

Women trekkers agree on more talks with ANC

By Bert van Riees
and Arthur Kemp

CAPE TOWN. — The shape of the future South Africa depends on the participation and contribution of all women in the country as a united force.

This was the view of a large group of women who returned yesterday from talks in Harare, with, among others, the African National Congress.

According to a statement the group was drawn from a broad spectrum of organisations and individuals, and included workers, academics, professionals, religious women, housewives and activists from South Africa, as well as members of the ANC.

The aim of the talks was to exchange views, and to arrive at a common understanding of the nature and source of the conflict in South Africa, as well as the role of South African women in the resolution of the conflict.

Speaking from a family farm in Harare, Mrs Jenny Boraine told The Citizen it was agreed that every effort had to be made to dismantle apart-

heid as the root cause of the crisis in South Africa and the Southern Africa region.

The participants agreed on the necessity for all women to join hands in the creation of a favourable climate for a just and peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Mrs Boraine said the talks provided a rare opportunity to break down the historic barriers between the women of South Africa, and to identify common areas of concern and possible co-operation.

She said there had been broad agreement for the need to continue the exchange of views.

The talks were facilitated by Idasa, and hosted by the Zanu PF Women's League of Zimbabwe, she said.

Mrs Boraine, wife of Idasa co-director, Mr Alex Boraine, is due back tomorrow.

According to another delegate, Mrs Eirma Xenopoulos, the purpose of a visit by more than 50 women was not to negotiate with the ANC or even to exclusively speak to the organisation.

Mrs Xenopoulos, an executive member of the Women for Peace organisation, said the conference they attended included women of many persuasions.

Mrs Xenopoulos also said the delegates saw no need for government redistribution over the visit.

"I can't see why it should concern the government," she said. "It was simply people discussing matters of common interest and was certainly not a question of negotiating with the ANC."

"We don't have a mandate to negotiate with them anyway. We didn't go there specifically to talk to the ANC. There were women from all over South Africa there, as well as a delegation of Zimbabwean women and women from the ANC."

"Many of the women from inside the country had also never had the opportunity to talk to each other before either."

The conference, which was held from last Thursday to Saturday, was opened by Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of Zimbabwean president Mr Robert Mugabe.

Fifty-eight women from South Africa attended, while the ANC delegation was made up of 37 women.

The first day of the con-

ference was taken up by the Zimbabwean delegation telling the conference of their experiences, said Professor Selma Browde, former Progressive Federal Party MPC for Houghton who attended the conference.

The other day and-a-half was taken up with discussions between the various delegations on issues ranging from attitudes towards violence, sanctions and the militarisation of society, which

was "brutalising the youth", said prof Browde.

"All delegates agreed fully that the violence must be stopped, and that one must have the climate ready in which to negotiate."

"To create this climate all people must have the freedom to negotiate, which they do not have at the moment. The women unanimously agreed that the only way to stop the violence is to dismantle

the apartheid laws," she said.

BUSINESS

24-0489

Kagiso says no funds plea came from Trevor Tutu

BUSINESS

RIAAN SMIT

24-04-89

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The archbishop is on the trust's 13-member board.

Trevor Tutu said in yesterday's Sunday Times he had applied for money through the Japanese consulate to raise funds to help to take over Shareworld. Dangor denied an approach had been made.



"Even if we were to receive such an application we could not grant funds to individuals, or companies owned by individuals, especially for profit-making," Dangor added.

Tutu claimed in the report he and partner Mark Gordon had approached major corporations and various trust funds to put up R30m to take over Johannesburg's financially strapped Shareworld entertainment complex and turn it into an education centre.

Shareworld MD Rene Lion-Cachet confirmed his board gave Tutu written permission to solicit "unconditional donations" for the centre.

He added Tutu could keep 20% of the donations.

Lion-Cachet said Tutu and Gordon had decided to go it alone and make a take-over bid for the complex.

Trevor Tutu could not be contacted yesterday and Archbishop Tutu is abroad.

INKATHA CALLS FOR HELP TO END STRIFE

ULUNDI — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, and all concerned organisations to support Inkatha in ending the killings in black communities.



● BUTHELEZI

He outlined a plan to declare 1989 the Year of Action for Peace and end the strife that has left more than a thousand dead, largely in Natal, and undertook to raise money from the world's churches for the campaign.

Addressing Inkatha's central committee, he called on the ANC to say that the killings must cease.

He pleaded for an end to political propaganda which demanded violent retribution and urged the start of a publicity campaign to end "the killing mentality".

Buthelezi outlined points of action for an Inkatha peace campaign at grassroots level, but said a multi-party approach was needed. — Sapa.

A FRIKANERDOM's two great bequests to South Africa — the Afrikaans language and Roman Dutch Law — have both been put in jeopardy by the National Party's oppressive reign, but the Nationalists are not alone in their culpability.

The curious propensity of Afrikaans opponents of apartheid to abandon their own community and to take up refugee status in other communities — usually English — has also contributed to the damage. The constant flight of Afrikaner dissidents has crippled the development of a modern Afrikaans liberalism in the communities which they have abandoned.

As a result, Afrikaans has in 40 years displaced English as the language of oppression. English, though weakened by the emigration of its elite, has ironically become, in its pidgin form, the language of liberation. Even a semanticist like Wimpie de Klerk is forced, when he writes on liberal topics, to use English terminology because Afrikaans has not developed its own.

Worse, the Nationalists have gutted the libertarian traditions of Roman Dutch Law by elevating the executive to quasi-totalitarian status. From the 90-day detention law of John Vorster, to the Rabie Commission, to the most recent fascist proposals to enable government to get rid of Botshabelo, the story has been one of abject submission to power.

The result has been to discredit the law and the courts, and to expose both of them to attack in the name of justice. In passing, of course, the Nationalists have all but destroyed the one really important English contribution to SA — the idea of liberty under law, or, in a more technical sense, the rule of law. But that is another subject.

Many Afrikaners of outstanding talent have rebelled against this destructiveness. Among the names that come instantly to mind are Beyers Naude and Braam Fischer; Johan van der Vyver and Marinus

Wiechers; Breyten Breytenbach and Andre Brink; Andre du Toit and Herman Giliomee; Marius Barnard and Tiaan van der Merwe; and many, many others.

A few, mainly churchmen like Johan Heyns or academics like Wille Esterhuysen, have continued to toil in the unrewarding soil of Afrikaner nationalism, but most have fled from the Afrikaans institutions where they became, by reason of their dissidence, outcasts. They have, instead, climbed aboard the ramshackle English bandwagon.

Beyers Naude found refuge in the SA Council of Churches, Fischer in "the struggle"; Van der Vyver has gone to Wits, Du Toit and Giliomee to UCT; Brink is at Rhodes, and Breytenbach is in exile. Many journalists and writers have abandoned, or been driven out of, Afrikaans publications: Wimpie de Klerk, David de Villiers, Harald Pakendorf, Hennie Serfontein, Hans Strydom, and whole generations of younger people.

Lately, there has been an attempt to return to Afrikaans in publications like "Die Suid-Afrikaan," and "De Kat" and "Vrye Weekblad," but mainly Afrikaans dissidents write in English, addressing themselves to English readers, preaching the ex-

ile's hot-eyed sermon like white Russians in Paris.

Their influence on Afrikanerdom has, by their apostasy, been destroyed. They represent nobody but their admirable selves and, like poor relations, they carp endlessly about the accommodation among the English.

Politics has been no different. Jan Steytler, Japie Basson, Van Zyl Slabbert and many others have fled from the harsh Afrikaner environment to find an admiring following among English voters whom, very often, they learned in the end to despise. Slabbert's contempt is legendary.

Now Wynand Malan, Wimpie de Klerk, Louis Luyt, David de Villiers and a phalanx of Afrikaners of prominence are trying the same stunt, though more ambitiously. Already they have established dominance of the Democratic Party, where they have managed, in the politics of smoke-filled rooms, to capture most positions on the Democratic Party's governing board.

However, a political party is not a church or a university; it is — or it is

supposed to be — a representative, mass organisation. A writer or a philosopher, or even a lawyer, can survive on his own; a political leader without followers is nothing but a huckster. And herein lies the weakness of the Democratic Party, the source of its dissensions.

Every move the party leaders make is subject to the suspicion, often justified, that they are not necessarily expressing the wishes, or even recognising the limits of tolerance, of their followers. The following of every one of the DP's leaders, except the PFP MPs in their own constituencies, is in doubt. And in the case of the PFP there is a nagging suspicion that support was evaporating anyway.

Certainly, there is no way of telling how much support Zach de Beer can count on; he was manoeuvred into leadership, rather than elected, and now his rivals are trying to manoeuvre him out again. Nor is it irrelevant that Worrall challenges on the basis of public opinion polls. He recognises that legitimacy depends on mass support.

However, Worrall himself, while waving the poll data to show that he can pull in more support than the old PFP crowd, is not willing to risk his neck again in Helderberg, where he

came within 39 votes of establishing a power base. He wants a safe passage into Parliament from the loyal PFP folk whom he has been castigating for years.

Malan is even weaker. He has perhaps just enough votes in Randburg to defeat his old friend, Olaus van Zyl, provided the PFP voters, on whom his henchmen pour scathing, ethnocentric criticism, turn out for him again.

This is not to suggest that the energetic Afrikaners of the Third and Fourth Forces do not deserve to lead the DP; clearly, they are smarter, tougher, more ambitious, and better at the close-in knife work than the leaders thrown up by the depleted English community, Denis Worrall excepted. The feeble English deserve their role as the doormat to the future.

