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~Thursday 13 February 1986

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~ THE _CITIZEN

â\200\230Leutwilerâ\200\231s proposals are â\200\230tougherâ\200\231

(Compromise plan for
SA debt repayments

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 The
South African gover-
ment has received
compromise proposals
from its international
debt mediator, Dr
Fritz Leutwiler, a
spokesman for the
Minister of Finance
- said yesterday.

Details of the new re-
scheduling proposals
were being studied and
they would be debated at

the expected meeting

-with South Africaâ\200\231s cred-
itors in London next
week, he said.

â\200\234It must be remem-

bered that these are not
final proposals, they are
subject to further dis-
cussion.â\200\235 *

A Press conference
might be held after the
February 20 meeting in
London. :

Sources close to the

- Minister, Mr Barend du

Plessis, indicated that the
new proposals, although
tougher, did not call for
any capital repayments
before the expiry of the
freeze.

The new Leutwiler pro-
posals were tougher than

those initially proposed
by South Africa and some

points would probably be

resisted at the London ne-

gotiations.

The improvement in
South Africa's economic
outlook and especially the
large current account sur-
plus were strong motivat-
ing factors in the harden-
ing of the new repayment
proposals, they said.

South Africa imposed a
unilateral moratorium on
13,6-billion dollars of its
24-billion-dollar foreign
debt last August and pro-
posed later last year to
hold back its payments
until 1990.

Creditor banks rejected

. Pretoria's plan and Dr

Leutwiler, who said he
did not identify with it
drew up a compromise. A
one-year extension would
put the repayment dead-
line back to March 31,
1987.

The commercial bank-
ing source, who did not

want to be named, gave -

no further details of Dr
Leutwiler's plan, which is
due to be discussed by
creditors in London on
February 20.

A spokesman for Dr

Leutwiler has said the

compromise has been of-
fered on a "take-it-or-
leave-it" basis and there
is no intention of inviting
banks for a long series of
talks.

The former Swiss cen-
tral bank president, who

now heads a major Swiss

industrial company, said

this week he was not planning to meet South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, who has flown to Europe. â\200\224 Sapa-Reuter.

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Mandela
â\200\230seen a topic
of talks on
S. Africa

Bl e nXE
Top US. and South African officials
- met yesterday in Geneva amid growing
speculation over the possible release of
Nelson Mandela, leader of the outlawed
. African National Congress.
. A spokesman said the officials dis-
. cussed a â\200\234broad range of bilateral and
. regional issues,â\200\235. which sources said in-
clyded South Africaâ\200\231s debt crisis,
. changes in its racial laws and the war in
Angola.
: Chester Crocker, assistant secretary
' of state for African affairs, and Herman

" Nickle, U.S. aritbassador to'South 'Africaâ\200\231

met South African Foreign Minister RE
. (Pik) Botha and South Africaâ\200\231s ambas-
! sador to the United States, Herbert
Beukes. !
Sources said the officials discussed
â\200\230Mandelaâ\200\231s possible release. A State De-
partment spokesman declined to give de-
tails of the meeting but cautioned against
speculating that the talks focused on ef-
forts to convince South Africa to free Mr.
Mandela. -
South African President PW. Botha re-
cently offered to free Mandela, convicted
of treason and sabotage, if the Soviet

Union allowed dissidents Anatoly

Shcharansky and â\200\230Andrei Sakharov to
emigrate and if Angola released Capt..
Wynand Du Toit, a South. African com-
mando wounded and captured in Angola
last year. : :

.. Mr. Shcharansky was freed Tuesday
but Moscow has refused to release Mr.

Sakharov. Pretoria said Mr.

. Shcharanskyâ\200\231s release did not meet its
* conditions for freeing Mandela. :
The officials were also expected to dis-
cuss promised changes in apartheid,
South Africaâ\200\231s system of racial segrega-
tion. :

â\200\224

President Botha, in an address to Par-
liament last month, said apartheid is an

â\200\234outdated conceptâ\200\235 and promised wide-ranging rights for the black majority in

a government advisory council. But o
of the most influential blacks in South
Africa, Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Bu-

â\200\234thelezi, rejected that concept after Pres-

ident Botha publicly rebuked Foreign
Minister Botha for saying he would ser;
under a black president.

â\200\234Mr. Crocker is going to want t

rnment, not just an advj
e source said.

welcome of Angolan rebel leader Jonas
Savimbi, whose chief military ally in his-
10-year-old war against the Marxist An-
golan government is South Africa. :

Mr. Savimbi left Washington last week
after a 10-day visit, believing he received
a commitment from Mr. Reagan to sup-
ply him with US. anti-tank and anti-
aircraft weapons. :

Mr: Crocker has been trying for nearly

- five years to negotiate an end to the war,

calling for the removal of 35,000 Cubanâ\200\231
troops and Soviet military advisers from
Angola in exchange for South African

- withdrawal from Namibia. South Africa

has occupied Namibia, which borders the
two countries.

A congressional source familiar with
the stalled peace talks said Mr. Crocker
is likely to return once again to Washing-
ton with nothing new to report. At a re-:
cent press conference following his latest
trip to Angola, Mr. Crocker said South:
Africa accepted new negotiating points |

but that Angola refused to move forward, from g

in the talks. . .

â\200\234Nothing is in the wind except the re-

shuffling of papers and pretending there

is a wind,â\200\235 the congressional source said.

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COMMENT

: HE State Presidentâ\200\231s propo-
sals for a national statutory

council are going through the
throes of a slow and well deserved
death. :

This paperâ\200\231s immediate reaction

- to the mooted of this constitutional
absurdity was one of scepticism and
rejection. We were rather taken

~ aback when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

~ appeared to be giving the council his
support. ;

* We did not have to stay in that
state of stupification for long, for
Mr P W Botha himself came to our
rescue. By smartly rapping his For-
eign Minister, Mr Pik Botha over
the interpretation he put to the con-
stitutional future of this cuntry, Mr
Botha showed everybody what he
and some members of his Cabinet
have in mind. The fancy footwork
about satisfying their constituencies
is to be expected â\200\224 especially when
this Government is asked to lay its

- policy on the line. . E

Chief Buthelezi found himself in a
very awkward situation when the
Government showed its true
colours. :

We must say we were taken aback
when Chief Buthelezi gave the
scheme his support in the first place.
Things have, however, been simpli-
fied for him â\200\224 not without a certain

~ amount of embarrassment and confu-
sion. When Mr Pik Botha was pub-
licly reprimanded, the slap re-
sounded all the way out of Parlia-

" ment to the black population â\200\224
Chief Buthelezi included.

-+ We think it would be more sau-

tory for Mr P W Botha to play this game straight. He should say that it is impossible to dismantle apartheid because his constituency would never allow him to do that. He

should say the prospect of having equal participation in Government is a thing that will not take place in his lifetime. Those who support him - should take up the same position. It is the only decent thing they can do.

V. Instead they are going to be caught in a similar travesty to what is happening now. :

It is becoming very clear to us why Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert threw the whole thing up as a charade. He was in close contact with

More fancy footwork on the part of the Government to get Chief Buthelezi back into the fold is not going to work. The situation has taken an

- even more dramatic turn. Most homeland leaders are angry that Mr .

- Pik Botha was humiliated. They naturally felt the insult themselves.

Now the nail is being driven in the statutory council's coffin by the

action of community councils. '

If the West Rand Council Association (Weruca) rejects participation in the statutory council, who on

- earth is going to sit on the thing?

All that this whole exercise proves is that the Government has been shown up for what it is. It also shows that the chorus of praise about forward

movement is plain hypocrisy. = -

the type of thinking going on in Government. He must have known there was a lot of rhetoric that was not the true intention of Government. He, we believe, has served his country very well by giving the lie to the legitimacy of the whole parliamentary system. He has also shown those whites who are desperately trying to give P W Botha a right to remain in power a chance that it is not done this way. There is certainly no way in which

they can have their cake and eat it.
We all know that now.

e e o S ST â\200\224
â\200\230

outh stoned to death

/ i Â¢

e Slagmmn /52 g

A 20-year-old youth from Zone 6, Meadowlands, was stoned to death by a group of youngsters aged between 13 and 20 last night.

Colonel P JJ Swart, the assistant divisional criminal investigation officer for Soweto police, said the youth, who was accused of killing a scholar, was chased by the group until he entered a shack :ea:'ha house in Zone 10 where he was pulled out and stoned to eath.

Nobody has been arrested in connection with the incident. - ;

The chief of the Soweto police, Brigadier J C Coetzee, called the incident â\200\234jungle justiceâ\200\235 which would not be tolerated.

Colonel Swart said another youth aged 16 of 85a Zone 5, Meadow-, was stabbed to death by a friend yesterday.

