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NEWS

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The Daily News

â\202¬) FOUNDED IN 1878

Peace initiative

LATEST exchanges between
Inkatha leader Dr Mangosuthu
Buthelezi and office-bearers of
the United Democratic Front
and Cosatu indicate that both
sides are aware of the scale of
â\200\234the human tragedy being enact-
ed in Natalâ\200\231s black townships
and of the urgent need for
peace negotiations.

The difficulties standing in
the way of such an initiative
should not be under-estimated.
The violence has developed a
momentum of its own, revenge
has become a powerful motive
and criminality has taken a
firm hold. It is doubtful wheth-
er those who actually perpe-
trate the violence are answer-
able to or controllable by any
political leadership.

However, this is no reason
for the leaderships not to get
together. A start has to be
made somewhere and if the
leaders of Inkatha, the UDF

The Passtoors case

HARDLINERS may shudder at
the freeing of Mrs Helene Pas-
stoors, the Belgian woman
serving 10 years for helping to
plant arms caches in South
Africa. It was certainly some-
thing of a precedent for some-
one convicted of a major crime
in the Supreme Court to be re-
leased in the manner she was.
Nevertheless, the South African
Government, had good reason
to allow her to return to Bel-
gium. The fact that she and the

Belgian government agreed to certain provisos, mainly that she does not set foot in this part of the world again, will ease concern although many will regard these assurances with

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and Cosatu are seen genuinely to be co-operating, the new attitude will undoubtedly filter down to the rank and file, where the present attitude on opposing sides is one of absolute intolerance; and, ordinary township-dwellers, helplessly caught in the crossfire, might be given enough hope to stiffen

~ their resistance to the bandits.

The security forces should also be drawn into peace negotiations because they have a crucial role to play. They have to calm the troubled areas, stepping between the combatants with impartiality. They also have to ensure that criminality is punished and the law is allowed to take its course. To do so they will require the endorsement of both sides.

All concerned Inkatha, the UDF/Cosatu and the security forces need to re-examine

their role. ?
justifiable cynicism.

Perhaps the real quid pro quo for South Africa is obscured behind the bland surface arrangement. This is that her release demonstrates that the

Government is not insensitive to foreign viewpoints; it is also

a manifestly humanitarian gesture; and it is a victory for negotiation.

In these respects, it will ensure long-term consolidation of South Africa's improving international relations and, with the return of three South African envoys to Brussels, help in the shorter term to repair some of the damage done by the embarrassing Blowpipe affair.

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THE Joint Management; Centres

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" (IMC) in the townships have se : r' i act' o n rom 5 estabh_sh Ways in which the local
eral interâ\200\224connected functions, s â\200\230] | " authorities and the Secun'y force
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Boraine identified these as: t can communicate with lownship

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Â® Te-establishment of Jocgl 8ov- \ "4 / @ - N mittees â\200\224 myp by the Bureay of In-
â\202-rnment, e SO N Lt T LA b fied POy - formation-have been attached to
' Â® communication of state policies, "This is usually done through a - schemes; providing
roads, drain- ltation of urban all the township JMCs,
and Joint Intelligence Committee, age and ereet-llghtlng; providing These Â¢
Â® "hearts and minds" CAMPPaigns. nSecuriyy forces attempt 10 jnfir. el il ater and ; sâ
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The co-ordination of Security ac- trate these Organisations jn order to â\200\231 IMCs is
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| tion is a key function of he JMC, secure information abou e ac- arks . ives' Of township
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â\200\230usually through the Joint Opera- = tivities,â\200\235 . i : radio. They publish me
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tions Centre (J). Boraine believes Security action "Because of this, the JMCs have half of
the councilg as well,
| "There are a number of different against organisationg ranges ffOf_ï-\202 " than 1 800 pr
o a strict policy of no negotiationg Grassroots intervention js anoth-
| securi operate in the dÂ°l9n00ï-\202Â\$ to the selequq assassi- eas, Y ' With organisator
is outside of offj. er major function of the JMCs,
â\200\230 Ds,â\200\235 said Boraine, "The - nation of Individuals, : Â\$ ' &% (2Â\$ R ishi il
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Wl Security respongse among - engaged â\200\230in "hearts and fmindÂ\$" tion of the JMCs. BT
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of the townships," Boraine sajg.

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forms of black Organisation in a . These include buying urban Janq ~ sa; i councils

township,â\200\235 Boraine pointed out, * gop black develop; nent; housing al de the basis
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- LAWYERS acting for two
l'alleged members of the
| ANC, who are charged with
terrorism in the Johannes-
, burg Regional Court, this
| week rejected claims by a
state witness that he was a
-former member of the move-
ment. ;

The witness, identified by
the court as Mr X, claimed
that he had seen Gerald
Gary Nyembe and his wife

- Lucienne Ann Abrahams at
various ANC training
camps. He claimed that he
knew them by their code
names, MK Tony and MK
Jody.

Nyembe is a former Rob-
ben Island prisoner and Pa-
per, Wood and Allied Work-
ers' Union (PWAU) orga-
niser on the East Rand.
Abrahams was PWAU's
Western Cape branch secre-

The witness' claim that he
was a member of the ANC
was brought into doubt
when he failed to explain to

~ the court the meaning of the

â\200\234eus (\WQN

Freedom Charter or name
the senior office-bearers of
the movement.

Defence lawyers rejected
Mr X's evidence and made
an application to investigate
his claim that he worked for
a rubber company as a
sweeper before he left the
country.

Nyembe and Abrahams are

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charged with leaving the
country between January
1986 and January 1988 to
undergo military training.

They are further charged with endangering law and order and being members of a banned organisation.

Mr X claimed in court that he decided to turn against the ANC when he returned to the country after spending

two months in Botswana.

He was allegedly arrested while on his way to hand himself over to the police and was held at Zeerust for 48 hours without being charged, the court was told.

But the occurrence book at the Zeerust police station did not have details of Mr X's arrest between January 18-

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20.

Mr X told the court that, after being arrested, he was shown pictures of the two

- accused, whom he identi-

fied. He alleged that Abrahams assisted him to cross into Lesotho. He further alleged that he met the accused at the Pango military camp in Angola and again in Lusaka at the Political Military

Council, of which Nyembe was a commander.

He told the court how he joined the police and helped to track down ANC members who had infiltrated the country. .

Earlier in his evidence, Mr X said that he was trained in various forms of combat at different camps in Angola, after which he was posted to several transit houses in Lusaka, awaiting instructions to infiltrate the country.

He was finally told to re- turn to the country in October 1987 with instructions to form underground cells in Port Elizabeth, ,

Cross-examined by the defence on how he managed to support himself, he said that | the R15 000 house in which he now lives was bought | from race-horse winnings.

He said that he received fluctuating payments from | the police for assisting them in their work.

FEATURE

THE Joint Management Centres

(IMC) in the townships have several

eral inter-connected functions.
Boraine identified these as:

• co-ordination,

• intelligence-gathering,

• re-establishment of local government,

• communication of state policies,

and

• "hearts and minds" campaigns.

The co-ordination of security action is a key function of the JMC, usually through the Joint Operations Centre (JOC).

"There are a number of different security forces that operate in the townships," said Boraine. "The task of the JMC is to co-ordinate a uniform security response among them."

Its security committee therefore includes representatives from the police, security police, kitskonstabels, municipal police, traffic police, SADF area defence units, military intelligence and the National Intelligence Service.

"A central task is to monitor all forms of black organisation in a township," Boraine pointed out.

"This is usually done through a Joint Intelligence Committee.

"Security forces attempt to infiltrate these organisations in order to secure information about their activities."

Boraine believes security action against organisations ranges from detentions to the selective assassination of individuals.

But, he added, the JMC is also engaged in "hearts and minds" campaigns: "A large part of their work is involved in identifying areas of discontent (hence the need for a wide-ranging intelligence network)."

This information is then sent to

the JMC's welfare committee,

which co-ordinates a wide range of upgrading projects.

These include buying urban land for black development; housing

schemes; providing roads, drain-

age and street-lighting; providing electricity, water and sewerage; and building schools, sports stadiums and parks.

According to Boraine, several billion rands have been spent during the last four years on more than 1 800 projects in black urban

Re-establishing town councils in the townships is another key function of the JMCs.

As part of this campaign, they have identified additional sources of finance for the councils, and have also systematically tried to break the paralysing rent boycotts.

"The re-establishment of the system of black local authorities is part of the initial campaign to restore 'law and order'," Boraine said. "However, the town councils are also meant to provide the basis

Security action: from detentions to assassinations

for political representation of urban black South Africans at a later stage.

"One of the key strategies of the JMCs is to project the councils as 'representatives' of township residents.

"Because of this, the JMCs have a strict policy of no negotiations with organisations outside of official government structures, and have often actively intervened to block local-level negotiations that have taken place."

Communication and propaganda is seen as another important responsibility of the JMCs.

"According to the perceptions of security officials, unrest in townships is caused either by 'agitators' and/or because there is 'poor communication' between the authorities and the residents," said Bo-

raine.

Part of the JMC's response is "to establish ways in which the local authorities and the security forces can communicate with township residents".

As a result, communication committees â\200\224 run by the Bureau of Information â\200\224 have been attached to all the township JMCs.

These committees have established 45 township newspapers, and are also responsible for actuality programmes on TV2/3 and on radio. They publish media on behalf of the councils as well.

Grassroots intervention is another major function of the JMCs. "Under the cover of the state of emergency, the JMCs are attempting to restructure the social basis of the townships," Boraine said.

"To this end, they intervene directly to facilitate the establishment of different forms of organisation such as sports clubs, youth camps, drama groups and church choirs."

Boraine makes the point that these are the very kinds of organisations "that formed the backbone of the mass democratic movement

. until 1986".