Yet there is this problem: the only source of legitimacy, and therefore of authority, for a political leader is mass support, and not one of the DP leaders can demonstrate as much support as Harry Schwarz in Yeoville or Roger Hulley in Constantia. Without legitimate authority, dissension reigns.

When Worrall and Malan were alone, they fought like two scorpions in a bottle; now they unite to deny De Beer the leadership. Later, they will no doubt fight like scorpions again. This is the nature of unrepresentative politics. It is what happens in the Kremlin.

The remedy is to go back to the voters, to the source of legitimate political authority, in order to identify representative leaders. To squabble for the decaying rump of the PFP, like hyenas over a carcass, is no solution.

Until Afrikaans leaders accept the challenge of leading Afrikaans followers into liberalism, they will remain what they are now: ethnic carpet-baggers, ruthlessly exploiting a defeated, dwindling and demoralised minority. And Afrikanerdom's two great gifts to the nation — the law and the language — will remain in the fatal custody of the National Party.

The carpet-baggers sow dissension in the liberal camp

KEN OWEN

"If I needed shoes and SA was the only place I could get shoes, I would do without them. But if I needed corn and SA was the only place to get corn, I would go to SA." — Former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere



SA's neighbours poorer

GABORONE — Almost a decade after nine southern African states launched an ambitious effort to lessen their reliance on SA, they have yet to tap their economic potential and still depend heavily on their white-led neighbour.

From war-ravaged Angola to deeply indebted Zambia, several nations in the region are poorer, despite formation of the Southern African Development Coordination Council (SADCC), which concentrates on transport and food supplies, and has helped increase member states' trade.

"In many ways, the countries are worse off now than when the SADCC started," says Tom Kennedy, an SA-based researcher. "Due to wars, bad internal policies and poor management, there's been very little progress."

SADCC has no authority over national economic policies or management, where economists say many of the deep-rooted problems exist.

Almost three-quarters of the 75-million people in SADCC countries remain subsistence farmers. The World Bank says annual per capita income in the region is less than \$500.

SA's 28-million blacks have higher average incomes than those in any SADCC country. More than a million workers from neighboring countries work in SA.

Malawi, where annual per capita income is about \$200, spends an extra \$100m

a year exporting produce through SA because railway lines in Mozambique are mostly inoperative, says Kennedy.

SA remains the leading trading partner for seven of the nine SADCC countries. Its transport, power and communications networks are essential to their economic survival. However, black-led countries want to reduce reliance on SA, not only because of apartheid, but to take advantage of potentially more efficient trade routes.

Zaire, more than 1 000km north of SA, receives more than half its imports via SA, although it has its own Atlantic Ocean port.

Fighting

There are five major railways that connect landlocked southern African nations to the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Four pass through Angola or Mozambique, where civil wars have halted or sharply reduced traffic. The fifth, linking Zambia to Dar es Salaam, was unaffected by war, but poor management had kept it barely operative since it was built.

"The region will never have secure food supplies until we can make these rail lines work. That won't be possible until the fighting stops," said an SADCC spokesman.

Farm-to-market roads throughout southern Africa range from primitive to non-existent. Crops in the fertile region

often rot in the fields.

The Southern African Economist, a magazine published by SADCC, noted that regional governments "blame decline in food production on a host of factors ranging from adverse weather, escalating fertiliser costs and longer transport routes, to disruption of agriculture by SA-backed terrorists". It added that blame also lay with governments for maintaining subsidies and setting unrealistic producer prices.

SA had been trying to improve relations with black Africa and expressed eagerness to cooperate on development projects. It agreed to grant Namibia independence and said it stopped supporting guerrillas in Angola and Mozambique. However, the SADCC estimated that SADF actions in the region cost more than \$10bn during the 1980s.

Several countries have begun to pursue market-oriented economies and are moving away from "African socialism" and centralised economies.

Tanzania, long hostile to Western capitalism, has been implementing austerity measures backed by the International Monetary Fund since President Ali Hassan Mwinyi came to power in 1985.

"IMF conditions are painful," Mwinyi said last year. "But we have to make a choice between two sharp-pointed spears. It is either we go forward with shops full of expensive commodities, or we revert to the days of empty shops." — Sapa-AP.

Let us end the killing, Inkatha chief appeals to UDF and ANC

The Natal Witness

Monday 24-04-89

Buthelezi calls for united peace drive

Witness Reporters

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday committed the 1.6-million strong Inkatha movement, of which he is president, to a massive drive to end the killings in black communities.

Addressing the Inkatha Central Committee at Ulundi, he also called on the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, the churches and other interested organisations to stand "shoulder to shoulder" with Inkatha to bring about peace.

The ANC has already given strong backing to recent peace initiatives. In a statement sent to a Johannesburg newspaper last week, the ANC expressed full support for the peace conference proposed by a number of leading members of the community — including Archbishop Denis Hurley.

The message appears to be at pains to include Inkatha along with other groups being addressed, stressing that all have a responsibility to end apartheid and work for peace. It is also stressed that peace-making in Natal should contribute to unity against apartheid.

Mr Buthelezi's peace pledge also follows a letter to him from jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela urging all parties to work to end the killings.

Yesterday Inkatha called a number of peace prayer meetings around the province to coincide with Mr Buthelezi's address to the Central Committee, at which he unwrapped a plan to declare 1989 the Year of Action for Peace. He said Inkatha would pursue a vigorous peace campaign at grassroots level to "produce a solid opposition to violence" aimed at ending the internecine strife that has left almost 1 300 dead and tens of thousands of bereaved.

There would be regular peace gatherings at which every Inkatha branch would meet "urgently and repeatedly" to listen to the people and take their advice in restoring harmony, he said.

The offices of Inkatha's secretary-general and his deputy would be clearing houses for the ideas brought forward by people at branch level.

However, it was essential to adopt a multi-party and multi-strategy approach. No neighbourhood must any longer tolerate anyone who had become a "killing machine" devoid of human values.

Mr Buthelezi undertook to raise whatever money he could from the world's churches for the peace campaign. Millions in overseas church money was deposited in South Africa for the victims of apartheid and much of this could be used for peace.

"I call on the ANC... to unambiguously say that the killings in Natal and KwaZulu must now cease," he said.

Black perspectives

NATAL Witness 24-04-89 Homelands join call for Mandela's release

THAT man Mandela is in the news again, featuring in all the major black newspapers. *The Sowetan* reports that the leaders of all six self-governing territories are now united in demanding the jailed ANC leader's release before they participate in the government's proposed national forum. Latest to join the call is the new KwaNdebele Chief Minister, M.J. Mapena, who recently met Minister Chris Heunis along with other homeland leaders.

New Nation, says the government is seriously considering releasing Mandela. His freedom would be a triumph for "the democratic movement" and for "progressive people" throughout the world. But the state will wish to release him as "part of their agenda and not ours", says *New Nation*, warning that Mandela's release is being carefully orchestrated to give credit to groups such as Inkatha. *City Press* marks the 25th anniversary of Mandela's "Rivonia speech" by publishing most of that historic address from the dock in

Pretoria's Palace of Justice.

★ ★ ★

The Sowetan finds cause for tremendous hope in the acquittal of unionist Moses Mayekiso of Alexandra and four co-accused on all charges of sedition, subversion and treason. The paper praises the judge's understanding of Alexandra's turbulent history and his view that citizens be allowed to express their aspirations and to strive for a better South Africa. *New Nation* says the trial tested the parameters of the legality of non-violent extra-parliamentary opposition, and quotes Cosatu's Jay Naidoo as saying that an acquittal would strengthen the argument of civil and labour organisations that their struggle has been open, lawful and legal.

★ ★ ★

Ali Bacher's claims that his township cricket coaching scheme has the support of community leaders is

scoffed at by anti-apartheid sport organisations, according to *New Nation*. The National Sport Congress (NSC) and the South African Council on Sport (Sacos) have challenged Bacher to say which community leaders back the project.

New Nation says it is clear that Bacher did not consult Sacos or the NSC about the scheme. Sacos's newly-elected boss, Joe Ebrahim, told *New Nation* that his organisation would ensure that overseas cricketers coming to SA are barred from international competition for the rest of their lives.

★ ★ ★

The latest increases in the bread price will hit every consumer, and blacks, who form the majority of the underprivileged, will be hardest hit, says *City Press*. The paper asks whether SA can point fingers at economic mismanagement in the rest of Africa when, with all its natural resources, this country appears to be in economic trouble.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Ironie

It is ironic that police teargassed, baton-charged and water-cannoned anti-apartheid demonstrators blockading the Royal Dutch Shell laboratory complex in northern Amsterdam last week.

Sixteen people were injured in the clashes.

Why do we think it is ironic? Because the Dutch Government and media had so much to say about police bashing demonstrators in South Africa, and here were Dutch police beating back their own anti-apartheid demos.

The anti-apartheid Mayor of Amsterdam, Mr Ed van Thijn, blamed the demos for the violence, since he had ordered the police to act forcefully against the demonstrators unless they left one main gate open for employees and visitors.

Who did the mayor come up against in the ensuing battle of words? — none other than Klaas de Jonge, who staged a two-year sit-in, with Dutch Government approval, in the Nedbank building in Pretoria.

Although the Dutch Government knew of the serious charges against De Jonge, including setting up arms caches for the African National Congress, it stood by its assertion that the offices in which De Jonge holed up were part of the embassy, though it subsequently moved to new premises.