He said the motive for the kill unkno' nobod been arrested. o S et y e

Seven robberies were reported.

In one incident, Mr Thomas Madi (42), of 9253a Orlando West,

was visiting friends at the Meadowlands hostel when three mer carrying firearms robbed him of a vehicle worth R6 000. vty

An 18-year-old woman from Naledi was allegedly ra near Merafi Station on Tuesday at about 10 pm. A mag wzs arrp:sdted in

Dr Alex Boraine . . . was a contender for PFP leadership.

connection with the incident.

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New blow
as Boraine
follows

Slabbert

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN â\200\224 The Progress-
ive Federal Party suffered a

second major blow in less than a week when the party's federal executive chairman, Dr Alex Boraine, announced his resignation from Parliament yesterday.

His move follows the shock resignation of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, apparently for similar reasons - frustration and disillusionment over the Government's professed commitment to gen-

[uine reform.

He also believes the sphere of negotiation now lies outside Parliament.

Dr Boraine was a strong contender to take over the leadership of the party. His resignation comes as a crushing blow to the PFP, which has rallied to close its ranks after Dr Slabbert's decision to quit.

It is now a foregone conclusion that Mr Colin Eglin, a previous PFP leader, will be appointed acting leader at a meeting of the party's federal council on Saturday.

WHOLE TEAM

PFP MPs were furious at Dr Boraine's decision. One said it was because Dr Boraine realised he was not going to become leader.

However, it is understood Dr Slabbert and Dr Boraine were hoping that more MPs, if not the whole team, would resign from Parliament in protest at the

e of the tricameral system and the lack of Government commitment to real reform.

Reportedly, the plan was to resign and fight by-elections on the basis that they would not

again enter Parliament until certain measures were repealed.

However, this plan was dismissed by members of the PFP. The remaining MPs are adamant they will not resign, that they have a commitment to the

voters who put them in Parliament and that much more may be achieved by working

within the system than by, for
.example, joining the UDF. |

- _which Mr Cooper was arrested,

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arrested

Mr Sa'l';s Cooi-\\201Ã©ur %
in Namibia.

Windhoek :

Azapo leader
over â\\200\\230permitâ\\200\\231

. The president of the Azanian
Peopleâ\\200\\231s Organisation (Azapo),
Mr Saths Cooper, was arrested
in Windhoek last night, 45 mi-
nutes before he was due to ad-

* dress a meeting hosted the so-
cialist-inclined South West Afri-

" " can National Union (Swanu).

. A police spokesman said Mr
Cooper was being held in terms
of a 1970 SWA/Namibian Ordi-
nance which prohibits people of

- Asian descent from entering the
occupied territory without a
permit. :

Mr Cooperâ\\200\\231s legal representa-
tive, Mr Dave Smuts, said police
had refused to grant bail and Mr
Cooper was expected to appear

in the Windhoek Magistrateâ\\200\\231s
Court today. :

He was due to hold talks with
various leaders of â\\200\\234progressive
political partiesâ\\200\\235 in Namibia,
according to an earlier Swanu

Police arrest

16 after death
of Leandraâ\\200\\231s
Chief Mayisa

By Rich Mkhondo

pollCC detailn Sixteen people have been arrested after the murder of
bt â\200\231 Leandra community leader Chief Ampie Mayisa.

A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pre-
toria said 16 men were arrested and had appeared in court on
January 27 charged with public violence. The case was adjourned to
February 26.

The spokesman denied the situation in the township had not
improved because the vigilantes who publicly murdered Chief
Mayisa were still harassing residents and had not been arrested.

Major S van Rooyen emphasised that the men were arrested after
the violence and death of Chief Mayisa in Leandra on January 11.

Vigilantes â\200\230moving freelyâ\200\231
e L o o e e A

Speaking from his hideout, Mr Abel Nkabinde, of the Leandra
Action Committee (LAC), said those arrested were members of his
organisation and not the vigilantes.

â\200\234Our members were arrested when they tried to fight the vigilan#
tes. The vigilantes are still moving freely in the township,â\200\235 he said.
â\200\234Some of the people who are in police custody were handed to the
police by the vigilantes.â\200\235

Told that the vigilantes were still moving freely in the township,
Major van Rooyen said residents â\200\234were requested to inform the
police about the identity of the alleged collaboratorsâ\200\235.

Mr Nkabinde said police had in their records the identity of the
vigilantes because about 23 names were listed in the LACâ\200\231s success-
ful application for a court interdict three weeks ago.

â\200\234We have informend the police of the identity of the assailants
publicly and later through the interdict and they have done nothing
so far. The assailants are still in the township â\200\224 they call them-
selves the Residentsâ\200\231 Committee,â\200\235 he said. g

statement. He had also been
asked to address a meeting last
night under the auspices of the
~ Namibia . Educational Forum
(NEF). ; :

NEF sources said Mr Cooper
had been arrested at a house in
Katutura township outside
Windhoek. =Â«

The ' Azapo' publicity secre-
tary, Mr Muntu Myeza, con-
demned the arrest and said it
was â\200\234ironical that South Africaâ\200\231s
presence in Namibia has been
declared illegal, yet she con-
tinues to enforce unacceptable
laws in that countryâ\200\235. =

The Namibian transitional

~ government last year adopted
draft legislation that would su-

persede the Ordinance under

.but it was understood that the.
Bill had not _yet been published.|
in the territoryâ\200\231s official ga-

i zette g 4 44 ; B)

Man killed in Durban unrest

A man was killed in Claremont,
near Durban, when police dis-
persed stonethrowers with shot-
gun fire and teargas, according
to the police unrest bulletin for
the period up to 7 pm yesterday.

The report says two private
vehicles were damaged in the
area by stonethrowers. A police
vehicle was also stoned.

Other incidents of unrest con-
tained in the report are as fol-
lows: G

Â®In Uitenhage, a clinic was
slightly damaged when it was
petrol-bombed. .

Â®In Kabokweni, near White
River, a bus was set on fire and
extensively damaged.

@ In Soshanguve, near Pretoria, -
two policemenâ\200\231s houses were at-
tacked by arsonists and severely

damaged. The attackers were

ethrowers' on the 1
-ton/Nelspruit road: A black man

dispersed with rifle fire, accord-
ing to the report. No injuries
were reported. ;

In the Pretoria township of
Mamelodi, a private home was
extensively damaged by fire.
Buses and police vehicles

- were also stoned in Mamelodi

and Soshanguve, and in the Pre-
toria township of Atteridgeville.
On one occasion, the report says,
police fired teargas to disperse
stonethrowers. There were no
arrests. 4

Â® In the black residential area
near Barberton, a bus was
stoned and extensively da-
maged. A number of private ve-
hicles were damaged by ston-
S on the Barber-
was injured in one of these inci-

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Y. February 13, 1994
R van Zyl
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- Dipotent institutiop.
It confirms the im-
Pression that the fu-
ture destiny of South
Africa will be decided
as much outside pay.
liament as inside jt,
Over the Jast 25 years
8rowing numbers of the
Public have come to fear
that Government ac-
tions were turning our
: parliamentary system
into a mere charade,
Since the early 1960s
there has been a pro-
found shift away from
the legislative and judi-
cial branch to the ex-
â\202¬cutive where power has
become concentrated jn
ever fewer hands. â\200\230
â\202¬ draconian secy-
rity laws of the 1960s did
the first damage. The
tendency to reform
through â\202¬xemption per-
mits, rather than apol-
ishing laws, further un-
dermined Parliament.

Upnsmg

Duging the major
uprisings of . 1976 and
1985 the . Government
thought jt Unnecessary
to reconvene Parliament
in the second half of the
year although Mmany
townships wWere in
flames,

In 197576 the Gov-
â\202¬rnment sent conscripts
into a war on

Parliament.

Over the last four to

five years South Africa
has conducted 5 policy

of destabilizing, neigh-

uring Countries, by 4
Proper parliamentary
debate over
still to be conducted.

The National Party
caucus has suffered 2
; corresponding decline of
Status, :
On January 3Â¢ Presi-y

Angolan .
soil without informingâ\200\230

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'ia\200\230Â»ungovernableâ\200\235
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and students
state â\200\234is on the r
Some leaders have

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Is indeed the height of
political irresponsibility,
South Africa desperately needs , strong and
disciplined, extra-parliamentary

movements
Wage the battle
Peaceful change
Bulwark between the
and the National
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Party jobs -

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Parliamentary
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— discussion. : ground. =

~ This coterie in fact. : it

prefers to play a political —

By P, variant of â\200\234up and up- m !

Y Prof Herman | et S 4 :

Gillmore of the | derâ\200\235 rugby. B g cnose, Who wax clo. |

identity of o kick a new Sept quarterly about Parj,...

