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JPMorgan

Richard A. Mahony Jr.
Vice President

September 24, 1991

Morgan Guaranty
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Tebogo Mafole
Chief Deputy Representative to the United Nations
African National Congress Observer Mission
801 Second Avenue, Suite 605
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Mafole:

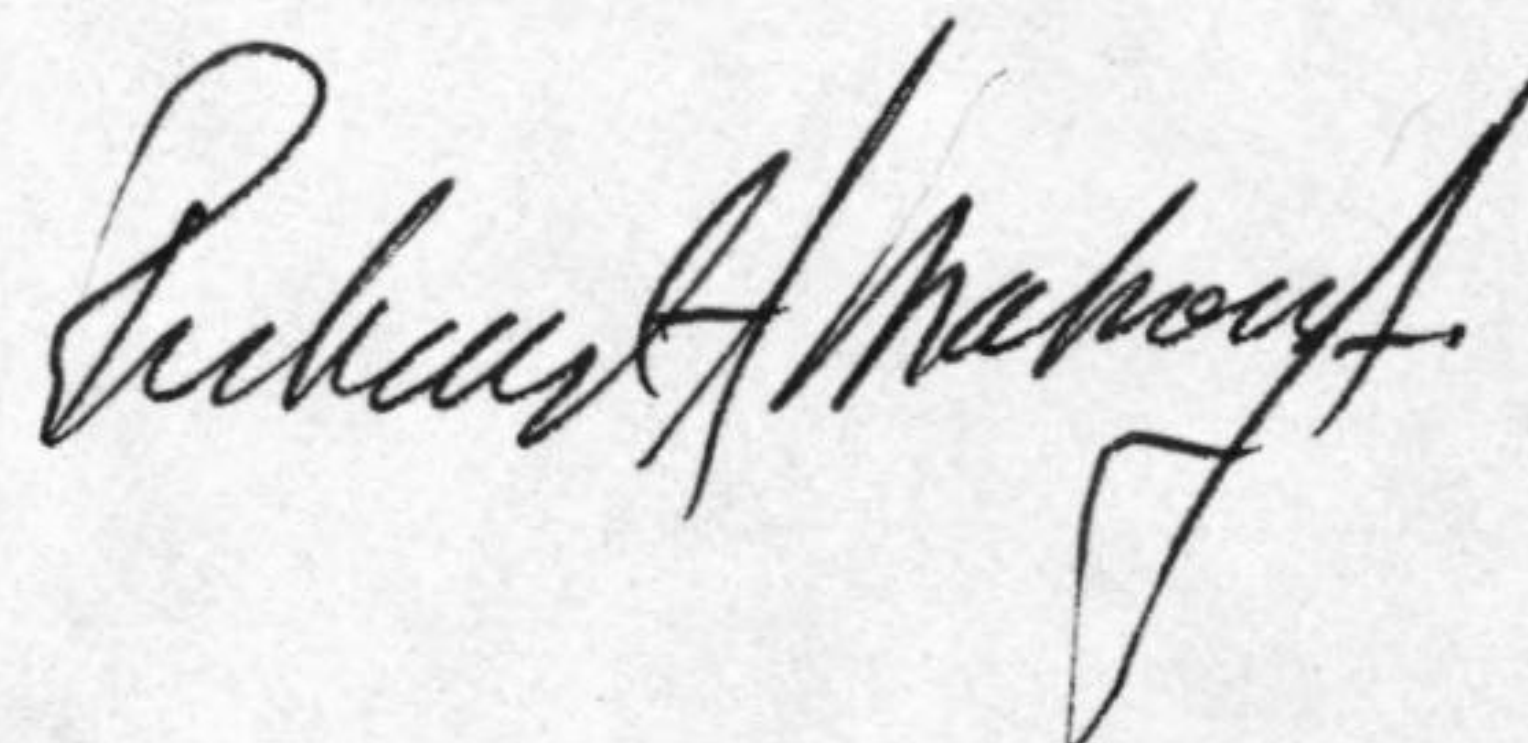
I wanted to write and give you some background on J.P. Morgan's involvement with the Independent Development Trust (IDT).