This same De Jonge, as head of the Shell Out of South Africa organisation, co-ordinated the two-day demonstration in Amsterdam that resulted in the police-demo clashes.

Mayor Van Thijn accused the blockading demonstrators of provoking the anti-riot policemen, saying: "This can hardly be called the peaceful demonstration which the organisers have been promising us. This is pure provocation."

De Jonge viewed the police action, however, as the "height of hypocrisy. Van Thijn sits in City Hall and calls this an anti-apartheid city, while ordering police to baton-charge and beat us up," he said.

We have a few comments concerning De Jonge. The first is that he was lucky that he managed to duck into the Nedbank offices and hole up there with the Dutch Government's help (it even sent policemen to protect him).

Secondly, he was lucky that the South African Government did not make a bigger song and dance about him, since he should have been handed back to the police and been arraigned in court.

Thirdly, we are pleased he was involved in the disturbances in Amsterdam — the Dutch can now see what a political lout he is.

However, we deplore the fact that De Jonge's movement and others have picked on Shell in an attempt to force it out of South Africa.

Royal Dutch Shell has been the victim of more than 200 acts of vandalism in the last five years, the damage to property running to R180 million.

Shell International Director, Mr Desmond Watkins, who is also Shell's regional co-ordinator for the Western Hemisphere and Africa, has put the case for Shell staying in South Africa:

"More than 8 000 people are employed by Shell South Africa, there are nearly 2 000 pensioners of Shell South Africa. The number of contractors, dealers, agents, staff and families at present dependent on Shell for their livelihood is a significant multiple of those numbers.

"Shell employees have chosen to work and build their careers in a business which is a meritocracy of equal opportunity and is dedicated to racial equality. The company is implementing plans to progress Black managers into senior positions — 20 percent by 1992.

"The call from Shell's Black employees, dealers and customers is for Shell to stay in South Africa. There is no Black boycott of Shell in South Africa; rather, the Black community increasingly looks to Shell for support.

"By what authority do those who urge disinvestment claim to speak for these members of the South African community?" he asked. Appeals to reason like this one are ignored by the anti-Shell vandals.

But if De Jonge and Co succeeded in driving Shell from South Africa, they would only be bringing unemployment and poverty to thousands of Black South Africans.

Pity that a policeman didn't bash De Jonge with a baton — or wring the blighter's neck.

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BUSINESS

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Trevor Tutu could not be contacted yesterday and Archbishop Tutu is abroad.

The New African 24 April 1989

Strong support for violence inquiry

By S'khumbuzo Mliya
and William Harper

CALLS for an independent commission of inquiry into the violence in Natal are gaining widespread support as the killing continues with no sign of any solution in sight.

Both the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and 'rebel' Midlands Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo issued separate calls for commissions.

The ANC has also made a

strong appeal for unity and an end to the killings.

Although both calls have not been supported by KwaZulu chief minister Gatsha Buthelezi, they have received backing from a wide variety of organisations and leaders.

At a Mpumalanga regional authority meeting on Wednesday, representatives of about ten regional and community authorities backed Maphumulo despite Buthelezi's claims that Maphumulo had deliberately

misled Botha by stating he was chairperson of the authority.

'We as Mpumalanga community leaders reject violence and believe that the commission will be a neutral and impartial body,' they said in a statement.

Both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary leaders in the region have also endorsed Maphumulo's call.

Radley Keys, Democratic Party co-ordinator, said: 'The violence has been fluctuating

for the past two years and is still continuing without any sign of abating, so the commission must be appointed to investigate its origins and the solution to it.'

'The commission will determine who is wrong or right,' he said.

Peter Brown, spokesperson for the local Liberal Democratic Association said Maphumulo's call deserved the 'fullest support'.

'By responding positively

to Maphumulo's petition, the State President could take the first step towards returning peace to Pietermaritzburg,' Brown said.

Gcina Mfeka, chairperson of the Edendale Crisis Committee (ECC) supported the appointment of the commission.

'Some people are saying that the African National Congress (ANC) is behind the violence whereas here in Pietermaritzburg there is no

knowledge of that,' Mfeka said.

'The people who instigated the violence, by using forced recruitment drives especially in Edendale, are known, and they are not linked to the ANC.'

'The commission should be implemented in order to prove whether such allegations are true or not.'

The Cosatu call has received support from local business, church and political leaders and organisations in the region.

Please turn to page 4

This newspaper has been censored to comply with the emergency regulations

The New African 24 April 1989

ANC unity call

* From Page 1

The Cosatu call has received support from local business, church and political leaders and organisations.

* Attempts to initiate new peace talks are still bogged down, with different proposals coming from Buthelezi and church, academic and business leaders.

Buthelezi rejected initiatives by archbishop Dennis Hurley, and instead made a proposal with foreign funding, peace-keeping units and joint monitoring structures.

However, he suggested merging the two plans after

they are discussed by Inkatha.

His proposal comes after the ANC, Cosatu and UDF affiliates backed Hurley's plan.

Calling for unity, the ANC said it 'fully supported' the initiative.

'Wherever we are, members of the UDF, Cosatu, Inkatha and others, we are victims of apartheid in one way or another. By achieving peace among the people we strengthen our forces while weakening those of the regime.'

'Join forces and present a formidable front against the violence of apartheid,' the ANC said.

The valley of death

Special correspondent

SHONGWENI has become known as the valley of massacres. Unlike political violence in other parts of Natal, those carrying out the slaughter there seem to delight in 'killing by numbers'.

The gunning down of six people - four at a bus stop - there last Tuesday night (April 18) is typical of the wholesale slaughter that is taking place.

According to police another eight people died in the preceding week - 14 deaths in one area in a single week matches the horrifying statistics being recorded at the height of the Inkatha recruitment drives in Natal's townships in late 1987.

In the last two months the following incidents have been recorded:

February 18 - five people, all Inkatha members, are shot dead while drinking beer at a shebeen.

February 26 - six people (non-Inkatha) are murdered, apparently in retaliation for the shebeen killings.

February 28 - eight people are gunned down in Ezakweni, an Inkatha section of Shongweni. Four die instantly and another three die of their wounds in hospital later.

March 6 - two die when a group of Inkatha mourners returning from a funeral are ambushed.

The tale of destruction goes on and on. Many of the incidents go unreported. Had a television crew not been in the valley recently and seen three bodies lying by the roadside, chances are that only those still living in the Shongweni wasteland would have known about the killings.

Thousands flee

Thousands of families have already fled the area. Others are busy packing up. Those remaining live in perpetual terror.

The killings go on despite the presence in the area of a special riot unit sent from Umtali.

Inkatha chairman Victor Sibisi blames 'amagqane with a R4 rifle' for the slaughter, while the comrades claim Inkatha vigilantes are trying to drive them out of the valley.

Virtually no one sleeps in their houses at night. Inkatha members take to the bush on one side of the valley while comrades and non-Inkatha people inhabit the forest on the other side.

→ P. 2

Irrigate and move the masses

New African Reporter

A MASSIVE state irrigation scheme on the Makhatini Flats in northern KwaZulu has caused the removal of 5 000 people and is threatening to cost 60 000 others their land and their

cotton irrigation scheme on the Pongola River floodplain in Ubombo was started in 1980, and has already seen 5 000 people moved off their land.

About half of the displaced people have left the area altogether, and those remaining have been relocated into a series of six settlement ghettos around the scheme.

Less than a third of those living in the resettlement areas have been granted land on the scheme, despite promises that they would be able to participate in it and benefit from it.

The scheme is planned to cover most of the Makhatini Flats state land corridor, and will threaten about 62 000 people if it is completed.

Although it is presently being run by the Department of Development Aid and the South African Development Trust Corporation (STK), the Pretoria government decided last year to hand the land over to KwaZulu.

The initial part of the scheme - including a 1200 ha

farm called the Central Unit Project (Cup) - has cost about R37-million for the development of 3500 ha with an annual input of about R8-million.

According to the Association For Rural Advancement (Afra), the project is aimed at production of export-oriented cash crops rather than food crops required by the local people.

This falls within South Africa's bantustan policy and is aimed at ensuring KwaZulu's rapid economic growth.

Afra, however, says it has meant dispossession and impoverishment for the vast majority of people in the area.

Farmers who had plots of up to 20 ha are now settled on five ha strips of land.

Because this land is insufficient for their needs, they have been forced to work at the Cup or for settler farmers and earn as little as R2 a day.

Afra said local people are up in arms because they feel they have been robbed of their land without any consultation

on the project.

They said decisions about who would be moved, who would get land, what crops would be grown and how they would be marketed had been taken by STK officials alone.

Even those who have been granted land are unhappy, and feel they are being used to the benefit of the developers.

One farmer said his crops had been sprayed by STK without his approval while another said rice had been planted on her plot on the same basis.

Afra fieldworker Richard Clacey said that following objections from the community, the Department of Development Aid had agreed to meet them. However, the meeting had been prevented by senior KwaZulu officials and chiefs because the people had not gone through the correct procedures, Clacey said.

In a statement recently KwaZulu Education Minister Oscar Dhlomo said KwaZulu and Development Aid would meet and discuss the issue.

NEW AFRICAN
24/4/89



A KwaZulu policeman guards the victim of a vigilante attack at Shongweni on Tuesday night. Six people were murdered in three attacks in the remote valley on the same night. Pic: Clint Zasman

Homeland wages

The New African
24 April 1989

24 April 1989

in focus

By Vusi Ngema

A RESOLUTION taken at a recent meeting of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (Numsa) in Mandeni to narrow the wage gap between urban and homeland workers could bring labour relations in 'deregulated zones' sharply into focus.