â\200\230Unversity â\200\234black councilâ\200\235, â\200\234capj. ment as the only place

; ste"enbOSCh net committeeâ\200\235, â\200\234statu- where our burning po- .

: t("t}râ\200\231))counifjl; (what litical issues can be re- -

D next?) â\200\224 as as pos- Solved forget the re-

dent Botha did not SRE . Sible in the air.g < mirkgble % og]: Ih:Ch i

to tell the caucus about Every time the white. St movement layed in

the contents of his jm. South Africa, stand Britain in the 1830, and

portant speech the fiext: cheers a deliriously a5 to carry the reform

day in Parliament. - any Loftys Versfeld movement far beyond

Ordinary caucus crowd â\200\224 only â\200\224, learn the Reform Act of 1832,

members were T Rt the ball comes Seps Chartists nevey

prised as the ordinary own o . achieved politica; power

5 : N exactly the

Citizen to read in adver-. same place, & ;

tisements three days ; g

later that the Govern-
ment was committing jt
self in ringing terms
individual rights and
Power-sharing, which
went considerably bey-
ond anything Previously

_:i shrewd understandingâ\200\230
of what demands were

s . The W]twatersrand
discussed in caucus. ay-away. and some of
e o â\202 Eastern Cape cop-
Debate mer bgycotts are fine
Last weekâ\200\231s reform on many
debacle jp Parliament Sions leaders have

, 'I Not refrained from stok-
: g up the â\200\230Â@motions,
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Mmands apd radicalising

confirms the impression
that when jÂ¢ comes to
political reform the deci-

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- 135 an interest 'n.'?; }gasions when the extra- f-â\200\224 M

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sense of tactics and _energies

- Slabbertâ\200\231s req)

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t felt

' compelled to extend the

base of democracy.'

- An Extra-parliamentary

movement need not-

be feared as a potential

: Revolutionary force. As

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Could it be that Dr

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asking the coyp to the Cape Flats?

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WASHINGTON â\200\224
Angry blacks are pick-
eting a radio station
here and demanding
that one of Washing-
tonâ\200\231s best-known an-
nouncers be fired be-
cause of an offensive
joke he made on the air
about the late Dr Mar-
tin Luther King Ju-
nior.

The row has been
bubbling since January
20 â\200\224 the first obser-
vance of a national
public holiday honour-
ing the murdered black

OW OVERK

civil rights leader, and
the day when the offen-
sive remarks were
made.

The announcer, Mr
Doug Tracht, who
plays rock music inter-
spersed with bizarre
humour .and who goes
by the name of â\200\234The
Grease-manâ\200\235, said on

that day that if the as-

â\200\230sassinat,ion of a black
leader resulted in a

dayâ\200\231s holiday, Killing
four more might result
in a week-long holiday.

For many of his

<

SOWETAN, Thursday, February 13, 1986

: World News Â® World News @ World News @ World N:Â¢

G HOLIDAY JOKE'

IN

regular listeners, said
to be. mainly young
white males, it was just
another weird example
of â\200\234The Greasemanâ\200\231sâ\200\235
strange form of hu-
mour. But for thous-
ands of blacks it was an
outrage.

University students
have picketed the stu-
dios and many people
have complained to the
management of the sta-
tion â\200\224 one of the most
successful of the many
independent radio sta-
tions in the Washing-

ton area.

The â\200\234Greasemanâ\200\235

has apoligised twice on
the air. The station has
offered to suspend him
without pay for a week,
make him appear in
public to apologise
again in person, and
endow a scholarship at
a local university in the
name of Dr King.

But the organisation
spearheading the pro-
test, Black United
Youth, has rejected the
offers and demanded
that he be fired.

It has threatened a
boycott of all busi-

nesses that advertise on
the station.

Already one major
retail chain has with-
drawn its advertising.

Mr Trachtison
leave this week and was
not available for com-
ment. But a spokesman
for Black United Youth
said: â\200\234We donâ\200\231t think
they should be able to

buy their way out of

_ something of this cali-/

bre.â\200\235 â\200\224 SOWETAN
Foreign Service.

â\200\234Tucsa

\ THE love affair between /

the Trade Union Council v
of South Africa and the
government may be
headed for the rocks.

In a memorandum t0 tention of trade union
the Department of Man- leaders,

ower, the council has laws an
to the apartheid structure. It
governmentâ\200\231s proposals has also calle_q for the
to deregulate certain as- release of political lead-
pects of industry so as to ers.
the devel-
opment of small busi-

reacted strongly

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nesses.

with extending indus-

trial council agreements the system.

to non-parties and _the
granting of exemptions
from agreements.

:+The council, which ity ' :
has a large membership lost and it would be dif-
of skilled and white-col-

lar workers

benefits

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strength during the Wie- forced.

era when many of 'e dopted _ standards would deter-South Africa
ems would take a giant step to have broken the long backwards to medieval
according conditions als. Tucsa exploitation.â\200\235

its policies were a
â\200\234by the government.

This new_turn sâ\202

honeymoon,
to union offict
has also come out

strongly against

: Â«Health

iorate and

Many of

influx control
the whole

In the memorandum,
Tucsa warns that if s:x}all
businesses employing

The issues the council fewer than 30 peop'le are
is protesting include exempted â\200\230from indus-
roblems associated trial council agreements
v it will effectively destroy

Benefits

It says: â\200\234Social secur-

for other labour
gained legislation to be en-

the de- mentâ\200\231s suggestions show

waived.

would be

and safety

sought,â\200\235 the
dum adds.

and labour

the govern- |
unions.

Â«If an employer can-
not survive other than
by exploitation of the
workforce and the pay-

- ment of wages
industrial council min-
ima, then perhaps other
methods to ensure his
survival should be

The department of
Manpower is waiting for
more responses from
other major

itâ\200\231s desire to protect em-
ployers rather than |
workers according to
Tucsa. This is a
step â\200\234in the attack upon
the industrial.council
system and whatever
minimum = Wages: there
arein the Republic.â\200\235

Â«lt would appear
there is a feeling that if
only by circumventing
minimum standards can
-a business survive, then
those standards must be

further

below the

memoran-

trade

stable alleged to be involved in the killing of a student at the weekend is in a critical condition after being attacked by a group of pupils at a school in Atteridgeville on Tuesday.

The policeman (23), who is attached to the local town council law enforcement squad, was nearly killed after being stabbed all over the body by a group of pupils inside the DH Peta

Gatrig
of leaders

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce has invited a wide spectrum of black leaders to the Black Leaders Conference to be held at the 1 President Holiday Inn Hotel in Johannesburg on Saturday. ;
Dr Sam Motsue -

A TOWN council con-

i, REPORTER |

By SOWETAN || A |
\ confirmed the attack |

High Schoel premises at
about 1 pm.

The constable, whose
name is being withheld

- for security reasons, was

cused of being involved
in the killing of George
Moima, a form three pu-
pil at the DH Peta High
School. George was shot
in the township on
Saturday. -

The Divisional CID

- Officer for the Northern

dm Plessxs, yesterday is |

said the policeman
was seriously injured ||
after being stabbed sev- -
eral times with a broken 4
bottle.

He was then attacked
with all sorts of missiles
He was saved by the po-
lice and members of the
SADF after an ambu-ance, a
lance which had come to |
his rescue was turned
away by the angry mob.

He was taken to the
local police station from |
where he was rushed to |

nyane, president of
Nafcoc, said this week
that the purpose of the

meeting was to lay down a sound basis for unity in the political, economical and educational spheres in the country.

â\200\234The main objÃctiv.e

get black leaders to start communicating and to try to evolve some strategy,â\200\235 Dr Motsuenyane said.

He said the conference was important as unity was crucial to black development.

Leaders expected at the conference include

of the conference is to.

the Right Reverend

SAM Motsuenyane.

Desmond Tui¬\2011, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, executive

â\200\234members of the Soweto.

Parentsâ\200\231 Crisis Committee, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the

Soweto Civic Association,
Dr Allan Boesak,
president of the World
Reformed Churches,
executive members of
the United Democratic
Front and the Azanian
People's Organisation,
trade unionists and
academics.
The meeting starts at
9am.

Transvaal, Brigadier H

the Kalafong Hospital.

Tupī-\\202s stone, burn vehiÃ©fÃ©g 7(
U |

.-â\\200\\224r,.

PUPILS from secondary
schools in Mamelodi went
on the rampage this
A witness said about 50
pupils boycotted classes

and stoned cars in the vi-

cinity of Mamelodi High
School during: Tuesday

morning.

~ Two Post Office vans
and a Mamelodi town
council pick-up truck
were stoned and then set
alight. The occupants had
to get out quickly to es-
cape injury.

Classes which were be-
ing attended were dis-
rupted.

Several cars had winds-
creens damaged, but the
drivers managed to avoid
being forced to a halt.

