

8/3/91 B/Day

# Anti-sanctions stance in new UK report welcomed

THE SA government has welcomed the strong anti-sanctions stand adopted by the British House of Commons foreign affairs report on UK policy towards SA.

The report, released yesterday, contained the most far-reaching Western proposals so far on lifting sanctions, as well as a comprehensive outline of diplomatic and financial aid for a pre- and post-apartheid society.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday he was encouraged by the acknowledgement in the report of the initiatives taken by President F W de Klerk as well as the report's conclusions that UK diplomacy towards SA would no longer be dominated by the issue of apartheid.

The report recommended that virtually all British sanctions against SA — including the oil embargo but excluding arms sales — should be lifted as soon as De Klerk scrapped the last apartheid laws.

It said the embargo on arms sales should not be lifted before all South Africans had full voting rights.

Important recommendations on renewing sporting links with non-racial sports, ending the cultural and academic boycotts and inviting a non-racial SA to rejoin the Commonwealth, are also made.

It provides for political aid to recently unbanned political parties in

## Political Staff

SA as well as to oppressed opposition parties and politicians oppressed in Zambia and Malawi.

Botha said a clear message derived from the report was that "the days of free handouts are fast drawing to a close".

Sapa reports a Sacob statement welcomed the report's recommendations. It also welcomed the committee's initiative to persuade the US to facilitate SA's access to the IMF.

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that the ANC and Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) have expressed serious reservations about the report's recommendations.

ANC senior UK representative Mendi Msimang has said a consensus UN resolution in December 1989 stated sanctions should only be lifted when there had been "profound and irreversible" change.

At yesterday's media conference on the report, Foreign Affairs Select Committee chairman David Howell, MP, said Britain should seek to have the process of change in SA recognised as irreversible by the UN once apartheid laws were repealed.

Comments by Labour MPs who addressed yesterday's conference indicated the party's former hardline attitude towards SA had softened considerably.



# KaNgwane's STAR long-serving 8 MARCH 1991 leader quits

By Clyde Johnson  
Lowveld Bureau

**MATSULU** — Enos Mabuza, the widely respected Chief Minister of KaNgwane, has resigned.

Mr Mabuza (51) announced his resignation at a special session of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly yesterday.

KaNgwane, Mr Mabuza said, was the only homeland without grandiose parliamentary and administrative buildings and palaces.

It also remained the most stable and peaceful homeland — not only before, but after February 2 1990.

"For this reason, we feel deeply injured that we are continually punished for daring to say that homelands should be dismantled, while 'banana republics' such as Ciskei with gambling casinos, white elephant international airports, coup d'etats and senseless killing and destruction to property are rewarded with budgetary aid, guaranteed overdraft facilities, technical and personal assistance," Mr Mabuza said.

His stance against political independence and his identification with the aims and objectives of the African National Congress had resulted in the relationship between KaNgwane and Pretoria becoming strained, he said.

He had also been subjected to enormous pressure over the Swaziland incorporation issue

during 1982.

"I was threatened at meetings with SA Cabinet members that if KaNgwane failed to comply I would be squashed like a flea," he claimed.

Mr Mabuza has been Chief Minister of the eastern Transvaal homeland for 13 years.

The House listened with shock when he said he would take leave from today until April 15, when his resignation would come into effect.

In an interview later, Mr Mabuza said that his reason for resigning was "fundamentally personal".

"Leadership is not a lifetime occupation.

"I have served my time; now it's time to resign."

Mr Mabuza said he had no regrets and believed he had done to the best of his ability what was best for his people.

He had no political ambitions but should in future the need arise where he could play a role, he would consider it.

Mr Mabuza said that for the time being he would remain president of the Inyandza National Movement.

There was a need to rebuild South Africa's economy which had been ravaged by sanctions, disinvestment and bureaucratic plundering, he said.

"The freedom to vote is meaningless without a reasonable job, a decent wage and adequate shelter."

Liberation would not rain down like manna from heaven.

"The future will be what we make of it," Mr Mabuza said.

## STAR Buthelezi sobs as he 8 MARCH 1991 apologises for violence

Own Correspondent

**DURBAN** — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, broke down in tears yesterday when he apologised to the deputy president of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, for "any hurt" he might have caused him.

Speaking in Durban at the 18th annual prayer breakfast to herald the start of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said that at no time had the leadership of the IFP made any decision to use violence for political purposes.

Still visibly upset, the KwaZulu political leader said that, in spite of the IFP's constant vigil to keep violence out of its party politics, he knew that members and supporters of the IFP had been drawn into violence.

He apologised to South Africa for this because, as leader of the IFP, he

knew that the buck stopped with him.

"I believe that the ANC's national executive must apologise to South Africa purposefully, simply and specifically, for the planting of bombs on street corners, in discos, in supermarkets and other public places," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said it did not matter what the motivation was at the time for the act which, in hindsight, could be seen as wrong.

"Wrong is wrong. Apologies must be forthcoming," he said.

The IFP president called for a period of silence from the 250 guests present as an expression of "sorrow that SA politics had caused so many thousands of deaths".

Asked if the ANC would also apologise, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said last night: "The ANC is part of the peace and reconciliation process. It will go a long way to assisting the peace process and it is up to all of us to see to it that there are no further incidents of violence."



## THE CITIZEN COMMENT

11 MARCH 1991

### Time has come

THE time has come to end the pious protests over violence and the platitudes about peace. Time to end the tears of leaders like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi over the senseless killings and the tears of the families of victims.

Time not just to call for a halt to all the violence but declare peace now, once and for all, and enforce it.

How many more people have to die before the African National Congress and Inkatha, Xhosas and Zulus, realise that if they continue this senseless bloodletting, there is no hope for anyone, now — or in the new South Africa.

No hope because we cannot live in a country of violence, a country in which political opponents seek to dominate townships and regions ahead of a settlement by killing adversaries, a country in which tribal hatreds and passions still grip sections of the Black community.

Thirty-three people died in Alexandra township, on the northern outskirts of Johannesburg, this weekend after an Inkatha supporter was allegedly necklaced.

One person is killed, others retaliate, the people against whom there is retaliation arm themselves and hit back, the clashes leave a shocking toll of dead and wounded.

It is a ghastly situation, since the fighting adds to the insecurity of a country in transition, adds to the fears for the future if there is to be Black on Black violence on this scale (not forgetting the possibility of White Right-wingers fighting a new order in a Beirut-style civil war).

Don't think it is just Alexandra where this awful carnage is taking place. At least 22 people have died in clashes on the South Coast of Natal since the beginning of the month.

And violence flares in other places as well.

It is no good having ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Chief Buthelezi signing peace accords when at ground level their desire for peace is not shared.

It is no good protesting against the culture of violence that has grown in the townships when schoolchildren drive their principals out of schools and their teachers out of classrooms, and Black leaders are unable to control the "comrades" for fear the "comrades" might turn against them.

It is no good continuing to recruit, arm and train Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres, perpetuating the idea of revolution, when armed struggle has supposedly been suspended.

