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W G el sbestT - WATAWCEE
SOWET j 80T 67

AN, Tuesday, June 30, 19

Telephone (011) 673-4160

E wonder what would hap-

pen if a black group took on

a racist stance and declared

~ that all whites should be driven into the
sea, as used to be the case in the past.

For this is the kind of insulting
sentiment we have to stomach from
one or the other radical Afrikaner
group that comes out of the cupboard.

These groups have the audacity to
claim South Africa is their country,
- something that is historically sheer
â\200\230madness. Then they wish to make us
believe that blacks are a hindrance to
white development or fulfilment.
Which is crazier.

South Africa is as much a black
country, in fact more of a black
country than a white one. People will
perhaps wonder why we make so much-
noise about people who belong to the
lunatic fringe of radicalism.
~ We cannot turn a blind eye to such

- sentiments particularly when
Afrikanerdom, politically and in its
churches, is being torn apart because
of their antiquated racist feelings.

What the Afrikaners, and we hate to
make such generalisations, must know
is, blacks do not have any wish to live
with them, in the same cities and even
in the same country if we had our way.
But we are adult enough to realise that
there are Afrikaners who are not of the
radical stripe. We are â\200\234also of the
responsible view, we hope, that is
always articulated by black political
organisations including those who do -

not wish to fight the struggle with
whites. N

These groups have always
maintained that South Africa is for
South Africans and that colour was a
handicap introduced by colonialists
and imperialists. o

- We are frankly getting tired of these
insults, inconsequential as they might
seem to others. We think the
Government owes us the protection
and law and order that it is so eager to
~ provide when radicalism comes from
~ sectors of the population that are
- black. 4

SAC(;PieSidcnt Bishop Buthelezi advises delegates:
â\200\224,z SR â\200\224 30 Jung /7 o

urch should not take

returned to South Africa last night from Mozambique, was one of ||

the expected delegates but did not turn up. His predecessor, } Rebels continue the bush war
Archbishop Philip Russell, was present.. â\200\224-â\200\224__-â\200\224, 5Â\$ ' 2 : h
Addressing about 200 people, Bishop Buthelezi said the church _ He cited Angola rebels â
\200\234continue the bush war as
should play a healing role in the conflict among anti-apartheid, if nothing happenec WHEH w
as granted independence .
extra-parliamentary forces. f Bishop Buthelezi said if the church in South Afmâ\200\230:â
\200\230a bac1,t,ed a
Most of the conflicts â\200\234obviously derive from the system itself, certain political f
ormation, it would cease to be a wholeâ\200\235 and
but others derive from the very nature of party formations. would become just a â\200\234pa
rtâ\200\235. & P
Parties, by their very nature, divide the community.â\200\235 Churches had to divorce thems
elves from _psî-^\202mal groups
It took great sensitivity to maintain a healthy and delicate bal- gagx::e g:Ã@t vsvze go;;g
os tll;â\200\230eg g:m:: be well positioned to act as a
parti i i i i 5:
::l:serzgg nrglgzgggt. AT he s e Bishop Buthelezi said it had often been assgrted the church
, even
â\200\234In our situation the sense of co-existence has been lost. We must the SACC, did no
t represent the grasgroots of its membership. ;
remember that in independent Africa there are at present ... pre- â\200\234One can of cours
e argue a case in defence of the church or the
independence political formations which chose not to disband at SACC. (However) this would
serve lo useful pu Y Idhave
the attainment of independence,â\200\235 said Bishop Buthelezi. learnt a lesson that it is
coqnter-productpve to try to defend your-
' self against all manner of criticisms. : :
â\200\234If you know in your heart that a particular c::itlcism is wrongly
| applied to you, listen to it nevertheless. ut it in your outer coat
pocket. Like a good emergency aspirin you may need it some day,
even though you may not have to swallow it now.â\200\235 :
Conference delegates watched a play, â\200\234A Step in the Darkâ\200\235, per-
formed by St Barnabas pupils, depicting everyday crises.

j By Sol Makgabutlane . B 3
| The outgoing president of the South African Council of

Churches, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, has advised churches to

be cautious in siding with specific anti-apartheid groups. :
Bishop Buthelezi was speaking at the opening session of the five- |
day SACC conference at St Barnabas College, in Bosmont, Johan- |
: |

nesburg, last night.

AR S SRR

By Carina le Grange, ;

" Religion Reporter :/
The 1987 national conferen
of the South African Council of
Churches was calm and reflec-
tive in comparison with the
two preceding conferences, de-
spite taking unusually contro-
versial and far-reaching deci-
sions regarding violence and
civil disobedience as legitimate
action and protest against the
present government.

Two years ago the confer-
ence was frequently lntempt-â\200\230

/ : TrAE S T /9 e e
< SACC aÃcepts tisa ff to end
. CC S USC Of for Câ\202~ 10 en oppression Âf
= :{ â\200\230::l:):; :efl â\200\235nudmtu t;yi):' :l:h lt;:eely and should individuals endo
rsing civil disobedience. was the adoption of the Lusaka fine compels the move-
za on the East el%and after an to ;xkceu:he: :If ltâ\200\230l;ey o not gt This included the
tion Statement drawn up at a meet- |gnents 'tb.the nsg of force.â\200\235
explosion in which some youths The 1987 o o rent boycotts as a valid ing of South African d
elegates Most delegates had no doubt
died and several were m, alimed iâ\200\231 Âf . conference ad- form of protest, the refusa
l to and freedom movements in Lu. the adoption of the statement
t year the state of emer. sll::;e'm' escedl::;ion; 208 Sock . dediies money from wages for
ggyq earlier this year. would mean the Church en-
gency gave rise to closed ses. opy :f had tak as though the rent g js Proposed in a gover
n- It recognises the â\200\234unques- dorged violence. For many this
sion discussions as the confer. to rcak :. Be it it wamclBA8 ment Bill and e refusal to de
- fionable right of the people of posed no problem
ence grappled with the restric- do :;pe t:aul; koA duct tax i om Wages or sa- South Africa
and Namibia to â\200\234If there is a j';St war, there
â\200\234mlmm. MllCh i~\202me was Deo::ei 'lh'eak' / laries of blICKl on the blii! secure p
Peace and ju't]ce must also be ajnst revolâ\200\231â\200\234tion â\200\235
SRRt o arguing: did the Âç actcl :no:: r: l:::leâ\200\230:ioi~\202d n:::l.: ltâ\200\231lln:
:tw tiat:::ito:e:m::a lt)::â\200\231rl:nlssi- tlnlmghl liberation movementsâ\200\235, one d
elegate said. 3
s t also â\200\234recognises that the Without wanting to diminish