The violence was ap-

y sparked by news
of the death of a Mamelo-
di high school pupil,
Kleinbooi Mahlangu,
who was shot dead when

% police had opened fire on

v

alleged stone-throwers.

Several secondary and |

high schools reported low
attendances yesterday.

In Ga-Rankuwa, Bo-
phuthatswana a large
number of pupils boy-
cotted classes for the third
consecutive day yester-
_ day.

~ " Incidents of unrest re-
| ported yesterday from
_Tuesday included SAP

| iR
inra

tearsmoke and shotgun
fire at Sandbult, near

Burgersoord. :

At Kwanobuhle - near
Uitenhage, arsonists de-
molished a private vehicle.

and at Bridgeton a bus- fatally-wounding his at-

was demolished by fire.
No injuries were reported
when the SAP used
tearsmoke and shotgun-
fire when their vehicle
was stoned.

At Guguletu in the
Western Province, two
vehicles were extensively
damaged by arsonists.
The SAP dispersed a
mob with tearsmoke
when their vehicle was
stoned.

On the outskirts of
Westonaria in the West
Rand, SAP vehicles and
traffic patrol vehicles
were stoned.

page at

dispersing a mob with

When a policeman
tried to arrest a Black
man, he was injured when
the man stabbed him with
a broken bottle. The
policeman defended him-
self by using his shotgun,

tacker.

. At Sebokeng near Ver-
eeniging, the Modula
Qhoa School was exten-
sively damaged by arson-

~ At the Black residential
area of Mgwali Bolo in
the Border area, a shop
was extensively damaged
by arsonists.

At Soshanguve near
Pretoria, two vehicles

" were damaged by a mob

and a policeman's home
was petrol bombed.

Bophuthatswana police

amelodi

have slapped restrictions
on the funeral of a man

shot by police at Mma-
kau, near Ga-Rankuwa.
The funeral of 23-year-
old Mr Ephraim Motsepe
may only be conducted by
a recognised church min-

~ister - and__only family
â\200\230members may attend.â\200\235 â\200\224

Sapa.

SA authority
on birds dies

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 Mrs
Mary â\200\234Bâ\200\234ntyâ\200\235 Rowan, an
internationally-known
authority on African birds
and a former chairman of
the South African Orni-
thological Society and of
the Cape Bird Club, has
died in Cape Town after a .
long illness. She was 65.
â\200\224 Sapa.

e B~

A > - e Minister discioge
Page 6 (3R | Sepueclosed that 955 people pag | * g -
TTHECITIZEN.) | et = s il | o oorts

; X 4 enty~i~\201.ve securi Â¢
: and 534 injureq 1 Tbers had
i T el) e
| ' | To date, Ri3g ir o :i~\201zdppoâ\200\234w e s
e, R138-mili; assports of a mem-
~ Savager causy R SEmilion of ol
,Â» S o sy | B L

not mention ed

: & min . crackdown i

FIVE Black teenagers were killed in a Port ~ unes, or betweg, the faction fightin e = a0

Elizabeth township last weekend in a mass > Which has Â¢ 0 Zulus and Pond(g>sll ingN(;n t;'n ;r?;ct: ;hekjmep~ Dll 4
y - v 1 Dla-

i f ;i x 5 ries : m
burning in which the infamous â\200\234necklaceâ\200\235 of P8 > SevÃ@ral policemen l;â\200\230en}' deaths anq inju- mini

burning tyres was used. Two other Blacks, INg among the vic. sm_z: ghcs bSePOkesman
ubeâ\200\231s travel

one of them a teenager, were hacked to F:hcgzilin fighting has R :
death the previous day. All were believed to â\202~s and in *4YS Deen a dan ocuments were 3
have been victims of a â\200\234peopleâ\200\231s courtâ\200\235. Heaven pejp certain areas,
e cated for security re?;ong:

South Africa : ;
The youths were said to have been members of. Black savagery becomes 3 oo Black again He de
clined to elaborate.
l ip lif st t the weekend, the

Azapo, now disbanded in the Eastern Cape. : ent f
Their executioners were believed to have tb:)stbtâ\200\230me that Blac;;elstw : tgl:): ;l:s
l:}::rtts :) (;otll(x away
been members of the United Democratic th self-defeat; violence 2 Sati o e Edu-
Front 3 bhgbt e tur;lng and a curse f(:_s.bemg butl];;..Mlmstery Mr Da-
. o) Â« t wi 1V z
The deaths hardly caused a ripple. Bishop â\200\230;hestroxs the lives oftbe Blacks as sure
l; a:wl ; sackedJ :e:.shl :ba:s" anâ\200\230f
Tutu. that voluble cleric who maligns this at this co Mmany of the & e N
2 ; , o not to ountry needs js i ger, Mr Lawrence
country abroad, did not condemn what had wnship brutality o, peaceful change Zwane. â\200\224 Sapa-Reuter.
happened. Nor did the liberals. And so far as T outright terrorisy ,
we know, the foreign media made nothing of : ey
what happened.

Yet the killing of Blacks by Blacks in the most horrible way is one of the worst features of the unrest, suggesting a savagery that goes well beyond ordinary protest.

Indeed, we cannot think of anything more brutal, more inhuman, more vicious than the manner in which so-called collaborators and informers are necklaced.

The so-called people's courts have also imposed brutal physical punishment, with up to 75 strokes of the sjambok being inflicted on luckless victims.

Necklacing, beatings, the setting fire to houses and the damaging or destruction of schools have been commonplace in recent months. .

Blacks engaged in violence, including youngsters, have lost all compassion, all sense of human decency. [] o

A generation has become so accustomed to stone throwing and other attacks on people as well as property that there is a danger that violence will become the norm rather than the exception. ; ,

We fear for the future if this bloodlust is not curbed, if civilised standards are not re-imposed, if there is nothing but death and destruction and a revolt against the authority not only of the State but of parents.

Fortunately, children in the main have gone back to school, although there remains a possibility that they will resume their boycott at the end of March if various demands are not met.

Fortunately, too, the unrest has lost a great deal of its intensity.

Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament this week that in the Western Cape the number of incidents had fallen from 1 413 in October last year, when the state of emergency was declared, to 162 last December and was even lower last month. .

A similar result had been achieved in the Eastern Province and on the East Rand, although he remained concerned about the West Rand

" and Soweto areas. However, I believe the situation there will also improve consider-

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THE, GIRZEN= - /3 â\200\224 03~ 86

Thursday 1

New RSCs will help

By BRIAN STUART
â\200\230CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 The
new Regional Services
Councils will not only
broaden democracy in
South Africa but will
help eliminate race dis-
crimination, according
to the Department of
Constitutional Devel-
opment and Planning.

This is part of a major
information drive by the

Department to inform the
public ahead of the estab-
lishment within the next
three months of Regional
Services Councils in the

eliminate race

discrimination

major metropolitan areas
of the country.

A full-colour booklet
on how the system will
operate was issued yester-
day and will be distrib-
uted to interested groups

and individuals through-

out the country. Copies
will be available at re-
gional offices of the De-

partment of Co-operation
and Development.

The objectives of the
RSCs are said to be:

@ the broadening of
democracy to include all
groups in South Africa;

@ the elimination and

prevention of domination

of any one group over another;

@ the elimination of

â\200\234discrimination based on
race, colour and creed;

@ the provision of
local government services
as efficiently and as cost-
effectively as possible;
and

@ the generation of
additional revenue at
local level to promote de-
velopment and to provide.

services in areas with the
greatest need.

â\200\234Regional Services
Councils are general bod-

ies serving all communi-
ties and therefore a policy
of non-discriminatory em-
ployment practices and
equal opportunities for all
will apply,â\200\235 states the
brochure.

â\200\234Functions will be
transferred to the RSCs
from existing local auth-
orities and local govern-
ment bodies together with
funds and personnel.â\200\235

Dealing with represen-
tation on the RSCs, the
Department states:
â\200\234These reforms at local
government level will en-
sure that Black,
Coloured, Indian and
White communities can
achieve political power
and control over their
own communities but
share political decision-
making and execution on
general matters of local
government.

â\200\234They will also be able
to improve the living stan-
dards of their own com-
munities and share in the
new sources of revenue
provided for this purpose.

â\200\234The new local govern-
â\200\230ment structures are not

rigid and can be adapted
to meet the needs of each
region.

The Department says
that the accommodation
of all groups at local gov-
ernment level must not be
seen as a substitute for
political participation at
provincial or central le-
vel. The success of RSCs
will provide a stimulus to
reform at higher levels of
Government and in other
spheres of life.

1971-72; 1973-74

favour
opening
Sacs

CAPE TOWN. Almost 80 percent of the 660
out of 8000 parents who
replied to a questionnaire
are in favour of opening
the South African College
(Sacs) junior and high
school to all races.