As you are probably aware, the IDT is the primary vehicle for raising funds for the development of South Africa's disadvantaged communities. The Trust is committed to breaking the cycle of poverty among the disadvantaged by promoting health care, housing, education, and economic development in rural and urban areas. This is a mission we strongly support and is consistent with our longstanding policy on South Africa.

The Trust announced yesterday morning that it has asked J.P. Morgan to raise funds in the international markets for classroom construction in black communities. We are encouraged by recent signs of progress in South Africa and believe that providing support to groups like the Independent Development Trust can further such progress.

I am enclosing information about the IDT and its board of trustees, which I have also provided to several clients and members of the news media. I would be pleased to answer any questions you might have.

Sincerely,



The Independent Development Trust

The Independent Development Trust is a non-political organization providing community-level development under the direction of a broadly representative board of trustees, the majority of whom are blacks. The Trust states its mission as to assist in the development of the people of South Africa, with "a very special emphasis to reaching out to the very poor of all races."

To fulfill its mission, the Trust is committed to breaking the cycle of poverty among the disadvantaged by promoting health care, housing, education, and economic development in rural and urban areas. The Trust consults with representatives of disadvantaged communities and the private business and public sectors to determine its projects. The Trust also uses its resources to mobilize private sector resources for its projects, and avoids responsibility for development that ordinarily would fall within the scope of government.

The Trust was established in 1990 by the South African Parliament with an unconditional initial grant of 2 billion Rand (\$800 million). An additional R500 million has been raised from the South African business community. In a short time, the Trust already has provided funds for upgrading housing at a squatter camp in Natal, starting a credit company for short-term housing improvements, rebuilding Eastern Cape schools, and offering capital subsidies to facilitate access to land to accommodate 750,000 poor South Africans.

The Trust was endorsed in March 1991 by Dr. Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress and Dr. M.G. Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

* * *

Independent Development Trust
Board of Trustees

Leonard G. Abrahamse is the chairman of the Council of the University of Cape Town and serves as a director for several major South African companies. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Urban Foundation, a non-government development organization, and the past president of the South Africa Foundation. Prior to joining the University, Mr. Abrahamse was executive chairman of Syfrets Trust, a South African investment company.

Hoosen M. Coovadia is the head of pediatrics and child health at the University of Natal. Dr. Coovadia is an internationally recognized expert in health care and has published over 80 scientific papers on nutrition and infectious diseases and co-edited the leading textbook on pediatrics and child health in the country. In addition, he serves as vice president of the Natal Indian Congress and was a founding member of the Natal United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid organization with a wide range of affiliations.

Deenadayalen "Len" Konar is a chartered professional accountant and heads the Department of Accountancy at the University of Durban-Westville. He is a member of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Association of Black Accountants of Southern Africa.

M. Stanley Mogoba is the Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa and for many years has represented the South African Christian community in talks with the government and opposition groups. He was detained in 1963 for "furthering the aims of an unlawful organization" and later sentenced to 3 years on Robben Island, South Africa's notorious state prison, where Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for most of his 27 years of captivity. Mr. Mogoba is an author of several books on race relations, a regular speaker on combating racism, and a playwright.

Izak Johan Moolman is the former chief executive of the Federale Group, an investment company in South Africa, and is the former chief executive of Boland Bank.

Samuel Motsuenyane was the first African to be selected to participate in the United States-South Africa Leadership Exchange Program in 1959, which enabled him to visit the United States, where he later earned a scholarship to attend the University of North Carolina. Upon returning to South Africa he became involved in agricultural development and participated in the formation of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the first national black business association in South Africa. Mr. Motsuenyane serves as a director of the Urban Foundation and several South African corporations.

Patrick M. Naylor is a consulting civil engineer and a member of the board of governors of the Urban Foundation.

Harriet Ngubane is a professor of Social Anthropology and advisor to the vice chancellor at the University of Cape Town. Dr. Ngubane has conducted research for such organizations as the Ford Foundation, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization on medical anthropology, women's issues, and rural social organization in Southern Africa. In 1989 she served as a Visiting Fellow in the Southern Africa Research Program at Yale University.