It is no good setting up self-defence units in the townships when much of the trouble is caused by some of their own people and there is no place for vigilante, or pseudo military forces, or private armies.

It is no good talking of democracy when Black councillors are forced by violence and intimidation to quit their posts.

It is no good pretending that the violence is not tribal and factional as well as political.

It is no good bluffing that breaches of the peace are merely failure at local level to apply the accords, when both the ANC and Inkatha are engaged in a no-holds-barred battle for political ascendancy.

The time to do something is now, branding necklacing a heinous crime.

The time has come to set up peace mechanisms in each and every township, by appointing peace makers and peace enforcers.

The time has come to get children to attend schools as pupils rather than embryo politicians — and to ensure they respect the authority of principals and their parents.

The time has come to end the use of violence and intimidation as political weapons.

The time has come to respect the right of law-abiding citizens to live their lives free of fear and terror.

The time has come to lay down arms and place one's faith in negotiation for a true democracy.

The time has come to end the culture of violence and create a culture of peace and harmony.

In Heaven's name, how many more people must die before ANC and Inkatha, Xhosas and Zulus, understand that the killing must stop?



## COMMENT

## Maitland

**H**APPILY we have moved far down the road from the time when a strong Conservative Party showing in a parliamentary by-election was used as an excuse by a National Party government to delay, or even scrap, the limited reforms that then President P W Botha sought to introduce.

For that reason alone we can be assured that the Maitland result — in which the post-February 1990 trend of substantially stronger Conservative Party performances has continued — will not affect the NP's commitment to change. That does not mean, however, that we can or should ignore it.

The interim period between February 1990 and the finalising of a new constitution was always going to be filled with uncertainty and instability. The state of the economy only aggravates the negative effects on white voters of these developments. An absence of a swing to the CP would, in these circumstances, be inexplicable.

Nevertheless, the relative smoothness of South Africa's eventual transition to democracy will hinge in part on the strength of the ultra-right wing. For one thing President de Klerk, wisely or otherwise, has committed the NP to testing white opinion on a new constitution. For another, opportunities exist for the right wing to use destabilisation tactics.

The main article on this page examines in detail the potential and the limits of South Africa's right

wing. It is not the duty of the NP alone to do what it can to limit its strength. The actions of parties further left, too, will have an effect.

In the first place, that requires completion of constitutional negotiations as quickly and as painlessly as possible. ANC international affairs director Thabo Mbeki said on Wednesday night that it was not in the interests of the ANC to procrastinate over negotiations. We hope that is true. When he said delays suited only government, that was not so. But there is room for optimism that constitutional issues can be dealt with smoothly, as indicated by the return yesterday of the first of a number of batches of rank-and-file exiles and the imminent release of more political prisoners.

Secondly, violence and crime are convenient issues onto which right-wing politicians latch to win support. Here the omens are far less encouraging, and the black opposition has to take questions of law and order as seriously as does anyone else.

Thirdly, economic insecurity also tends to push whites to the right and, perhaps, into destabilising activities. There is little we can do about the world economic recession, and our structural economic problems will take years or decades to correct. But the right wing adds to the urgency for the elimination of sanctions so that every economic opportunity can be grasped. It is time the ANC and its allies accepted that.

## Miscount

**T**HE ANC's late objection to last night's Big Count on the grounds that the methods being employed made Census 91 "an absurd farce" will do it no good, because its approach seems to be unnecessarily obstructionist. There was no chance that the costly operation could or would be postponed, and it will be a pity if its value is undermined by a lack of co-operation from some people because of the ANC's stand.

Central Statistical Service chief Treurnicht du Toit appears to have the answers to most of the ANC's complaints. It is quite possible that a scientific count, based on sample and aerial surveys of inaccessible areas, could be more accurate than

assessments by enumerators on the ground. And there is no reason to doubt the integrity of the CSS when it says that questions on race are essential in a census which influences the allocation of funds for many social services.

Where the ANC's protest falls down is in its timing. The census has been advertised and reported on for weeks, and the ANC was informed about it in writing in January. It did not respond.

The ANC would have served the country better had it acted earlier, and offered its assistance to ensure the safety of officials who needed to visit squatter areas, for instance. There was no justification for turning Census 91 into a political issue.



# Buthelezi in apology call from all SA

DURBAN. — In an emotion-charged address to the 18th Kwa-zulu prayer breakfast held in Durban yesterday, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party made a strident call for reconciliation, apology and forgiveness among all the protagonists on the current South African scene.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told hundreds of invited guests: "You have come together to pray with me at this critical time of South Africa's history where all manner of things — good, noble and beautiful — hang in the balance against that which the forces of darkness could produce."

At times Dr Buthelezi appeared to break down during his address. He called for guests to stand in silence as an expression of sorrow that politics had caused so many thousands of deaths and asked them to pray for all of the country's leaders of all parties.

He said that at no time in the country's history had it been more possible for all to say "let us cease the strife; let us lay down arms; let us still all fighting; let us quieten all quarrels."

He said: "There is this great gift of history star-

ing us in the face, this gift of possible reconciliation, this gift of opportunity to make hope work and the hoped-for become real in our lives. Surely now it is time to repent, to say we are sorry and to see reconciliation so that we as a South African nation may take these great gifts of history which come from God.

"Now is the time for reconciliation. There is a debate emerging in South Africa about the whole question of apologies, repentance and forgiveness in public, political and social life."

## Historic

"In my recent meeting with Mr Nelson Mandela at the historic gathering together of the ANC's national executive leadership and Inkatha's leadership, I was terribly heartened by Dr Mandela's response at the occasion.

"In all simplicity and very directly and without any embellishments I simply laid on the table the kind of dastardly acts that had been perpetrated against my leadership and against Inkatha, either by itself or by some of its leaders acting on their own or by some of its cadres acting outside ANC instructions."

Mr Mandela had said that had he not done so, "there would not now be the reconciliation between the two organisations that there now is".

He went on: "I must say that I am sorry for any hurt that I have caused Dr Mandela, wittingly or unwittingly, and I sincerely hope that the apology from him that I carry in my heart will be as simply and publicly made by him as I have now myself done. I know that because we are human beings and therefore sinners, we will still hurt

each other even tomorrow. I nevertheless apologise for the past hurts."

"We need these sorries to be expressed by every leader concerned in South African politics."

He included the Dutch Reformed Church, the National Party, Afrikaanderdom and White South Africa. However, this did not mean that the Black side, "the oppressed side", need not apologise until others apologised. —Sapa



South Africa

by Harald

8 March 1991

# Whither the Conservatives?

UMLAZI, Randburg, Maitland — a consistent swing to the Conservative Party which means that the CP has a very real chance of winning the next election. Thus the general interpretation of the by-election results in these three constituencies.

Depending on your politics: don't get hopeful, don't get despondent. There is not going to be another all-white election in which the NP and CP can test their relative strengths. And taking the general election of 1989 as a guideline, the CP is worth about four percent in a real general election, one in which all South Africans vote. Yet it is true that the CP has consistently done better this year than it did in 1989. Some perspective is needed, though.