A substantial number
of those who supported
the opening of the schools
also wished a commission
to be established and did
not consider that they
could address the subsidi-
ary questions until that in-
vestigation had been com-
pleted, said Sacs school
committee chairman, pro-
fessor E J Whitaker.

About 330 did, how-
ever, address the question

of zoning and 57 percent
favoured the abolition or
relaxation of the zoning
system. The balance fa-
voured its retention but a
significant number indi-
cated that they favoured
its retention only if the [
Group Areas Act was re-
pealed.

About 80 percent of
those who answered the
questions relating to the
boarding houses expres-
sed the view that they
should also be opened.

The schools committee

will be meeting on Mon-
day; â\200\224Sapa;:. .y 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Why it is important to keep South Africa afloat

By Robert H. Phinny

THE importance of keeping our friend South Africa

alive must be made clear. If the destabilization of

South Africa continues, it could lead, over the long term, to the disappearance of central authority and the breakdown of government. A Northern Irish or Lebanese outcome for South Africa is in no one's interest. A racial conflagration or civil-war would result in massive blood shed and suffering, particularly among the blacks.

Such a war could close the Cape of Good Hope sea routes to the United States and the West and cut off access to southern African minerals. Finally, successful aggressive and destabilizing policies of the Soviet Union in southern Africa would permit the Soviets to replace South Africa as the dominant power in the region. Move-

ment of South Africa toward economic deterioration is a further invitation for the Soviets to move in. With few exceptions, history has demonstrated that when a country

is destabilized, the Soviets are quick to move in when it fits into their program to do so.

From my own experience in southern Africa, it is clear to me that the destabilization of South Africa is taking place and the Soviets must be clapping their hands.

An awareness of three important elements affecting the destabilization helps in understanding why that process is taking place. South Africa's practice of racism, known as apartheid, is totally unacceptable to all morally responsible people. Second, the Soviet Union and its surrogates, work tenaciously, year in and year out, to influence events toward Soviet domination over southern Africa as well as Africa as a whole. Third, the US and the West have a wide range of interests in southern Africa.

The nature of the South African political system involving apartheid will have to change. At present there are 9 blacks for every 2 whites in South Africa. By the year 2000 the estimated ratio will be 11 to 1. Obviously,

an accommodation must take place. The only nonviolent way to develop a solution to the problem is for the South African government to move from confrontation to meaningful negotiation and orderly reform. The Republic

of South Africa is a sovereign state. Still, apartheid must end. To this end, Western governments are using their

P

best diplomacy, and in some instances stronger measures, including sanctions.

At the same time, the Soviet Union and its surrogates, including Cuba, assist in arming, financing, and training manpower for infiltration into black and white organiza-

tions in South Africa. Evidence of this Soviet interest in

all of southern Africa is reflected clearly in the aggressive activities of the African National Congress. Its close ties with communists since 1917 are well known. It is active in the 10 nations of southern Africa: Namibia, Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zambia, and South Africa. As many readers know, Soviet assistance can be substantial â\200\224 in Angola,

* Soviet surrogates number more than 25,000 Cuban

troops and 1,200 Soviet advisers. :

The US seeks, through its programs of assistance and cooperation, alternatives to Soviet involvement in and attempts to dominate the national security structure of in-

e s po

The goal is the emergence of a society with which the US can pursue its interests in a friendly relationship, without constraint, embarrassment, or political damage.

TSR S SR SERE

dependent southern African nations. Those programs rest on the basic concept that we recognize and seek the dignity of the human being. We seek to direct the impetus toward change into peaceful channels.

Should South Africa fail to negotiate successfully the apartheid issue, the possibility for civil war becomes likely. Civil war would provide a larger l:gg@nity for the African National Congress and like leadership to infiltrate and exercise greater control. If that leadership succeeds, what will become of South Africaâ\200\231s nuclear knowledge and expertise?

Of strategic importance and a lifeline for Western commerce are the cape sea routes on the littoral states of Angola, South Africa, and Mozambique, and the territory of Namibia. This, too, would be an issue ex by the division of authority. Of equal importance are four essential metals found in large, commercially available quanti-

ties, mainly in South Africa and the Soviet Union: cobalt, chromite, platinum, and manganese. All are vital to the space programs in the West. e 13

Remaining in the wake of violent civil confrontation would be destruction, loss, and hate. The door would be open for greater control of South Africa by the successful leaders. Would those then in control take the country down the same path that Samora Machel took Mozambique, or that path taken in so many African countries by dictators, militarists, or Marxist-indoctrinated leaders?

In deciding the course of American policy, we need to have some consensus, not only about what is going on in South Africa, but also about basic US objectives, the American interests at stake, and the broad principles of policy effectiveness. o L

Clearly, the fundamental goal is the emergence in South Africa of a society with which the US can pursue its varied interests in a full and friendly relationship, without constraint, embarrassment, or political damage. The nature of the South African political system prevents us from having such a relationship now. That goal will remain elusive in the absence of purposeful change now toward a nonracial system.

Consequently, a basic US objective should be to foster and support such change, recognizing the need to minimize the damage to our interests in the process, but also recognizing that American interests will suffer inevitably if such change fails to occur.

Our foremost interest should be to participate in minimizing the future suffering of both blacks and whites, and nurturing the institutions we value: democracy, pluralism, stable and decent government, nonracialism, and a strong economy. All ultimately hinges on how change occurs and who participates in it. One shudders to think of the oppression both the blacks and whites could face. As distasteful as it may be, effective countermeasures to offset years of Soviet covert and overt activity must be taken before and not after the fact.

By its nature and history South Africa is part of the Western experience, and an integral part of the Western economic system. -

Robast. H.-Phinny served as US ambassador to Swaziland from 1982 to 1984

e seth O

. The Star Thursday February 13 1986

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â\200\234International
Youth Year,
â\200\230marked by
child abuseâ\200\231

By Susan Pleming

IThe level of abuse against
â\200\234black children by the authori-
ties during 1984 and 1985 was
'[â\200\234chillingâ\200\235, according to a social
"work manager at the Johanne-
sburg Child Welfare Society,
Mrs Shirley Mabusela.

~ Speaking at a Press confer-
â\200\230'ence yesterday, Mrs Mabusela
said the abuse against black
. children by the authorities
â\200\234 would have a dramatic effect
< â\200\230on those childrenâ\200\231s future.

It was ironic, she said, that
â\200\234so much abuse had been wit-
'nessed in 1985 â\200\224 the Interna-
" tional Year of the Youth.

She added that regulations in
the Child Care Act were inef-
fective since the state of emer-

.~ gency had been announced.

i â\200\234Most welfare organisations
â\200\234are confused about what they
can do,â\200\235 she said. ;

Citing examples of abuse,
2 Mrs Mabusela said she knew of

an 11-year-old boy who had
< 'been arrested and charged with
> public violence and locked up
< for two months.

it DEPRESSION

Mrs Mabusela also told the
conference of a 16-year-old
1.who was being treated for de-
hpression at the Johannesburg
- Hospital since his release from
detention.

4 Mrs Mabusela said the
< Johannesburg Child: Welfare

Society had helped parents to
)see their. children in detention
tand had assisted in negotiating
for their release. g

She pointed out that children
were becoming more negative
towards the authorities, adding
that this would hinder any
meaningful peace negotiations.

. Mrs Mabusela said many
-groups had tried to quell the
problems.

Organisations such as the
Soweto Parentsâ\200\231 Crisis Com-
mittee, Lawyers for Human
Rights, the South African Coun-
cil of Churches and the Detain-
ee Parentsâ\200\231 Support Committee
had been a great help.

â\200\234There must be a co-ordinat-
~~ed effort,â\200\235 she stressed.

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Settling SAâ\200\231s

debts

EVEN IF the South African
Government and its creditor
banks can reach agreement,
when they meet in London
next week, to resolve the debt
repayment problems that
caused the crisis last year, the
country will not be let off the
hook by overseas bankers and
the international community.
It is difficult enough to
devise a timetable satisfactory
to banks embarrassed by
South Africaâ\200\231s enforced debt
repayment freeze, but it is
even more difficult to regain

international confidence.

Unrest, the state of
emergency, President Bothaâ\200\231s
Rubicon 1 speech debacle and
new doubts caused by contra-

dictory policy pronouncements

from different members of the Cabinet have combined to place a big question mark against the country's credit rating. _

The outside world has to be convinced South Africa is not in the throes of a revolution, that racial repression is on its way out, and that money invested here will not only be

crisis safe but will be free of the apartheid taint.

This is not the work of a day or a month. The initial payments South Africa will make to creditors may help to prove the country has the resources to meet its commitments, but the politicians and the public of all races will have to prove by example that major reforms are being carried out and are being given a chance to restore harmony and co-operation to a scene of violence and dissent.

