance against the elections.

This was claimed today by
security sources following
the speech by Law and Order
Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok in
| Fochville last night in which
he disclosed â\200\234alarming infor-
mationâ\200\235 that the movement
planned several measures in-
cluding petrol bomb attacks
on candidates and dlsruptmg
hospital services.

Spokesmen from the MDM
were not immediately available
to comment on the claims.

Mr Vlok said the plan had
been outlined in a document cir-
culated at Cosatuâ\200\231s third nationâ\200\231
al congress in Johannesburg this
month. Main elements were:
Â® On July 30, buses and parks to
be occupied to cause disruption. |
Â® On August 2, crowds to go to
hospitals for medical treatment
â\200\224 thereby disrupting services.
|1 Â® O'n August 9 or 10, a march %

Party leader Mr F
b idence in Pretoria.
Â® On August 15, a petition to be

handed in at the Union Buildings
or Phrharhent
Â® House visits by activists to in-
timidate people not to vote. â\200\230

Â® Petrol-bomb attacks against
candidates.
Â® A slogan campaign against
the election.

| Â®People restricted â\200\230under the |
emergency regulations to seek
asylum in embassies.
â\200\230Send messageâ\200\231

Mr Vlok said the campaign

was planned for more than 20
MDM activistsÂ® met the hier-
archy of the & â\200\234ANC/SACP alli-
anceâ\200\235 in Lusaka on June 5.

The meeting was ostensibly to
discuss a future political system
for South Africa. â\200\234But this was
not how they kept themselves
busy. They hatched plans to
plunge the country into violence
on an extended scale.â\200\235

Conservative Party defence
spokesman Mr Koos van der
Merwe wondered if Mr Vlok

was not â\200\234trying to send a mes-

sage to those people in his own

party who were cohorting with

the ANC in a brotherly wayâ\200\235.
Democratic Party co-leader

Mr Wynand Malan said: â\200\234I have |
no knowledge of the plot, but it ||

is common knowledge that they
will be campaigning against
people coming out to vote.

â\200\234If indeed disruption of hospi-
tal services and petrol bombs
are being planned, that would be |
highly irresponsible.â\200\235

Dr Max Price of the National
Medical and Dental Association |
said: â\200\234Itâ\200\231s ludicrous to say that
sick people presenting them-
selves to hospitals for treatment
are part of a revolutionary

|

strategy. For the Governmeilt to
label this as revolutionary indi-
cates the poverty of their poh-

Â¥ cles

(Report by C Kotze of 47 Sauer Street, Johannes-
burg, and P Fabncius of 216 Vermeulen Street,
Pretoria).

â\200\224~

Âç

s vmlence

{ JuL3

palgn hatched in Lusaka

19 39

PRETORIA — The Conservative Party has spelled out its vision for South Africa — a Mandate for Freedom with Justice — in terms of which it will be seeking the support of white voters in the September 6 General Election.

The CP says in its election manifesto, released in Pretoria yesterday, that it is asking for a mandate to ensure that the most basic right of every people, namely the right to rule over themselves, is guaranteed as an inalienable right for the white community and every other individual community.

The party says it believes partition is the solution, and that this has been successfully applied throughout the world and is recognised in international law.

It rejects the dogma that a people can be protected as a so-called minority in a unitary state. The underlying principle of the CP's policy is that there is a portion of South Africa which belongs to the whites and where the whites can rule over themselves. The CP grants

S LWOITNESS —
— Group autonomy
— Govt spending curbed

— Corruption rogged out
2b Juiy |

other peoples the same right and the rest of South Africa.

The party maintains that this model is practicable and achievable and that other models will lead to domination, the loss of freedom and the destruction of identity.

The manifesto goes on to state that the CP is

prepared to negotiate with the democratically-elected leaders of other communities, but regards the White community's right to self-determination as non-negotiable.

The CP further undertakes:

— to restore and ensure the security and stability of each of the communities' domestic affairs. —

— to generate economic development by enforcing

.Church

ing healthy and correct economic measures in

all sectors of the economy and ensuring internal stability.

o to take appropriate steps to protect the lives and property of the community through the improved enforcement of law and order.

— to ensure that the whites' exclusive and separate community life not be overwhelmed and disrupted by other communities.

'On the CP's economic policy, the manifesto says the party is committed to fiscal and monetary

discipline, and therefore the curtailment of Government spending.

It is also committed to:

- o the rooting out of corruption.
- o the ending of the socialistic redistribution of wealth between white and non-white.

The CP's manifesto states that the party rejects the implementation of UN Resolution 435 in Namibia because it will not bring peace to that land, but only continued struggle.

(News by Dirk van Zyl, 514 First National Bank Building, Square, Pretoria.)