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~To pacify and contain

BORAINÉ said the NSMS

has identified 34 townships

as "high-risk" security areas. -

This list includes Soweto, Alexandra, KwaThema, Katlehong, Tembisa, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Sebokeng and Sharpeville in the Transvaal.

In the Western Cape, Crossroads, KTC, Bonteheuwel, Mitchells Plain and Mbekweni is on the list and, in the Eastern Cape, Cradock, Duncan Village, Mdantsane, New Brighton, KwaZakhele, KwaNobuhle and Fingoe Village.

Umlazi, KwaMashu, Lamontville, Lindelani and Esakhaweni is included in

Natal, and Tumahole is listed in the Free State.

"These townships are defined as 'oilspots', from where the security forces are attempting to regain control of black urban areas, through a combined process of repression and selective bargaining," said Boraine in his paper.

STRATEGY

This will be done through Joint Management Centres (JMC), which have been established in the 34 townships. .

The JMCs, in line with the strategy of the NSMS, will

use a combination of direct security action and economic upgrading:

black material grievances are now acknowledged as legitimate and that there is a need for grassroots intervention in

the form of upgrading.

REVOLUTIONARIES

"[The aim is] to 'cut the ground' under the feet of the revolutionaries, who are perceived as 'exploiting' black grievances."

Boraine said this strategy

of winning hearts and minds (WHAM) has been used for years in Namibia and the bantustans already.

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"This means that many '

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984: a time :of demonstrations a}\d marches.

The intention was to move away from indiscriminate repression â\200\224 "which is seen as alienating the black population" - towards a more se-

lective policy of neutralising specific activists. :

In this way, the NSMS hoped, the townships will be "pacified and contained".

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help to harmonise their initiatives and set the whole (peace) process in motion,â\200\235 said the ANC.

"In this regard, the ANC avails itself to play as direct a role as it possibly can, given the conditions under which it has to operate.

"We believe that this role should and can only be defined jointly by the forces operating openly on the ground, in particular UDF affiliates, Inkatha and Cosatu," it added.

The ANC's announcement comes in the wake of the de-

'cision earlier this week by Cosatu and UDF affiliates to meet Inkatha in a final bid to discuss starting a peace initiative in Natal. o

Cosatu and UDF affiliates initially proposed to meet Inkatha and convenors of the proposed peace conference, but were forced to alter this proposal after Inkatha leader

- Gatsha Buthelezi said the conference was "unde-

mocratically conceived". Buthelezi has responded to the latest proposal by suggesting that the three organisations meet on May 20 to discuss a peace plan. The need for a meeting between the three organisations has been made all the

more urgent by Cosatu's decision this week to suspend its involvement in Pietermaritzburg's Complaints Adjudication Board (CAB).

Established late last year by Cosatu and Inkatha in a bid to discipline members involved in violence, the board has consistently run into problems.

The last straw for Cosatu was the murder two weeks ago of a complainant to the CAB, Nicholas Duma.

Duma was murdered a few days after giving evidence against two Inkatha members and councillors allegedly involved in attacking his family. .

"We have had difficulty getting the CAB to work because respondents who fear . criminal charges have refused to appear before the CAB," said Cosatu.

"After much delay, a case was heard and within days the complainant (Nicholas Duma) was dead.

"Both Cosatu and the UDF affiliates remain committed to the Pietermaritzburg agreement and the CAB, but quite clearly its continued functioning has to be urgently discussed with Inkatha," |

added Cosatu. . i

PEACE PLAN

THE African National Congress (ANC) has offered to play "as direct a role as it possibly can" in facilitating peace in Natal.

And jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela said in a meeting

with the ANC's Harry

Gwala that he fully supports the proposed peace conference in Natal.

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end. The energies of our people must be directed against the common enemy of the overwhelming majority of South Africans - the apartheid regime," said the ANC's National Ex-

ecutive Committee this
â\200\231 week in a statement to
â\200\230the NEW NATION.

The movement also said it
! supported the call for a
' meeting between Cosatu,
' UDF affiliates and Inkatha
to "work out the practical
mechanisms relating to the
achievement of peaceâ\200\235.
"Such a meeting among
the three organisations will

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terances from

Mr Chris

Heunis. Then
his resignation a week
later.

Could it be that ob-
fuscation finally
caught up with him?

A hurried glance at
reports of his speech in
Parliament last week
gave the impression he
was announcing a new
deal altogether.

A single legislature

. all entities repre-
sented in the Cabinet
... a degree of free as-
sociation.

Had he been keeping
the recommendations
of the KwaZulu/Natal
Indaba beneath his pil-
low by any chance?

But then one picked

more carefully through the ver-
biage. ;

A single legislature â\200\224 donâ\200\231t we
have a single legislature already?

Yes, of course we do. Its three
chambers are not themselves legis-
latures. They are part of a single
legislature.

With his simultaneous emphasis
on â\200\234own affairsâ\200\235, could Mr Heunis
_have been planning to add a cham-

ber or two to the existing structure?

One for placks and another for those

who decline racial or ethnic cate-
.. gories? .

It is a grotesque thought because"
| such a s,i-r\201tem would spawn two
i

more nationwide bureaucracies,
quite apart from
be acceptable on political grounds.

In retrospect, Mr Heunis's ambivalence and his assertion that the tricameral system has worked suggests that he was not prepared to abandon it. He was the architect. -

It looks as if the equivocation was at last too much for his colleagues. Perhaps they anticipated something even more monstrously cumbersome.

So Mr Heunis had to go. The Nats now face the task of cobbling together a constitutional policy to put before the electorate in four months.

Or will they ask for a blank cheque? .

It is a strange and shaky start to an election campaign.

Another strange thing for an election campaign is the wave of Government-administered price and interest rate increases.

Things must be desperate indeed. The Government can hardly believe the effects will have died away by September.

Can there be anything left in the cookie jar for August?

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- SPECULATION persists that Louis Luyt intends fighting Umhlanga for

LINSCOTT
AT LARGE
) Mew
Heunis ~
strangled

by his own,-
verbiage?

(\Lfore deciding.
from whether it would

the Democratic Party. He owns a sumptuous beach house in the constituency.

His chances would rate as good because the seat is held by the Nats by the slenderest of margins, while it seems the CP intends coming into the fight.

But the President of the Transvaal Rugby Football Union representing a Natal constituency?

Perhaps he will wait to see what happens between Natal and Transvaal at Kings Park tomorrow be-

: omO

THE Government hardly earns even Brownie points for courage with its draft Bill aimed at CP-controlled councils in the Transvaal which have reintroduced petty apartheid.

The thing is transparent. CP councils which have resegregated amenities in terms of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act are forced to re-open them. But adjacent Nat-controlled councils with amenities that have always been segregated in terms of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act are able to carry on as before.

What is sauce for the goose is most certainly not sauce for the gander.

Why not go the whole hog and abolish the Separate Amenities Act?

Why not indeed. Abolition would bring back into force a Supreme Court judgment of the 1950s (upheld by the Appellate Division), which ruled that if amenities are segregated they have to be equal.

No province or municipality in the country would be able to meet this requirement, and a large portion of social apartheid would be swept away overnight.

It would do a great deal for the

reform process and South Africa's international standing but not J

much for the Natsâ\200\231 election prospects against the CP.

Jubilant CP
believes it is
a glant leap

nearcr power
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Mr Stoffgij Botha

Nats stu

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Political Correspondent

Opposition parties last night
saw Mr Chris Heunis's departure
as a sign of the failure of
the Government's reform
initiative.

Democratic Party co-leader
Dr Denis Worrall said he be-
lieved the decision to retire
might have been triggered by
the defeat of Mr Heunis's bud-
get vote this week.

Dr Zach de Beer said he
thought Mr Heunis had reached
the limits of frustration and he
was caught in an impossible
situation.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse,
Labour Party leader and Mr
Heunis's adversary in many tuss-
les, said the resignation was an
indictment of the NP's inability
and unwillingness to walk the
road of reform. i

Mr Chris eunis

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.. Mr Danie Steyn

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Conservative Party
leader Dr Andrès Treurnicht said the
architect of
reform has ca-

, "
Dr de Beer ,
o Mr Heunis's staff heard of his |
decision only yesterday and the '
news astonished most N?/MPS.

cause he had
run out of
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It's unbelievable. I'm absolutely
stunned. We weren't given
the slightest indication, one
said.

Mr Heunis said his resignation
as Minister of Constitutional
Development and Planning
would take effect from July 1.

He would not be available to
stand for the NP in Helderberg
and would resign as Cape leader.
He had arranged for a meeting
of the Cape head council on
May 19 to choose an acting leader
to run the Cape party until
congress chose a leader in July.

Cape deputy Dr Dawie de Villiers,
Minister of Privatisation
and Administration, is tipped as
the likely choice.

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Mr Greyling Wentzel
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Chris Heun ght 1
and left lead
seriously concerned

Senior sources admij
the wake of five others
created the dangerous im
NP is in danger of disintegr.

A jubilant Conservative Party
leader Dr Andries Treurnicht
said today: â\200\234The architect of re-
form has capitulated. It brings
the CP a giant leap closer to
taking over the Government.â\200\235

Democratic co-leader Dr
Denis Worrall, who nearly de-
feated Mr Heunis at the last
election, said Mr Heunisâ\200\231s resig-
nation was less a personal fail-
ure than the fajlure of the
partyâ\200\231s approach to the coun-
tryâ\200\231s constitutional future.