Wiseman L. Nkuhlu has been the Principal of the University of Transkei since 1987 and is responsible for the overall management and development of the University. Mr. Nkuhlu first joined the University as a professor of accounting in 1977 after becoming a South African Chartered Accountant, the first African to do so. Prior to commencing his university studies, Mr. Nkuhlu worked at the Loraine Gold Mines. Mr. Nkuhlu takes special interest in education and economic development programs and holds a Master's Degree in Finance and International Business from New York University.

Mamphela Ramphele is a deputy vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town and an internationally recognized expert on public health, women's issues, and social welfare. She is co-author, with F.W. Wilson, of "Uprooting Poverty: The South Africa Challenge," which Anthony Lewis of the New York Times said "describes in gripping human terms... 'the scandalous particularity of what it means to be poor in South Africa.'" Dr. Ramphele directs the health programs of the Independent Development Trust.

Michael Rosholt is chairman of the Urban Foundation, a non-government development organization in South Africa, and is the former chairman of Barlow Rand, a South African industrial holding company. He is a Trustee of the South Africa Foundation and serves as a director of several South African corporations.

Jan H. Steyn has been chairman of the Independent Development Trust since its formation in 1990. Previously he served from 1977 as the first executive director and subsequently chairman of the Urban Foundation, a non-government development organization. He was appointed a Justice of the South African Supreme Court in 1964 and stepped down from the Bench in 1981 to devote himself to development work.

Tjaart van der Walt is a minister of the Reformed Church in South Africa and president of the Human Sciences Research Council, a South African research organization. He has long been concerned with issues affecting young people and in 1984 headed a commission inquiring into black school conditions in the Vaal Triangle, a largely industrial area southeast of Johannesburg. Dr. van der Walt serves on the board of the South Africa Foundation, the South Africa Housing Trust, and several private companies.

Robert S.K. Tucker is an attorney in Johannesburg and president of the Association of Building Societies of South Africa, which represents all building societies in South Africa. Mr. Tucker was managing director of the Permanent building society from 1983 to 1991 and played a leading role in providing mortgage finance to black homeowners.

* * *

Excerpts from press reports about the Independent Development Trust

From the Christian Science Monitor (July 16, 1991):

"In less than a year, a unique development agency established and funded by the South African Parliament has spent 1.4 billion rand (\$845 million) on more than 100 projects in the areas of health, housing, and education to help its black population."

"These projects signal a significant shift in a country long noted for state-sponsored oppression of its black majority. For the first time, the South African government is channeling money to progressive, nongovernment organizations in an effort to reach the poorest of the poor, and for the first time those organizations are willing to accept it."

"'In South Africa, poor people can't borrow money,' says Christine Glover, manager of the Group Credit Company, 'because regular banks won't make unsecured loans.' The IDT has advanced this unique lending company 11 million rand to help it provide short-term loans to savings clubs in the townships and squatter camps surrounding Cape Town."

From the Sunday Telegraph (March 25, 1990):

"When [British Foreign Secretary] Hurd questioned President F.W. de Klerk in Cape Town last week about his commitment to improving the quality of black people's lives through a new 3 billion rand crash programme, the South African leader replied: 'I hope it will help you make up your mind if I tell you that the man I've appointed to head the task force [IDT Chairman Jan Steyn] is someone my predecessor [President P.W. Botha] has refused to speak to for the past 12 years.'"

From the New York Times (March 20, 1990)

"Both as a judge and as head of the Urban Fund (sic), Mr. Steyn [chairman of the IDT] gained wide respect among anti-apartheid campaigners, while maintaining broad contacts among his fellow Afrikaners..."

From the British Broadcasting Corporation (March 18, 1991):

"The Independent Development Trust has won the backing of the African National Congress and Inkatha for wide-ranging multi-million rand upliftment projects in housing, health and education. The accord...is seen as a major breakthrough in securing the support and involvement of the black community."



IDEAS

IDT'S LAND FOR HOUSES PLAN

CAPE TOWN

■ We're putting three quarters of a billion rand into this one project," says Ben van der Ross, director of housing for South Africa's Independent Development Trust (IDT). "In order to have as big an impact as possible."

The project, called the Capital Subsidy Scheme, enables 100,000 of South Africa's poorest families to own plots of land, serviced with water, sewerage, metered water, and paved roads. Families use the value of the land as collateral to get loans to build houses on the sites.