Firstly, the CP is no longer an Afrikaner-party. The strongest swing to it in Umlazi and Randburg came from English-speakers for these two constituencies are 80 and 70 percent English respectively.

Secondly, there has been a consistent trend since the formation of the CP back in March 1982, namely, that its support level lies around a third of white voters. In the by-elections between 1982 and the general election of 1987 the CP was in its heyday. It consistently drew more than 35 percent of votes. Since then it has marginally dropped back to around 30-33 percent.

Now, if a political party which comes into being because it is opposed to change cannot grow in turbulent days — which the Eighties certainly were — it has little hope of growing in the hopeful Nineties.

Hopeful? Perhaps not yet because the surge in violence caused the Umlazi swing and Randburg and Maitland had to do with unease about where the ANC is going, if anywhere. But hopeful the decade will be perceived to be once the economy begins to pick up, violence subsidies, sanctions go and rugby and cricket

**"The fact is that the CP will have to join the talks if it wishes to remain relevant. If it does not, it will have been shunted aside by the forces of change. If it does join the talks, it becomes part of a process which will lead to a black-led next government."**

are back on the international circuit — if you wish, contemplating a black government if it means seeing the All Blacks again is possible. And the signs are positive for all of these developments.

The CP could not grow when there was a mini-war inside the country, a real one on the Angolan border, the

whole world turned against us, the economy declined severely and P.W. Botha dictated. It certainly cannot grow beyond its one-third level once all those elements change — as they are, or have in some cases. Thus, when the CP gets around a third of the vote in Maitland, it is not significant but only merely interesting that it took the party so long to reach the average it has already attained in

the Transvaal and Free State. In fact, in these two provinces the CP has probably reached a level beyond which it is finding it difficult to grow. Thus, over the last year the CP has lost marginally in local, that is municipal, election contests, elections for school boards, and so on, particularly in the Transvaal.

And the CP is also in the throes of a severe internal debate about if, when and how to join the negotiating process. A strong (and younger) wing of the CP knows that political change is irreversible and going back to Ver-

woerd impossible. It wants the CP voice to be heard at the talks table, and is pushing hard to get some gap which will make it possible to do so without too much loss of face.

There are, of course, those who still think that in some manner the clock can be turned back, thus causing tension and division in the CP.

The fact is that the CP will have to join the talks if it wishes to remain relevant. If it does not, it will have been shunted aside by the forces of change. If it does join the talks, it becomes part of a process which will lead to a black-led next government. In which case whites would vote Nat because strengthening that party will seem to be the wisest thing to do.

Let us see the CP in perspective: it is an interesting political grouping but not one which will vitally affect where the country is going.

• Political commentator Harald Pakendorf is a former editor of Die Transvaler.



# Defiant ANC exiles come home to SA

Natal Witness 8/3/91

by BRYAN PEARSON  
in Johannesburg

NEARLY 100 African National Congress (ANC) exiles returned home yesterday, some as defiant of the Government as they were when they fled the country up to 30 years ago.

"I am happy to be home, but I am not happy that apartheid is still in place. So long as the apartheid system remains, I cannot be happy," said burly Koppie Baartman (67) soon after arriving at Jan Smuts airport from Lusaka.

He said he had left South Africa in 1961 to join the ANC's external wing.

Another veteran activist, shaggy-bearded Ahmed Qono, echoed the view: "The hated system is still here. They (the Government), should have learnt from the Nazis that evil systems cannot last."

Qono said he left "30-plus" years ago and gave his age as "60-plus".

Other returnees swore at the police as they emerged from customs at the airport.

"Sies, you stink," said a young woman in disgust as she walked past a jutting-jawed white constable. "Sies, you stink too," came the reply.

Most of the returnees were women, children and babies in arms, although some were members of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto We

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Sizwe, an ANC spokeswoman said.

A journalist who boarded the Air Zambia flight in Lusaka with the exiles said 12 people had got cold feet at the last minute and had decided to remain in Zambia to see what happened to the first group.

"Many exiles in Lusaka don't trust the Government's indemnity," she said.

"This first group are the guinea pigs."

When the plane landed, the passengers burst into spontaneous applause, she said. However, some of the euphoria dissipated when they were held up for two hours as customs officers checked documentation and, according to the journalist, police gave them a "thorough grilling".

Earlier, police set dogs on some of the hundreds of ANC supporters who gathered at the airport to welcome home their compatriots. A youth was arrested when he displayed an ANC flag in defiance of an agreement that only one flag would be flown.

Police chased the erring youth down the parking bay until he was apprehended and placed in a vehicle.

Red Cross officials also said they had treated nine victims who were bitten by police dogs. They were treated in a tent set up for the returnees.

A child who was originally thought to have been bitten had in fact gone into a state of shock when the dogs lunged for her, the medics added.

The exiles are the first of an estimated 40 000 ANC members scattered throughout Africa now making their way home under the Pretoria Minute.



Witness denies seeking publicity

# 'I am a victim of Winnie Mandela'

STAR 8 MARCH 1991

By Cathy Staggs

Kenneth Kgase, who claims that he was one of the people assaulted by Winnie Mandela, was yesterday accused of being a publicity seeker who implicated her to "peddle" his story.

However, he said: "I have no resentment towards Mrs Mandela. I am not here to implicate her.

"I am her victim."

Mr Kgase (31) was extensively cross-examined in the Rand Supreme Court. He is the first complainant to give evidence in the "Winnie Mandela" trial.

Mrs Mandela (56), her driver, John Morgan (61), Nompumelelo Falati (18) and her mother Xoliswa Falati (36) all pleaded not guilty to four counts of kidnapping and of assault to do grievous bodily harm on February 11 1989.

## Discovered

Shortly afterwards it was discovered that one of the complainants, Pello Megwe (22), had apparently been kidnapped on February 10. Mr Kgase and the remaining complainant, Thabiso Mono (22), both refused to give evidence saying they feared for their lives. But when the trial resumed on Wednesday, the court heard they had changed their minds.

In his evidence in chief, Mr Kgase described how he, Mr Megwe, Mr Mono and Stompie Seipei (14) were kidnapped from the Soweto Methodist manse on December 29 1988. He said Mrs Mandela was not present at that stage but the three other accused before court were there.

Once they reached Mrs Mandela's house, they were taken into a back room where they were assaulted.

Mr Kgase described Mrs Mandela humming a tune and dancing to the rhythm while members of the group

assaulted them — and how she personally punched them and lashed them with a sjambok.

Yesterday George Bizos, SC, for Mrs Mandela, questioned Mr Kgase on a number of newspaper articles, which Mr Bizos said showed Mr Kgase had not really been in fear of his life and was actually "a publicity seeker". Mr Bizos reminded

Mr Kgase that during the Jerry Richardson trial, Mr Kgase had asked to give evidence in camera.