Of course there will always be those seeking revolution and methods of sabotaging the economy. But their efforts amount to little compared with the actions of the Government. Turning the words of the State President, about equality and just law, into deeds would change the political climate. Only when calm returns on a sustained basis will the world be willing to look at South Africa with a

-measure of confidence. Only a |

then will the economic and political trauma begin to ease.

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. The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON â\200\224 South African
and American delegations head-
ed by Foreign Minister Mr Pik
Botha and assistant Secretary of
State Dr Chester Crocker began
talks in Geneva, Switzerland,
yesterday on a range of issues.

American officials here will
say only that the two sides are
discussing â\200\234regional and bilater-
al issuesâ\200\235, but it is understood
the situation in Angola is high
| on the agenda.

The talks continue today. .

Dr Crocker recently asked the
MPLA regime in Luanda to re-
spond to US proposals for a ne-
gotiated settlement of the long-
standing dispute between Ango-

la and South Africa, which in-
volves a phased withdrawal of
Cuban and South African troops
and an internationally accept-
able independence for Namibia.

Reform Bronosals

Last weekâ\200\231s visit to Washing-
ton by Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader
of the Unita rebel movement,
and President Reaganâ\200\231s promise
to help Unita, has complicated
the diplomatic process that Dr

- Crocker has been pursuing as

part of the US policy of con-
structive engagement. !
The Soviet Union, main back-
ers of the MPLA, has denounced
President Reagan for his com-

Mamelodi,

" THE QUESTION of police
accountability
public confidence. Last March,
- when 19 people were shot dead

" at Uitenhage, public outcry forced the quickly to appoint the Kannemeyer judicial inquiry. Its findings answered most of the questions about what had happened. Not so with the events of last November at near Pretoria. There, 10 people were killed and 25 injured participants peaceful protest march. The police give a different version, but a public inquiry has been refused again and again. The refusal was repeated in Parliament this week. Mr Peter Soal of remains dissatisfied with the Ministerial answers. proposed a permanent judicial commission to monitor alleged police excesses.

is crucial to

Government

after what the insist was a

the PFP said he

He has

cases.

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It sounds
SAP should welcome â\200\224 in the interests of its own reputation, apart from those of justice. Refusal suggests there is something to hide.

Information
Parliament shows a disturbing number
nearly 500 â\200\224 made against police in the handling of unrest in 24 months. One policeman was convicted and seven were suspended from
declined to prosecute 1n 100 cases. Criminal are continuing
Charges were withdrawn in 50 cases, and found to be false in

' 59 more. Nearly 100 cases have:
been closed, and 181 cases are
still being investigated.

These statistics make it all
the more surprising
Department is so unwilling to
have a permanent public
commission to

It is understood that Dr

Crocker and Mr Botha are also |

discussing ~ President PW
Botha's latest reform proposals.

" The. US . Government wel-
" comed the proposals but said it

was eager to see how they
would be implemented during
the new session of Parliament.

The situation of imprisoned.
black leader Nelson Mandela is
likely to be discussed too.

Mr Botha and Dr Crocker are -
accompanied by senior officials,

_including the American Ambas-

sador in South Africa, Mr Her-
man Nickel, and South Africa's
Ambassador in Washington, Mr
Herbert Beukes.

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given to

of complaints of

duty. The' AG

proceedings
in 14 cases.

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deal with such

eva

~ last Wednesday.

Resolution 1n
UN hits at, _
SA threats
The Star Bureau Gt
NEW YORK - A group of five .,
countries tabled a resolution in
the United Nations security

council yesterday strongly condemning South Africa for its re-

cent threats to â\200\234perpetrate acts of aggressionâ\200\235 against the Fron t-

line states and others in South-

ern Africa. 4 â\200\230

The debate, called by the African group at a time when Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi was visiting the United States to raise funds for his rebel movement, was designed to embarrass Washington for giving Dr. Savimbi such cordial treatment. According to . diplomatic sources, some Western countries were against a part of the resolution which would â\200\234deplore any form of assistance given y states which could be used destabilise independent states in. Southern Africaâ\200\235 â\200\224 a clear reference to proposed US support for Unita, and Washingtonâ\200\231s re-

lationship with Dr Savimbi.

BANTUSTANS

Many speakers have debated the resolution since it was tabled by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates

As well as calling for an end to apartheid the resolution demanded: The dismantling of â\200\234bantustansâ\200\235; the abrogation of the bans on political organisations, individuals . and news ! media opposed to apartheid; and } the unimpeded return of all the | exiles.

Diplomats sai

d thÃ©y'â\200\234â\200\234gvizere un- | certain when the ;ï¬\201solutioni ; would be put to the vote. 5

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The Star Thursday February 13 1983 5

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. Pretoria Bureau

kwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday: said he was waiting for an official invitation to talks with the State President.

Chief Buthelezi was commenting on a statement by Mr PW Botha who, responding to criticism by the homeland leader of his handling of the 'Pik Botha Affair', said the chief was free to discuss with him any issues on which he wanted clarity, including the proposed national statutory council.

Mr Botha has said he is prepared to meet Chief Buthelezi to hold personal discussions instead of using public platforms and that Chief Buthelezi knows from experience his door is always open.

The future of the planned Na-

tional Statutory Council is in the balance over the President's attack on Mr Pik Botha for his statement that it was possible there would be a black President in South Africa in the future.

South Africa's late President's enhanced Mandela's stature

The Government had done more to increase the stature of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela than anyone else, Progressive Federal Party MPC Mr Brian Goodall said last night.

Speaking at the Bedfordview Civic Centre, Mr Goodall said that if Mandela were to be released he would lose the support he enjoys now when he does not deliver the goods.

He said Mandela would, like Mr Andimba (Herman) Toivo ja Toivo, vanish into obscurity and his leadership force would be re-

duced.

Mr Goodall said the ANC was the most significant black political group in South Africa, but it was like the Conservative Party. That they both have significant support is a factor in South African politics. Whether we like it or not, we have to get some sort of negotiation going.

CORNERSTONE OF APARTHEID REMAINS

Mr Goodall referred to Chief Mangosuthu Buthe's speech in which he said President Botha had not told South Africa where he is leading the country because, if he did, it would be unacceptable to blacks.

For South Africa to get moderate blacks to come and sit down and negotiate with us was more important than the opinion of the Western world to the No-Confidence Debate speech of Mr Botha, when they realise that the cornerstone of apartheid still remains.

When the State President said we have outgrown the outdated concept of apartheid, we were left to ask: Is there a more modern version of apartheid? - v

Some of the things said by Mr Botha we have never heard from any National Party President before. It would be true to say it was never anticipated and there was no finger-wagging. Words are cheap. The Government has actually got to show us the legislation

Paper mill workers hold sleep-in strike
Management and union official at the Carlton Pape Mills in Wadeville, where 13

workers are staging a sleep-in strike, reached agreement yesterday

on lower-scale wages but

are still deadlocked on other issues. ; 4

Workers spent another night sleeping at the Wadeville premises.

Management agreed to 6 an hour on the lower scale, the shopstewards' secretary of the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union, Mr Eddie Phofa, said night.

The personnel manager Carlton, Mr Brian Heyme yesterday confirmed that about 130 workers went on strike 1 pm on Tuesday.

Mr Phofa said the workers were also demanding a holiday bonus and that May 1 and June 16 be recognised as public holidays.

The vacation bonus demand
was to be equal to three weeks
pay, or else six percent of

which changes everything," he said.

annual earnings, he said.

JLANGA, FEBRUARY 13-15, 1986

ICosatu ichaza

ISIMo sayo

ICOSATU (Congress of South African Trade
eNatal . . .
ntu.

meleni.

lumo kaCosatu.

KwelangomSombuluko

UCosatu wachaza
ngokusobala ukungaha-
mbisani kwakhe nenqu-
bo yamaBantustan oku-
yinto esiyibona njengo-
kuthuthukisa inkambiso
ye-apartheid. AmaBa-
ntustan asehlukhanisa
phakathi isizwe sakithi
ngezinhlanga nangobu-
zwe.

Sesalibeka ngembaba
elokuthi i-apartheid ma-
yigedwe, ababoshelwe
ezombusazwe badede-
Iwe, izinhlangothi zide-
delwe zisebenze nge-
nkululeko, sabuye sathi
makwenziwe amalungi-
selelo okuba kungene
uhulumeni okhethwe
ngezwi leningi ngapha-
nsi kwemigomo yeSouth

Unions) yinhlangothi yezisebenzi enkulu ka-
khulu ehlanganisa izinyunyane eziningi. Se-
lokhu isunguliwe lenhlangothi ngasekuphe-
leni konyaka odlule, akukaze kube khona
ukukhuthaza phakathi kwayo neNkatha eho-
Ilwa umNtwana wakwaPhindangene, uChief
Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Umholi weCosatu
uMnu. Elijah Barayi enkulumweni yakhe
yokugala emva kokukhethwa wakhuluma
amazwi athathwa abaningi ngokuthi aqonde
ngqo kuChief Buthelezi. UMongameli we-
Nkatha wawaphendula lawomazwi.