More than 500 workers from various metal industries at Isithebe unanimously approved a proposal for a minimum wage of R3,50 an hour.

Numsa Northern Natal regional chairperson Vincent Shandu said the demand put Numsa in a stronger bargaining position.

'There has always been a tendency among employers to migrate to decentralised zones in search of cheap, exploitable labour. Closing the wage gap between the rural and the urban work force can only strengthen our unity,' Shandu said.

Although Numsa has made headway in the area - achieving majority membership in most factories - the resolution could prove difficult to implement.

Deregulated zones - 'independent' homelands, 'self-governing states' and peri-urban areas - fall outside the ambit of the Labour Relations Act and employers are under no obligation to recognise the union or deal with it.

'This also means that a union in such areas has no legal recourse in case of a dispute except arbitration or mediation,' said Sabelo Dangazela, Numsa's Isithebe organiser.

'In some cases one has to try to build up a case of victimization in order to get legal redress,' he said.

This issue seems to be at the heart of most major disputes at Isithebe - a situation

which could militate against the success of the resolution.

'We have cases of employers refusing to recognise the union even when a majority membership has been achieved,' said Dangazela.

'They simply say that they are not obliged to. In such cases one has no option but to go for strike action. In fact most of our significant gains have been achieved through industrial action.'

A report on disputes tabled by Numsa shows that the prospect of bitter industrial conflict is inevitable.

Management at one firm 'responded to a request for recognition by stating bluntly that it was not prepared to deal with any union based in KwaZulu', while a second refused to sign a recognition agreement with Numsa because 'the union would be unnecessary since we have an efficient works committee and the workers seem to be happy with the present status quo'.

The report also documents cases of attempts by some employers to promote the United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa) over Cosatu unions since July 1987.

The consequences of such intense union rivalry are reflected in the latest wave of political killings that have ravaged Sundumbili Township.

'The level of anxiety caused by such development is very much in evidence,' said Willis Mchunu, Numsa regional organiser.

'During the course of the meeting we had to take seriously the idea of extending the peace proposal to the whole of the Natal region,' he said.

Mchunu presented the details of the peace initiative to the meeting and called for a thorough discussion of the proposal at grassroots level.

→ P. 2.



Sarhwu members at a living wage campaign rally held in Durban recently. Pic: Bongani Shoba (Umafrikapix)

MP in removals row

The New African 24 April 1989

By Sipho Khumalo

THOUSANDS of squatters from the Siyanda shackland near KwaMashu will soon be homeless because a housing company owned by, among others, a KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member, wants to demolish their shacks.

The land where this sprawling settlement is situated is to be used by National Homes to build upper class houses ranging from R25 000 to R65 000.

Already some squatters had been removed near KwaMashu Section K for this extension.

When The New African news team visited the shackland last week angry squatters said they were saddened by the fact that 'prominent KwaZulu politicians' were involved in their removal.

The directors of National Corporation Investment, whose holding company, National Homes, is behind the removal, include AM Nzuza, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member for Nongoma, IB Mthembu, GT Thula, a former KwaZulu urban representative, and MZ Khumalo.

Critic

Nzuza has been an outspoken critic of forced removals during debates in the Legislative Assembly.

Nzuza told The New African it was not that they did not sympathise with the squatters but they had bought the land and they wanted to build houses on it.

'It is unfortunate that these people moved onto the land after we had bought it. I do not know what needs to be done. I am aware that those people have been told to move from the area.'

Asked how he reconciled it with the fact that he was a critic of removals, he said: 'We are concerned about those areas where people are being removed for nothing. In our case we want to upgrade housing standards.'

Squatters said they were from Durban townships where a chronic shortage of houses existed.

'We are not at all able to pay these exorbitant prices for houses. We want to be left on our own to see how we provide houses for ourselves,' said one who requested anonymity.

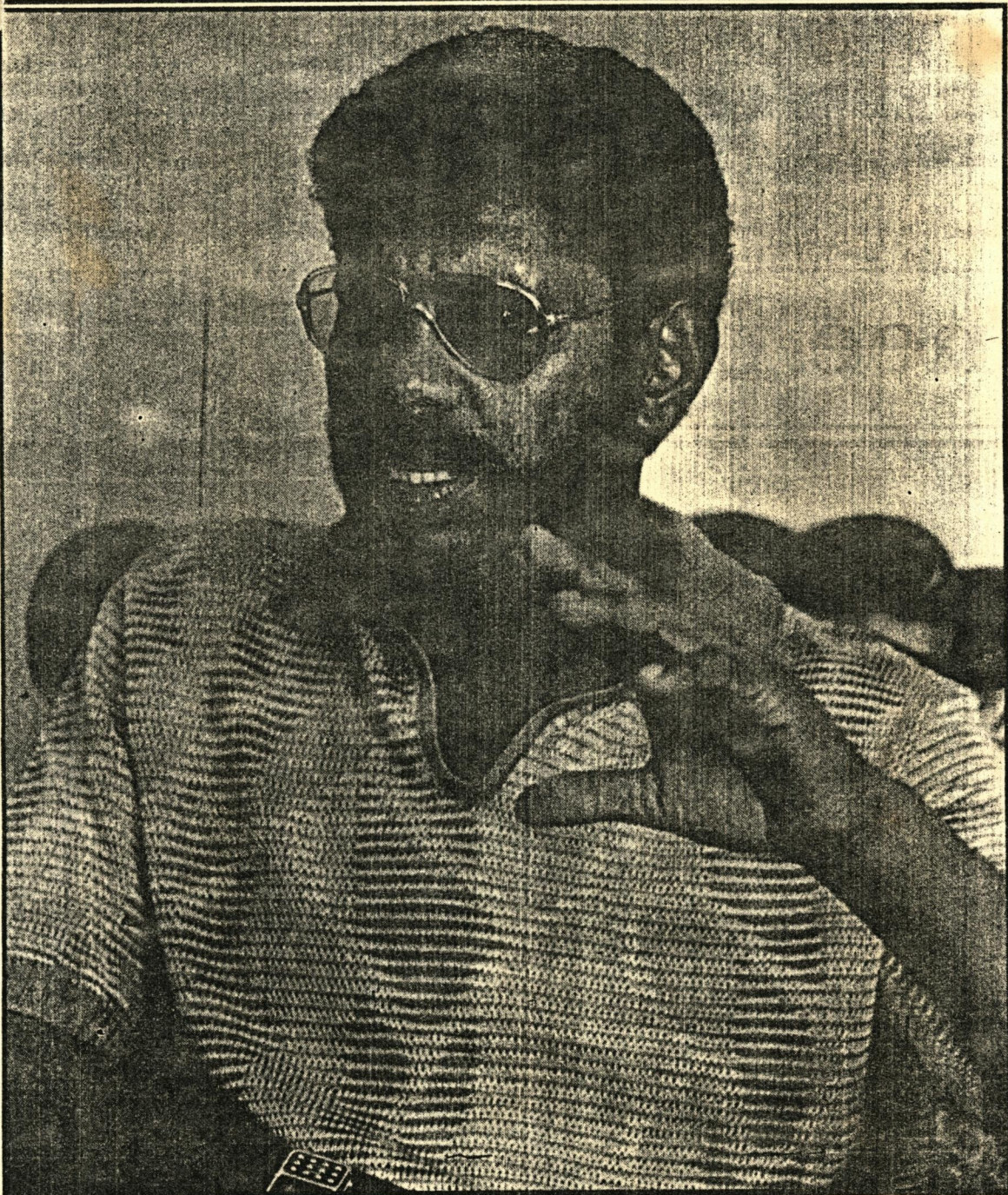
Demolished

Earlier this year National Homes' managing director Willy Thomas warned squatters that their 400 shacks would be demolished soon to give way for the housing development.

'The officials of this company which is black-owned are prepared to uplift the standard of housing for the black community, even for those who cannot afford upper class houses. We have schemes to cater for different income groups,' he said.

People would be given six weeks to vacate the land, he said.

→ P. 2



DERRICK Naidoo (28), a former Bayview Residents' Association activist, was released from Robben Island last week after serving a two-year sentence for 'terrorism'. Naidoo, of Chatsworth, was jailed for a limpet mine blast at the Arena Park home of former House of Delegates leader Amichand Rajbansi and at the Chatsworth courthouse. Because he is a 'listed' person, Naidoo, a laboratory assistant, cannot be quoted or talk to the press.

Pic: Rafs Mayet (Afrapix)

Irrigate and move the masses

New African Reporter

A MASSIVE state irrigation scheme on the Makhatini Flats in northern KwaZulu has caused the removal of 5 000 people and is threatening to cost 60 000 others their land and their

cotton irrigation scheme on the Pongola River floodplain in Ubombo was started in 1980, and has already seen 5 000 people moved off their land.

About half of the displaced people have left the area altogether, and those remaining have been relocated into a series of six settlement ghettos around the scheme.

Less than a third of those living in the resettlement areas have been granted land on the scheme, despite promises that they would be able to participate in it and benefit from it.

The scheme is planned to cover most of the Makhatini Flats state land corridor, and will threaten about 62 000 people if it is completed.

Although it is presently being run by the Department of Development Aid and the South African Development Trust Corporation (STK), the Pretoria government decided last year to hand the land over to KwaZulu.

The initial part of the scheme - including a 1200 ha

farm called the Central Unit Project (Cup) - has cost about R37-million for the development of 3500 ha with an annual input of about R8-million.