church ynve Iâ\200\230rlshi to speak of them lmplying or actively The most controversial is
sue nature of the South African e e Teictanns s Lisatn

P

Statement, others had serious
. Problems with the view that no

choice was involved in opting
for violence â\200\224 as implied. by

the use of the word â\200\234compelâ\200\235,
The Lusaka Statement was
adopted by an overwhelming
majority for reference to
member churches and regional

| - councils for â\200\234urgent reactionâ\200\235.
[* By doing so, the SACC. has
| formally entered an area of
| ~ which its critics have often ac-
| cused it â\200\224 that of justified vio-

i_lence. o

ge had to fight
men to cars waiting outside. He will

conference ~today atâ\200\224 the SACC conference in
Johannesburg.

e o
Tutu message is one
|of love, no

4 In The Star of June 23, Ms Avril
| Budd -of Bryanston writes in
strongly derogatory terms of â\200\234Des-
mond Tutu and his croniesâ\200\235. Ve

Perhaps, if she had ever met the
i archbishop and listened, really lis-
. tened, to what he had to say, she
might realise that he is not a man

~otherwise. '

reconciliation, while warning what
will probably occur if we continue
to harden our hearts towards our
fellow South Africans.

Seldom have I seen such an arro-
gant statement as her final para-
graph, in which she says that â\200\234South
Africa will survive because with
God as our partner we cannot failâ\200\235,

I can only wonder which South
Africa she is writing about â\200\224 cer-

,
SEE LETTERS
Page 8 Metro
;â\200\234

who expresses hatred, vitriolic or,

He has always preached love and

t hatred
S B :
READERSâ\200\231

VIEWS

tainly not that of the majority of the
inhabitants of our great land.
H V Goodwin

Springs

* * *

' Let us reward Archbishop Tutu with

the oblivion he so richly deserves.
This cacophonous â\200\234priestâ\200\235 has sure-
ly done enough harm to our country,
to race relations, the economy, the
church â\200\224 you name it, he has had
something revolutionary to say

about it.

Cannot the media simply please
ignore him? Why must we newspa-
per readers continue to be subjected
to his diatribes?

Makes Me Sick
Pretoria

Â¥ @
e â\200\230By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON â\200\224 A move on Capitol Hill jeopardi
- R100 million in American aid to southern African states by
linking it to â\200\234necklaceâ\200\235 killing in South Africa has had its
teeth pulled. â\200\231 O,

Legislators have agreed on a diluted amendment, loosely tying
United States funds to the Southern Africa Development Co-ordina-
tion Conference (SADCC) countries to necklacing.

The original amendment, introduced by Senator Larry Pressler of
South Dakota, hinged American assistance on states renouncing
â\200\230necklacing; recipients giving assurances they were acting to smoth-
| er those in their areas who did not renounce terrorism and coun-

tries actually trying to prevent terrorist groups operating in their
areas. :

The Pressler Amendment was supported 77-15 in the Senate late
last month. Sfahe LA 4

A softer version referring to individuals instead â\200\230of terrorist
groups has now been agreed in a Senate-House of Representatives
conference to marry the Chambersâ\200\231 different versions of the Bill. It
has also dropped a vague, wide-ranging reference to â\200\234terrorismâ\200\235.

It stipulates that United States aid dollars may. not be given
countries until the US President certifies they have â\200\234not advocated
necklacingâ\200\235; provided assurances they have acted against any per-
son found to have necklaced someone and â\200\234not knowingly allowed
terrorists practising necklacing to operate in their territoriesâ\200\235.

Repugnance

A Capitol Hill observer said the amendment, although watered
down and almost meaningless in effect, still remained an important
symbol to demonstrate US repugnance at necklacing.

Both Senate and the House of Representatives will have to con-
sider the change, but conference bargains such as this are rarely

rejected.

The compromise can be seen as a victory for the Reagan Admin-
istration which balked at the Pressler Amendment, saying it
â\200\234would make it virtually impossible to provide assistance to any
country in southern Africaâ\200\235.

State Department officials
and several senators lobbied
hard against the Pressler
Amendment

It is understood the present
conference has adopted an
amendment from conservative
Senator Jesse Helms of North

Carolina. _

Jâ\200\224

laient... Neison' Mandela*iot Ro
~ gement radical. Â» Cette prise de ;. berk-Sobuke: |l adhÃ©ra & 'ANC; et
Â« tionner leg: destructions d'Ã©coles . terres pour; =
: et d'hdpitaux dans les townships; â\200\234gouverriement â\200\230attribuait'a: & 3
. Ã©conomiques occidentales, valent
* & M. Buthelezi sa rÃ©putation chez - |

0,7 1 .;â\200\2340. . . â\200\2313 ":a-A â\200\230:1.: i o %"i-\201fhi-\202"Â« : 'i â\200
\230:7'53?â\200\230 i â\200\230o
InvitÃ© 4 Paris par Jacques Chirac qu'il rencontrera aujourdâ\200\231hui,
le chef zoulou Mangosuthu Gathsa: Buthelezi prÃ©ne
_ des Â«rÃ©formes radicales Â» mais sans violences.