What people need are homes, says Jan Steyn, IDT's chairman (photo above), "but if you start building homes, how many people are you going to be able to assist? We've got to use our resources to stimulate a process, rather than to deliver a product for a few. Otherwise," he cautions, "we would create little islands of privilege. Imagine the tension that would create in this disadvantaged society."

The IDT doesn't give out money to individual families, but rather funds developers who purchase the land, service the sites, build the roads, and allocate the sites. Developers who wish to participate in the plan must submit a lengthy proposal, satisfying a long list of criteria; the two most important are community involvement and site location.

"Because of apartheid, we've got the most dysfunctional cities you can imagine," Van der Ross says. "People are located where politicians thought it would be a good idea to put them, so they're out of the way of the people who had the power and didn't want to see them. Now when a developer comes to us with a proposal, if that proposal reintegrates your urban area, bringing people closer to economic opportunities, making them part of the fabric of society—that's the proposal we're going to go for."

— S. K.

PHOTO ABOVE: Jan Steyn is IDT's chairman.

S. Africa Invests in Its Poorest Poor

Via an independent trust, government funds are stimulating bottom-up social development

By Sam Kauffmann

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN

IN less than a year, a unique development agency established and funded by the South African Parliament has spent 1.4 billion rand (\$485 million) on more than 100 projects in the areas of health, housing, and education to help its black population. For example:

■ Eleven million rand was allocated to upgrade a squatter camp outside Durban last August. Roads were paved, water pipes connected, and sanitation facilities built. When the work was completed, the black residents were given title to the land.

■ Four million went to a community group called Vusisizwe Trust to rebuild schools destroyed during township violence in the Port Elizabeth area.

■ Three million was used to convert single-sex worker hostels into apartment buildings in December, so workers and their families could live together.

These projects signal a significant shift in a country long noted for state-sponsored oppression of its black majority. For the first time, the South African government is channeling money to progressive, nongovernment organizations in an effort to reach the poorest of the poor, and for the first time those organizations are willing to accept it.

One month after President

Frederik W. de Klerk's historic speech heralding an end to apartheid in February 1990, the government announced that it had set aside 2 billion rand (\$700 million), nearly 3 percent of the entire national budget, to create a development agency that would address the urgent needs of South Africa's poor. The government named the agency the Independent Development Trust (IDT) and picked former Supreme Court justice and noted independent thinker Jan Steyn to run it.

"It was quite ingenious of F. W. de Klerk to set up an independent body with Judge Steyn in charge," says Eric Molobi, a former political prisoner who now heads a development agency called Kagiso Trust. "The government realized that there are many things they can't deliver because of the attitudes people have against the government."

When he accepted the job, Jan Steyn knew that, to be successful, the IDT had to establish credibility with black South Africans; to do that it had to break all ties with the government. "That meant the IDT had to get control of the resources," Mr. Steyn explains. "We couldn't rely on government consent to draw down funds for initiatives." The government agreed to Steyn's request for financial independence and passed a bill permitting the transfer of all 2 billion rand to the IDT.

Even then, the country's progressive organizations were slow to apply for funding. "When the money first came out," says Len

Abrams of the Rural Advice Center, "people were shy of it. They wanted to see if there were any strings attached."

Acceptance of the IDT is clearly linked to the government's admission that apartheid is a failure. Although apartheid is still in place and will be for years to come, the laws which erected it are finally being abolished. "Two years ago," Mr. Abrams explains, "the whole great monolithic facade of apartheid seemed impenetrable. Now it looks as though it's a matter of time. If the IDT money had come without all the accompanying changes, people wouldn't have touched it with a barge pole."

TO Susan Conjewa, a community worker from the Nyanga squatter camp, the 50,000 rand given to her association for a preschool is an important beginning. "Most of the mothers here are domestic workers and your mistress doesn't want you to come with your children," she says. "Without preschools the children are roaming around the streets."

There are over 50,000 teachers in South Africa who don't have a Matric certificate—the equivalent of a high school diploma—and the 4 million rand given to Teacher Opportunity Programs (TOPS) will enable the organization to expand its teacher-upgrade classes. "It means we can reach teachers in remote areas," says Victor Modise, TOPS deputy director,

"including thousands of teachers at farm schools who are far away from the resources of the urban areas."