Richardson was convicted of murdering Stompie Seipei and, on August 8 last year, was sentenced to death. He has appealed.

Two pages of the record of what Mr Kgase said at the Richardson trial were read out and Mr Kgase was asked if there was anything he wanted to change. After requesting a copy and reading it, Mr Kgase said he did not want to change anything.

Then Mr Bizos read an article published in The Star dated February 12 1989.

It quoted as its source "the escaper". The court has already heard that Mr Kgase escaped from Mrs Mandela's house on January 7 1989 — but Mr Kgase denied that

"the escaper" quoted in the newspaper article was him.

He agreed that a caption under Mrs Mandela's photograph saying "fetched sjambok" was incorrect because, as he had told the court, the sjamboks were already in the outside room when Mrs Mandela entered it. It was also false that she had a glass in her hand when they arrived at the house, he said.

Mr Bizos read the article line by line and Mr Kgase agreed that in context the allegations were false. He said he had found the article surprising. He discussed it with Mr Megwe, Mr Mono and the Rev Paul Verryn but they "dismissed it".

"How fortunate you were to be able to do so," Mr Bizos said, and then suggested that the facts of their ordeal had

been distorted by one of the group of people who had been told about it, who then used the information to falsely connect Mrs Mandela to the incident.

Mr Kgase said they had not made a "big deal" of the article.

"But it was a gross defamation of Mrs Mandela," Mr Bizos said.

Mr Justice M S Stegmann, who is presiding over the trial, asked how the witness could be held responsible for that when he had said he was not the source of the article.

During the application for an in camera hearing at the Richardson trial, Mr Kgase said there had previously been newspaper speculation about Mrs Mandela's involvement but he was afraid for

● To Page 2

## 'I am a victim of Winnie Mandela'

● From Page 1

his life because what he was going to say was new.

But Mr Justice B O'Donovan, who heard the Richardson matter, ruled because the evidence had begun in open court, it had to continue that way.

After Richardson was convicted — but not yet sentenced — Mr Kgase wrote an article which was later published in the London paper, The Sunday Telegraph.

Then he granted an interview to Pat Deveraux of the Saturday Star and gave her permission to draw from that article.

But what she wrote was "her story", he said.

He also had an informal conversation, but not an interview, with Graham Boynton.

This resulted in an article on Mrs Mandela that later appeared in the US magazine, Vanity Fair.

Mr Kgase agreed he met a personal friend, Nomavenda Mathiane, and she published an article in the Sunday Star on February 17 this year.

Mr Bizos put it to Mr Kgase that far from having any real fear for his life, he was a publicity seeker.

"You have the right to say it, but it is not what I am," Mr Kgase replied.

TO Pg 2





Key witness . . . Kenneth Kgase was closely cross-examined yesterday on his second day in the witness box.

Sketch: Gail Irwin

8 March 1991



# Buthelezi in tears as NATAL MERCURY 8 MARCH 1991 he says sorry to ANC



Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, wept when he called for forgiveness in political life during the KwaZulu prayer breakfast in Durban yesterday. Also shown are: Dr Denis Worrall, Democratic Party MP for Berea, the Rev Ross Main, a co-founder of the breakfast, and Dr Frank Mdlalose, IFP national chairman.

Picture by  
PATRICK MTOLO

By Patrick Leeman  
Political Reporter

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Still visibly upset, the KwaZulu political leader said that, in spite of the IFP's constant vigil to keep violence out of its party politics, he knew that members and supporters of the IFP had been drawn into violence.

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● See also Page 6



# Winnie witness 'not a publicity seeker'

JOHANNESBURG—Kenneth Kgase, who claims that he was one of those assaulted by Mrs Winnie Mandela, was yesterday accused of being a publicity seeker who implicated her to 'peddle' his story.

However, he said: 'I have no resentment towards Mrs Mandela. I am not here to implicate her, I am her victim.'

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Shortly afterwards, it was discovered that one of the complainants, Mr Pello Mekgwe, 22, had apparently been kidnapped on February 10.

Mr Kgase and the remaining complainant, Mr Thabiso Mono, 22, both refused to give evidence, saying they feared for their lives. But when the trial resumed on Wednesday, the Court heard they had changed their minds and would give evidence.

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## Mercury Correspondent

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After Richardson was convicted, but not yet sentenced, Mr Kgase wrote an article for the Sunday Telegraph, of London.

Then he granted an interview to Pat Deveraux, of the Saturday Star, but what she wrote was 'her story', he said.

He had an informal conversation with Graham Boynton, who wrote an article on Mrs Mandela in the American magazine, Vanity Fair, Mr Kgase said, but not an interview.

He agreed that he met a personal friend, Miss Nomavenda Mathiane, and she later published an article in the Sunday Star on February 17 this year.

He said an old picture of him was published and his lawyer had been to see the newspaper about it.

Mr Bizos put it to Mr Kgase that far from having any real fear for his life, he was a publicity seeker.

'You have the right to say it, but it is not what I am,' Mr Kgase said.

The hearing continues.

## Emotional reunion for returning exiles

### Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Returning exile Ahmed Gono said it all at Jan Smuts airport yesterday: 'So nothing much has changed, I see.'

His comment came as police briskly ordered journalists to keep back as the first exiles to return to South Africa—in terms of the agreements reached between the Government and liberation movements—piled into lifts at the airport.

The crowd of cheering supporters at the airport to welcome the exiles were controlled by ANC marshals and watched by policemen with dogs.

A Red Cross spokesman reported later that four people had been bitten by dogs.

The 93 exiles and family members—20 children and 73 adults—were embraced and welcomed by ANC lead-

ers Alfred Nzo, Joe Slovo and Walter Sisulu, and S A Council of Churches secretary general Frank Ginkane. Most of the returnees—among them Umkhonto we Sizwe commanders, academics, doctors, lawyers, nurses and ANC activists—had been based in Lusaka in recent years, while others travelled from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania to catch the flight home.

First home was 48-year-old Joel Diamond, who left South Africa in 1963. Originally a Port Elizabeth resident, he has subsequently lived in 'too many countries to count', but could not wait for the day 'when it was time to come home'. 'But the struggle continues,' he said. The group's leader, Mr

Gono, 60, said at a Press conference after their arrival that the changes in South Africa had been 'as a result of joint efforts by exiles and those left in the country'.

Mrs Miriam Seabe, 68, was brimming with joy as she bounced her four-year-old Zambian-born grandchild on her knee.

'When I left 25 years ago, at first I thought I was happy, but afterwards it was not so good,' she said.

Mrs Seabe was 'quite happy' with the changes that had taken place in South Africa and believed that change would continue.

Almost as excited as the returning exiles were their relatives and friends. One woman, Mrs Esther Tsotetsi, clung to her 23-year-old grandson, Mr Ben Dikakanye, whom she had last seen six years ago.

NATAL MERCURY  
8 MARCH 1991



NATAL MERCURY

8 MARCH 1991

# Natal 'laboratory for change' in S A

By Chris Whitfield  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Natal is increasingly becoming the laboratory for change in South Africa.