Re 5)

1.

its vision for SA*

Baalsgn
NIC To behave as
the truest and most honest of all

Witness Reporter
THE newly elected chairman of the Democratic Party Youth, Mr Hayden Soobramoney, has called on the NIC to respect the principles of freedom of speech and allow the DP to conduct their meetings without disruption.

Mr Soobramoney who was the national vice-chairman of the PFP Youth

' until its dissolution last year was elected at the inaugural meeting of the Natal Inland region of the DP Youth last week.

The DP's commitment-

" ment to non-racialism is

well-known and the NIC must conduct themselves as true democrats and not behave like the governing and the Nationalists by not tolerating differing views, Mr Soobramoney said.

He also criticised the changes to the housing subsidy scheme for

white civil servants which were announced by the Government earlier this month.

We see this as yet

another vote catching
tactic of a desperate Gov-
ernment which realises
that it cannot hang onto
white domination any
longer,â\200\235 he said.

While the changes
were introduced to â\200\234pro-
mote better utilisation of
existing housing and to
counteract declineâ\200\235, the
only way that could be
* done was to â\200\234scrap apar,t,-
heid and all racist lawsâ\200\235,
Mr Soobramoney said.

â\200\234We trust that the
white community will
not fall for this _dlsguft-
ing vote-catching ploy.
(News by S. Moodley, 244 Long-
market Street).

THE cmzsn
T

(o)
Soft on ANC

THREE limpet mine blasts in the Cape herald
thestartoftheANCâ\200\231samppmgtodlsmpt

the election by violence.
ANC apologist, the

Yet that smooth-talking
co-leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Wy-
nand Malan, still has the effrontery to pro-
ject the ANC as an organisation with which
the government must negotiate.

Speaking at the national launch of the DPâ\200\231s
election campaign, Mr Malan said there had
to be talks with the ANC to solve South Afri-
caâ\200\231s problems.

The DP rejected violence as a means of attain-
ing political ends. This did not mean that vi-
olence as a reality was ignored.

â\200\234If you want peace, you must talk to your ene-
my. You do not make peace with your
friends.

â\200\234You must talk to the ANC not because it is a
pleasure, but because the political issues
must be solved.â\200\235

The DP accepted the role and relevance of the
Mass Democratic Movement and the ANC in
the determination of a non-racial constitut-
ion for South Africa.

It demonstrated that recognition by continued
discussions with the ANC and the Mass
Democratic Movement.

Does Mr Malan not understand that his smar-
my attitude towards the ANC demonstrates a

callous disregard for life and limb of those who may find in the vicinity of limpet mines planted by the ANC?

Does he not realise that the ANC bombers do not care who the victims of their dastardly adsmaddlatnobodylssafemwchnndzs-criminate attacks?

In the Cape blasts, a man and a woman who were killed were suspected of being involved in the attacks.

But even they are victims of terror incidents masterminded from Lusaka by the very men with whom Mr Malan chats so affably and whom he regards so highly.

That the ANC will try to disrupt the election is confirmed by Major-Gen Herman Stadler, Chief of the Police Public Relations Department and an expert on the ANC.

He says the ANC has indicated on a number of occasions that it intends to do its utmost to promote a boycott of the elections.

As with the unprecedented campaign against last year's municipal elections, part of the campaign against the September elections will involve acts of terrorism aimed at creating a climate of intimidation and a fear psychosis aimed at getting people not to vote.

A few months ago Mr Malan claimed that because of his talks with the ANC, there had

" been fewer terrorist attacks.

In fact, there has been a 15 percent increase in terrorist attacks this year.

All he has done with his palsy-walsy attitude to the ANC is to give it a credibility and legitimacy it doesn't deserve

Mr Malan not only tries to whitewash the ANC, but he also has close links with extra-parliamentary organisations, especially those which choose to be known as the Mass Democratic Movement.

Yesterday Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, disclosed that the MDM intends to launch a campaign of defiance which would plunge South Africa into chaos similar to that prevailing in 1984 at the start of the unrest.

The 30 radical generals behind the campaign are to be served with warnings not to proceed with it. Â»

Mr Malan obviously knows what is afoot since he told the DP's launch that the DP accepts that there will be occasions when the MDM will take decisions that will make it more difficult for the DP to prepare and mobilise Whites for a non-apartheid future. i |

We ask who Mr Malan thinks he is talking so
smugly about the ANC when it is committed
to the â\200\234armed struggleâ\200\235, meaning terrorism?