"In South Africa, poor people can't borrow money," says Christine Glover, manager of the Group Credit Company, "because regular banks won't make unsecured loans." The IDT has advanced this unique lending company 11 million rand to help it provide short-term loans to savings clubs in the townships and squatter camps surrounding Cape Town. Before they receive a loan, members of the savings clubs must attend 12 workshops to learn the ins and outs of banking. "The people are very happy with this," says Virginia Shuku, the company's loan supervisor. "With the money they are adding rooms; they put in electricity; they insulate their homes. At the moment they are coming to us like storms. The only thing that is now bothering them is the interest," she adds with a laugh. "They say it is too high."

Aware of the ways apartheid has warped the shape of South African society, the IDT is trying to do more than just give money to worthy development agencies and projects. "We're trying to get a development process going in South Africa," says Steyn. "But at the same time we're trying to use our money as leverage to impact on policy—to impact on the way in which future South Africans are going to live."

Merlyn Mehl, IDT's education director, knows how to use money as a lever. "There's no preschool provision for blacks' kids in this country," he explains. "The preschool field is therefore highly developed with NGOs [nongovernment organizations] greatly at odds with each other. We've received proposals from many of them, and we could have funded them all. What we did was fund none of them." Instead, the IDT offered to pay for a series of conferences to be held throughout the country to discuss overall needs. Since September, hundreds of meetings have taken place, culminating in a national conference on preschool policy. And now that there's a coordinated strategy, the IDT is ready to provide substantial funding.

"The IDT held out a big enough sum of money," says Ann Short, the coordinator of the preschool consultative process, "for people to get past thinking, 'What can I get for my organization?' to thinking, 'What should we be doing; how can we reach the rural areas; who should we be targeting?' We're making hard, often painful policy decisions. But I

(continued on next page)



SEAMSTRESS AND SON: Noluntu Gonungo learns sewing, business skills at IDT-sponsored center in Khayelitsha.

think in a few years we'll be able to turn to the government and say, 'Look, this is working. This is what you should fund.' "

The IDT's largest project [**see related story**] is aimed at South Africa's housing crisis. According to recent statistics, a million additional housing units are needed in urban areas alone.

"Two billion rand is a lot of money," says Ben van der Ross, IDT's housing director, "but when you start looking at the size of your problems, like in housing — well, no matter what you do, you're going to come up short. So one of the things we're trying to do is to use the money as a carrot in order to influence the way the actors in the housing field behave.... What we're saying is, 'We want community participation in the decisionmaking process or we won't give you the money.' "

It's been a busy year for Jan Steyn. In March, he brokered an agreement between Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress and Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which calls for IDT-funded projects to facilitate township peace. Recently, he spent several weeks in Europe trying to raise additional funds. The government hasn't promised any more money, and with over half the 2 billion rand already allocated, the IDT's mission could end in a matter of years.

"I'm under a lot of pressure," Steyn says wearily. Although press reports have been favorable

and few critics have emerged, not everyone is happy with his approach. "Some people in government are highly dissatisfied," he explains. Lobbyists for the housing industry, the large hospitals, and other well-connected groups and charitable organizations are complaining to the government that they've been cut off from IDT funds. "Those people are saying to the government, 'But we're not seeing the money!' " Steyn leans forward. "They're not seeing it because we're investing in people who previously had no access to power."

Francis Wilson, economist and co-author of "Uprooting Poverty: The South African Challenge," argues that investing in people without access to power is no substitute for real power. "We must not forget that this is still a white minority government," Mr. Wilson says. "The IDT is a highly visible window of good things being done with government money, but if we're going to uproot poverty in South Africa, there must first be a redistribution of political power."

Like Wilson, Steyn sees the need for change, but he favors a more patient approach. "I believe it is essential that a really dynamic development process must be in place in order to facilitate the achievement of an appropriate political resolution. In fact, if we don't give people the hope of a better future, the task of South Africa's future leaders will be a lot more difficult."



Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, left, said the Bush Administration wants to use the National Endowment for Democracy to channel assistance to opponents of apartheid in South Africa. In Windhoek, Namibia, yesterday, Mr. Baker was greeted as he arrived for independence ceremonies by Prime Minister-designate Hage Geingob, second from right, and Theo Ben Gurirab.