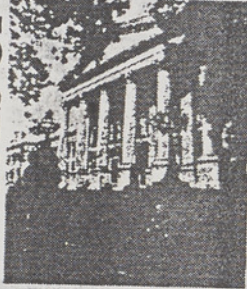
This became clear yesterday in Parliament during the second reading debate of the Joint Executive Authority for Natal and KwaZulu Amendment Bill, which could have substantial implications for socio-economic upliftment in the province.

National Party speakers in the debate pointed to the JEA as a successful exercise in regional government and an example of the direction in which the country should move.

The MP for Durban Point, Mr Cliff Mathee, said: 'One can see that the JEA has played a pioneering role which convinces me that sec-

PARLIAMENT

HOUSES OF



ond tier or regional government must feature in the new South Africa.'

Mr Aubrey Thompson (NP, South Coast) described the JEA as a unique body and 'much can be learned from its experience'.

'Regional government will undoubtedly play a particular role in the new South Africa and the activities of the JEA are a large step towards prac-

tical consensus-reaching and also the laying of solid foundations for successful regional government,' said Mr Thompson.

The deputy Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Dr Tertius Delport, described the JEA as a success and 'something that works in practice'.

The Conservative Party opposed the Bill, saying the JEA was a 'power-sharing model' and 'one of the building stones for the future South Africa' envisaged by the National Party.

In terms of the Bill the JEA will be able to borrow money from the Development Bank to initiate projects and may accept grants or donations.

At present the JEA is financed from the budgets of Natal and KwaZulu and is not allowed to borrow funds for development problems.

Mr Thompson said during

the debate that joint development projects in the province were 'hamstrung because of the lack of funding'.

The right to borrow money from the Development Bank was 'absolutely essential for the JEA to be able to embark on the provision of infrastructure such as sewerage and water reticulation, to name but two,' said Mr Thompson.

In terms of the legislation the Minister of Finance, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and the Provincial Administrator must all agree before any loans may be approved.

'The servicing of such loans will be on a pro rata basis by KwaZulu and the Province of Natal depending on where the infrastructure is situated and will come from the normal budgetary allocations,' explained Mr Thompson.

The JEA may also accept any grant or donation subject to it being paid into the Joint Revenue Fund.

The Democratic Party supported the Bill, but Mr Pierre Cronje (Greytown) said it was not enough to simply address socio-economic problems to get to the source of the province's problems.

If the Government genuinely wanted to solve these problems in a time of transition it was essential to 'include those that are excluded'.

This required pushing the 'ethos of negotiation down to the grassroots'. The Bill joined things together 'at the top' but did not reach the grassroots.

The continued existence of apartheid structures and the breakdown of law and order made it difficult to get any project off the ground in the townships, said Mr Cronje.

Much of the problem in these areas was due to the attitude of the young policemen, who had absorbed years of apartheid propaganda.



**A** YEAR ago they trampled menacingly across the SA political psyche, their rhetoric, khaki uniforms and sjamboks a stubborn block in the way of a new SA.

If there was then a sense of the right-wing movement being all dressed up with nowhere to go, it was not apparent in the apocalyptic utterings of the right's bully-boys. Early last year they paraded the streets of towns like Welkom which witnessed a mushrooming of right-wing militant groups.

That the Welkom saga was in fact a particularly nasty gold miners' dispute being waged above ground, was never seriously investigated. Instead this was the right on the march, SA was led to believe.

Some months later the violence came, but not from the right-wingers and not on the broad streets of right-wing towns like Ermelo or Burgersdorp. Rather, it came from townships like Vosloorus, Thokoza and Bekkersdal.

Now, with right-wing terrorism almost non-existent and its leaders resorting to hunger strikes to try to squeeze concessions from government — unsuccessfully as it transpires — the right appears weaker than ever before.

**W**hile former militants like Piet "Skiet" Rudolph — with one eye on amnesty — declare that they are now prepared to negotiate a new dispensation, the Conservative Party and its leader Andries Treurnicht hold out against negotiating with "communists".

The militants — some of them inside the CP — argue for armed struggle and a separate and sovereign volkstaat. The CP ideologues stick to the party's policy of "partition", pointing out that the international trend is towards recognising separate nationalisms.

Amid vague threats of an armed uprising, the CP is pinning its hopes on a referendum at which the De Klerk-Mandela "new deal" will be put to the vote and found wanting.

# The right's armies *BUSINESS DAY* *8 MARCH 1991* try to dodge the march of progress

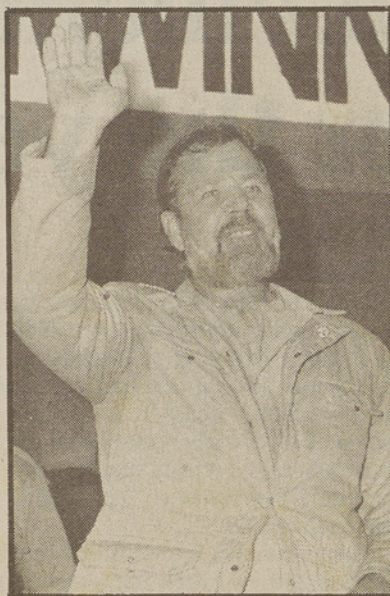
PATRICK BULGER

Risk consultant and right-wing expert Wim Booysse believes the right has realised the impossibility of a simple leap from generalised dissent into armed struggle. This may explain its low profile of late. Rather, he argues, the right is sowing the seeds of a counter-revolution.

Armed training is continuing with fervour. "The most important component is the creation of defensive cell structures — especially by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging. Training is going on in all the Boer towns," Booysse says.

Between August last year and January this year, he counted no fewer than 127 weekend training courses on farms in right-wing rural districts. He says the AWB is setting up a jigsaw of "order groups" which are organised at area, regional and division level.

Kommandants and veldkornets train the commandos which are defensive in posture. Neighbourhood watches are infiltrated by rightists intent on using them for their own political purposes. "The AWB has shown an unbelievable surge in profile and is attracting a younger and more sophisticated element," he says.



□ TERRE'BLANCHE

By contrast the CP remains caught up in its own contradictions. It can remain a traditional parliamentary party seeking power through the ballot box, or break with Parliament and link up with the

militants in extra-parliamentary struggle.

The farmers' siege of Pretoria — catching the CP leaders unaware as it did — illustrates that the party may well be out of touch with right-wing rural militancy.

While the rhetoric of the CP has radicalised, there is a difference in emphasis between pragmatists and ideologues. There is as yet no clear split, but a tendency in the CP strongly backs the idea of going to the negotiating table and putting the case for a sovereign Boerestaat. The ideologues battle to break with the party's Verwoerdian heritage and pin their hopes on the referendum.

What the right never suspected last year was the intensity of state reaction to its incipient terrorist revolution.

In a series of swoops, police relentlessly hunted down and detained right-wingers in much the same fashion the state used for years to contain the left. Rudolph's armed uprising ended in capture and acrimony with Rudolph calling on his incredulous followers to hand in their weapons and negotiate a new future. So much for armed struggle.