We ask who Mr Malan thinks he is that he can

soft-soap the MDMâ\200\231s mtentlons when t
threatens chaos? ara

Mr Malan is playing with fire and so is the DP -

The voters of Randburg should reject Mr Mal-

an â\200\224 and the voters elsewhere should reject

the DP as well. ' :

Mr Malan and the DP ane,soft

soft on the MDM and'soft on la

e

â\200\230Salaries on SA gold mine

Ratio of skilled to unskilled
/semi-skilled wages

SO (| | T T V! |

79 82 86 88

Graphic: LEE EMERTON Source: CHAMBER OF g_w;ls

Ratio of artisan to labourer
minimum wage rates

Engineering industry %
Ratio

Source: SEIFSA

Graphic: LEE EMERTON

1 79 8 87 88 89

M\Wage gapÂ\$)â\200\230 r

_effect in decreasing the skills differential.

Studies conducted by his firm, Levy,
Piron and Associates, showed negotiated
wage settlements by black unions resulted.
in average wage increases of 81,5% from
| 1985 to 1988.

' In comparison, P-E figures show wages
for unskilled and semi-skilled black work-
ers to have increased by 73% in the same
period â\200\224 a figure that includes the negoti-
ated settlements. White skilled wages in-

creased by 56% in that period; P-E notes.

Levy said the slowdown in the narrow-
.ing of the skills gap could be explained by

O From Page 1

the impact effect, which dictates that the » gap narrows most substantially in the first set of negotiations between a union and a particular firm. - .

He did not, however; believe this shift in wage structures was about to end.

A spurt in union membership and bargaining power, possibly in hitherto less organised areas such as the public and agricultural sectors, would lead to a further major round of narrowing of the gap.

Also possible was that those on the losing side in these shifts the skilled workers would begin fighting back, he said.

A PAN* Africanis Con-
gress commander who
â\200\230was found uilty of ter-
rorism, Possession of am-
Munition gpq hand:
grenadesâ\200\231and of mcmbcyh
ship of (he banned
Organisation g been
sentenced to a tota] of 11

. . L}
years imprisonment by ai

Pictersburg Magistrate, ! |

Abram Magagyl4 31)
of Sebokeng near
Vcrccniging earlier
â\200\234pleaded not guilty before

"MrG1JJvan Deventer,

"~ He wag sentenced to
seven years for terrorism,
two years for Possession
of ammunitjon and hand-
&renades and four years
â\200\234for membership of (e
C:

Two years of the four
year sentence wigg run
â\200\224_â\200\224

concurrently wigg
Seven year sentence, the country at he
of the unres; in

Â¢ intention of

as found in his
Possession when he

Deventer saig he took i arrested be handed buck

0 him, made (he
ruling afier e State sub-
mitted (hy the money be
conliscated SInce it wyy
from (he PAC.

The court carlier he

usc ol AK-47

Page 5

rifles and (he handling of
weapons and ammunition,
He was 3 commander of
the African Peoples
Liberation Ay, the mijl.
itary wing of the PAC.,

Magagula was arrested
in Nancefield lownship,
near Messing,

â\200\230Policeman could |

2 Negs
ndt handle p wer |

POLICE cannot be allowed to â\200\234run riotâ\200\235 shooting people,
a Johannesburg inquest magistrate said yesterday.

~ Magistrate G C de Lange found that special constable
| Edison Motelene shot dead Vincent Tsatsimpe, 16, in
â\200\230Meadowlands in October 1987. R g

The act amounted to an offence, and the case would be
referred to the attorney-general to decide whether Mote-
tene should be prosecuted, he said.

Motelene had been unable to handle the power given to
him as a â\200\234speciaPgonstableâ\200\235, he said. i

â\200\234The court cannot see any reason why the shot, which
killed Tsatsimpe, was fired by Motelene,â\200\235 the magistrate
said. He said Motelene had lied to the court. .- :

Motelene told the inquest he had shot from about 40m
away at therear wheel of the car in which Tsatsimpe was
travelling with friends. i i

â\200\234Motelene meant to shoot Tsatsimpe â\200\224 he intentional-" "
ly fired through the open window at him,â\200\235 he said.

The state pathologistâ\200\231s report showed Tsatsimpe had
been shot at close range. : e

The -courtâ\200\231s finding was based on the evidence of
independent - witness Daniel Rasfate, the only witness
who told the truth, said the magistrate.) =

Rafatse said police had stopped their Casspir outside
his house and seemed to inspect two parked carsâ\200\231 engine
numbers to see if the cars were stolen.

The car in which Tsatsimpe was travelling turned into
the street. When its driver saw the Casspir blocking the _
road,si;e reversed. The police chased them and Tsatsimpe
was sheot. 2

Mlcnacu wynagit arrives "
- Brisbane yesterday"

I/E i-\\202di-\\201i-\\202i-\\201tl?d

M plea

By GREG CAMPBELL., FIONA
.- KENNEDY, PAUL LYNCH
: and LENORE TAYLOR Rirt Â£

25 Pyamearhd

gHawke, yesterday: appealed 0
.to . six leading -Australian
_rugby union: players: not: to : -
| "join'a South. African. tour

, amid mounting fears that it. ;
could jeopardise next year's. :

| -Commonwealth Games gin

| Auckland. Â©.- iy 5..