cains, mais pacifiquement. Wi-\202"Â»&gi-\201};â\200\230{nl Â».gg,mï-\201% mdmmm nime
Â« D'aprÃ©s un sondageâ\200\231 rÃ©mt'et"â\200\230g"mâ\200\230hc@jmmaï-\201u en AWâ\200\231
:â\200\230!â\200\234?@Pâ\200\230:â\200\230Vâ\200\230W ggvl;a comper.
objectit, affirme M. Buthelezi, :11879. M3 Buthelezi a- Ã©tÃ©: Ã©ievÃ©. .8 Alrique uf;sL; â
\200\230Dans letÃ©m_
74'% des Noirs de mon pays sont le: kraak: Â» de: sorÃ©. oncie; Je- Wmm leliz'ays dis-
contre la violence. Â» Et d'gjouter : â\200\230Solomon, .avant: d'Ã©tudier: mâ\200\230z 3%
M "i-\201f Câ\200\230gms
s e peuvem : uoi- Ronald -Reagan; Margaret

pas y renoncer, ils se sont trop o bowed it iy _

engagÃ©s dans la voie d'un chan- natcl tmv Y m . ;ac m-v
Encors B e P ;

msseâ\200\231 pari accorder; un- pouvoir

ropaeh

à\200\234â\200\234devend;Chet tribal; dÃ©nonca:s les:

position, le refus du chef de cau- hef trit

.rÃ©et A celi qui-rÃ©clame. Â« des
ngements radicaux, sans la

>

sa condamnation des sanctions frÃ©resâ\200\231(lÃ©s: bantoustans):

Â« Je'parle â\200\230pour le peuple les jeunes: Noirs, qui le- traitent rÃ©s Â» et Â« radi
caux Â» devint san- :
noir Â». Le chet Mangosuthu. . volontiers d'Â« oncle Tom Â» ou de. . gigante.ic: to TG 4
Gathsz hButhelezi,â\200\230invitÃ© par Jac- Â« poupÃ©e de Pretorias. ^^ = Fort-de son audie
nce -

. ques Chirac a Paris - les deux it : M: Buthelezi peut rassembier
.hon;r,rt\â\200\231eÃ\$ se renlc':ontrderontâ\200\230aq- gthâ\200\230;as:";zl,ezâ\200\230:nz
mr,â\200\230:.aS:' ozt personnes & Soweto, i-\201e :
jourdâ\200\231hui â\200\224 est I'un es princi- parti. La tribu, ce sont les Zoy-- QUi enra
ger ses rivaux â\200\224 le .
paux acteurs de I'histoire lous; six millions de personnes; le: ~chet.zoulou. affirme. : Â«
Jamais | :
contemporange sud-afncame. groupe de Noirs le: plus puissant 2(&23 le- pasaÃ©k les Blancsâ
\200\230 I'idÃ©n %nt :
Face au pouvoir blanc, il incame . en Afrique-du Sud: Le- parti, Fins ; 918 aussi- ouverts

e du :
'une des deux sensibilités des kmha' que. ses: promoteurs: p(&' dâ\200\231w Le mmâ\200\230 : c'est)
Noirs sud-africains, celle du dia- senent plutât comme un Â« ras- Que leurs leaders sont mÃ©diocres.
logue. Il se trouve aujourd'hui en - semblement culturel s, compterait -~ L@ PrÃ©sident Bot ha'n'a pas la
opposition ouverte;; et- souvent - entre: 750 000 et 1,2 million- m "mâ\200\230:';_mâ\200\234,' cawhyâ\200\230w
violente,: avec les sympathisants g-adhÃ©rents, concentrÃ©s: surtout:. Y7 dâ\200\234"QIâ\200\230mâ\200\230â\200\234 , â\200\230%mmfm g
de Nelsan Mandela et I'ANC. (l& gans je: Natai; autour de Durban, . e i econs sorb N
CongrÃ©s: national atricain), qui g rÃ©gion-ol se retrouvent la â\200\230;'lrtd"â\200\230 m
ois, Blancs, %'fS. tis et
pronent la: lutte armÃ©e. avec Pre- igris des Zoulous. s indiens:se sont mis-d'accord sur
toria. et'la dÃ©sorganisation de la , i = une constitution: multi- raciale et
sociÃ©tÃ© sud-africaine- cemme Des leaders Ã©galitaire. Â» Ce combat pour Â« un .

.seuls moyens dâ\200\231en finir avec - homme, un.vate, un parlement et | :

* I'apartheid. Lorsque donc le che P 2 â\200\234constitution. pour- tous-Â»,â\200\231 L

- Buthelezi dit : Â« Je parle pour le Buthelezi I'estime- possible. |
peuple noir Â», il exprime le point < n.cadre dÃ©mocratique.:
de vue d'une grande paneie de . gan i-\2011'dâ\200\231.'es'tm unâ\200\230homme: Â« sur
\$8s compatriotes, qui.rÃ©vent ; "-p'rlncmâ\200\234 : QUs rasoir Â» quereceyait:
d'Ã©tre fiers de se sentir sud-afri* m;Ã©gzxgmw â\200\234 Chirac;; mais-a- coup sor: Pun. |
-

s Lt o st b v

| ""â\200\234MOND:

AFRIQUEDU suo i

Mangosuthu GÃ©t'si¬\201a Butheleziâ\200\234 hief ,â\200\230inist du.p ant groupe ethnique s
ud-africair
, "â\202¬tÃ© par Reagan et Thatcher. PrÃ©nant 3 Ia fois *
| 1 opposition a | "apartheid et le dialogueavec-P a, dirigeant noir evolue sur Ie i¬\2011-
du raso:

â\200\230La pohce sud-africaine a dispersÃ©
hier'a coups de gaz lacrvmogem et
de chevrotines des Ã©tudiants noirs et
-blancs de I'universitÃ© du Cap qui
protestaient contre le raid sud-
africain en Zambie.
Deux Ã©tudiants ont Ã©tÃ© blessÃ©s

ipar les plombs tirÃ©s pour

1 premiÃ©re fois sur des Blancs, - -
Dâ\200\231aumpart, lepresdemdehCour

- saprÃ©me du Natal a dÃ©clarÃ© hier
| mcoastitutionnelle I'interdiction
| d'appeler i la libÃ©ration des dÃ©tenus, -
| Clest le deuxiÃ©me revers en cing

' jours du gmmrrmmdevm la

. Cour suprÃ©me. 2 .â\200\230:Ã»;;

e ne me considÃ©re pas comme un
modÃ©rÃ©, je veux des changements
radicaux en Afrique du Sud...Â»

Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelez:
se dÃ©fend vivement dÃ©s qu'on le
qualifie de K moderc>> comme.
"o eratoneite

discreditÃ© aux yeux de la majonte noire

dans son pays. :

A 8ans, ce dirigeant noir dâ\200\231Afn-
- que du Sud, prÃ©sent cette semaine a
Paris, Â« invitÃ© Â», explique-t-il, par Jac~:
ques Chirac, Â©volue en permanence sur
le fil du rasoir. Â«Chief ministerÂ»- .-
{(Premier ministre) du Bantoustan.~~
- Kwazulu - un territoire semi-autono-
me morcele dans la province: sud-- .
afnricaine du Natal - Gatsha Buthelezi: -
doit a la fois cultiver son image rassu-
rante de Â« modÃ©rÃ© Â», mais aussi prÃ©ser--
ver une crÃ©dibilitÃ© en permancnce me-:
nacÃ©e. nt

â\200\230Ce chef zoulou, qui n besm: pas ;
lroquer ['Â©lÃ©gant. costume europÃ©en.
dans lequel nous I'avons vu- hier. pour;
la:peau. de ldopard et les:: sagaiesâ\200\231 des: FCBi
ceremonies traditionnelles; OCCUpE uneâ\200\231::

Â» a ~Gaisha Buthelen a appelela fmnÂ«
T le 4 soutenir son mouvementet SFaC
amq;b:ce mpfxlm tÃ©gie:non violente Â»: La tentationâ\200\230deâ\200\231|
e ot a faire existe chez les dirigeants occzden

. un petit chcz le - : Jles germesâ\200\231 de la guerre civile qu
dm Salinger, & pa,-is,_,.i chacun redoute.

; "+ Pierre- K
place dÃ©licate sur I'Ã©chiquier- politique Butbdm aâ\200\230affirmÃ© qu'it'y avait. deux H
AS
sud-africain. II se veut a la fois dig- camps: chez: Jes: Noirs: jes: partisans..

geant anti-apartheid et adepte du dia~ - : dâ\200\230_un,-squm, de: parti uni-

logue avec Pretoria, Oppose aux : de la: Â« dÃ©,

toasetavocat du systÃ©me capitaliste et
de~la xdÃ©mocratie d [â\200\231 occidentale
Mais surtout. Gatsha Buthelezi

yryes e : Vi~\201gâ\200\231?omdmleermi~\201mriqwdm
Â» * â\200\230tion durable de TUDF t ry oo No rEnuelwdeux; a-t-il dxt Â«cesr ;
e e e te :
Bati, apamrde197i une orgamsatmu â\200\231 parmlÃ©ilg%m

l;m nesure, Inkalha, qui sâ\200\231appuie sur ; dÃ©fense de la dÃ©mocratie et dch hbre
force numerique des Zoulous e :

\$ cntrep:mqwï~\201atsha:
m groupe cthnique avec six xml.-w'_,

nwrn epo Xl 53 : PR e Pun il oe iarhe
dquxm!u, Inkatha fzut.omoeozf m : ; gt i |

Yoquer; ce. qui luf pepmes oupes dÃ©
dâ\200\231aï~\201idnez chiffre mmi~\201que dâ\200\231unâ\200\235 lgran gesmlcr
million dâ\200\230adbcx'en a ega!cmeutâ\200\234-'
uag I;a;: dernier son propn:syudm

contrer la
COSATLS grande centm!c

rÃ©cents s sonda 5
Tent toutefois que i Ryvrhar. i~\202geffxâ\200\230lon

Câ\200\230apommrdewdra ndc'~

AFRICAN rhetoric does not

equal fact; there is always a difference between what African politicians say for the record and the pragmatism with which they act, especially when economic realities are involved.

Bearing this in mind, we should carefully evaluate current official pronouncements calling for a

Marxist state in Zimbabwe if we are to gain a clearer view of what is likely to take place.

At the same time it is necessary to accept that official government policy is that which is intended to

done, unless competing interests prevail.

Judged by official rhetoric and party resolutions, Zimbabwe seems well on the way towards scientific socialism.

However, the record of seven years of independence shows that government has not taken no significant practical steps in transforming society according to Marxist-Leninist principles.

Apart from minor ministerial interference with the private sector and inconvenient labour legislation such as minimum wages and restrictions on dismissal of workers the government has not nationalised a single industry since independence, has not taken over a single private school and has not confiscated a single farm.