â\200\234I believe his resignation and
that of Mr Stoffe] Botha â\200\224 two
provincial leaders in two days
â\200\224 is bound to affect the NPâ\200\231s
confidence in the elections.â\200\231

DP co-leader Dr Zach de Beer
' said: â\200\234T suspect he has reached
* the limits of frustration.â\200\235
He said the defeat of Mr
~ Heunisâ\200\231s vote could only have
been the last straw, and the
frustration must haye built up
over a long time,

He added that when two pro-
vincial leaders resigned within
two days, â\200\234soricthing must sick
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', departures, Nati alist MPs and

- even Cabinet Ministers were
asking themselyes today: â\200\234Who
is next?â\200\235 3,

Question marks have pow
been placed over other names,
including that of the Defence
Minister General Magnus Malan
and Environment Affairs Minis-
ter Mr Gert Kotze. :

Senior Cabinet Ministers con-
ceded the party had been da-
maged by six resignations from

Cabinet in four months, &

Mr Heunis said last night he would resign as Minister of Constitutional Development and

Planning on July 1, as leader of the Cape National Party on May 19 and as MP for Helderberg on election day, September 6.

Regarded only two years ago

as the NP's crown prince, he apparently resigned in frustration

at his rejection by the Govern-

ment's negotiation partners and his own party.

But he gave no reason for the
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By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

sudden decision which has
Sparked a flurry of Speculation.

Mr Heunis â\200\224 architect of the Governmentâ\200\231s reform plans â\200\224 recently gave an indication that he had grown tired of the frustrations of his portfolio.

Nat politicians said the last

raw might have been rejection, by the House of Representatives this week, of Mr Heunisâ\200\231s vote in the main Budget. 3

NP sources said they did not been pressurised to resign by Np leader Mr F w de Klerk.

They offered several possible contributing reasons for his resignation: the fact that he had been defeated so soundly in the election contest for the National ! Party leadership on February 2; that his winning of only 25 votes in this election showed he had been even by his own party, which commands 48 votes; and that the role of President Botha, his patron, â\200\230was coming to an end,

Many thought Mr Heunisâ\200\231s career was in fact destroyed when

39 votes of been defeated in Helderberg by Dr Denis Worrall in the general election in 1987,

He is the fourth Cabinet Minister to resign since the September 6 election was announced recently, â\200\230allowing Mr Danie Steyn, Economic Affairs and Technology Minister; Mr Greyling Wentzel, Agriculture Minister; and Mr Stoffel Botha, Home Affairs Minister.

But Nat MPs nations were to the P W Botha era â\200\234These are disconcerting but very necessary aspects of a change in power,â\200\235 a senior Nat MP said. â\200\234F W de Klerk has not only a right but a duty to put his imprint on the Government or he could not be held responsible for what it did.â\200\235 |

The â\200\230resignations had made Mr Botha's job much easier as they had avoided the need for â\200\234necessary purgesâ\200\235. o

said the resig- â\200\230
be expected as
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endrickse slates

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R252-m shortfall WL

The amount allocated to coloured education by the central Government in the Budget was about R252 million less than was needed, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Allan Hendrickse, said in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Introducing his vote he said he and his department

had â\200\234exhaustedâ\200\235 themselves trying to convince the

authorities of the impracticalities they faced in satis-

fying community needs with the allocated funds.

He strongly objected to the National Partyâ\200\231s atti-

tude in dealing with the â\200\234obvious inadequaciesâ\200\235 in the

educational system for the coloured community.

Instead of allowing his department to use a disused white education college complex for the purpose for which it was erected, the complex had been handed over to the police, or the army. i

Unused school buildings

. â\200\234How do you explain a lack of funds to build a school when just across the road a school building is half empty or even empty, unutilised?

â\200\234Yet, my colleague in the House of Assembly (Mr Piet Clase) argues that the policy not to open white government schools to all races, is based on sound conclusions. I ask myself how educationally and economically sound can such a policy ever be?â\200\235

Mr Hendrickse said that after the allocations for universities and technikons, staff salaries and contractual obligations, which his department were obliged to meet, were deducted from the budgeted R1,37 billion, a total of R143,8 million remained.

This had to cover postal expenditure, bus transport

- services, lodging allowances, study grants, provisioning and equipping of educational institutions, repair and maintenance of equipment and furnishings, trav-

el and subsistence costs and so on and so on.

The total needed for these latter items comes to about R396,3 million in other words a shortfall of about R252,4 million.

For buildings and grounds, an additional R201 million had been provided to the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture.

This was hopelessly too little to meet the needs for new schools, replacement buildings and extensions, boarding hostels and school halls.

In addition, school grounds had to be developed from this allocation.

I ask myself the question, how can my department, with the best will in the world, beat the budget without affecting personnel expenditures? How can personnel expenses be cut without lessening personnel numbers? !

Taking into account the feeling in the community against the recognised shortfall in the past, is it justified that posts which have been allocated according to the approved personnel provision scale, be reduced?

In his speech, Mr Hendrickse also said that:

@ His department was committed to expanding pre-primary education.

@ The shortage of teachers in rural areas might mean that the department might have to attach specific conditions to bursaries to teaching students.

@ The department was experiencing a severe shortage of qualified teachers of the natural sciences at secondary level, and had therefore entered into a contract with the University of Port Elizabeth to give in-service science training to unqualified teachers.

@ Planning of campuses for technical colleges at Betsheisdorp and Athlone was at an advanced stage.
Sapa. 230

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k1 i Â® , - , 6â\200\231
Dehornlngbmrymghgâ\200\230gl;i-~\201wroi~\201g.

The move by Namibian conservation authorities this week to dehorn black â\200\234rhino in the wild in an attempt to deter poachers, has met with mixed reaction from conservationists.

Some have condemned it, others belie a drastic situation demands a drastic solution. Most see it as a desperate, last ditch bid by conservationists to save the remnants of what was once a flourishing animal population. i

Poachers have killed over 55000 black rhino in the last 19 years. In 1970 there were about 60000, today there are fewer than 3 500.

Conservation authorities in Zimbabwe have been fighting a small war to save the black rhino and have instructions to shoot poachers on sight. Since 1984 about 450 black rhino have been shot in the Zambezi Valley and at least 43 poachers have been killed. But the price of illegal rhino horn is so high that poachers, highly efficient and heavily armed with automatic weapons, are willing to take the risk and the massacre continues.

The horn is sold mainly in Asia where the bulk is ground down and used medicinally. Less than 1percent is used as an aphrodisiac. Many horns are sold in north Yemen for dagger handles.

The horn itself is formed from compacted keratin fibres, the same substance that hair and fingernails are made of. Taking rhino horn medicinally will have as much effect as biting oneâ\200\231s nails.

So far, South African and Namibian rhino have been relatively safe from

oachers. This year the situation changed.

p
Sixteen black rhino have been killed in

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A dead rhino with a horn or a live one without is a question which has raised arguments among conservationists, re-

' ports MELANIE GOSLING

ihia this year, five in Damaraland
nd 11 tosha Game Reserve.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Na-
ture Conservation in Windhoek said this
was the first time dehorning rhino had
been done in Africa. The animals were
therefore being strictly monitored to es-
tablish if they suffered any physical or be-
havioural disadvantages.

NO PAIN

The animals are darted with an immo-
bilising drug and anti-stress drugs. The
horn is then sawn off.

â\200\234This causes the animal no pain. Itâ\200\231s
just like cutting oneâ\200\231s fingernails,â\200\235 said
spokesman Mr Jan Joubert.

The horns are kept by the conservation
authorities who have a stockpile from
rhino which have died naturally or which
have been confiscated. In terms of the
Cites agreement the horns, which could
bring in millions of rands to conservation,
are not allowed to be sold.

â\200\234It is a drastic measure. But there is
hardly any game left in the rest of Africa.
In the next decade there could be none left
here,â\200\235 Mr Joubert said.

Mr Peter Hitchins of the Rhino and
Elephant Foundation is totally opposed to
dehorning.

â\200\234The rhino need their horns for defence
against predators and against each other.

â\200\234Besides, the horns grow again and the
rhino will have to be captured and de-
horned within a few years. This is an enor-
mous expense and puts the animals
through severe stress,â\200\235 Mr Hitchins said.

Dr John Ledger of the Endangered
wildlife Trust believes the method should
be tried.

â\200\234Rhino populations are under such se-
vere threat that all possibilites need to be
looked at. Someone had to take the bold
step of experimenting with dehorning.â\200\235

Dr Anthony Hall-Martin and Dr Martin
Brooks, both members of the Internation-

al Union for the Conservation of Nature's African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group, admit the move is drastic but say the results of the dehorning programme would be useful to conservationists. " "

Mr Clive Walker of the Rhino and Ele-

phant Foundation disagreed: "Poachers shoot to kill on sight without investigating whether the rhino has a decent horn, so I think they will kill the animal whether it has a horn or not."

Dr George Hughes, director of the Natal Parks Board, also expressed reservations about the idea: "I don't like it. It is a last resort where one admits one is on the point of failure. But we're watching the experiment with interest."

Mr Raoul du Toit, who is doing research on rhino in Zimbabwe, says while dehorning would be logistically impossible in the Zambezi Valley, it might be appropriate for Namibia.

"I would not reject the experiment. It is better having a live rhino without a horn than a dead one."

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RIEDRICH HAYEK, the
greatest economic philos-
opher of our age, celebrated
his 90th birthday this week

. still fighting collectivist econom-
ic policies.

is lifeâ\200\231s work in the cause of eco-
nomic freedom and individual liber-
ty was restated a few weeks ago in
his latest book â\200\234The Fatal Conceit â\200\224

. the Errors of Socialismâ\200\235. Like his

numerous other books over the past
50 years, it will enhance his influence
on the worldâ\200\231s political economy.
Hayekâ\200\231s birthday fell within a
week Â«of Margaret Thatcherâ\200\231s 10th
- anniversary as British Prime Minis-
ter. Thatcher owes much of her fun-
damental political thinking and suc-
cess to Hayekâ\200\231s teaching, as do many
other influential people throughout

. the world.