{Last night the presxdent of
the South - African: Rugby f-â\\200\\230
Board (SARB), Dr Danie
Craven, confirmed that in- !
vitations were on their way :
to the Australian. Rugby !
Football . Union (ARFU),
which has said it would pass
them on to the players. : i B

The ane Minister said he
hoped â\\200\\234our blokes will not !

.. be giving aid and comfort
to an abhorrent regimeâ\\200\\235.. =

The Government had 'con-- .
tacted the ARFU two weeks
ago to put its position but

~ despite the threat to the 1990- :

- Commonwealth Games it !
would never stopâ\\200\\231 'peopleâ\\200\\231s !
passports to prevent them .
from leaving the country for.' o

: such a tour.â\\204ç : Â¥,

â\\200\\230And, referring to the pla.nned %
rebel England cricket tour, .
Mr Hawke said on the Sun- -
day program on Channel

- Nine he thought Australian .
cricketers understood that
other things had to be taken
into â\\200\\230consideration about
South Africa, besides the big
money.being offered.

Mr Hawke's plea was matched
by the Commonwealth
Secretary-General, Sir Shri-
dath Sonny Ramphal, who
said both rebel tours in-
creased the risk of a black
nations boycott of the Com-
monwealth Games in Auck-
land next January.

Continued Page 2

i

Pt
e
740

Vi
i

not go *an'tagom the

Â»)

,.L% National Coi\201gregk'sm
. 3 %â\200\234i@li\202gpursmt of _ political

= particularly its booby-tra
10 SouthMcan urban centre

S close hnks to the. 2
~So " Nelson- Mandela â\200\230(who_ despite; being" in

; ~ftspï\202i\201jl!1
i \râ\200\231ini\202uen

servegmfon Â\$~ (the~ executxve the

orgmï\201sauomtband qtsfhasm&i\201gi â\200\230beÃenâ\200\235 -

â\200\230Hehotden toâ\204ç Moscow- as . fis* primary

- Ã@xterna

: aid.- ST

Ni

â\200\230WhileÂ@the ANC is classified by official
fiat _as an illegal organisation, white

â\200\234South - African politicians travel
frequently to the ANCâ\200\231s headquarters in
Zambiato consult its leaders. s

Internaâ\200\231uonally, the ANC is - despxte
its commitment to â\200\234armed struggleâ\200\235 as
the solution to South Africaâ\200\231s problems â\200\224
gaining significantly wider acceptance..
The ANC'â\200\231s president, Mr Oliver Tambo,
has, for example, been received by

President Bush and Mrs Thatcher. At
last weekâ\200\231s Group of Seven â\200\230meeting in -

he took his place among presidents
and prime ministers as an official guest

of the French Government, and at the -

main banquet he was seated at the top

" table.

Within South Africa there remains a
among most whites and many blacks -
justifiable suspicion and = animosity
towards the ANC. They see it as an
unacceptable participant a so long as it
is wedded to terrorism a in the political
process or the search for peace.

But recently there have been signs
that the ANC could be persuaded to

' rooms 113g'

source of political and material - :

Despite this odious background the -
ANC a enjoys considerable support from
" South African blacks and some whites. -

a a talks about the future , only
..abandoned violence.

As s

if!; a -: Bt - on

e - thi
:, was a the recent meeting between a Mr

1 Seems to be the -- midst
- leader of the: - ANC); and; } i a the
returning South African a President; . Mr -
a XP W5 3 'f. -! 6 h a 231 .
BC2 Now Mr 'i" a Wide Klerk; the leader of -
_ the ruling National Party (and, assuming_ :
it wins the September 6 election, the man,
_ who will become president) has invited
the. ANC to follow the lead of Mr @
:Mandela' and a commit itself to peace. a 235. -
The ANC, he added, could be included in
it

Unless it wishes to remain in outlaw .

territory, without any- legitimate claim

to inclusion in the political process, the
ANC should rush to accept this challenge
from Mr De Klerk. Its protracted armed
struggle, bloody and costly though it is in
terms of the lives of innocent civilians, is
acknowledged to be gaining little ground.
The whites remain firmly in power.
- Despite some concessions (for which the
ANC can claim no credit), apartheid
remains largely intact. A A°
If anything the ANC' a violence is an

impediment to further change in South
Africa. Each bomb it detonates almost

certainly wins more support for the far
Right Conservative Party than the white
liberal Democratic Party. .

Â© Black nationalism and its
representatives have a central role to
_play in working .out a new future for
South Africa.'But the rightful claim of
the black community to such a role is
hindered, not helped, by the men of
violence.

thamedds as. Pl e Lo R R TEC S