Reality directly contradicts the pronouncements made by government before and after independence.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe visited Moscow last week, strengthening ties between the two countries. However, Zimbabwe's Marxist pronouncements are not matched by its economic policies and may never be. The contradiction is examined by Sam Kongwa, an Africa Institute researcher, in this excerpt from an article in the Institute's latest bulletin

â\200\224RBulw~vesa- Da

] FACE TO FACE ... Robert Mugabe meets Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow last Saturday

Zimbabwe: the
socialist debateyl

SAM KONGWA

| its unique position in the
a\200\231 region
| :\:;ini~\201? onai ethos have all texi~\202ed
o tate against the introduction
C Marxist-Leninist ideology.
Zimbabwe has a strong, influen-
| tial and visible black middle class
which acts as a blocking mecha-
nism to socialism

The middle clasÂ\$ has accumul

< y t.
fg;ptx;o;ierty i:nd wealth, and ha.;i a
= oseent. a Marxxst-Lemmst

This group includes publi -
vants, polit&ians, am?ed fs):ce;
personnel and businessmen who
are products of Western education
and free enterprise acquired dur-
| ing the pre-independence era.
They have learnt a lot from the
socialist failures of other African
countries and loathe falling into
the trap of â\200\234politics of povertyâ\200\235.
â\200\230This group has resisted â\200\224 and
will continue to resist â\200\224 the imple-
mentation of a socialist pro-
gramme, in spite of the extollation
of its virtues by the few in the top
pqgltli:alâ\200\224r}eaoil:rship. â\200\230 i
The private sector at indepen-
dence was relatively developed
I and still accounts for a significant

percentage of production. Foreign
ownership and external control of
the private sector are some of the
salient features of the Zimbabwe
ec%nongy. o
orei bring with them

external capital and expertise.
Black Zimbabweans control only
about 12% of the private sector.

Approximately 8% of the manu-
factunng firms â\200\224 which produce
68% of the entire output â\200\224 and
about 80% of the 15 profitable
firms and the five major banks are
foreign-owned. oy

In the mining sector, foreign
firms account for about 88% of
output. ;

In the agricultural sector it is
~estimated that 75% of the profits
- are produced by plantations and
farms under foxg,â\200\230gigp; ownership. ,

The countryâ\200\231s power structure,

Key sectors of the economy are dominated by giant multinational corporations such as Turner and Newall (asbestos), Union Carbide (chrome), Delta (breweries), Lonhro (mining and manufacturing and farming) and have a hold on virtually all strategic sec-

tors.

All past moves towards nationalisation have been met with resistance and threats of withdrawal by

these firms. Under the circumstances, gov-

ernment has had to adopt a prag-

matic approach in order to avoid the disastrous consequences of nationalisation of the commanding

heights of the economy experienced in countries like Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

The Industrial Development

Corporation has been restricted to,

" taking over firms which have been abandoned and which no one wants to manage.

The much-publicised land reforms have also been confined to a willing seller/willing buyer basis. The introduction of socialist pro-

- grammes in Third World countries is often preceded by a high profile of Eastern bloc experts in the host country.

The experts are usually deployed in strategic areas, such as security, intelligence and economic planning.

After the departure of the North ;

Korean military training team there have been remarkably few socialist experts in Zimbabwe. Their only presence is confined to diplomatic representation.

armed observers state that

the Eastern Bloc diplomatic repre-

sentatives are generally more closely watched by Zimbabwean

security than their Western counterparts.

The reason for this must be sought in the history of the Zimbabwean war of independence, when almost the entire socialist world â\200\224 except for China â\200\224 backed governmentâ\200\231s arch-rival, Zapu.

Despite the recent reported purchase of advanced Soviet MiG29 fighter planes by government, it would appear that government is â\200\230cautious and determined to ensure that such purchases do not significantly introduce a new and more visible Soviet profile in Zimbabwe.

This is borne out by governmentâ\200\231s denial of the purchase.

One gets the impression, therefore, that despite the rhetoric in support of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the logic of the transformation to a practical socialist system is still being questioned.

The recent well-publicised ex-

ulsion from Zimbabwe of two North Korean secret service agents is a case in point.

In a country where 60% of the people are regular church-goers

" and 80% of the schools are private,

governmentâ\200\231s efforts to introduce litical education and to drop religious education from the curriculum have been resisted by public servants who had the benefit of a missionary education (the attempt has since been abandoned).

There is also an influential group within government that has argued that Zimbabweâ\200\231s quest for the leadership of the ntline states and its intention of serving as an example of African success would be frustrated by moves towards socialism.

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The?' point out the dismal failures of socialist experiments elsewhere in Africa.

This group is also of the opinion that there is no precedent in his-

tory where a socialist experiment has succeeded in a country so economically dependent upon a neighbouring capitalistic regional power, such as SA.

It is further postulated that the introduction of a new rival economic and ideological set-up in the sub-region, with strong Soviet or other tern bloc involvement, would tend to invite perceptions of animosity, and, perforce, retaliation from SA. S

In the light of the above, it would appear that in the end pragmatism will prevail over rhetoric.

Union bareai
ey gwlel)

UNION-NEGOTIATED wage settlements in the first six months of this year reflected increases averaging 16,4%, exceeding the national norm by 4% to 5%.

This is according to a mid-year report on collective bargaining trends published by consultants Andrew Levy and Associates and released yesterday.

The report states that, economically, the bargaining prospects for 1987 appear more favourable than at any time in the previous two years. This is due to buoyant economic forecasts being given credit

by production moving back

to full-time and order books gelling.
A'; a macro-1;el, A'hDel;e are wetxh:
expectations o o growth
.compared with a\200\230the 0,7% of the
year before.

There is little doubt, the report observes, that the economic recovery is having the effect of heightening both union and worker impressions of managements' ability to meet substantial wage increases.

Settlements

i And during the next six months, says, employers can expect to have yet reach settlements which close to the inflation rate.

The report notes a number of strikes which lasted for more than four weeks, and says that they indicate the solidarity and militancy of labour at the moment, as well as the ability to sustain extremely lengthy strike action.

ALAN FINE

tion, facts which management should not underestimateâ\200\235.

It predicts that a further factor in wage bargaining will be union oressure for nation-wide in-com-pany bargaining, rather than a series of plant-level negotiations.

â\200\234Although there have been some important groups granting this (in-cluding SAB and Premier), strong resistance is to be expected from a number of the major employers who have decided that plant level aegotiation works well in prac-
ceâ\200\235.

These employers believe that

â\200\234what the unions are now referring to as â\200\230all level bargainingâ\200\231 is an open invitation to have innumer-able bites at the same cherry. Where employers resist (this), they should expect to face legal indus-trial action, and probable national strike action, before they even get to discuss wages.â\200\235 ~

Big impact

This debate, it says, will sooner or later find its way into the Indus-trial Court.