\ H.ayek rose to world fame in 1944

with his book â\200\234The Road to Serf-
domâ\200\235. He attacked the view, com-
monly held in those days, that pri-

' vate enterprise had had its day, that

" mankind had available new kinds of

. freedom â\200\224 collective freedoms from

- want, poverty and insecurity.

' This notion, propagated by John
Maynard (later Lord) Keynes
amongst others, was widely accept-
ed. It suggested that these â\200\234free-

' domsâ\200\235 could be realised through a

â\200\234mixedâ\200\235 economy of capitalism with
some socialist planning features.
Hayek denied the validity of these
appealing ideas, which he described
as a dangerous utopia. He prophesied

' ~ correctly that any system of overall
. central control by government

| would lead to curtailment of individ-

' ual freedom and thereby ultimateÃ©ly

| to greater -poverty, inflation and

widespread unemployment.

Now, 45 years later, collectivist economic policies are on the defensive .around the world â\200\224 thanks largely to the growing influence of Hayekâ\200\231s insight and his teachings.

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market

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HANS MIDDELMANN

() ... freedom fighter for free enterprise

Thatcher gained her understanding of the issues from regular contact with Hayek in the Seventies before she became Prime Minister. This enabled her to pursue the policies which are the basis of Britainâ\200\231s success today.

While SA still has a long way to go,

â\200\230Hayekâ\200\231s categorical statement that

central planning inevitably leads to

-ultimate ruin has found a major vin-

dication in Russia and China. These extreme exponents of the dream of anning for freedom from want are w, after more than 70 years of disastrous practice, aba&doning So-

Wit

cialist dogma for greater individual freedom. -

The Swedish social democratic Minister of Finance recently wrote that, across the world, the market economy has proved more successful

than the planned economy: -

The market economy's facility for change and development, and therefore economic growth, has done more to eliminate poverty and the exploitation of the working class than

any political intervention in the

market's system of distribution. And he concluded that it is time

to stop knocking the market economy; and that means accepting private ownership, the profit motive and differences of income and wealth.

The 1944 heresies of Hayek the messiah of the market as he was called by some have become the realities of today.

Hayek, at 90, can look with justifiable satisfaction on the wide acceptance, in practical terms, of his thesis that there is no substitute for the information-gathering process of the market. But his major concern re-

mains the unresolved question of individual freedom under the rule of law.

It may well be that the next century will judge his statements on liberty and the extended order of human co-operation as his greatest contribution to the future of humankind. They are of immense relevance to SA today in our transition from an autocratic system of government to, one hopes, the beginning of a non-racial democratic dispensation.

Hayek's writings could influence our future more positively than any

-freedom fighter can ever do.

In The Constitution of Liberty (1960) and in his three-volume work Law, Legislation and Liberty (1973 to 1979) he has dealt, in great clarity, with the economic, legal and moral issues of human freedom. Significantly, the sub-titles of two of these volumes are The Mirage of Social

Justiceâ\200\235 and â\200\234The Political Order of
a Free Peopleâ\200\235.

It is a pity that the recent splendid
working paper by the SA Law Com-
mission on â\200\234Group and Human
Rightsâ\200\235 makes no reference to
Hayekâ\200\231s work. This will, no doubt, be
remedied in the comimissionâ\200\231s final
report. It proves, however, that
Hayekâ\200\231s teachings which influence
the rest of the world have, until now,
had little serious discussion here.

It is worth, in conclusion, quoting
Hayekâ\200\231s favourite definition of free-
dom. It was written in 1792 by Adam
Ferguson. The implications for SA
are obvious:

â\200\234Liberty or freedom is not, as the
origin of the name may seem to im-
ply, an exemption from all re-
straints, but rather the most effectue-
al api)lication of every just restraint
to all members of a free society,
whether they be magistrates or
subjects.â\200\235

[0 MIDDELMANN is a past presi-
dent of Assocom. .

To pac

BORAINÉ said the NSMS

has identified 34 townshipsâ\200\231

as "high-risk"
jas.

| This list includes Soweto,
Alexandra, kwaThema, Kat-
lehong, Tembisa, Atteridge-
ville, Mamelodi, Sebokeng
â\200\230and Sharpeville in the
| Transvaal,

In the Wester.n Cape,

Crossroads, KTC, Bonte-
heuwel, Mitchells Plain and

security are-

' Mbekweni is on the list and,
' in the Eastern Cape, Cra-
Village, .

dock, Duncan
;â\200\230Mdantsane, New Brighton,
| kwaZakhele, kwaNobuhle
' and Fingoe Village.

Umlazi, kwaMashu, La-
| montville, Lindelani and
| Esakhaweni is included in

Natal, and Tumahole is list
ed in the Free State.

"These townships are de-

fined - as 'oilspotsâ\200\231, from
where the security forces are
attempting to regain control
of black wurban areas,
through a combined process
of repression and selective

bargaining," said Boraine in

his paper.
STRATEGY

This will be done through '
Joint Management Centres .
(JMC), which have been es-

tablished
ships.

The JMCs, in line with the
strategy of the NSMS, will

in the 34 town-

. use a combination of direct
Ty TR H T SIS

Ify and contain

security. action and economic
upgrading:

"This means that â\200\230many
black material grievances are
now acknowledged as : legiti-
mate and that there is.a need

REVOLUTIONARIES |

"[The aim is] to 'cut the â\200\231

ground' under the feet of the

-revolutionaries, who are per-
ceived as â\200\230exploitingâ\200\231 black
grievances."

Boraine said this Strategy -

of winning hearts and minds
(WHAM) has been used for
years in Namibia and the
bantustans already.

TWe NEw NNTon

270 18 Ny

for grassroots intervention in
the form of upgrading, :

i&â\200\230 ; T

away from indiscriminate
repression â\200\224 "which is seen
as alienating thÃ© black popu-
lation" - towards a more se-

(985

11984 a "time. of demotra
The intention was to move.

tions. and marches.

lective policy of neutralising
specific activists.

In this way, the NSMS

hoped, the townships will be |

"pacified and contained".

â\200\224

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Top conservationist reviews a searching biography

'he heart of

\ L-0g ~Â\$9

a .

tightrope walker

Conservationist IAN PLAYER, an expert on Zululand and its peoples, gives his â\200\230personal review of Jack Shepherd Smithâ\200\231s book, BUTHELEZI: THE BIOGRAPHY.

HE recent biography of Dr Mangos-

uthu Buthelezi by Jack Shepherd Smith

gets to the heart of the man. It is a

story about the most remarkable political figure to appear on the South African stage in the past 35 years.

There has been much said and written by many people about this great Zulu leader, but no one was able to see behind the persona.

It needed the penetrating eye of a professional journalist with a lifetime of experience to get to

. the core of Prince Butheleziâ\200\231s being and in plain - English to show us what makes the man tick.

Mangosuthu Buthelezi is not only a political leader, he is part of the Zulu Royal family. This makes him unique.

Buthelezi the politician has had to suffer the â\200\234slings and arrows of outrageous fortuneâ\200\235 of

ignorant, but revered by those who understand his suffering and see his vision. As Shepherd Smith so succinctly puts it, â\200\234For many years he has walked the tightrope over a chasm of twin hatreds.â\200\235

â\200\230He has been attacked viciously from the left and the right and, with certain notable exceptions, abused by the white Nationalist government. It needed a man with great inner strength to be able to keep going, and this Buthelezi has

done with remarkable success, but being a sensitive and humane man the pain at times must have been unbearable. ez

o Black politi

near to Mangosuthu Buthelezi at various periods dur-

ing his political career, and at the same time I had the job of entertaining white political leaders from Prime Ministers to junior Cabinet Ministers. Not one of them had the grasp of the totality of the South

African political scene that Buthelez had, and still has. They knew the ins and outs of white politics to the finest detail, but they had no inkling of the complexity of black politics.

Buthelezi has always understood both, and this

is what has given him the edge, and this makes him critically important today. It is the white man in South Africa who is facing an uncertain political future not the black man. Anyone who has been around for the past 30 years will have experienced the population explosion. The black population is increasing exponentially while the white population decreases or remains static.

One would have thought that this single demo-

graphic fact alone would be enough to convince a white government of the urgency to treat Man-

gosuthu Buthelezi with the greatest care and consideration. i ;

South African politics, scorned and reviled by the

~ Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi: He stands high.

: Instead, until very recently, he was constantly insulted. It is a miracle that he did not say To hell with it, go into exile and join the formidable fo

- now arraigned against this country. /

: His Christian background has been a source of inner inspiration and he had a great admiration and a very real love for Bishop Alphaeus Zulu who

stood by him and counselled him with Christian un-

derstanding. Bishop Zulu leaves an example that

I have personally had the opportunity of being ! other church leaders could do well to follow.

Mangosuthu Buthelezi has consistently opposed sanctions and has had little recognition or thanks. Bishop Tutu, courting popularity, advocated sanctions. Shepherd Smith quotes from a letter written by Buthelezi to Tutu which inter alia says: You shame the cloth you wear and turn the accolade you receive in being given the Nobel Peace prize into a farce. Are you a bishop or a politician?

Mangosuthu Buthelezi has all his life been an innovator and his contributions in the shape of the Buthelezi Commission and the Indaba were initiatives of utmost importance for South Africa. They were guidelines for the future, and Shepherd Smith has done an excellent job in distilling the essence of these developments.