But CP gains in recent by-

elections reinforce the view that the right is far from finished as a political force. The prayer vigils in support of the former hunger strikers are being seen in right-wing circles as a way to unite the right around a single emotional and militant issue. On the ground, the right wing remains obstructive and effective.

In dozens of Transvaal towns, the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act has been matched by outlandish fees for amenities for "non-rate-payers" — that is, blacks. On the Transvaal and Free State platteland the right remains the dominant political force.

Even in the urban areas, AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche pulls crowds of almost 2 000 people in places like Alberton that border on townships that have witnessed some of the worst political violence in SA history.

For its part, government has abandoned the spectre of the militant right as an excuse for not pushing through further social and political reforms. Government relies on the hopelessly fractious right to remain its own worst enemy. It is anxious to come up with a workable constitution that will both defuse and allay white fears.

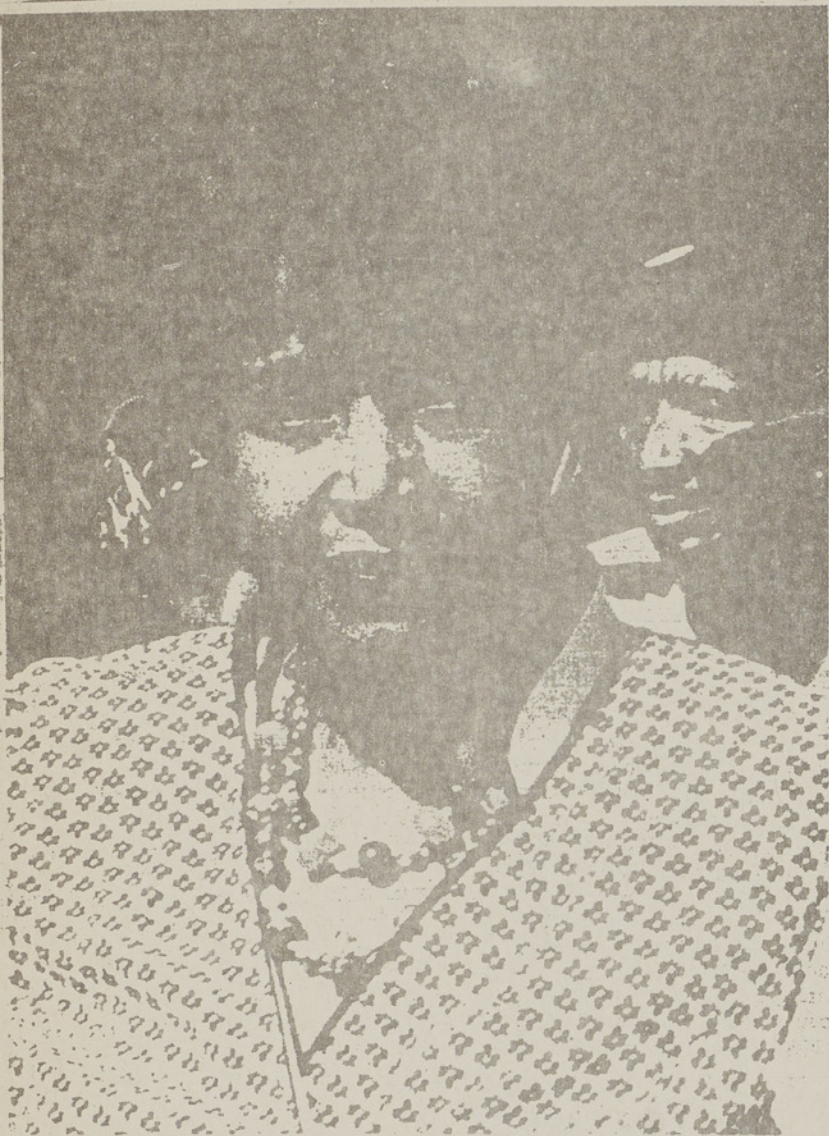
**T**he right suffers most of all from an unworkable and illogical political policy and an inability to push itself to the centre stage of SA politics.

Historically SA's two main constitutional options have always been constitutional accommodation or partition. If accommodation is to be the pattern of the future, the right will be dragged kicking into an uncertain future. Sporadic right-wing violence will be commonplace, however.

Partition, or even a watered-down federal arrangement, might placate the khaki brigade.

A constitutional arrangement that puts urban interests above rural concerns may well leave the right confined to far-flung backwaters. There it may remain powerful and reactionary but unable to impose its will on national politics.





Mrs WINNIE MANDELA, wife of African National Congress deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela arrives at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday where she faces charges of kidnap and assault.

## Winnie case evidence

# 'I had to hold stab victims down'

By Stephane Bothma

AFTER allegedly being kidnapped on the instructions of Winnie Mandela and being held at her house against his will, a young man had been forced to participate in the attempted murder of a former member of the Mandela Football Club, the Rand Su-

preme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Kgase, a key State witness, testified that while being deprived of his freedom, he had been forced by Jerry Richardson, the "coach" of the Mandela Football Club, to "hold down" Mr

Leritodi Andrew Ikaneng, a former member of the club, who was being stabbed in the neck by Richardson with the blade of a pair of garden shears.

Richardson was found guilty last year of attempting to murder Mr

Ikaneng and also of murdering the 14-year-old political activist, Stompie Moeketsi Seipei, who had also allegedly been kidnapped by Mrs Mandela and three co-accused.

Mr Kgase testified be-

fore Mr Justice M S Stegmann in the trial in which Mrs Winnie Mandela (56), Mr John Morgan (61), Mrs Xoliswa Falati (36) and Miss Nompumelelo Falati (18) pleaded not guilty to kidnapping and assaulting Mr Kgase, Mr Thabiso Mono, Mr Gabriel Mekgwe and Stompie on December 29, 1988.

The 31-year-old Mr Kgase testified earlier that after being kidnapped from the Soweto Methodist manse and taken to the Diepkloof, Soweto, home of Mrs Mandela, the four of them had been punched by Mrs Mandela and also hit with a sjambok by her and other people who had been present at her home.

The following morning, the four alleged victims had been forced by Richardson to wash their own blood off the surfaces at Mrs Mandela's home.

One evening, a few days after the alleged assaults on them, Mr Kgase, Mr Mono and Mr Mekgwe had been walking in Soweto when they had spotted Mr Ikaneng. Mr Ikaneng had been approached by Richardson and had unsuccessfully attempted to escape.

Richardson had thrown Mr Ikaneng down on the ground, and had ordered another man in their group, called Isaac, to stab Mr Ikaneng. Isaac had refused.

According to Mr Kgase, they had been ordered to hold Mr Ikaneng down while Richardson was sitting on his chest. Richardson had used the blade of a pair of garden shears to twice stab Mr Ikaneng in the neck, and had left him for dead in a ditch "somewhere on the outskirts of Soweto".