The report argues that the Co-satu living wage campaign has made a significant impact on wage bargaining. ;

As regards other union organisa-

ning/shows growth

tions, the report observes that the performance of the United Work-ersâ\200\231 Union of SA â\200\234remains un-impressiveâ\200\235 and employers who face them across the table â\200\234seem to have little to fearâ\200\235.

Little can be said, it adds, of the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) as a confederation. Per-formance here can only be judged by looking at its individual unions.

There ap to be, though, a slight tendency to more strike ac-tion in support of wage claims, with a lengthening of the duration of the strike, as well as a very sig-nificant usage of â\200\234cut priceâ\200\235 indus-trial action by way of overtime :):_ns and go-slows in support of

is. .

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The South African Governm
should take no comfort from :i\201
general_axr of disillusionment with
:conoxmt;:1 ;Junctions being felt
ross the West German
sp;c â\200\235 political
or this is more likely to result i
even tougher measurqsybeing taltel:
than in any relaxation of the limited
I e, . Boray o spolie
- he most likely first step would
be to add a ban on the tâ\200\231::gport of
South African coal to the existing
block on iron and steel, new invest-
ments and gold coins.
The key factors, according to rep-
rapntativeg. of the parties in the
ruling coalition, are developments
inside South Africa and the amount
::t g;&surtlel f?}' more sanctions ex-
le United S
' and Nat%. .' S o
. The May general election result is
Interpreted here as a most unhelp-
ful l!n'ch to the right â\200\224 a blow to
vl::i&s;ldent Bl::haâ\200\231s reform process
ch was already bein
little too late. 4 ey

Domestic pressure

| Tougher sanctions loom

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Bonn ho

It comes dowhâ\200\235toâ\200\230a sim
foreign policy,

ple question of priorities in

says Jean-Jacques Cornish in this

report from the West German capital.

' T

Kohl . . . cannot stand alone.

(It compounded the disappoint
' ment over the exclusion of blac
from the Presidentâ\200\231s Council an
President Bothaâ\200\231s disastrously anti
| climactic Rubicon speech which had
been'touted in Bonn beforehand b
â\200\230lâ\200\230iâ\200\230ttl)lrelgp ,Mixt:tzter Mr Pik Botha as
' â\200\234the biggest thi i
!â\200\230Riebeecigâ\200\231. thing since Jan van
This combination is e ted
result in the FDP, whichxzzgerallt;

gives the lead in the coalition on
foreign policy matters, bowing to
domestic political pressure by
partâ\200\230i(:)';;(t)mg ta_tstougher pro-sanctions
n at i
oyt | My conference in

~ â\200\234We have lost faith in the South
African Government,â\200\231 says FDP
southern Africa spokesman Mr
Ulrich Irmer. â\200\234The perception is
that it is all going to end in blood-
shed and for the time being South
Africa is finished.

â\200\234We see the violence on television
and we read of the arrests of young
children. Reasonable, rational argu-
ment against sanctions is no longer
accepted.

â\200\234What else is there but more
sanctions? If I knew of another way,
I would take it. I believe the FDP

\ -

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will vote for sanctions in September
and if the SPD comes to the Bundes-
tag with a practical sanctions reso-
lution we would support that too.â\200\235

The senior coalition partner, Mr
Helmut Kohl's CDU, is more in-
clined to withstand pro-sanctions
pressure inside Germany.

South Africa falls way below Ger-
man reunification, East-West rela-
tions and nuclear disarmament on
its list of foreign priorities. Never-
theless, it would not stand alone
against a move for stronger eco-

'mic measures â\200\224 even if this

â\200\234nt mandatory sanctions â\200\224 from

ropean partners and the Unit-
as.

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rizon.

It is quite sfmp'ly a question of
| priorities.

| "West Germany is committed to

adopting a uniform EC foreign policy. As the country truly at the heart - of Europe it has more neighbours than any other state on the globe it would be senseless to be out of step.

West German trade with South

Africa, for example, is less than 1 percent of its foreign business compared with 70 percent with Europe. West German investment in the Republic forms a similarly minuscule proportion of its foreign stake.

CDU analysts illustrate the sanctions in waves and believe they are now on top of the first. As they see it, the economic steps have hardened the attitude of South African whites and have had negative impact on the black population.

The buy-out of American companies that have quit South Africa has predominantly favoured whites. The ban on SAA flights into the US has not stopped South Africans jetting into New York and Washington via Europe but it has bankrupted Cape Verde where the US-bound South African jumbos used to stop over.

Nevertheless, the analysts accept that the reaction to this political backfire will ultimately mean more rather than fewer sanctions. The

second wave could begin to swell, they say, at the EC summit in Brussels this week. : ; v

Sanctions are not specifically on the menu for the heads of state but they will inevitably come up in the simultaneous meetings of foreign ministers and senior officials so that they would form part of the final declaration.

Any proposals could be acted upon during Denmark's six-month presidency of the EC beginning in September or in the following period under West German leadership.

Since West Germany looks after Danish interests in South Africa because Copenhagen has withdrawn

its diplomatic representatives, the -
Bonn envoys are preparing for a
sticky year ahead.

If there is no substantial EC ini-
tiative in this period, it is generally
accepted that the sanctions issue
will inevitably loom larger in the
United States â\200\224 and once again the
West German Government would
feel obliged to follow that lead.

It is not simplistic to say that the
ball lies in the South African Gov-
ernmentâ\200\231s court. Those parties that
oppose sanctions for practical and
moral reasons desperately need the
real ammunition to sustain their ar-
gument.

At the very least, CDU and FDP
members agree, this would necessi-
tate the initiation of real political
dialogue among all South Africans.

By this they mean nothing short
of unconditionally unbanning all po-
litical parties. They also require a
deadline for a constitution in which
all South Africans would enjoy
equal rights within the foreseeable
future.