Most effective

My world has been that of conservation and intuitively I know when people really care. Mangosuthu Buthelezi stands high. The rapid growth of the Kwa-Zulu Bureau of Natural Resources is the result of his strong backing of the director, Nick Steele, and the bureau has become the biggest and most effective

â\200\224= Py

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homeland conservation department, ,

~ Mangosuthu Buthelezi is a man with a heart
and a mind who has suffered from fools and from
vicious men. Being human he makes mistakes and
his reaction to criticism sometimes gives his enemies
much ammunition. Deep down he is a very sensitive
man loyal to his people, his country, and to South
Africa. Anyone who wants an insight into the most
important leader of our time should read Jack Shep-

ANC SE

LUSAKA â\200\224 The African National Congress on Wednesday appealed || for an end to fighting between rival black groups in South Africaâ\200\231s Natal province and said it supported the idea of peace talks.
â\200\234We reiterate our call that the carnage must end,â\200\235 it said in a statement issued from its headquarters in Lusaka.
â\200\234The energies of our people must be directed against the common enemy of the overwhelming majority of South Africans, the apartheid regime.â\200\235 More than 500 people have been killed in the past 18 months in Natal in | what has become known as South Africaâ\200\231s Zulu War, mainly between members of the Zulu movement Inkatha and supporters of the anti- | apartheid United Democratic Front | (UDF). '

TO END
KILLING

supported the proposal

| get tough call

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SOWETAN Friday May 12 1989 L]/
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DS PLEA

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The ANC said it

by church and commun-
ity leaders of peace talks
between the parties â\200\224
Inkatha, the UDF and
the Congress of South
African Trade Unions
(Cosatu). It called on
church, business and
youth groups to take
part.
â\200\234No one must be left
out. The ANC is firmly

convinced that these
forces share more
common ground on this
question than what
might divide them,â\200\235 the
statement added. 1
It said the ANC was
ready to play 2 role in
peace efforts.â\200\224 Sapa-
Reuter.

JERUSALEM â\200\224 An Is-
raeli minister called for

theArabupri;sing_inthe

. closer than ever.

Egyptâ\200\231s ambassador said

i in townships in

Cosatu to try and end the violence In 10 r
Natal and KwaZulumay be heldon May 20 at Ulundi,
SABC radio news reports. ;

The KwaZulu chief minister and prgsid_cnt*, of
inkatha, Dr Man thu l?uthclen, said .ln the
legislative asscm!:ly at
date after receiving suppo
and Cosatu leaders for peace pro
and Inkatha. !

Special 8%
Minister External Affairs, Dr Gao-
esu:rdayforswmland' to deliver 2
messagefmontl\clâ\200\231nuidenl.DrQuatMasire,
toKinngtim',tthotswanancwsagmcy Bopa
reported.
Fromsmïr\201hndaïr\201epeiscxpeaedto_ptoceedto
Lesothowhucshcwillalsodchvu' a special message
to King Moshoeshoe IL :)

Mauled by lion

ABLACKman.yhouicdtoentchomhAïr\201-n' ille-,
gally through the Kru _Naïr\201omuâ\200\231luk,hasbwnz
found in the vicinity i after being attacked |
by a lion. . sïr\202dme

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m:nïr\201dmehïr\202we&andWm\
Monmbiqïr\201cthrous\lthchebombobotderpost.â\200\224

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gets 18 | Soweew

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veals \0.- 0 -85

A CAPE Town Supreme
Court has jailed Allen
Mamba, a self-confessed
member of Umkonto we
_Sizwe, the ANCâ\200\231s
â\200\230military wing, to an
effective 18 yearsâ\200\231

imprisonment for mur-
der.

Mamba was sentnced
to 12 years imprisonment
for placing a hand
grenade attached to a .
limpet mine in a bin
outside Volkskas Bank in
Piers Road, Wynberg, in
June last year which
resulted in the death of
Mr Elliot Mphathi
Ketelo.

He was also sentenced
â\200\234to 15 years for planting
â\200\230limpet mine on Langa-
Pinelands railway lineon |
June 15 last year. !

Nine years of the first
: sentence will run

concurrently with the
second sentence.

Passing sentence Mr
Acting Justice G D van
Schalkwyk said the
crimes were extremely
serious and could be
equated with treason. He
said if the dead man had |
| not found the explosive
device on the bin there
! would have been a
1 catastrophe with seores Â\$
of people being killed. ;

And if a policeman |
had not seen the
premature explos:on and
stopped the train in time
| there would have been a
dï¬\2021&ter

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SOWETAN Friday May 12 1989

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Union 10 put the

lâ\200\230HE Chemical Workers Industrial Union is to
initiate a strike ballot to prepare for a legal strike
agamst â\200\230Mobil Oil South Africa following the
breakdown of discussions held in Durban.

A statement released
by the union yesterday
says that Mobil refused
to negotiate the terms of
its recently announced
disinvestment at the
meeting and that a group
of ten senior officials of
the company â\200\234persisted
in their denial of any
prior or even current
knowledge of the

disinvestment process. ..Â«

â\200\234â\200\234They were only
willing to confirm the
companyâ\200\231s employee
bulletin announcing the
sale, the statement says.â\200\235

In addition, the union
notes that it is â\200\234dismay-
edâ\200\235 at the industrial
courtâ\200\231s decision to grant
the company â\200\230â\200\234yet a
further postponement in
our application for an
urgent interdict.â\200\235

- â\200\234Wedo, how::ver,take
note of the disquiet
expressed by the court at

SOWETAN
Reporter

the lack of information

provided by Mobil to the workforce. We also welcome the court's directive to Mobil's attorneys to attempt to get instructions from Mobil to: provide the union with information

concerning the dlSanCSt'.

ment.

It was also clarified that a key witness on Mobil's intentions is

. Managing director, Mr

Bob Angel, who so far has been inexplicably absent from South Africa and unavailable to shed the light on Mobil's sudden inability to

negotiate when disinvest-

ment became an issue.

A spokesman from |

Mobil Oil was not available to comment on the statement.

Ti¬\201Â\$ m nghtl hg emplbyees dlsmlud'by' lhÃ@g mpan last week.

Majority in SA say they won

- WASHINGTON - An overwhelming majority of all South Africans say sanctions and boycotts used to bring about an end to apartheid are unwanted, according to a new Gallup poll which has been described as the most comprehensive survey ever taken of South Africans on the issue.

The study, sponsored by the Chamber of Mines, shows a majority of blacks oppose the move towards disinvestment and sanctions even if those sanctions and boycotts cause the South African Government to resign within five years, and did not harm South Africans personally. The release of the survey in the US has been timed to pre-empt a

.| government,

major. public relations
boost for the pro-

sanctions campaign next week, when a delegation of South African church leaders under Archbishop Desmond Tutu visit Washington to plead for more sanctions. - The full results of the survey, which has been called Voice of the South African People, are to be released at a Press conference next Tuesday, the day the Tutu delegation arrives in Washington. ; Its findings were based on a survey of 2000 South Africans, including 1400 blacks. It was conducted by Markinor, the South

African affiliate of the Gallup organisation. - The Chamber of Mines, which commissioned the survey, has described the poll as the most careful, comprehensive and thorough study ever done of what South Africans of all | races themselves want. According to sources about 85 percent of the

rejected sanctions as a means to get rid of apartheid.

~ The formulation of the | â\200\230questions were such that | eliminate any ; possible misrepresentations of the true opinions of South Africans on the issue. â\200\224 Sowetan Foreign News Service.

Sats sellout THE South African Transport Services (Sats) are to sell all its assets in Swaziland to the Swazi Sats has announced.

War rages 'BEIRUT â\200\224 [Lebanese

and Syrian | gunners

pounded Beirut with

shells, ignoring an appeal for peace by Arab League envoys trying to mediate an end to 14 years â\200\230of civil war, â\200\224 Sapa-

Reuter.

Votes invalid

respondents of the survey |

PANAMA CITY â\200\224 Panamaâ\200\231s election tribunal has annulled Sundayâ\200\231s presidential vote because

Cgreaticare was takenâ\200\231 toâ\200\231

of foreign interference,
tribunal ' president Yo-
landa Pulice de Rodri-
quez announced. â\200\224
Sapa-Reuter.

Baker visit

MOSCOW â\200\224 US Secret-
ary of State James Baker
met Mikhail Gorbachev
and a Soviet official hint-
ed that the Kremlin
leader might make a pro-

posal on the issue of

short-range nuclear wea-
pons in Europe.

Gall for talks

MOSCOW â\200\224 The Soviet
Union has proposed that
the superpowers meet Is-

â\200\230rael and the Palestine

Liberation Organisation
(PLO) in four-party talks

- on the Middle East, an
- official spokesman said.

NICOSIA â\200\224 Iranian
parliamentary speaker

- Ali Akbar Hashemi Raf-

sanjani, who caused an
international outcry by

-urging Palestinians to kill |
,;Wcstemefs last week, has _
backed down, concÃ&int Âf

he had glven the wrong
impression.

Not standing

THE former Member of
Parliament for Hillbrow,
Mr Alf Widman, will not
be available for nomina-

* tion in the coming gen-

eral election, either for
Hillbrow or any other
constituency. :

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ICOHEN GETS JOB

| WASHINGTON â\200\224 The

appointment of Mr

| Herman Cohen as the

| new US Assistant

'| Secretary of State for

African Affairs was

â\200\230| approved unanimously

by the Senate Foreign

| Relations Africa Sub-

| committee this week.

Cohen, who succeeds

Dr Chester Crocker, who

has taken up an academic

post, has made a peaceful

settlement in South

Affica his top priority for

the next four years..

He has told the senate

he is opposed to the

imposition of further

sanctions agamst South

Africa.

't bring an end to apartheidâ\200\231

ran APgâ\200\224ITI?XIlON to nulhfy the election last]â\200\230month of the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr M N Ramodike, as amember of the legislative assembly for Maphumo has been filed in the Pretona

Supreme Court.

The application, filed by Mr S S Sekororo, cites seven respondents including the State President, the Minister of Constitutional Develop-ment, Mr Chris Heunis, Mr Ramodike, Mrs Jane Mahlo who was elected together with Mr Ramodike, the Lebowa Minister of Home Affairs, Mr L G Mathole and the chief electoral officer, Mr P P Pheme.