According to the Association For Rural Advancement (Afra), the project is aimed at production of export-oriented cash crops rather than food crops required by the local people.

This falls within South Africa's bantustan policy and is aimed at ensuring KwaZulu's rapid economic growth.

Afra, however, says it has meant dispossession and impoverishment for the vast majority of people in the area.

Farmers who had plots of up to 20 ha are now settled on five ha strips of land.

Because this land is insufficient for their needs, they have been forced to work at the Cup or for settler farmers and earn as little as R2 a day.

Afra said local people are up in arms because they feel they have been robbed of their land without any consultation

on the project.

They said decisions about who would be moved, who would get land, what crops would be grown and how they would be marketed had been taken by STK officials alone.

Even those who have been granted land are unhappy, and feel they are being used to the benefit of the developers.

One farmer said his crops had been sprayed by STK without his approval while another said rice had been planted on her plot on the same basis.

Afra fieldworker Richard Clacey said that following objections from the community, the Department of Development Aid had agreed to meet them. However, the meeting had been prevented by senior KwaZulu officials and chiefs because the people had not gone through the correct procedures, Clacey said.

In a statement recently KwaZulu Education Minister Oscar Dhlomo said KwaZulu and Development Aid would meet and discuss the issue.

NEW AFRICAN
24/4/89

ZP assault claims

By Sithembiso Sangweni

TWO youths from KwaMashu have claimed that KwaZulu police seriously assaulted them in two separate incidents recently.

Emmanuel Ntombela, 20, said he was assaulted at home on April 14. He was hit with rifle butts, kicked, punched and sjambokked.

Ntokozo Ngcobo, 21, said he was assaulted on April 8 after the police chased a group of young men walking down the street after a funeral. He was twice shot at, kicked, punched, and his legs were beaten with an iron pipe.

Ntombela was assaulted at about 9.30 on a Friday night after fetching clothes from the washing line. He heard heavy footsteps, entered his house and locked the door.

At the front door the police asked why he had locked the door, ordered him to open it and threatened to rip it apart if he did not.

He asked his grandmother to open the door because he was scared.

'Action-packed'

'When they entered it was like an action-packed movie. About ten uniformed and plain-clothes policemen stormed into our two-roomed house and jumped over sofas in an attempt to grab me behind my grandmother.'

Because of limited space inside the house the police found it difficult to assault him. They then tried to force him outside by pushing and striking him with rifle butts. He was also kicked, punched and sjambokked.

When his mother, who was sleeping in an outside room, came to check what the noise was about, she was slapped with an open hand while his granny was forcibly pushed aside, claimed Ntombela.

He alleged the police con-

tinued to assault him until he ran outside covering his head with both hands. After he locked himself in his mother's outside room the police waited for a while and said: 'You boys in L section are troublesome. We will straighten you.'

Ntokozo Ngcobo, 21, a University of Durban-Westville student, claimed that KwaZulu police shot at him twice after walking down the street with friends after a funeral.

Confronted

Police in blue and yellow vans suddenly stopped and confronted them. The police chased him after a policeman pointed him out as the person they were looking for.

They scattered in different directions, but the police concentrated on him. When bullets whizzed over his head, he decided to stop running. 'I was afraid they were going to kill me.'

They grabbed him and ordered him to produce a gun. When they did not find it in the nearby bush he was kicked and

punched. He was then thrown into the back of a van at gunpoint.

'I was struck with an iron pipe on my knees and ankles before being thrown into the van,' Ngcobo said.

When he arrived at KwaMashu police station he could not walk because of severe pain. Two policemen had to carry him inside.

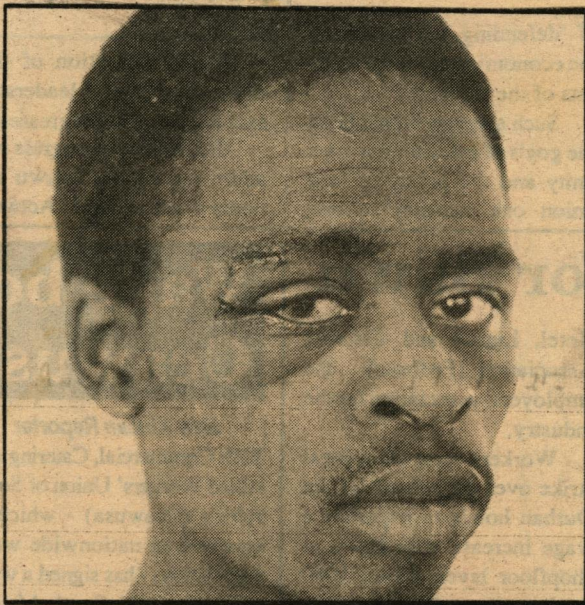
The next day he was taken to a local clinic after a policeman said he was dirtying the floor with blood.

Ngcobo said the police who transported him to the clinic produced a knife and claimed it belonged to him. When he disputed this, they threatened to kill him.

At the clinic nurses lanced his eye because it was swollen with clots of blood. He sat on a wheelchair because he was still unable to walk.

A nurse suggested that he be taken to hospital, but one of the police intervened and he was not taken there.

He was wheelchaired back



Ntokozo Ngcobo display his wounds. Pic: Rafs Mayet

to the van and taken back to the police station where he was locked in a cell. He was released after appearing at the Ntuzuma magistrate's court on April 11. Ngcobo is unclear why he had to appear in court. He was told to be back in court on May 5.

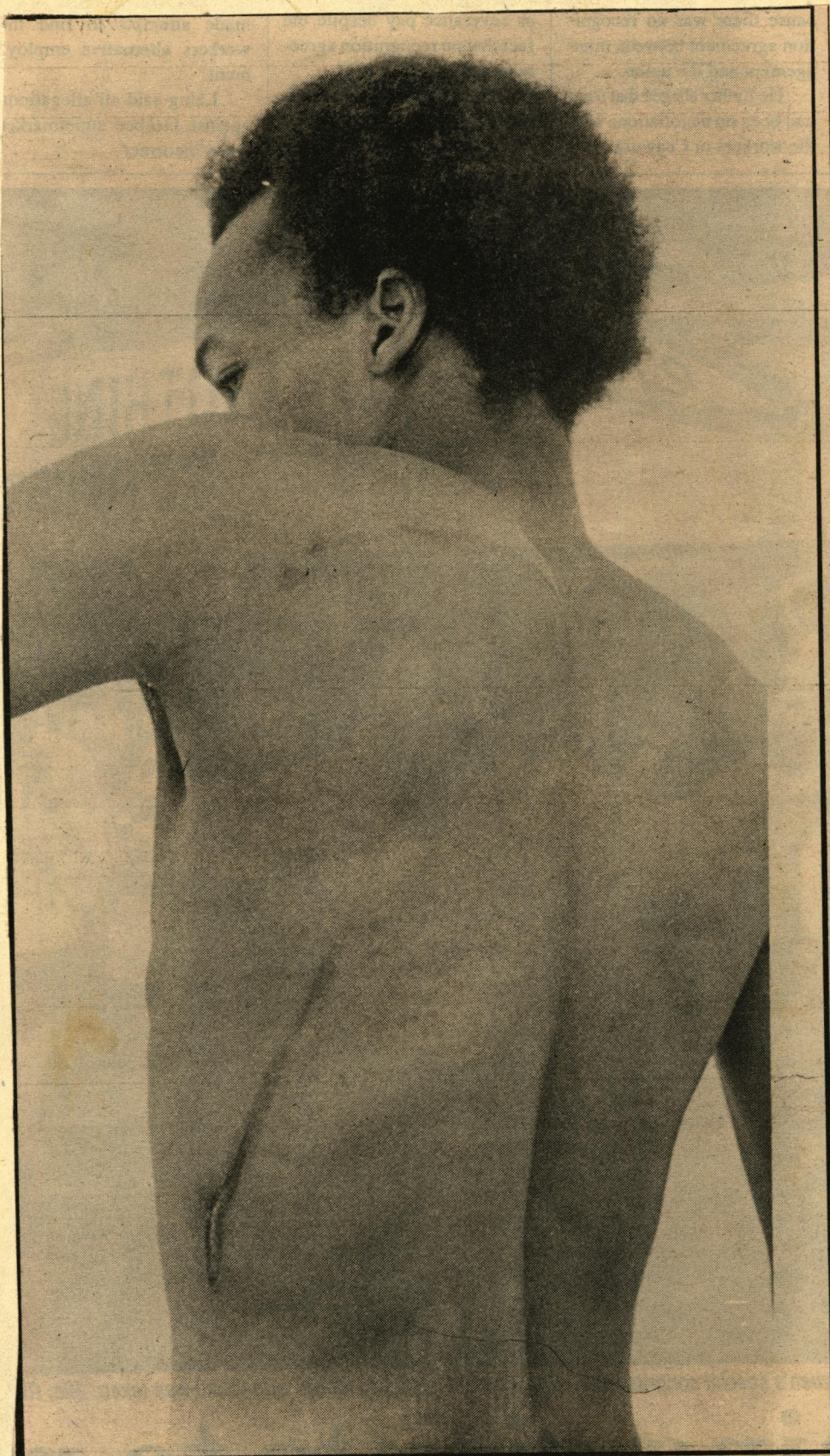
Major S Van Sittert of the

KwaZulu police declined to comment on Ntombela's allegations as a complaint had not been laid with the police.

Colonel JJA Fourie, also of the KwaZulu police, said he could not comment on Ngcobo's allegations because 'there is nothing traceable' about them.