Associated Press

Pretoria Trust Fund Aims at Black Social Ills

By JOHN F. BURNS

Special to The New York Times

CAPE TOWN, March 19 — The Government has set aside \$780 million, nearly 3 percent of its annual spending, for a trust fund that will seek the participation of the African National Congress and other black groups in attacking housing, education and other problems in South Africa's black townships. The move, announced by President F. W. de Klerk on Friday, reflected an eagerness on his part to get black leaders like Nelson Mandela directly involved in tackling the country's social problems without waiting for agreement on a new political system.

To make that possible, Mr. de Klerk has in effect decided to take money that would normally be allocated by white officials and place it in the hands of people who have been strong critics, and even active opponents, of the Government.

The trust fund will be headed by Jan Steyn, a former judge who was appointed in 1977 to be the first chairman of the Urban Fund, a private organization that has been using donations from South African corporations and foreign contributors to tackle some of the same

problems that will be addressed by the new trust.

Both as a judge and as head of the Urban Fund, Mr. Steyn gained wide respect among anti-apartheid campaigners, while maintaining broad contacts among his fellow Afrikaners, the whites of mixed Dutch, French and German descent who have dominated the Government.

At a news conference after Mr. de Klerk's announcement, Mr. Steyn said he had already discussed the new trust with leading figures in the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front, an organization with close ties to the congress, and had invited them to take an active role in the trust's affairs.

He said the trust would also seek contributions from foreign governments and private donors. Among South African business executives, the initiative was widely welcomed as an opportunity to demonstrate that private enterprise, not nationalization, a policy advocated by the African National Congress, is the best basis on which to tackle the country's social problems.

Mr. Mandela, returning to South Africa on Saturday from a three-week trip to several African countries and

Sweden, said at an airport news conference that the Government's initiative in establishing the trust was "good news," but he added that the amount of money involved was marginal compared with the needs.

"We welcome it," he said. "But it is not sufficient to give us the resources we require to solve the problems facing our people."

Black Involvement Stressed

Mr. Steyn emphasized the importance of the trust in involving blacks in the solution of social problems. "We will never resolve the fundamental tensions in our society until disadvantaged people feel that they have some control, not only over their political fortunes, but also over their personal futures and that of their families," he said.

Mr. de Klerk's statement on the trust accompanied the announcement that talks between a Government delegation headed by Mr. de Klerk and an African National Congress team led by Mr. Mandela would begin in Cape Town on April 11, two months after Mr. Mandela's release from 27½ years in South African prisons.

The Cape Town talks will focus on obstacles that Mr. Mandela and other congress leaders have cited as standing in the way of the broader political negotiations sought by Mr. de Klerk.

Pretoria picks its judge to balance scales for blacks

by Fred Bridgland

JOHANNESBURG

WHEN Mr Hurd questioned President F.W. de Klerk in Cape Town last week about his commitment to improving the quality of black people's lives through a new 3 billion rand (£714 million) crash programme, the South African leader replied: "I hope it will help you make up your mind if I tell you that the man I've appointed to head the task force is someone my predecessor [President P.W. Botha] has refused to speak to for the past 12 years."

Former Supreme Court Judge Jan Steyn is a big, crumpled, smiling Afrikaner. He has been given 2 billion rand to launch a private trust which aims to reduce the glaring inequalities between black and white South Africans.

"We face a very grave and extensive challenge," Mr Steyn said. "The disparities between black and white in every area of life — housing, education, jobs training and employment opportunities — are stark."

Mr de Klerk realises that his political reform programme, designed to result in universal franchise at the next general election in 1994, will founder if it is not matched by a social and economic revolution. Black South Africans will need evidence that they are truly emerging from a past of helotry and illiteracy if they are to exercise political liberation with responsibility.

It is evidence of Mr de Klerk's finesse that he has recognised the scale of the problem to be so great that it cannot be tackled by government alone. Thus the donation of taxpayer's money to Mr Steyn to stimulate private initiatives. The government, over and above normal budget allocations, is to raise a 1 billion rand fund for black housing and education development fund by privatising state-controlled enterprises.

Mr Steyn expects the trust to begin its task formally within 10 weeks. When it does he will use the lessons learned from mistakes made during his 13-year stewardship of the Urban Foundation.