The papers were served on the respond-ents yesterday, according to some of them, and they have up to June 8 to indicate whether they will contest the applica-
| tion. .

Threats

In an affidavit, Mr | Mahlo, who lost the f elections in the constitu-ency, said Ramodike an Mrs Mahlo, his sister had *â\200\234â\200\230intimidatedâ\200\235 th

{ waged a â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230general an orchestrated camnaig

voters to vote for them).

Chief Minister Ramo-
dike.

to stop me from holding |
pre-election meetings.â\200\235

â\200\230Mr Mahlo further alleges that Maphumo has an estimated 15000 voters but that over 25000 had participated. This he asserted, meant that there were people

who voted more than
once.

The court application

comes only five days
before the election of a

chief minister which is to
be held on Tuesday.

Although the application
requests the court to
order that both Mr

Ramodike and Mrs
Mahlo should be barred
from holding public
office or standing for

election for five years,

this is not likely to affect
the elections on Tuesday,
legal sources say.

CHIEF MINISTER SU

P el

Bishop quits over Tutu visit

THE BISHOP OF ASTON announced his resignation yesterday after the financial failure of

fast month's visit to Birmingham

by Archbishop Desmond Tutu which made a loss of some £200,000

The Rt Rev Colin Buchanan

: ,had overall responsibility for organising

the week-long Christian Celebration of Birmingham's Centenary. .

- The high-point of the week was to have been an appearance by the Archbishop at Villa Park football ground, which seats 48,000 people. But only 8,000 people at-

tended the rally.

Most of the £200,000 deficit will be borne by the diocese of Birmingham, which has only just recovered from a financial crisis in

1980, when it had a shortfall of

By Andrew Brown:

Religious Affairs

- Correspondent - -

£199,000 on an annual budget of £1m,

Bishop Bucharlag, 'and 'evangelical Whio' had been prominent in

synodical politics before his con-

secration in 1985, has a reputation for vehement, though well-

meaning enthusiasm. He was,

according to the Bishop of Birmingham, the Rt Rev Mark Santer, primarily responsible for planning and organising the Birmingham Citywide Christian

celebrationâ\200\235. ;

In his resignation statement, .
Dr Buchanan said: â\200\234I hold myself
fully responsible for the loss in-

curred. Consequently on the day

/1â\200\230/â\200\231[(â\200\231 //JL/C}- â\202p*â\200\231{\pâ\200\231l

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â\200\230,/ s

: after the Celebration finished, I

submitted my resignation as

- Bishop of Aston'to the Bishop of

Birmingham. [am now resigning
my office from 30 September
1989; but will cease public minis-

- try and other duties in Bmmng-

ham immediately, e
. Sources close to the organisa-
tion of this' The Visit yesterday

' criticised the organisers for am-

ateurishness and for restricting
the event to Birmingham.

- One said: â\200\234They expected too
much of the people of Birming-
ham â\200\224 too much interest in one
man, and spread over too long a
period. There is a desperate need

: for more professionalism in these

You've got to employ a few
â\200\230and not willing horses.

-People are not that Interested in

South Africa in Britain.â\200\235

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by CARMEL RICKARD

HE president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has suggested that the leaders of Cosatu and the UDF meet with the Inkatha leadership in Ulundi on May 20 for initial talks about beginning a peace process. :

This was confirmed late yesterday by a spokeswoman for Mr Buthelezi and follows a letter to the Inkatha leader from Cosatu and the UDF earlier this week in which they urged that talks be held between all three parties as a matter of urgency.

They said they would be prepared to meet as soon as possible at any mutually acceptable venue. By last night, no official response from Cosatu and the UDF had been made to the latest Inkatha proposals of date and place.

If the meeting goes ahead on May 20 it would be for preparatory talks aimed at working out a plan for a joint peace initiative, < Â°
- It is not yet clear who would chair the meeting or what its agenda would be, but both sides have mentioned the need to discuss the role of the African National Congress in any peace process, so this is likely to be one of the issues dealt with.

While the prospect of Cosatu/UDF-Inkatha talks has greatly improved, the ANC has issued a statement underlining more strongly than in any previous communique its backing for a Natal peace initiative. =

In the statement, issued on Wednesday night, officials of the organisation also indicated that the ANC would be

Buthelezi suggests May 20 for peace talks

prepared to
other three
appropriate, within the limits posed by

play whatever role the

the fact that the organisation is out-

lawed in this country. '

Meanwhile, representatives of Co-
satu in the city have clarified Cosatu's
position on the complaints adjudica-
tion board.

Earlier this week the Cosatu central
executive announced that it had ac-
cepted recommendations from the
Natal region and that Cosatu had in-
structed its lawyers to suspend the pro-
cessing of complaints for the board to
ear.

. However, Cosatu representatives
said yesterday this would not affect Co-
satu's participation if a complaint were
tobe lodged against a Cosatu member.
parties decide would be

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NEWS

Son tells how vigilantes
burned his father alive

Tae WAL WRNSR \2- -DR -GS

by BRYAN PEARSON

INKATHA vigilantes attacked 45-year-old Vincent Mazibuko while he was relaxing with his family in his Mpumalanga home on Saturday evening. He poured a can of petrol over him and threw a lighted match.

He was burnt alive. Only his ashes were left. Mr Mazibuko's distraught son, Vandag (18), told a press conference in the township yesterday.

He said that minutes after attacking his father, the Inkatha vigilantes shot and killed his grandmother, Mrs Mita Ndokweni (60).

He said that on Saturday afternoon vigilantes had been patrolling a section of the township warning the amaqabane (comrades) they were coming later to avenge the death of Zakhele Nkehli.

Mr Nkehli, who was Inkatha chairman of the area, was shot in the neck while driving his car in Mpumalanga in December and died in Edendale Hospital last Wednesday. His death has heightened tension in the township and at least five people have been killed in the last week. :

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Police confirmed a number of - murder cases were being inves-

tigated, but in the absence of

the station commander, War-
rant Officer S.J. Ndlovu, would
not elaborate.

' An Inkatha spokesman, who
would not be named, blamed

â\200\234the UDFâ\200\235 for the attacks,

claiming they had burnt five In-
katha houses and had killed an
Inkatha student, Miss Bongile
Dladla, on Wednesday.

Mr Vandag Mazibuko said his
brother and three sisters were
in the house when it was at-
tacked. The children had tried
to douse the flames and drag
their grandmother to safety but
she told them to leave her and
rather save themselves.

â\200\234Then one of the vigilantes
came inside and shot my grand-
mother in the chest, killing her.
When I arrived home I found the
house still burning with my
father and grandmother dead,â\200\235
a tearful Mr Mazibuko said. He

said his mother had been away
for the weekend and only heard
of the killings when she arrived
home on Monday.

Another Mpumalanga resi-
dent, Apostolic Faith Mission
minister Mr Andrias Shelembe
(51), told the press conference
he had arrived home on Satur-
day evening to find a number of
vigilantes stoning his house.
They later set fire to it as well as
to his car.

He said vigilantes had come
to his home last week demand-
ing R20 â\200\234to buy guns to wipe out
the amaqabaneâ\200\235. He refused to
pay because â\200\234I will never con-
tribute money to Kkilling
peopleâ\200\235. The vigilantes re-
turned later, this time demand-
ing R30 towards Mr Nkehliâ\200\235s
funeral. Again he refused.

â\200\234This must be the reason my

â\200\230house was attacked,â\200\235 the minis-
ter said.

Mpumalangaâ\200\235s mayor, Mr

Rodger Sishi, said yesterday he had heard of a number of cases where those refusing to contribute towards Mr Nkehli's funeral costs had been attacked.

However, the Inkatha spokesman said he knew nothing of people being forced to pay money for the funeral.

|

ABOVE: Mr Vandag Mazibuko wipes the tears from his grieving mother Esther's eyes. ;
BELOW: Minister of religion Mr Andrias Shelembe, whose home was attacked.
Pictures by ELAINE ANDERSON

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BACKGROUND TO THENEWS

Heunis: long and varied'

â\200\230â\200\224_7L\ . Tae NWRAL wtinegs V-3 -89

" Chris Heunis, a close
the architect of South

retire from politics.

DUNCAN HARRISON reports on his life and political career.

confidant of President P.W. Botha and
Africaâ\200\231s tricameral constitution, is to

THE man once viewed as the ob-
vious successor to P.W. Botha in
the highest office of the land, Jan
Christiaan Heunis, was born in
1927 at Uniondale in the Cape.

After matriculating from the
Outeniqua High School in George
in 1943, he obtained a Bachelor of
Arts in 1946 and an LL.B. in 1948.

In 1951 he began practising as
an attorney in George.

He became district leader of the
National Party and a member of
the town council.

Also in 1951 he married Miss
Alida Andre van Heerden of
Ceres. They have four sons and a
daughter.

In 1959 he entered provincial
politics and was returned as mem-
ber of the Provincial Council for
George.

He served as vice chairman of
the Provincial Council and as a
member of the executive commit-

tee. s

On April 22, 1970, he was elected

MP for False Bay (now Helderberg) a seat which he has held ever since.

In the same year he served as a member of the commission of investigation into the Stock Exchange.

And for two years he was a member of the Select Committee on Certain Organisations.

In July 1972 he was sworn in as deputy minister of Finance and of Economic Affairs and later in that year as Minister of Indian Affairs and of Tourism.

In 1978 Environmental Planning and Energy was added to the Economic Affairs portfolio.

In June 1979 he was appointed Minister of Transport Affairs.

And in the same year he was appointed by the Prime Minister as a member of the Commission for Investigation into the Constitution.

After serving as deputy chairman he was appointed chairman

b â\200\224

in December 1980.