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**Emmanuel Ntombela after allegedly being sjambokked by KwaZulu Police.
Pic: Rafs Mayot (Afrapix)**

Removing the poor to build for the rich

THE NEW AFRICAN

24-04-89

By William Harper

THE State's new urbanisation policy has resulted in the forced removal of poor 'squatters' to build housing for upper income groups.

The policy has a close relationship with privatisation - the development of housing by private companies. The result is that 'only certain social classes, usually the wealthiest or those with access to housing subsidies, are catered for'.

It has also been directed by the government's new strategy of passing on powers and responsibilities to a mass of tricameral, provincial and local governments.

In a paper on urbanisation presented at a conference on Forced Removals and the Law in South Africa in Cape Town last week, the Built Environment Support Group (BESG) said the policy generally benefitted the well-off to the detriment of the poor.

Struggles

The housing departments of the junior houses had emerged as important actors in land and housing struggles in urban areas and had often been the force behind the removal of black squatters.

BESG described this as 'the logical outcome of the tricameral parliamentary system and its lack of popular legitimacy'.

Locally, their attempts to win votes and support through producing housing resulted in the eviction of black squatters in several areas.

The power given to provincial and municipal government created further confusion and tension with homeland governments, who also provide housing to gain votes.

Provincial government had been given the responsibility for planning black urbanisation, but remained firmly under the control of the central government in all decision-making.

Also involved in the picture were black local authorities - created to manage and develop black areas. Their role is undermined by their lack of credibility, limited resources,

'Their attempts to win votes and support through producing housing resulted in the eviction of black squatters in several areas.'

corruption and poor management skills.

Added to all these influences are the Regional Services Councils - formed with the purpose of financing the upgrading of old and development of new black areas and coordinating squatter housing. They have not been successful, according to BESG.

Privatisation meant the state's withdrawal from the direct provision of services and to some extent from the financing of housing, BESG said.

Private developers, financial institutions, employers and individuals had become increasingly involved in the provision of housing.

The policy has had a variety of effects on the black community.

The working class had been subjected to forced removals in urban areas.

Middle-class

At Emzomusha near Newlands East, for example, developers had forced 4000 blacks to move off land chosen for middle-class coloured housing. A similar situation is developing at Luganda near Mariannhill, where blacks are being removed to make way for Indian housing.

Privatisation is also causing poor blacks to be moved even further from the city centres because most of the nearby land is being developed for expensive housing.

'Very few housing opportunities exist for Africans close to their work places, and none of these schemes cater for their needs.'

Low-income housing is neglected because it is considered risky and unprofitable with high administrative costs, small loans and poor buyers.

In 1987 about 40 percent of the money spent on black housing went on houses costing more than R40 000 and only 15 percent on housing costing less than R15 000.

This means 40 percent of this money was spent on meeting the needs of only 10 percent of the urban black population, while only 15 percent went on serving 57 percent of these people.

The situation is worsened by the fact that lending institutions are unwilling to provide bonds for houses costing less

than R25 000, while most developers produce houses worth more than R35 000.

Corruption

Also, because developers control new housing, people find it even harder to get access to land and houses.

There was strong evidence that corruption over land deals had increased since the provision of housing was privatised. Developers have become the main way in which housing was provided in a number of areas, and therefore they have become a major cause of removals in many areas.

They have failed badly to meet the housing backlog. In 1988 only 35 000 houses were built for blacks outside the bantustans.

Its influence on the national housing backlog - estimated at about 800 000 - is 'negligible'.

Because of privatisation, the state is now only responding in emergencies to meet the needs the private sector can't.

Development by the state appears to come from the need to provide alternative accommodation for squatters threatened with removal and the need to establish state control over squatting.

The government's new housing policy led to less coordination, and confused and piecemeal development of housing.

The state has created new laws giving it greater powers over squatting, making those living on land earmarked for upmarket housing most vulnerable.

Eviction notices have been



Weenen emergency camp - Mrs Judith Mchunu outside her house which was destroyed just before she and other tenant farmers and labourers were served with eviction notices. Pic: Cedric Nunn (Afrapix)

served on those living in the wrong group areas, in their own group areas, and in areas where their presence becomes a political issue.

While the state has set aside land for the consolidation of black areas (about 10 417 ha is awaiting approval and 21 084 ha is under consideration), little of this has been opened up in Natal because it is near KwaZulu, while it is also difficult to find suitable land.

Special attention was given to upgrading politically unstable areas such as Alexandra,

Mamelodi, Crossroads and Inanda.

This, combined with the repression of local political organisations, is an attempt to 'win hearts and minds' and undermine the ability of 'revolutionary elements' to mobilise around housing issues.

BESG outlined state policy on poor blacks settling in urban areas:

- * migrants may now come to the cities;

- * if people have a job and are well-off then they may get housing;

- * if people have been living in an area for some time, they may remain there, unless the area is to be developed;

- * if the area is considered 'political', the state may upgrade the townships, or the people might be removed from the area;

- * forced removals generally take place in areas where immediate (usually private sector) development is called for, and

- * if people are not affected by any of the above, and they are poor (squatters), they might be able to survive in the open spaces of the townships.

In the longer term they might however be subject to controls under amendments made to the Squatting Act.

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THE NEW AFRICAN

24-04-89

By Richard Clacey of the
Association for Rural
Advancement

FORCED removals still continue in the Natal countryside.

In many cases these are not immediately seen as being forced removals. This is because the common view of forced removals is that of bullying officials threatening people at community meetings, armed police raids, detentions and bulldozers flattening homesteads.

Forced removals in rural Natal do not present such stark and vicious pictures, although farmers do continue to demolish the homesteads of farm-workers as well as to intimidate, assault and harass their families. Removals are now achieved through more subtle but no less forceful means.

Suspended

In 1985 Minister Gerrit Viljoen announced that the policy of forced removals had been suspended. At this time many rural communities were under immediate threat of removals. Matiwane Kop, Steincoalspruit, Cornfields, Trust Feed, Tembalihle, Driefontein and Reserve 4 were some of the communities in Natal that were waging a determined struggle against removals.

Since then government policy towards these communities has been inconsistent and ad-hoc. Trust Feed was officially reprieved in February 1988. In June last year the Cabinet accepted that Driefontein and Reserve 4 should not be moved, but should be re-incorporated into KwaZulu.

Steincoalspruit and Matiwane's Kop, whose land was

It is the familiar carrot and stick method the government is using to achieve its apartheid objectives instead of the old style bulldozer methods.

expropriated by the government in 1977 and 1980 respectively, have been left in a state of uncertainty, with no indication that the government is going to restore the title deeds to the rightful owners.

Cornfields

In Cornfields and Tembalihle near Estcourt the government has shown more determined efforts to move the

communities.

Both Cornfields and Tembalihle are clear examples of the government's new methods of getting communities to move. The government wants to move them because they are 'black spots' - an official term for African owned land in what the government has classified as a 'white area'.

In Natal alone, more than 100 000 people have been forcibly removed from black spots since the 1960's.

The government wants to move the communities to a resettlement area that will eventually be incorporated into KwaZulu. In 1982 the communities were told they would have to move because of an 'act of parliament'.

A year later they were told that they would be moved by force if they resisted. But since 1985 the government has been attempting to 'encourage' the community to move 'voluntarily'.

Neglected

Officials have 'offered to assist those that request to move'. At the same time the government has systematically neglected to provide basic facilities to Cornfields and Tembalihle such as water, roads, schools, clinics and services making life very tough for those who want to continue to live there.

At the same time the government has made more determined efforts to provide proper services at the proposed resettlement area, so as to induce people to move there.

It is the familiar carrot and stick strategy that the government is increasingly using to achieve its apartheid objectives, instead of the old-style apartheid bulldozer methods.

The future of many 'black spot' communities is tied to the question of the consolidation of KwaZulu. It seems likely that as in other parts of the country where the government is increasingly choosing to incorporate rural communities into the bantustans rather than move them, rural communities in Natal may find themselves being officially administered by KwaZulu.

Although highly speculative, it is possible that deci-

sions may be taken not to move communities in rural Natal. Instead, a modified 'Indaba' plan could be used whereby Pretoria would give Ulundi greater administrative control over black areas in Natal which are outside the official boundaries of KwaZulu.

For many communities this will introduce new problems and forces.

The violence that ripped through the community of Trust Feed in December last year following the official decision not to move the community was partly a result of what was perceived to be KwaZulu's attempt to gain greater control over this area.

In other areas forced removals continue in the hands of private farm owners rather than the government. The forced eviction of African families living on white-owned land continues to be the biggest category of forced removal in our region.

Evicted

It is estimated that as many as 300 000 people were evicted from white-owned land in Natal between 1948 and 1982. These evictions continue, particularly in the Weenen, Muden, Vryheid, and Ngotshe districts.

On these farms families occupy the land under a system called labour tenancy, where members of the family are required to work for the farmer for little or no wages in return for an allocation of land for grazing and ploughing. In the districts mentioned above, the families have occupied the farms for generations on this basis.

About 250 000 labour tenants and their families are finding themselves under increasing threat of removal for a number of reasons.

Structural economic changes in agriculture, such as increased capitalisation, mechanisation and consolidation of ownership, mean farmers require fewer workers. White farmers are also fearful of farm worker unionisation and the presence of large black settlements on labour farms owned by absentee landlords.

Over the past year there have also been mass dismissals and forced eviction of farm workers in an attempt by farm

owners to crush farm worker unions.