The foundation was created by big business as a response to the township uprisings. Pragmatic multinational companies realised they would

have to move ahead of the John Vorster-led National Party government in helping blacks gain access to homes, education and business opportunities.

They invited Mr Steyn, who was involved in social welfare organisations but had an impeccable Afrikaner pedigree that would not disturb the Vorster government any more than necessary.

Mr Steyn and his co-workers scattered "upliftment" projects around the black townships like empty beer bottles on a good Saturday night in



Gordon Sibiya: militant

Soweto. Few worked, and the Urban Foundation only began to achieve success when its executives realised that black resentments and suspicions were so deep that people had to be consulted and wooed.

The 62-year-old Mr Steyn does not intend making the same initial mistake this time. "It's only a few days since de Klerk asked me to administer the trust, but already I've held talks with Walter Sisulu [the internal leader of the African National Congress] and Mangosuthu Buthelezi [leader of the Zulu Inkatha movement] to sensitise myself on issues. I've got a full diary of meetings with other political organisations, such as the Pan Africanist Congress, and trade union and business leaders."

He is clear, however, that the trust will not be in the business of charity handouts. "The principle is clear that our resources must unlock people's abilities to help themselves," he said.

Aid would depend on contri-

butions from local businesses. "Industrialists must take a responsibility for the welfare of their workforce," he said."

Mr Steyn expects that much of the trust's resources will go into black housing. "This is truly a crisis area," he said. "We're looking at perhaps a shortage of 800,000 homes with basic amenities for black people. If we can engineer a crash building programme then of course we will also be creating jobs for carpenters, electricians and plumbers."

Funding has been considered too. "Ten years ago no building society would give a loan to black people," he said. "But now we have unlocked loans from them of more than 1 billion rand (£238 million) over the next three years for black housing."

Mr Steyn and his team realised that opportunity creation had to be accompanied by the removal of the structures of Grand Apartheid. "Back in 1976, black South Africans had no property rights," he said. With the help of his lobbying they now have 99-year leasehold rights.

About 75 per cent of the black adult population is illiterate and two generations of young blacks have been almost totally lost through the disturbances since 1976, but Dr Gordon Sibiya, South Africa's first black nuclear physicist, offers some hope.

Dr Sibiya, 40, is an education militant: "I don't believe in the politicians' slogans, dogma and clenched fists. Our politicians need to realise that a vehicle needs wheels on it if it is to run. To run a state properly you need educated people."

He and other black graduates in industry teach emergency science and English classes to more than 1,000 Soweto children at Witwatersrand University on Saturdays, to make up for time lost through teachers' boycotts and students' strikes.

"I believe we must get our black kids back to the classrooms and stop politicising education," Dr Sibiya said. "OK, they boycott classes and they fail their exams in a good cause. But the politicians have not answered the question: what is to be done with a generation of failures?"

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Summary of World Broadcasts

March 18, 1991, Monday

SECTION: Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; B. AFRICA

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HEADLINE: ANC and Inkatha reach agreement with development trust

SOURCE: Text

SAPA in English 1025 gmt 15 Mar 91

BODY:

Cape Town, 15th March The Independent Development Trust [IDT] has won the backing of the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha for wide-ranging multi-million rand upliftment projects in housing, health and education. The accord, announced in Cape Town on Friday [15th March] by the chairman of the trust, Mr Jan Steyn, is seen as a major breakthrough in securing the support and involvement of the black community. ANC Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi signed the historic agreement separately in Johannesburg and Ulundi over the past two weeks. Both major black groupings have pledged support for direct involvement in helping to identify and implement projects. Wherever possible, projects will be undertaken jointly by the trust, ANC and Inkatha. In a particularly significant development, both the ANC and Inkatha have agreed to ensure that joint upliftment projects are supported by their organisations, are not subjected to extra-judicial action such as bond or other boycotts, and protected as far as possible against vandalism and "other acts of violent damage". The trust, which has a fund of two billion rands for upliftment programmes, has agreed to set up advice offices and legal support structures to protect less well-informed communities against exploitation and finance a legal support service. It will also train ANC and Inkatha officials to help implement the provisions of the agreement. . .