In October 1980 he was appointed Minister of Internal Affairs, a post which included the old Ministries of the Interior, Coloured Affairs and Indian Affairs.

On August 2, 1982, he became Minister of Constitutional Development.

Mr Heunis is one of Mr Bothaâ\200\231s closest confidantes and played a key role in the struggle within the National Party which eventually led to the split in February 1982 resulting in the breakaway of the Conservative Party.

He also played a major role in formulating and marketing the governmentâ\200\231s new constitutional dispensation and was clearly in the reformist camp of the National Party.

When introducing the Constitution Bill in 1983, he maintained that although it contained fundamental principles to secure self-

determination and co-responsibility, it was not the final blueprint, but only a further stage in the evolution of constitutional structures.

He admitted that the bill did not provide a complete answer to the constitutional problems facing the country because it did not deal with the issue of black constitutional development.

He said that, in his view, blacks had a separate constitutional path to follow.

In September 1986 at the Cape Congress of the National Party he was unanimously elected leader of the Cape NP after the surprise resignation of President Botha.

This position as leader of the largest of the four National Parties, put him in strong contention for the state presidency.

But the next year, in a general election, he retained the Helderberg seat by only 39 votes in a contest fought against former South African ambassador to the Court

of St James, and former National Party MP, Dr Denis Worrall.

Dr Worrall, a noted constitutional expert with whom Mr Heunis had disagreed inside the NP in earlier years, launched his own Independent Party on the basis of the government's, and therefore Mr Heunis's, inability to find a constitutional solution for South Africa's black majority.

Mr Heunis served as acting State President in 1988 when Mr Botha took a trip to Europe, and again at the beginning of this year (from January 19) when Mr Botha suffered a light stroke.

In this role he presided over the historic first visit by KwaZulu

Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthe-

lezi, to Tuynhuys and also later become the first head of state to open the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He was defeated in the second of two preliminary rounds where senior men stood for election as leader of the National Party following the surprise notice to the caucus of President Botha's relin-

quishing of the office.

Mr Heunis's subsequent actions in the public controversy surrounding the split leadership and presidential roles of the newly elected leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk and President Botha, was generally seen as having left him exposed to a possible demotion in a new regime. :

It became apparent that he had backed Mr Botha's contention, against that of Mr de Klerk and the majority of the caucus, that the two offices should be separated.

As minister responsible for the most crucial constitutional portfolio, he was also regarded as in the firing line in any new direction to be taken, particularly as so little progress had been made in negotiating with blacks during his custodianship.

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THE CITIZEN

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Fnday 12 May 19_89

Black leaders move to
â\200\234end township violence-

ULUNDI. â\200\224 A meet-
ing of leaders of Inka-
tha, the UDF and Co-
satu to try and end the
â\200\230violence in townships

. in Natal and KwaZulu
may be held on May 20
at Ulundi.

The KwaZulu Chief
Minister and president of
Inkatha, chief Mangosu-
thu Buthelezi, said in the
legislative assembly at
Ulundi he had suggested
this date after receiving
support in principle from
UDF and Cosatu leaders

for peace proposals made
by him and Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi read
out a letter signed by top
leaders of the two organi-
sations.

The letter stated that a
need for a successful
peace initiative was abso-

lutely critical. The letter
also proposed that they
should discuss how the
ANC and other organisa-
tions would be involved in
the peace initiative.

Chief Buthelezi said he
had responded to the
UDF/Cosatu letter and he
had suggested May 20 as a
date for the meeting.

In the letter Mr Archie
Gumede, president of the
UDF, Mr Murphy Mor-
obe, publicity secretary of
the UDF, Mr Elijah Bar-
ayi and Mr Jay Naidoo,
president and general sec-

retary of Cosatu respectively, thanked Chief Bu-

It would be necessary to discuss how the banned African National Congress and other organisations would be involved in the initiative, they state.

The leaders would also have to discuss and find solutions to the practical and logistical problems of any joint meeting between the ANC, UDF, Cosatu and Inkatha that might be agreed upon, the UDF ~and

their delegations to the first meeting would be led by their respective presidents. â\200\224 Sapa

thelezi for his letter of â\200\224

April 29 and copies of the resolutions of a meeting of the Inkatha central committee held on that day.

The three organisations shared common ground, the letter said, adding that *â\200\230the need for a successful peace initiative is

now absolutely criticalâ\200\235.

Supporters of Inkatha have clashed with Cosatu and UDF supporters in Natal, particularly in the

| Pietermaritzburg region, |

for almost two years now, resulting in the loss of over 1 200 lives.

The UDF and Cosatu leaders suggest in the letter that the purpose of the initial meeting should include the full motivation of the various proposals of the parties concerned 1 on a face-to-face basis,

- HEUNIS

MADE

V8 â\200\224os

SIMPLE

~ What heâ\200\231s saying is: blacks may vote,

as long as they donâ\200\231t outvote whites \\\ |

MANY people have seen the new constitutional plans announced by Chris Heunis last week as a major shift in government policy and an indication of what to expect in the era of the new National Party leader, FW de Klerk.

Last Fridayâ\200\231s announcement by Minister of Constitutional Development and _

Planning Chris Heunis can be summed

summed up in a phrase: give blacks a

say in central government, but not

enough to allow them to outvote
- whites.

Speaking in parliament last Friday, Heunis announced that the constitution would be changed to allow for:

@â® The participation of all political groups in the election of the state president;

@ The representation of all political - groups in the executive authority; which could be called the cabinet; .

@ A single legislative authority that

would have powers over common national interests. This could be called a parliament or a congress and would be a structure in which numbers would not play a decisive role;

@ Legislative and executive structures

Chris Heunisâ\200\231 much acclaimed new plans last Friday signal a less dramatic shift than might seem. Most of the groundwork was already done at the - partyâ\200\231s 1986 congress.
By SHAUN MACKAY

(Of the Policy Research Unit at
the South African Institute of
Race Relations)

R P e S L R T ST

various houses of parliament, as well as
leaders of the non-independent home-
lands and African leaders from outside
the homelands. It will be chaired by the
state president.

Numbers will not matter on this coun-

cil. since it will. be based on. consensus.
â\200\230 (probably using the idea of concurrent

majorities in which a decision cannot be
taken unless all represented groups

. agree). This will effectively give smaller

E0Eps he_samq. power &8 "DIRECT "\ that they have their own legislative o6~
groups.

The so-called â\200\234 open group made up
of anyone who doesnâ\200\231t want to identify
with any of the existing racial groups,

dent.

The electoral college which elects the
state president will also be changed to
accommodate Africans. The government
is hoping that this will make the state
president a symbol of unity, having
been: chosen by all sectors of the com-
munity

However, the government is certain

not to appoint sufficient Africans to the
college to allow them to outvote whites.
One suggestion has been to appoint one
representative from each of the pro-
posed regional legislatures for Africans
â\200\224 thus avoiding â\200\234 swampingâ\200\235.

These legislatures, outlined in the Pro- â\200\230

motion of Political Participation Bill,
will provide a forum for black control
of â\200\234 own affairsâ\200\235, currently handled by
the provinces and the Department. of.
Constitutional â\200\230 Development and Plan-
ning,

Africans in the non-independent
homelands already have control over
their own affairs by virtue of the fact .

semblies. The â\200\234 own affairsâ\200\235 of whites,
Indians and coloureds will continue to
be handled in their respective houses of

at various levels to control
own affairs for political
groups who so wished;

@ A constitution based
on federal principles but
not simply a geographical
federation

Although the proposals
are vague, they are
consistent with resolutions
adopted at the National
Congress in August
1986 and outlined by

L PKM, EWQ, BOM. MA» '

Perhaps the most significant
feature of Heunis's
proposals was the reference
to a single legislative
authority with powers
over common national in-

parliament. A fourth
chamber for Africans
is not on the cards
because the govern-
ment is attempting to
move away from the

unitary system -where
Africans would up- -
set the balance of
power.

A - restructured

st with Africans includ- -
*.] ed in it has already
. been the subject of
the most recent re-
port by the council;
== however, even in the
council, those in-
volved in the plan-
ning- of the new

- terests (general affairs). . &
He intimated that it could

for old as Heunis talks of one parliament

council suggest that -

.-present " parliament,, Bt

.President's Council ,' s

\& SN

be called â\200\234parliamentâ\200\235, but it is unlikely to bear any resemblance.to parliament as it now exists.

The structure Heunis is referring to is probably the one raised in a motion at the NPâ\200\231s 1986 federal congress: â\200\234a joint council of state or leaderâ\200\231s council which would formulate policy over matters of common national interest (general affairs) by means of consensusâ\200\235.

The NP is hoping that its national negotiation forum (the National Council) will evolve into this body. It is therefore not envisaged as a directly elected body, â\200\230but will consist of the leaders of the various communities, as represented in the

BRUAVLSY X

cbixld be easily accomodated in â\200\230such a structure, even though its size'.could

fluctuate from day to day as more peo- -

ple opted to join it.

â\200\230Plans for the inclusion of Africans in

the cabinet are already well advanced.

The Constitution Second Amendment

Bill now before parliament makes pro--

vision for this; there are also plans to reintroduce the post of prime minister (PM) who would then replace the state president as chairman of the cabinet. In

his April 1988 proposals, President Bo-

tha suggested that the PM and his cabinet could be responsible for the day-to-day administrative running of the'country and be appointed by the statÃ© presi-

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Africans are likely to be allocated the seats now occupied by opposition parties, thus ensuring that the white majority party remains in control. . Â¢

~ â\200\230As Heunis indicated, many. of these

ut they are based on group rights, and that shows no sign of changing.