Only after Mr Kgase had "escaped" from the house of Mrs Mandela on January 7, 1989, had he learnt that Mr Ikaneng had survived the attack.

According to Mr Kgase, he had been ordered by Richardson to do guard duty at the home of Mrs Mandela during the early morning of January 7. That was the first time since his alleged kidnapping that he

TO PAGE 2



## Winnie case: dramatic evidence

had been ordered to do guard duty.

While guarding the backyard of Mrs Mandela's house, he had jumped over a wall and had rushed to a hostel in Soweto for help, but had been unsuccessful.

He had then taken a taxi to the Central Methodist Church in Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, where he had told of his kidnapping and assault.

Before his escape, Mr Kgase had also been forced to wear a gold coloured track suit with the Mandela Football Club logo and to attend a funeral with other members of the club.

They had been driven to the funeral in a bus, and Mrs Mandela had joined them.

They had also once been taken to the house of Richardson, where they had been forced to do some gardening and mow the lawn.

He also told the court of the last time he had seen Stompie Moeketsi alive.

Stompie, who had been in a "very, very bad physical condition", had been asked by Richardson and two other men to write down his address on a piece of paper, as Stompie was going to be taken home.

Later that night, Richardson had entered the room where the four alleged victims had been held, and had told Stompie to gather his belong-

ings. Stompie had done so and had left the room with Richardson.

Before Stompie had been taken away, Richardson and other people at the Mandela home often said that Stompie had done wrong — being a police informer — and might soon be "dumped".



# MK call to arms at chief's funeral

by SONYA SCHOEMAN

THE African National Congress (ANC) yesterday called on "young lions" to join Umkhonto We Sizwe (MK) at the funeral of assassinated Maqongqo Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo.

ANC youth league president Peter Mokaba said the death of Maphumulo was an indication that the "war" was still continuing, and it was an indictment of the youth particularly that assassins could kill their leaders while they were there.

The appeal was broadcast across Edendale's Wadley Stadium to about 7 000 mourners and dignitaries gathered in the blazing sun.

It was claimed that a large number of Inkatha supporters attempted to block Maphumulo's burial in Maqongqo, but police denied the allegation.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Henry Budhram said no incidents had been reported after the meeting.

Mokaba stressed the ANC had suspended the armed struggle but had not disbanded MK. He said there should be no misunderstanding that there would be an agreement leading to the disarming of the people as arms would continue to be carried until freedom was achieved.

He called on the young lions to "swell the ranks of MK now".

"We must raise the cost against those who plan attacks on our people. We say to the young lions, negotiate peace with those who want peace and those who don't must have peace imposed on them."

The people were urged not to take revenge for Maphumulo's death but to unite and continue supporting what he stood for.

Maphumulo was shot at his Havelock Road home in the city on February 25 by unknown gunmen.

Nkadimeng conveyed the ANC's condolences to Maphumulo's family.

He acknowledged the contribution Maphumulo had made to building Contralesa and said his killers had to be found "not with the spirit of revenge but of bringing to an end the killing of people of such high quality".

General Bantu Holomisa of Transkei said the ANC and Inkatha should attempt to end the violence and said he was happy with the recent meetings.

Cosatu national representative Sydney Mafumadi said Maphumulo had worked for a non-racial, united South Africa.

DP MPs for Greytown and Pietermaritzburg South, respectively, Pierre Cronjé and Rob Haswell, also attended the funeral.

## Three hurt in fall from bus

Witness Reporter

THREE people were injured yesterday afternoon after they fell off the roofs of the buses on which they were being transported home from the funeral of Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo.

A spokesman for the provincial ambulance service said the three had been injured in Ohrtmann Road. He said they were in a stable condition in Edendale Hospital.

Buses passed through the city centre yesterday afternoon carrying mourners from the funeral, many of whom were sitting on the roofs of the buses.

According to traffic officers on the scene, it was unnecessary for passengers to travel on the roofs as there were seats on a number of other buses.

## Paton

Although the bulk of Alan Paton's papers is now housed in the recently-established Alan Paton Centre on the Pietermaritzburg campus of the University of Natal, readers will be dismayed to learn that seven of the author's original manuscripts will be put up for sale in New York in June. These are expected to fetch as much as R1 million.

At this great price these precious manuscripts are likely to be lost to Pietermaritzburg for ever. What a pity these original works of this city's greatest literary figure should become trophies to be bargained for in a foreign auction mart.





A crowd of about 7 000 people braved the blistering heat yesterday to attend the funeral service of assassinated Maqongqo chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo at the Wadley Stadium in Edendale.

Picture by CLINT ZASMAN

8/03/91

11/03/91



# Buthelezi apologises for 'past hurts'

By PATRICK LEEMAN, Political Reporter

*The Natal Mercury*  
8/03/1991 Page 6 (physical torn)

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, made a strong plea for reconciliation and forgiveness in politics when he spoke at the 18th KwaZulu Prayer Breakfast in Durban yesterday.

'There is a debate emerging in South Africa about the whole question of apologies, repentance and forgiveness in public, political and social life.

'The debate has a long way to go because it is nowhere near deep enough and it is nowhere near comprehensive enough to do justice to the issues and the questions that are involved.

'The debate is not compulsive enough and I enter it only because I think that at this juncture some things must be said.

'In my recent encounter with Dr Nelson Mandela at the historic gathering together of the leadership of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party at this very hotel, I was terribly heartened by Dr Mandela's response at the occasion.

'In all simplicity and very directly and without any embellishments I simply laid on the table the kind of dastardly acts that had been perpetrated against my leadership and against Inkatha, either

by the ANC itself or by some of its leaders acting on their own, or by some of its cadres acting outside ANC instructions.

'The list was quite long and some of the acts against me and Inkatha that I mentioned were quite dastardly.

'When at the end of the day we held a Press conference and Mr John Battersby, chairman of the Foreign Correspondents Association, commented on what I said in a critical way, Dr Mandela himself responded by saying that, had I not laid all these things on the table that had been done to myself and Inkatha, there would not be the recon-

ciliation between the two organisations that there now is.

'When one is being hurt, somebody is at fault and when one is hurting you are so frequently at fault yourself because you respond in the wrong way.

'I say that I am very sorry for any hurt that I have caused Dr Mandela, wittingly or unwittingly, and I sincerely hope that the apology from him that I carry in my heart will be as simply and publicly made by him as I have now myself done.

'I know that, because we are human beings and, therefore, sinners, that we will still hurt

each other, even tomorrow. I nevertheless apologise for the past hurts.

'On no occasion has the IFP's leadership ever made any decision, anywhere, at any time, to use violence for political purposes.

'I have always abhorred violence — I abhor violence now and I will die abhorring violence.

'I personally have never made any decision to employ violence anywhere for any purpose whatsoever.

'Nothing but violence can come out of violence. Nothing but the destruction of peace and the destruction of the prospects of peace can come

out of violence.

'My own deep convictions are that violence is evil and must not be used for political purposes.