Abaholi beCosatu ngeledlule bakhiphe

inkulumo abathe ngayo bafisa ukuchazela
izwe lonke ngokuthi bona bayiliphi futhi ba-
UNdunankulu wakwaZulu naye
ukhiphe eyakhe inkulumo ephendula inku-

KULELIKHASI lanamuhla sikhapha inkulu-
mo yeCosatu njengoba siyinikwe injalo,

17-19) sizokhipha impendulo kaChief Buthelezi
nayo njengoba siyinikiwe injalo.

Africa ehlangene ne-
ka-one person one vote.

Njengenhlangano ye-
zinyunyana siyakubona
ukuthi amasu okulwela
inkululeko anokwehlu-
kahlukana. Kodwa noko,
kungumbono wethu esi-
wucabange kahle uku-
thi isu lokuthola inku-
luleko ngokusebenzisa
â\200\230Izabeloâ\200\231 (Homelands)
linemiphumela = emibi
kakhulu. Ngokubona
kwethu lelolisu selehlu-
lekile. Kubonakala se-
ngathi umthwalo woku-
busa abantu abaxhasha-
zwayo nabacindezelwe
uyaghubeka njalo ngo- |
kususwa kuhulumeni
wasePitoli bese uthwe-
swa emahlombe ohu-
lumeni bezabelo. Ayi-

thuko efanele ukuvuma
ukufakwa kulonoxhaka
ngenkani.

Ngakho-ke uma inhla-
ngano enkulu kangaka
enjengeNkatha ikhwela
izehlela udede enhla-
nganweni eyifederation
yezinyunyana enkulu ka-
ngaka enguCOSATU ku-

kho inhlangano: yentu- |

sho ukuthi sisesimweni
esibucayi.

| Ukushayisana

Okokugala,
ukuthi uma kukhona
ukushayisana kwemi-
bono ngezombusazwe
phakathi kukaCOSATU
nanoma iyiphi enye
inhlangano, loko akusho

ukuthi â\200\230sisempiniâ\200\231. Inku-
lumo yodlame efana na-
leyo ayinanzuzo kunoma
ubani.

Uhulumeni wa-
seSouth Africa, owazi
ukuthi wudlame noku-
bopha kuphela okuyiyo-
nandlela yokuxazulula
izinkinga, uyajabula
uma ebona abantu aba-
cindezelwe nabo be-
khuluma ngodlame ba-
buye basebenzise udla-
me phakathi kwabo eku-
xazululeni ukushayisana
kwemibono yabo.

sikholwa

Kusukela esikhathini la-
pho abaholi beNkatha
bakhipha khona.

Isitatimende, sesibo-
ne izigameko eziningi
zokuhlukumeza amalun-
gu nabaholi bethu.
Izikhulu ezimbili zezi-
nyunyana zikaCOSATU
eNewcastle naseVryheid
sezishiselwe imizi, ama-
hhovisi ethu eNewcastle
athelekelwa abantu kwa-
thi izikhulu zethu za-
tshelwa ukuthi zizobu-
lawa.

Loludlame oluya ngo-
kudlondlobala olusile-
ngelayo luyadingidwa
ngokugcwele uCOSA-
TU. ENatal amashop
steward awu-500 ame-
lele amalungu agqugqu-
zelekile akhokha kahle
awu 75 000 asebhungile
ngaloludaba. Kusukela
ngomhlaka-7 kuya ku-
9 February Ioludaba lu-
zodluliselwa esigungwi-
ni esikhulu, iCentral

iphepha (February

Executive = Committee
kaCOSATU lapho kume-

[t

lelwe khona amalungu
asondele ku-500 000.

Imibiko ephелеle ngesi-'

mo saseNatal seyidluli-
selwe kuwo wonke ama-
Region.

Ngokunjalo sesizibi-
kele zonke izinhlangano
zezinyunyana zamazwe
ngamazwe ezizwelana
nathi.

Ukuzivikel
U-COSATU uyakwazi
ukuzivikela futhi uyozi-
vikela odlameni olugha-
muka kuHulumeni na-
balekeleli bakhe lubhe-
kiswe kubasebe-
nzi (working class), ko-
dwa uma kwenzeka into
efana naleyo siyoyitha-
tha njengokuthi wehlu-

lekile futhi uhlehlele
emuva' umzabalazo we-
zinyunyana nowenku-

luleko yabo bonke aba-

Okwesibili, uâ\200\235COSATU
usebizwe ngokuthi
â\200\234â\200\230unguphiko Iwe-ANCâ\200\235â\200\231
Loko kubonakalisa ngo-
kusobala ukuthi luncane,
kakhulu ulwazi olukho-
na ngenkambiso yezwi
leningi esetshenziswa
yinhlangano yabasebe-
nzi. U-COSATU wasu-
ngulwa sekuphele imi-
nyaka emine yezingxoxo
ezinzima.

Izinyunyana zizinike-
le kakhulu kabi enta-
ndweni yeningi ngakho-
ke into ebaluleke kunazo
zonke esesayizuza kwa-
ba ukwakha izakhiwo
lapho amalungu ethu
nabaholi bethu beveza
khona imibono yabo. Zo-
nke izinqumo zethu zi-
ghamuka kuloko esiku-
gunyazwe amalungu
ethu. Amalungu ezi-

EKHASINI 5

\ILANGA, FEBRUARY 1315, 1986

lyachaza iCosaty

\ ubo evumela kodwa okusempeleni kaBotha. Kepha akekho wo zohulumeni baseza-

it ekh?slnl4 : lNkatha Ef,f;': nlgg bani ahwebe isivimbele amalungelo ongaboni ukli)th;ii uc
kinl:ie- belweni ezidala ughe-
lr(ly]l:nÃ@?)nsaA ;zmgaphansn ngokukhululeka yaba- ethu njengabantu zelo lokunswinya yilo
keko. Sikholwa ukuthi
ll)ll?h : lI'J akhetha Okwesithathu, iNka- khona ngokuncisha ini- ngakho-ke - uCOSATU olum
enza azame uku- iNkatha ifanele ukuzi-
abakhulumeli bawo aba- tha seysisibeke icala lo- ngj labantu abamnya- ufuna umphakathi lapho
xegisa mbijana. Isizathu chitha lezinyunyana ezi-
ngena kuleso nalesosa- kuthi siphikisana ne- ma amalungelo ezombu- umcebo owakhiwa yi- sal
oku wukuthi unswi. sungulwa ngaphansi
khiwo sikaCOSATU, ku- nqubo evumela noma gaswe. working class uyose- nyo lunesivithi esi-
kwegama layo. Lolughe-
njalo-nje abasÃ\$bep2} ngubani ahwebe ngoku- Kungabe iNkatha tshenziswa ngendlela zwela ka
khulu kuhulu- keko olwakhiwayo alu-
gba;e_beqzak o eml1:u khululeka (free enter- ifuna sixhase inqubo, ewusizo kubo bonke meni
emazweni aphe- nanzuzo yalutho kuba-
kg1 kuzo.; ouke prise system). Thina elethe ubuggqila nobu- abantu. sheya. Izinkampani za-
sebenzi nakubagashi
izakhiwo zikaCOSATU. njengoCOSATU siyi- phofu kubantu bakithi? Futhi sesibekwe icala phesh
eya lapha eSouth nasemphekathini wonka-
Ngokusobala loku kuya- nhlangano ye-working i lokuthi = sifuna ukuba Africa sezathola izin
zu- na. Kuphela-nje ludala
yichitha yonke lenku- class ngakho-ke siyoloku Asik abagashi bavale amafe- z0 ezesabekayo z
izise- enye impethu yodlame
lum(). Xoku;;bthica il siggamisa ikakhulukazi uvuml thri abo bawakhiphe nga kwi-apartheid,
eNatal.
kuthi siyinhlotshana . loko okuyizifiso ze-work- b eSouth Africa. Lenake Akusiyona ingcinde
- Kuyasimangalisa ka-
nhlangano ewuphiko | Kukhona abangase g S y g
Iwenye inhlangano. ing class. U-COSATU ... lenqubo ebikade Yinkulumo ekhombisa

zelo yokunswinya iSouth ~ khulu ukuthi singathi
Africa edala ukuntuleka sihlaselwa umbuso ka-
kwemisebenzi. Okuyi- Botha olwa nazo zonke
yona mbangela yange- izinhlangano eziphikisa-
mpela yezinkinga zethy na nombuso wakhe we-
yinqubo kahulumeni ndluzula_. kodwa kube-
mayelana nezomnotho khona inhlangano na-

ukholwa ukuthi umcebo . .~ ukusakaza inkohliso

Amal l waseSouth Africa wakhi- ::er):?: -y kbuezkeunlg1Ã@l;(e){}; engathi ÂShu ekhombisa}
u-nge 0 wa abasebenzi. i-free enterprise, kodwa Ukungabi nalo _ulwazi