~These proposals do, however, indi-

Â¢ate a move away from a position where
the NP sought to ensure the survival of
â\200\230whites as a group by dominating all
constitutional structures to one in which
whites seek to ensure their sutvival by
ensiring that all groups have-equal
power in the system, regardless of

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roposals will be subject to negotiation,

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why â\200\230Finan MMinlster â\200\230Barend du ||
' Plessis should have chosen last week || {*
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Butview &,3 ainst the background
" of electoral lâ\200\230i)ohitics, on the one hand,
andthego price, ontheothex, and R
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| cent. loanx levy.'on companies, and
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| part o fanattemptbytheï\201nancralau-
| thorities to;slow. down the economy
mtheoontextofaloomingbalanceof-

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;â\200\230 necessarilyiworse this month than last ||
Â¢ month, although the fact that the gold ||
{ price: i below \$380 an ounce || -

: ! after. falhl;ng pretty st:â\200\230adsiâ\200\230lâ\200\230); _}smce last | N
- year, when it averag wasan | . isoo woesof
b i important? fat:torf which Du. Plessis d ver the Of i
ctted*when he ounced the: new
. " measures. e
4 It's clear that if the autllonnes were.
gomgtotakeaciï\201on atall, it had to be .
. now â\200\224* as early before the iï\201eptember
elechon date.as possnble EiGwn
But!if it couldnâ\200\231t be later, why

more to do with voungi
â\200\230pattemsthan [|
* economic ones. Byg :

i HILARY JOFFE :

_our economy, have' | | "

couldnâ\200\231t it be; earlier? Most econo-
mists have been saying for some time
' that the measures already taken were gone up from 12,5 percent at the be-
not going t 10 have the desired effect in ginning of last year to the present 20
, damping consumer and company de-' percent charged by. all the major
mand and' several have. Â«called for banks as of this week. Prime is the.

interest rate tises. : rate banks charge their best custom-

Commentators - this week'i have ers â\200\224 consumers and small â\200\230busi-:
â\200\230asked why.Du Plessis did not imple-' nesses are usually charged at least

: ment measures such as last weekâ\200\231s at ' three or four percent above thts on
. the time. of the March budget, only their overdrafts...
| seven weeks ago s â\200\230" Home loan rates are likely to go up
" Butat the time of the budget, lt was. 100, although in the case of building-

if not clear when the election was going societies, which usually give one to be. And it is possible that the gov- 200\230month 200\231s notice of mortgage rate in -.

Government wanted the budget to look as creases, this won't bite yet!! . good and ggmistxc as possible 200\224in; * It seems inevitable, though, that . the event of an early elec don for ex- . most homeowners will be soon pay-

ample in May or June.: : - ing around 20 percent on mortgage

When confirmation came last week bonds 200\224 compared to 12 5 percent

that the election would be in Septem- early last year.

ber, this may-have left a little more: ' Homeowners with a R60 000 bond . space for Du Plessis to impose harsh. payable over 25 years could now be 200\231 measures which the electorate would. paying R1 006 a month, where early . not like and which could affect those last year they were payrng R654 a * without the. yote 200\235! month. ;

The pnme overdraft rate has now

Low-income homeowners, many of them black, who took out bonds at the low 12,5 ent rate would have | seen their household finances steadily eroded. The monthly repayment on a R30 000 bond, for example, would have risen from R327 to R503 200\224 and that, very ely, is on a monthly household _injome ! of less than R1400. !

Lower-mcom consumers will also be hit by. the new hire-purchase re- -

strictions, since for many this is the-

only way they can afford basics such as furniture or fringerators The new HP measures limpose higher initial deposits and shorter repayment peri- ods on consumers. .

200\230 The new measures may also affect

investment negatively, and hence em-

ployment, since borrowed money will cost companies more, and within

200\230the next eight weeks they will have to

pay al0 percent loan levy. Changes in the import surcharge

>Ph

could affect investment too, since much machinery is imported. The surcharge has been reduced to 15 per cent, from 20 percent on most capital goods, but Du Plessis said few exemptions would be granted.

" In presenting the new measures, Du Plessis warned consumers to stop spending and pointed to the fact that imports had risen very rapidly. Capital goods were about 84 percent of imports. * :

Du Plessis stress on South Africa's balance of payments problems were an admission, once again, of the pressure of financial sanctions. He referred to these directly in his budget speech in March. ° OT

5 e B i Last week Du Plessis pointed with the fact that although the current account, of the balance of payments would probably show a surplus of about R1-billion for the first three months of the year, South Africa's gold and foreign exchange reserves had hardly changed, indicating a further large net outflow of capital in the first three months of this year. 2
- Since South Africa has no significant new loans coming in from over-

seas, and has had to repay its foreign loans since 1985, a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments (the surplus earned by exports, over imports) is needed to repay foreign loans and compensate for outflows on the capital account of the balance of payments. About four per cent of gross domestic product is leaving the country by way of capital outflows. - . 2 AR

The current account surplus is not enough to cover the capital account outflow, the country has to draw on its gold and foreign exchange reserves. - e

JCI economist Ronnie Bethlehem says South Africa's net reserve position has been negative since the end of last year, when there was a deficit on the reserves of about R800-million. While the gold and foreign exchange reserves are usually presented as a gross figure around R6-billion Bethlehem says this must be set against the country's total short-term liabilities (debts payable within one year).: o eyt
- Bethlehem points to the figures on South Africa's gold holdings, which show a dramatic decline, from 40,2-million ounces in 1969 to 12-million in 1980 to only about 3,5-million %

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The problem is that South Africa is in a cash crunch, he says. A, ,5-,

~ And the pressure of financial sanc-
tions was highlighted: this week,
when Reserve Bank governor Gerh-
ard de-Kock came out. with his
strongest statement to date on the link
between the economy and politics,
suggesting that South Africa's eco-
nomic problems required political so-
lutions; = &iF i ERea ST AR
i He was reported as saying: "The
truth is that the political situation in
South Africa finds itself in the world
today has had, and will continue to
have, adverse effects on the econo-

EMY i i e e
" He argued that if South Africa could
- make progress in political reform, |
| this could bring in foreign capital
{ which would make possible an eco-
+ nomic growth rate of four to five per-

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Dehorning: right

The move by Namibian conservation authorities this week to dehorn a black rhino in the wild in an attempt to deter poachers, has met with mixed reaction from conservationists.

A drastic situation demands a drastic solution. Most see it as a desperate, last ditch bid by conservationists to save the remaining population.

- Poachers have killed over 55000 black rhino in the last 19 years. In 1970 there were about 60 000, today there are fewer than 3500.

- Conservation authorities in Zimbabwe have been fighting a small war to save the black rhino and have instructions to shoot poachers on sight. Since 1984 about 450 black rhino have been shot in the Zambezi Valley and at least 43 poachers have been killed. But the price of illegal rhino horn is so high that poachers, highly efficient and heavily armed with automatic weapons, are willing to take the risk and the massacre continues.

"The horn is sold mainly in Asia where the bulk is ground down and used medicinally. Less than 1 percent is used as an aphrodisiac. Many horns are sold in north Yemen for dagger handles.

- The horn itself is formed from compacted keratin fibres, the same substance that hair and fingernails are made of.

Taking rhino horn medicinally will have as much effect as biting on a rhino's nails.

- So far, South African and Namibian

rhinos have been relatively safe from

poachers. This year the situation changed. Sixteen black rhino have been killed in

Some have condemned it, others support it. Some say it is a necessary evil to save the remaining rhinos of what was once a flourishing animal.

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A dead rhino with a horn or a live one without is a question which has raised arguments among conservationists, re-

ports MELANIE GOS_11NG

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amibia this year, five in Damaraland

nd 11 in Etosha Game Reserve.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Nature Conservation in Windhoek said this was the first time dehorning rhino had been done in Africa. The animals were therefore being strictly monitored to establish if they suffered any physical or behavioural disadvantages.

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The animals are darted with an immobilising drug and anti-stress drugs. The horn is then sawn off. 2

This causes the animal no pain. It's just like cutting one's fingernails, said spokesman Mr Jan Joubert. :

The horns are kept by the conservation authorities who have a stockpile from rhino which have died naturally or which have been confiscated. In terms of the Cites agreement the horns, which could bring in millions of rands to conservation, are not allowed to be sold. -

It is a drastic measure. But there is hardly any game left in the rest of Africa. In the next decade there could be none left here, Mr Joubert said.

Mr Peter Hitchins of the Rhino and Elephant Foundation is totally opposed to dehorning. ey

«The rhino need their horns for defence

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or wrong?

against predators and against each other.
Besides, the horns grow again and the

rhino will have to be captured and de-

horned within a few years. This is an enor-

mous expense and puts the animals

through severe stress, Mr Hitchins said.

Dr John Ledger of the Endangered wildlife Trust believes the method should

be tried.

â\200\234Rhino populations are under such severe threat that all possibilities need to be looked at. Someone had to take the bold step of experimenting with dehorning.â\200\235

Dr Anthony Hall-Martin and Dr Martin Brooks, both members of the International Union for the Conservation of Natureâ\200\231s African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group, admit the move is drastic but say the results of the dehorning programme would be useful to conservationists. . .

Mr Clive Walker of the Rhino and Elephant Foundation disagreed: â\200\234Poachers shoot to kill on sight without investigating whether the rhino has a decent horn, so I think they will kill the animal whether it has a horn or not.â\200\235

Dr George Hughes, director of the Natal Parks Board, also expressed reservations about the idea: â\200\234I donâ\200\231t like it. It is a last resort where one admits one is on the point of failure. But we're watching the experiment with interest.â\200\235

Mr Raoul du Toit, who is doing research on rhino in Zimbabwe, says while dehorning would be logistically impossible in the Zambezi Valley, it might be appropriate for Namibia.

Â«T would not reject the experiment. It is better having a live rhino without a horn than a dead one.â\200\235