Since the eviction of more than 1500 tea workers at Sapekoe, Richmond, in July 1987 over union recognition struggles, similar actions have followed at a number of 'agribusinesses'.

Until the Labour Relations Act is extended to farm and domestic workers, farmers will continue to use evictions as a tool against unions.

In KwaZulu thousands of rural people are facing eviction to make way for commercial agricultural and tourist 'development'.

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THE NEW AFRICAN

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EVICTIONS of 'squatters' from both rural and urban areas, combined with the incorporation of whole settlements into the bantustans, has created untold suffering for thousands of black South Africans over the years. While the state is publicly claiming to have halted this policy, settled communities are still being uprooted to allow for agricultural development projects in the rural areas, usually without any prior consultation. In urban areas, 'squatter' settlements are constantly being moved off land earmarked for upper-income housing development, often by private housing developers. This week The New African looks at the state of removals in both rural and urban areas, and the reasons for them.

homes.

The Mjindi Makhatini



The Cele family from Luganda: forced out to cater for the wealthy.

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THIS IS WHERE WE
WANT TO

OUR FOREFATHERS
PURCHASED THIS LAND FOR US
IN 1910 FOR THE PURPOSE
OF LEADING A CHRISTIAN
LIFE AND PROMOTING
A COMMUNITY
HARMONY
PEACE

KU
OTH

Residents of Cornfields, a 'black spot' near Estcourt, state their rejection of a plan to move them from their homes, occupied by their families for more than 60 years. More than 250 families were moved to a resettlement camp earmarked for incorporation into KwaZulu. Pic: Gill de Vlieg (Afrapix)

Buthlezi

The New African
warns
24 April 1989
civil

servants

By William Harper

A MAJOR row has broken out between unionised KwaZulu civil servants and KwaZulu's chief minister Gatsha Buthelezi.

Last week Buthelezi said his government would not tolerate 'threats' from its employees and said the 'rot' they were causing would be stopped 'for once and for all'.

Buthelezi lashed out at them after they appealed to be allowed to unionise without interference and that he negotiate with their union, the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu).

The civil servants and Nehawu called on Buthelezi to stand by his earlier statements supporting workers' right to unionise.

Teachers and legal, works, nursing and clerical staff said they were concerned and surprised by Buthelezi's verbal attacks on them and Nehawu, a Cosatu affiliate.

Buthelezi reportedly stated that the civil servants were 'stabbing us in the back', accused Nehawu of 'prostituting' professionals who were 'behaving like labourers' and asked KwaZulu MP's what they were going to do about it.

'The statement (by Buthelezi) raised concern in that a person of his calibre could not be expected to incite, instigate or encourage the unruly elements within Inkatha to subject the civil servants in the KwaZulu government to physical harm,' the civil servants said.

They joined Nehawu to take up their grievances with KwaZulu and had rejected KwaZulu's staff associations not because they were linked to Inkatha, but because they were 'sweetheart' structures.

'Some of us are members of Inkatha and also of Nehawu because we have economic demands - our grievances speak for themselves.

'Does he (Buthelezi) want the world to believe professionals are not workers?

'We experience the same exploitation as any other worker in South Africa - we have families and dependants who are depending on us for a living.

'We appeal to the chief minister not to condemn us but to negotiate with our union.

'If the chief minister is a leader as he claims then why did he refuse to meet the clerical staff last year?'

Buthelezi said 'appropriate action' needed to be taken to deal with this kind of 'rot'.

'Nowhere in the world has a government been threatened by its employees in the manner in which we have been threatened.

'We will see to it that the rot ... is stopped once and for all.'

Page 2 The New African 24 April 1989

NEWS

'We thought we'd be secure if we joined Inkatha'

By S'thumbuzo Moya

AN INKATHA member has described how four members of his family were gunned down more than a week ago because he and his brother refused to join vigilantes who kill residents in Taylor's Halt near Pietermaritzburg.

Russell Kheswa (19) said he heard he would be attacked

because he and his 16 year-old brother, Musa, refused to join vigilantes.

'I decided to sleep in the meale field for my safety. Musa also did not return from where he is doing temporary week-end work.

'At about 11.40 I was woken up by the noise of breaking windows and doors. I saw

more than 100 armed vigilantes breaking the door of my parents' room. Later shots were fired inside the house. They then moved to my eldest brother's room and did the same thing.'

After making sure the vigilantes had left, Kheswa returned to the house.

'I discovered that my

all paid up members of Inkatha. 'We all joined Inkatha when it took over the area last year. We thought that by joining Inkatha we would be secure.'

Kheswa said he fled the house afterwards, fearing that the attackers would return. He reported the incident to the police who took a statement and visited the scene.

His family members were

Ntuli's death:

The New African 24 April 1989

Townships

boil

By Rafora Rangongo
and Sipho Khumalo

SIMMERING anger over the assassination of the prominent Natal youth leader Chris Ntuli exploded into violence and led to stayaways which almost brought Durban townships of KwaMashu and Ntuzuma to a standstill at the weekend.

A partial stayaway was observed in the two townships which saw major shopping centres and schools closed for the whole day on Friday. A number of buses including commercial vehicles were set alight.

A driver of Clover Dairies was burnt to death when his truck was set alight in KwaMashu's Section M.

Durban Transport Management Board (DTMB) and Putco suspended their services to Ntuzuma and KwaMashu on Friday.

Ntuli a founder member of Ntuzuma Youth League and an official of the Natal Youth Congress (Nayco) - a UDF affiliate - was allegedly killed by the notorious AmaSinyora vigilantes on April 14 after reporting to the police in terms of his restriction orders.

He was restricted to the Inanda magistrate's district on his release on April 4 after six months in detention under the emergency regulations. He could not leave his home between dusk and dawn and had to report to the police twice a day.

On Thursday hundreds of angry students staged a plac-

ard demonstration protesting Ntuli's assassination. Placards hoisted by students blamed the death of Ntuli on Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order.

Students were adamant that if Ntuli was not restricted he would still be alive.

There was a strong security force presence at strategic points and all entrances leading to both townships at the weekend.

not allowed at the funeral.

Ntuli's lawyers wrote a letter to Vlok last Tuesday to spell out how restriction orders were endangering the lives of restricted people.

Ntuli's assassination has been condemned by the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), the Detainees Coordination Committee (DCC) and the Human Rights Commission (HRC).

Please turn to page 4

attacks.

The HRC said it was gravely concerned with the extent to which restriction orders have affected the lives of individuals.

Chris Ntuli's murder clearly indicates that the restrictions not only curtailed the freedom of individuals but also contributed to their death.

'Minister Vlok has previously assured us that any killing of political activists would be investigated. However, he must act now because the safety of restricted detainees is his responsibility as it was when they were in detention.'

Meanwhile, Ntuli's tense funeral was marred by confusion when police slapped eleventh hour restrictions on it. Hundreds of mourners who turned up for a funeral service at Ntuzuma were turned away by police.

Before the police arrived the people sang and chanted freedom songs and slogans. Confusion reigned at the church when mourners were told by lawyers that the mortuary would

not release the body without police approval.

Police, who sealed entrances to Ntuzuma Catholic Church where the funeral service took place, only allowed 200 people to attend.

Permission was required from the Commissioner of Police for the funeral to be held. Attorneys acting for the Ntuli family received approval just before midday.

The body arrived at the

church at 3pm and the burial took place late in the afternoon. In terms of the restrictions people were not allowed to walk to the cemetery but had to be transported. Because no prior arrangement had been made, mourners were transported in police vehicles.

Two helicopters hovered above the cemetery as the funeral was in procession.

Again only 200 mourners could attend. Journalists were

The New African 24 April
Vlok blamed for Ntuli's

1989
death

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Sayco publicity secretary Simon Ntombela, speaking in his personal capacity, said the restrictions placed on former detainees marked a new method of eliminating them.

'Ntuli would not have died if it was not for his restrictions. The regime has deliberately restricted him to Inanda, making him a sitting duck for his enemies because they can easily detect his movements.'

Ntombela said he viewed this as a big threat to the democratic movement and urged the youth to 'heighten their vigilance'.

'We call upon all sections of the democratic movement and the international community to oppose these restrictions on our leaders.'

Nadel said it was clear that if Ntuli had not been restricted to his home and ordered to report to the police station twice a day, he would have taken some precautionary measures (like going into hiding or living elsewhere) and he would still be alive.

'The effects of such restriction orders is to expose the whereabouts of the detainees, making it easier for them to be subject to physical

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The New African 24 April 1989

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KwaMashu students protest against the murder of Chris Ntuli last week. Pic: Deena Pillay

PLEA FOR PEACE

SONETAN 24-04-89

Chief Buthelezi

calls for

end to slaughter

KWAZULU's Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, the churches and all concerned organisations to support Inkatha in a massive drive to end the killings in black communities.

He outlined a plan to declare 1989 the year of action for peace and end the strife that has left more than a thousand dead and tens of thousands of bereaved, largely in Natal.

Killings

Dr Buthelezi undertook to raise whatever money he could from the world's churches for the peace campaign. Millions in overseas church money was deposited in South Africa for the victims of apartheid and much of this could be used for peace.

In an address to Inkatha's central committee in Ulundi, he said: "I call on the ANC's national executive in Lusaka to unambiguously say that the killings in Natal and KwaZulu must now cease".