/ Any further repressive sfeps or
political backsliding from oria
would make the anti-sagctâ\200\231io case
indefensible. i

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i'-iâ\200\230?.â\200\230f 0t orijl, yabasyT MATIWDE
~ SOWETAN, Tuesday, June 30, 1987

â\200\230PAC MENâ\200\231

~ By MONK NKOMO

A MAJOR political trial involving seven alleged
members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress

starts in the Pretoria ,Mgg\isttatqâ\200\231sâ\200\230 Court '

| The seven accused, including two alleged members

.
of Qibla â\200\224a Moslem organisation â\200\224 face 24 charges

of terrorism, attempted murder, defeating the ends of
justice and being members of an outlawed
organisation. The trial is scheduled to last for several
weeks.

The accused are Mr Mabatu Enoch Zulu (52), Mr
Siyabulela Ndoda Geanqa (26), both of Transkei, Mr
Vincent Alson Mathunjwa (29), of Springs, Mr
Sidziba Paul Mohlolo (29), of Johannesburg,
the Rev Daniel Nkopodi (27), an AME priest In
Bophuthatswana. Mr Achmad Cassem, 2
draughtsman and Mr Yusuf Patel, both of- Cape
Town.

They appeared briefly before Mr J H Bekker. They
were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to

| this morning. DR

Lawyers for the accused â\200\224 Mr Dikgang Moseneke,
Mr G van Tonder and Mr A M Omar â\200\224 asked for the
postponement to study particulars submitted by the
State last week. : - :

The State alleges that Mr Zulu, Mr Geanga, Mr
Mathunjwa and Mr Mohlolo joined the PAC in 1960
and received military training in Egypt, Yugoslavia,

Zimbabwe and Tanï¬\201nia. : T g
Y â\200\234 The four accused and

other unknown members
or supporters of the PAC
~are also alleged to have
entered South Africa
during 1985 and April
1986, carrying semi-

handgrenades.

automatic rifles and -

The State alleges that Mr Zulu, Mr Geanga, Mr Cassem and Mr Patel contacted a member of Qibla, a Moslem organisation, in connection with the supply of weapons to fight - the government. Both Mr

Cassem and Mr Patel
_ were members of Qibla.

Letters

The State alleges that Mr Nkopodi acted as a courier and

- @ Smuggled cash, letters,
arms and ammunition
into South Africa from
Botswana to be used by
trained PAC members in
sabotage attacks;

e Helped trained PAC
members to enter the
country illegally, and

. @ During March or April

last year he bought a car,
in Brits with PAC funds.
The car was to be used to
promote the aims of the
PAC.

The State also alleged
that Mr Cassem and Mr
Patel helped a certain Mr
Hanief Sayed, a murder
accused to leave the
country during Novem-

* ber or December, 1985.

The alleged murderer
was driven to Gaborone
by Mr Patel, according to

the charge sheet. '

Questions o

SIR â\200\224 Inkosi Buthelezjâ\200\231s
response to what one pre-
sumes is critical comment been giving the Inkosi in-
on the part of My Roger creased attention),
Burrows Mp regarding the The

KwaZulu loyalty pledge

(Mercury, June 12, 1987)

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liberals than doeg the
ABC (which has recently

Why, one may ask, should
Mr Burrows, or any other
berson, not Âcomment on
this pledge, since it is in-
deed an unusual step for
Someone who, in his verbal] â\200\224
utterances, is constantly she needs a constituency;
extolling the virtues of de. Leaving aside such
mocracy (which include unrepresentatiye evidence
freedom of chojce ; iti- ags the recent poll conduct.
cal allegia ed by the Sowetan newspa-
domofspeech). Der:to ascertainjp
If there referenc i
backingâ\200\231 which the
Inkosi was placed 24th, one
notch ahoye President
Botha), let us look firstly at
KwaZulu elections and sec-
ondly at Inkatha,

In the only ele_ctions

d be in the fortunate
Position of those black doc-
tors who, in rejecting it,
â\200\230could seek work elsewhere

ith, no doubt, adverse

auences for the
KwaZulu health services),

It is certainly rather un-

â\202¬ Inkosi to bite

as fed him

or the popular-

he enjoys with whites is

in no smajj measure to

the combined efforts of the

PFP and the white Press,

who Presumably have more

credibility with white

the average as low as 6% of those entitled to vote). When the last elections were due to be held in 1983 only Inkatha candidates were permitted to stand, so all were returned unopposed, Then there is the question of Inkatha's much vaunted membership fig-

Abused Women must, act

SIR We write in Support of Too Late To Cry whose account of marriage, battery and divorce is familiar to us. Despite it being her personal story, her experience reflects that of many women attempting to leave abusive marriages,

In South Africa, the medical and do not always work

In addition, Separation and divorce can be isolating experiences after which women simply remain powerless, depressed and without support,

It is therefore our belief that the first step in ending violence against women is for women to work together, Challenging the system is easier to do with others than by ourselves.

We applaud Too Late To Cry's brave fight for her freedom despite the odds against her. We also call on other women to speak out against the violence they, along with thousands of others, experience daily,

RAPE CRISIS

Durban

Inkatha,

ures. How, one may ask, are these members obtained? Given the fact that civil servants are expected to join Mr X, a clerk, who recently received a letter saying it was noted he was not a member and should immediately rectify the situation), that Inkatha cadres are, in some instances, deducted involuntarily from school fees, and that one cannot settle on much of reserve or squatter area land without joining, it is not difficult to boost membership, I

Take, for example, one of the large Squatter areas

near Durban, housing tens of thousands of people, and overseen by Mrs. T. Shabalala, a member of the Inkatha central committee; all who wish to settle in this area (and there is very little choice when it comes to finding shelter) are required to pay Inkatha dues each month against their rent, and

In short, there is probably no way of telling, up to the present bantustan

has support

therefore remain an open question until such time as truly democratic political structures (which, by definition, exclude bantustans) exist,

As in any Community po-

litical viewpoints are sure

ly varied, and it seems

that the PFP should there-

fore strive to maintain

and build further links

with the various black political groupings,

I for one hope that Mr Burrows will continue to exercise his democratic right to express an opinion, particularly if it concerns infringements of individual

rights of any political groupings I am

Sure that the majority of Natalians would not want it.