Kodwa thina njengo- Kepha-ke ukuphela bekuyi-apartheid. Asi- Â@lupheleleâ\200\231 ngesinqu
mo

COSATU sikholwa uku- komvuzo esawuthola kuvumi loko. Kodwa-ke Sethu mayelana noku-
thi asikwazi ukwehlu- ngezithukuthuku zethu akesikubeke eceleni loko DSWinywa noma nezo-

kanisa umzabalazo wa- kwaba amaholo obupho- ngoba kuyinto esobala Mnotho waseSouth Afri-
malungelo abasebenzi fu esiwaholelwayo. Kwa-

nezombusazwe. Lezi- Yo ethi iyaphikisana na-

ukuthi isimo somnotho Â©2 ngubo ziyaziwisa izi- lombuso, kepha - yona
efektri emzabalazweni namuhla ePeters, nase- .- esibhekene naso nkampani, zenze ukuba qob
o ihlasele ezinye lle-
owenabile wenkululeko. Sithebe nakwezinye izi- namubhla sidalwa ukuba- ldlanzana UMNuz Eli
jah Barayi uMongameli weCosatu. izinzuzo zezwe lakithi nhlangano ezasungu â\200\234jâ\200
\231a
U-COSATU uyingxenywe ndawo kusaholwa'uRZO mbisana kwe-apartheid h Sl . l zibalekele _kwamany
e abanty ng(.)ba.b'ezmkchsa
ngokuphelele yomzaba- ngesonto. Uma sizama nobungxiwankulu (loku Sikholwa ukuthi lo- upkumz
h' hom. gy i-\201so ubufarl:'azn' bal;lgemp:a amazwe kanti futhi lezi- ezakhiweni eziyinkoh
liso
lazo wenkululeko. Isi- ukulwela amalungelo okubizwa phecelezi capi- mbuso wedlanzana "VÂ°
um] hlpl a Inyumba- - bokuthi inqu %h.yfâ\200\231 is; Daubo ziyehluleka uku. ze-apartheid
. ;
nqumo esathathwa kwi- ethu kuvele kuxoshwe talism). Asikholwa uku- ykhombisa ngazo zonke
Z22N4 h .(:j pament, we- - khuthids osomah â\200\231Z':â\200\231â\200\234Sâ\200\230 khanga
amanye amazwe Ngakhoke sicela uku-
Congress yokubeka inqwaba yabasebenzi thi i-free enterprise syst- izindlela ukuthi awuso-
2partheid. bamazwe ap eSlâ\202-Y28 ukuba ahwebelane nalel, ba zonke izinhlangano
uCOSATU siwufakazi, njengoba kwenzekile em ingazilungisa izi- ze futhi awukwazi ukwe- Â°
go ukuba lt?a.zotapfa rlJZanU- Ukulwa noCOSATU ezizibona ukuthi ?lyl'
thina sikholwa ukuthi eGencor eBophutha- nkinga zethu. nelisa izifiso zeningi IyaSIldla zo
kuleli inomfut Ol wha- ngokuthi abas'eb_enzl ba- ngxenye y.omzaba azo
sinelungelo njengabase- tswana lapho kwaxo- U-COSATU uthi thina labantu baseSouth Afr]. n
gempela ongase u ;lf le lahlekelwa yimisebenzi wenkululeko:
benzi lokulwela ukuba shwa khona abantu aba- sifuna umphakathi la- ca. Kulesimo esikuso Ku
ngenzeka kanjani Inguquko. Ngenhea akusikona ukuphendu- *Zikhiphe isimemeze-
badedelwe abaholi ngu 23 000. pho ingekho khona esiyingcuphe kwezo- ukuthi zithi izinto ziz
i- eî-\202gaShO ll:lthO kuk }(;I;a kezela Isinqumo sethu lo sokuthi ztyaphlksalja
abakhethwa nabatha- Kubantu abamnyama indlala nokulamba, mbusazwe nakwezo- mbi kanjena ku
bene- ~ abasebenzi jabat Uâ\202- ngamabomu kuphela, nombuso we-apartheid
ndwa abantu, nokulwe- baseSouth Africa MU Japho zingekho khona mnotho, njengoba uhu- nhla
ngano ephuma abazuzayo ngaleyonqu- kodwa ngaphezu kwalo- bese zilwela ukuba ku-
la ukuba zikhululwe izi- bo _evgn;el: osc:)nr:lzbhll(zl:- izifo ezidalwa yindlala lumeni k
aBotha ebhidla- umkhankaso wokulwa bo kodwa imvamisa ye-
nhlangano ezavalwa nisi benze n .

ko kubonakalisa ukunga- bekwe uhulumeni okhe-
ini i ezifana ne-malnutrition ngile ngokubusa ngesi- nalabo abathi mayinswi- nguquko ya
ngempela khanyelwa amaginisothwe abantu, osebenza
uhulumeni we-apartheid: ngabe yini ezobanikeza

izi (free enter nekwashiokor, lapho ku- mo esibucayi, njengoba nywe iSouth Africa? ekhona
emafekhthri yazu-
omele idlanzana. Loku izinzuzo e -

l ezomnotho nezombusa- ngezwi leningi ngapha-
l ; nezindlu ezifanele, ne- amakhuly ngamakhulu Lentoiyasidida ngempe- zwa yizinyunyana. -
ZWR. 45 komgomol_ }\:fehlzwe
akusho kuphela ukuthi prise system) yaziwa mitholampilo nemfundo abantu bakithj bebulawa
la. Akungcono yini uku- Akukho bufakazi esi- Siyaphikisana nenqu- elihlangene elithi â\200
\230one
leli yilungelo lethu ko- ukuthi leyonqubo Y& yamahhala. Inqubo evu. noma beboshwa, ama- h
etha ukuthula? bubonayo bokuthi le- bo yokumema osoma- pe:sor}lone Vot_el; il
dwa futhi kungumsebe- khiwa ngokwephuca ini- mela noma ngubani viyo akholelwa embu- Thina
njengenhlanga. Ngubo yokumema ongxi- bhizinisi baphesheya Zilwele inkululeko
nZi wethu nomthwalo ngi lab'antu umh,laba ahWebe ngokukhululeka sweni wentando yeningi no y

ezinyunyana enku- â\200\230.NankUIu b?pheSheya ("!VCStâ\200\230lnent) n().ma Seku- yabo bon
keâ\200\230abantu ngo-
wethu. ; wabo bephucwa yidla- ayikaze isilethele lutho kuwo womane amagu- Iy kunazo zonke e
South mgahlz kll?lllgquIe tlll(m;i¬\201{u. Esemkubloni]e ::ggï¬\201;(ihs(t)hla :]l(x)lâ\200
\231;l:;lâ\200\230s:,
o ; i i : : : umgondo ahulumeni ukuthl umvuzo waleyo- m .
Ikuze kl&i yinamuhla ~ mbi omhlaba aphume Africa asikaze sibubone q A Db1 k:i¬\202le Sk et
ot '

ezintweni ezenzeka ku- mba kabusha isizwe

lezindawo okwakhiwa sakithi esesabulawa

kuzo amafemu ezabe. = ughekeko olusehlukani-

Iweni. sa ngezinhlanga nango-

Esikubonayo ukuthij bUZW_- :

/ cishe yonke imisebenzi Â® Zilwele umphakathi

3 , , // / , ithuthelwa ~ ezabelweni Okhululekile emaketa-

lapho kunemithetho ye. ngeni obuphofu, noba-
zemisebenzi eyehlukile ndlululo nokuxhasha-
kweyasesilungwini ngo- Zwa. Sikholwa ' ukuthi
kuthi ikhinyabeza izi. konke loku kudinga
nyunyana ezasu"gulwa ukuba ezomnotho zihle-
kanzima eSouth Africa. Iwe kabusha.

Imisebenzi ivulwa ezi. I
ndaweni ezingenazo izi-
Nyunyana (â\200\230union free
areasâ\200\231) okuyinto ekhi-
nyabeza wonke umuntu.
Siyaphikisana nalese-
nzo. Futhi siphikisana
kakhulu nayo yonke
imizamo yokusungula
izinyunyana ezihamba
ngendlela yazo zodwa
J â\202¬zixhumene _nalezakhi-