He pleaded for an end to political propaganda which demanded violent retribution and pre-emptive strikes against

Little progress in SADCC region

Sowetan

24 - 04 - 89

GABORONE — "If I needed shoes and South Africa was the only place I could get shoes, I would do without them. But if I needed corn and South Africa was the only place to get corn, I would go to South Africa," — former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Almost a decade after nine Southern African states launched an ambitious effort to lessen their reliance on South Africa, they have yet to tap their economic potential and still depend heavily on their white-led neighbour.

From war-ravaged Angola to deeply indebted Zambia, several of the nations in the underdeveloped region have grown poorer despite the formation in 1980 of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council (SADCC).

"In many ways, the countries are worse off now than in 1980," said Tom Kennedy, a South African-based researcher who recently authored a study on the economic conditions in Southern Africa. "Due to wars, bad internal policies and poor management, there's been very little progress in the region."

Problems

The SADCC members are Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The organisation concentrates on the region's two most

SAPA- AP

pressing problems, transportation routes and food supplies. SADCC is generally perceived as a well-run umbrella organisation that has helped increase trade among member states and improved the flow of technology and research. It currently is involved in almost 600 projects that will cost some 7 billion dollars.

But SADCC has no authority over national economic policies or management, where economists say many of the deep-rooted problems exist.

Almost three-quarters of the 75 million people in SADCC countries remain subsistence farmers. The World Bank says annual per capita income in the region is less than 500 dollars.

South Africa remains the leading trading partner for seven of the nine SADCC countries. Its roads, rails, ports, power stations and communications networks are essential to their economic survival.



JULIUS NYERERE . . . Former Tanzanian president.

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SOWETAN

24-04-89

FOCUS

South Africa's 28 million blacks have higher average incomes than in any SADCC country. More than a million workers from neighbouring countries earn their livings in South Africa; the traffic in the opposite direction is minimal.

The black-led countries want to reduce reliance on South Africa not only because they oppose its apartheid policies, but also to take advantage of potentially more efficient trade routes.

Malawi, where annual per capita income is about 200 dollars, spends an extra 100 million dollars a year exporting its tobacco, tea and nuts through distant South Africa because railway lines in neighbouring

lines in neighbouring Mozambique are mostly inoperative, according to Kennedy's estimates.

Zaire, more than 1000 kilometres north of South Africa, receives more than half its imports via South Africa although it has its own Atlantic Ocean port.

There are five major railways that connect

landlocked nations of Southern Africa to the Indian and Atlantic oceans.

However, four pass through Angola or Mozambique, where civil wars dating to the mid-1970s have halted or sharply reduced traffic.

Railways

"The region will never have secure food supplies until we can make these rail lines work," said Nkwaki Ng'wanakilala, a spokesman at SADC's headquarters in Gaborone. "And that won't be possible until the fighting stops."

The region's fifth rail line, which links Zambia to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, has been unaffected by war. But poor management has kept it from operating anywhere near full capacity since the Chinese built it in the 1970s. About half its 75 locomotives currently are out of service.

Farm-to-market roads throughout Southern Africa range from primitive to non-existent. Crops in the fertile region often rot in the fields.

The region has the potential to feed much of the continent, but farmland is often

underutilised. Farmers are almost exclusively small-scale growers with little training, equipment or access to government services.

Zimbabwe is the only SADCC country that has more than 100 private commercial farms of several hundred acres (a couple of hundred hectares) or more, according to regional agricultural officials.

The *Southern African Economist*, a magazine published by SADCC, noted that regional governments "blame the decline in food production on a host of factors ranging from adverse weather, escalating costs of fertilisers and longer transport routes to disruption of agriculture by South African-backed terrorists."

But, it added, the "blame also lies with the governments themselves, for maintaining subsidies and setting unrealistic producer prices which give farmers no incentive to produce more."

Despite the gloomy picture, there have been two recent developments that could strengthen Southern African economies in the long-term.

South Africa has been trying to improve relations with black Africa and expressed eagerness to co-operate on development projects. It has agreed to grant independence to Namibia and says it has stopped supporting guerilla movements in Angola and Mozambique.

SADCC has estimated that South African military actions in the region have cost more than 10 billion dollars during the 1980s.

The more peaceful climate has eased the international pressure for sanctions against South Africa, which inevitably would damage its neighbours as well.

Also, several countries have begun to pursue market-orientated economies and are moving away from "African socialism" and centralised economies.

Tanzania, long hostile to Western capitalism, has been implementing austerity measures backed by the International Monetary Fund since President Ali Hassan Mwinyi came to power in 1985.

"IMF conditionalities are painful," Mwinyi said last year. "But we have to make a choice between two sharp-pointed spears. It is either we go forward with shops full of expensive commodities or we revert to the days of empty shops."

Buthelezi in call to end Natal violence

Political Reporter

INKATHA leader Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, churches and all concerned organisations to support his organisation in a bid to end the Natal political violence and killings.

Inkatha members should stand shoulder-to-shoulder with members of the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu and other organisations to outlaw violence, Dr Buthelezi told Inkatha's central committee in Ulundi.

He undertook to ask the world's churches for funds for the peace campaign.

Dr Buthelezi said that the political propaganda which demanded violent retribution and pre-emptive strikes against possible sources of attack had to end.

A concerted publicity campaign by radio, TV and in pamphlets to end the killing mentality must be undertaken, the Inkatha leader said.

Dr Buthelezi outlined a grassroots peace campaign for Inkatha. This involved regular Inkatha branch meetings to "urgently and repeatedly" listen to people and take their advice in restoring harmony.

The offices of Inkatha's secretary-general Dr Oscar Dhlomo and his deputy would be clearing houses for the ideas brought forward by people at branch level.

It was essential to adopt a multi-party and multi-strategy approach. No neighbourhood should tolerate anyone who had become a "killing machine" devoid of human values, Dr Buthelezi said.

Neighbour had to act with neighbour regardless of political affiliation.

Intensive action was needed by all, but would cost money, he said. Mobilising Inkatha's Youth Brigade, Women's Brigade and other groups to get started on the peace campaign needed resources like transport, effective means of communication and the establishment of representation in areas most hit by violence.

Perhaps only a moratorium on political propaganda would actually halt the violence, Dr Buthelezi said.

"I call on the ANC to broadcast messages of peace and political tolerance over Radio Freedom," he said.

Daily News

24/4/89

Bishop: use defence ~~THE STAFF~~ funds for ~~24-04-88~~ education

MARITZBURG — The Government should reduce the defence budget and the separate amenities costs and put the money into national education, Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Church Bishop Stanley Mogoba, said on Saturday.

Speaking at the opening of the Metro Teachers' Centre, Bishop Mogoba said education was a real investment for the future and the task of the teacher was to build a new South Africa.

"With well-trained teachers we have the chance of touching thousands of lives in this country," Bishop Mogoba said.

"The task of the teacher is to mould the personalities of the pupils and thereby play an important role in nation building."

Bishop Mogoba said the number of properly qualified teachers required in the near future was "mind boggling".

The chairman of the Education Committee of the Natal West District of the Methodist Church, Prof Ronald MacMillan, said his committee had identified the area of the teacher as that which needed the most help.

"If we can improve the teacher we can improve the whole structure of education."

"We can't solve everything. We are really just a drop in a bucket but we are quite a useful drop," Prof MacMillan said.

The aim of the Metro Teachers Centre is to promote the growth of teachers in the Maritzburg area and to share teaching skills. — Sapa.

Cosby and THE STAR Tutu team

24-04-89
up to aid
refugees

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Anglican leader Archbishop Desmond Tutu and popular American actor Bill Cosby have renewed efforts to raise funds in the US for the education of South African refugees.

In a message mailed to thousands of Americans in recent weeks, Bishop Tutu says: "South Africa is exploding. Each day brings new violence. The



Tutu



Cosby

inevitable result is a continuing wave of refugees — people marked for arrest — who are fleeing for their lives.

"The SA Council of Churches estimates that there are 10 000 of these refugees academically prepared and ready to enter college. They must be educated."

The letter is mailed in an envelope on the outside of which says: "A message from Bill Cosby."

Cosby's letter inside says: "What words can I use to prompt your gift to this refugee fund?"

Cosby says it is now clear South Africa's all-out assault on families and on young people has no respect for tenderness in age.

Hendrickse accused of THE STAR 'evading' corruption

By Tim Cohen

Labour Party leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse has refused to comment on a 47-page report alleging corruption in the management committee which controls coloured areas in Johannesburg.

The report, which makes allegations of corrupt land allocation and electoral fraud, was compiled earlier this year by the United Civic Association (UCA), a minority group in the South Western management committee.

The UCA executive committee said it was deeply disappointed by Mr Hendrickse's response and described it as an "evasive cover-up". Its leader, Mr Dudley Arends, said it as an attempt "to put on a brave face" before the general election.

In a letter to the UCA, Mr Hendrickse wrote: "I have to inform you that the first part of the memorandum compiled by your association deals with alleged corruption by members of the Eldorado Park management committee and a Member of Parliament and his

wife about which the Administration cannot comment."

The UCA report includes sworn affidavits from two Eldorado Park residents who allege that before last October's municipal elections they were asked to cast their votes under false names.

It also states that the MP for the area, Mr DH Mateman, and two councillors, Mrs ME Mateman and Mr SS Adams, were listed as "silent members" of Hopewillith Investments, a close corporation allocated a property by the management committee for R300 000.

The council minutes record that Mr Mateman (who was a councillor at the time) and Mrs Mateman were asked to recuse themselves while the item was considered.

However, the UCA claims Mr Adams did not recuse himself despite the fact that he was bound to profit from the allocation.

Mrs Mateman, now chairman of the management committee, last night said she would respond after having read the report.