DEMOCRAT

JuL 321

'87 13018 KWARZULU GOWT.

GRIFFIM

JHB.

CHizen o-6- (987

By PETER DELMAR

ARCHBISHOP Des.
mond Tutu yesterday
.. denied a report sarlier
â\200\234this month in which he
was quoted as saying

Tutu: W

that he would signal a
time when it is necags.
ary to use violence to
end apartheid,
Speaking to Teporters
on his return to South
Africa from g two-week

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tour of Mozambique,
Archbishop Tutu said:
â\200\234I've said my usual
things. I've said absolute-
ly nothing new.â\200\235

The archbishop
claimed he had besn mis-

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airport to protect him,

Archbishop Tutu_spid
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conference on ls Xy
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: bishop Tutn sed
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JUL @1 â\200\23087 13:88 KWAZULU GOVT. GRIFFIN JH

RBAN - The Nauou-

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zaha MP, Dr Johan

kamp, said Jestapa..

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mandate :

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Black, White Youths Debate S. Africa's Future

Township Residents Meet Students From Elite Afrikaner University

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By Aliister Ficks

Washington Post Foreign Service

STELLENBOSCH, South Africa,
June 29—In a rare exchange of
views between the races in this seg-
regated society, 200 black and
white students have spent the past
two days in a hotel here debating
the future of their strife-torn coun-
try.

The black students came in buses
from ghetto townships that have
experienced some of the worst ra-
cial violence of the past three years,
while most of the whites were from
Stellenbosch University, the ruling

Afrikaner community's most pres-
tigious college.

They were brought together by
an institute founded recently by
former opposition politician Fre-
derik van Zyl Slabbert to promote
contact between Afrikaner and
African nationalists, whom Slab-
bert believes are set on a collision
course that could lead to a race
war.

From Saturday until today the
students ate, slept and talked to-
gether in intense sessions that
sometimes produced heated ex-
changes but also revealed a grow-
ing radicalism among a number of
the Afrikaner students who said

they were ready to live under black
majority rule. 3

The meeting was characterized
by repeated assurances from the
black students, some of whom bore
the scars of clashes with Security
forces in the townships, that what
they called the "people's revolution"
was directed not against whites but
against "the unjust system" of
apartheid that imposes segregation
and white minority rule.

I would like to allay your fears about the term "people's government." It doesn't mean a black government, it means a government for everyone who identifies with the

See SOUTH AFRICA, A18, Col. 3

s S T S

Township Residents, white Students

Debate South Africa's Future

SOUTH AFRICA, From AL3

struggle to overthrow an unjust system," said Jeremiah Sulelo, a black student who was imprisoned for five years prison.

There were also heated moments, as when an Afrikaner student leader, Marthinus van Schalkwyk, who said he favored black-white negotiation, argued in favor of continued security force action in the townships to ensure stability while such negotiations were in progress. He said the underground African National Congress should be excluded from the talks unless it cut its ties with communists.

There is no way the ANC is go-

ing to distance itself from the only people who stood by it after your government banned it and put our leaders in jail," one black student retorted heatedly.

Blacks also reacted angrily to Van Schalkwyk's suggestion, a reflection of official government policy, that it was not a viable option

for the African National Congress to participate in negotiations while it was still waging a guerrilla struggle against white minority rule.

Protesting that they were the victims more than the perpetrators of violence, the blacks argued that it was even less tolerable that the state should be able to hold its mil-

itary power over a negotiating table.

Some of the most intense exchanges were on the kind of economic system South Africa should have after apartheid, with the blacks and radical whites equating apartheid with capitalism, while more conservative whites warned of the economic failure of socialism in other African countries.

Slabbert, who said he was pleased with the way the conference went, said he plans to hold more contact workshops like this between whites and blacks all over South Africa.

Slabbert, who resigned as leader of the opposition Progressive Fed-

eral Party in 1985, raised funds abroad, mainly in Scandinavia, the United States and Britain, to start the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa to promote dialogue between these two confrontationist forces.

The institute was launched last month with a showpiece get-together of black and white community leaders from all parts of South Africa.

As Slabbert explained it, the institute's role is to bridge the gulf of noncommunication caused by segregated living and get people talking before they start killing each other.

If young black activists in the townships and young whites who are conscripted into the Army can meet and talk, Slabbert said, there is a chance they will begin to understand each other's needs and fears.

But it is inevitable that they must kill each other then, my God, they are going to fight, he warned.

South Africa: Have Sanctions Helped?

[sometimes wonder whether editors read the stories they are writing headlines for. A headline on page A15 [June 21] reads "Envoy Backs U.S. Sanctions for S. Africa." This sounded like a real sensation. Was Ambassador Edward Perkins actually taking issue with the White House and with assistant secretaries Chester Crocker and Alan Keyes? Then I read the story and found that Mr. Perkins had described last October's sanctions act as having been a success as a statement of abhorrence by the American people of a hated system.

But I had thought the purpose of sanctions was to help end apartheid, or at least push the Botha govern

wasn

Rsy "p5/e"

ment in that direction. As to whether that government has been effected, the ambassador thinks it is too early to tell.

South Africa, spent weeks whoa
s patihertwnd
replace it with a multiracial democracy

ja S ALINLCU ~
lsinvestment campaj "

Other than this effort. They have
Became a major factor in the rise of the
ultra-right in the recent election and the
hardened line of the Botha government
against further dismantlement of apartheid
legislation.

ARMISTEAD LEE

Arlington