'In spite of the IFP's constant vigil to keep violence out of IFP politics, I know that party members and supporters have been drawn into violence.

'I say I am sorry to South Africa for this because, although I have not orchestrated one single act of violence against one single victim of the political violence that has cost us so many lives, as the leader of the IFP I know that the "buck" stops right in front of me'.





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## FNB starts bond rate war with cut of 1%

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—First National Bank fired the first salvo in a new bond war last night with an announcement of a one percentage point cut in its home loan rate to 19,75% with effect from April.

The move, which surprised the bank's competitors, takes its interest rate to the lowest of the major players in the home loans market. Arch rivals Standard Bank and the UBS last night indicated they had not contemplated any reduction in rates until FNB's announcement.

FNB spokesman Jimmy McKenzie said the interest rate cut was a signal that the bank intended to become 'a more aggressive player' in this market.

'The improved liquidity position in the money market plus the easing pattern of interest rates generally has made it possible for us to contemplate this move.'

A senior banker at one of its competitors said FNB was trying to regain the substantial market share lost during the past two years. Surpassed by the Standard Bank Group and Nedcor, he said the market share problem had been given an urgency by the UBS's success in taking over the Allied. FNB, pushed into the number four spot in size, wanted to fight its way back through putting home loans on to its balance sheet.

The demand for home loans has remained surprisingly buoyant, with the Standard Bank notching up an increase of almost 33% in its past financial year to a massive R6.5 billion. Reserve Bank figures show that building societies' monthly increase in mortgage holdings picked up in the second half of 1990 to reach their highest level for the year in November at R448 million — the latest figure available.

Banks will focus increasingly on home loans as these carry easier capital requirements than other loans in terms of the new Deposit-Taking Institutions Act.

FNB's move comes after weeks of expectations of a general drop in interest rates, which would follow after the Reserve Bank cuts the bank rate. Key interest rates in the money market have already almost fully discounted a one percentage point cut in the bank rate.

The Treasury Bill (TB) rate is at 17.06%, compared with bank rate at 18%. The three-month liquid BA rate is at 17.40%, 95 points below the rate at which the Reserve Bank exchanges BA's for cash.

# Buthelezi in tears as he says sorry to ANC



By Patrick Leeman  
Political Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, broke down in tears yesterday when he apologised to the deputy president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, for 'any hurt' he might have caused him.

Speaking in Durban at the 18th annual prayer breakfast to herald the start of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Buthelezi said that at no time had the leadership of the IFP made any decision to use violence for political purposes.

Still visibly upset, the KwaZulu political leader said that, in spite of the IFP's constant vigil to keep violence out of its party politics, he knew that members and supporters of the IFP had been drawn into violence.

He said he was sorry to South Africa for this because, as leader of the IFP, he knew that the 'buck' stopped with him.

'I believe that the ANC's national executive must apologise to South Africa purposefully, simply and specifically, for the planting of bombs on street corners, in discos, in supermarkets and other public places', Dr Buthelezi said.

Asked if the ANC would also apologise, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said last night: 'The ANC is part of the peace and reconciliation process. It will go a long way to assisting the peace process and it is up to all of us to see to it that there are no further incidents of violence.'

Picture by  
PATRICK MTOLO

See also Page 6

## Emotional reunion for returning exiles

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Returning exile Ahmed Qono said it all at Jan Smuts airport yesterday: 'So nothing much has changed, I see.'

His comment came as police briskly ordered journalists 'to keep back' as the first exiles to return to South Africa — in terms of the agreements reached between the Government and liberation movements — piled into lifts at the airport.

The crowd of cheering supporters at the airport to welcome the exiles were controlled by ANC marshals and watched by policemen with dogs.

A Red Cross spokesman reported later that four people had been bitten by dogs.

The 93 exiles and family members — 20 children and 73 adults — were embraced and welcomed by ANC lead-

ers Alfred Nzo, Joe Slovo and Walter Sisulu, and S.A. Council of Churches secretary general Frank Chikane. Most of the returnees — among them Umkhonto we Sizwe commanders, academics, doctors, lawyers, nurses and ANC activists — had been based in Lusaka in recent years, while others travelled from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania to catch the flight home.

First home was 48-year-old Joel Diamond, who left South Africa in 1963. Originally a Port Elizabeth resident, he has subsequently lived in 'too many countries to count', but could not wait for the day 'when it was time to come home'.

'But the struggle continues,' he said.

The group's leader, Mr Qono, 60, said at a Press conference after their arrival that the changes in South Africa had been 'as a result of joint efforts by exiles and those left in the country'.

Mrs Miriam Seabe, 68, was brimming with joy as she bounced her four-year-old Zambian-born grandchild on her knee.

'When I left 25 years ago, at first I thought I was happy, but afterwards it was not so good,' she said.

Mrs Seabe was 'quite happy' with the changes that had taken place in South Africa and believed that change would continue.

Almost as excited as the returning exiles were their relatives and friends. One woman, Mrs Esther Tsotetsi, clung to her 23-year-old grandson, Mr Ben Dikakanye, whom she had last seen six years ago.

By Jurgen Gregersen

died and five have been injured since Sunday.

According to the Rev Danny Chetty, an unrest monitor for a group of churches in the area, the violence began on Saturday night after taxis carrying people from Mbotsha were turned back when they tried to travel through Murchison.

He said the violence was between ANC and Inkatha supporters.

A meeting between ANC and Inkatha delegates has been planned for today to bring an end to the conflict.

## Priest hacked to death

A PRIEST was pulled out of a mini-bus by a mob on the lower South Coast yesterday and hacked to death with pangas — the latest killing in a wave of unrest which has hit the area since Saturday.

Police spokesman Lt Bala Naidoo said the Rev Sedion Ndwalane, in his 60s, who last week led a peace delegation into the area, was slain and an assistant, Mr Phillip Ndwalane, was seriously injured in the Mbotsha area.

This latest death, believed to be the 17th since the outbreak of violence, sparked fears of an escalation of the brutal conflict.

Police say five people have

## Big boost for Wild Coast

By Colin Vineall  
Property Editor

MORE than R1 100 million is being poured into the Sun International empire for expansion and refurbishment.

And work has begun on R100 million in alterations to Natal's nearest gambling resort, the Wild Coast Sun.

This was disclosed yesterday by the huge company, part of the Kersal Group, in a statement setting out its plans for the immediate future.

By far the biggest slice of the budget is earmarked for the R650 million Lost City complex at Sun City, where initial earthworks have been completed.

And by December, a R350 million development at Babalegi is expected to be open.

At the Wild Coast Sun, the present Starlight Dome will be transformed into a family-orientated entertainment area.

Other improvements include a rejuggling of the slots and casino area, a landscaped courtyard and a three-storey parking garage to provide extra bays for day visitors.

## Winnie witness 'not a publicity seeker'

Mercury Correspondent

had not really been in fear of his life and was actually 'a publicity seeker'.

Mr Bizos reminded Mr Kgase that during the Jerry Richardson trial, Mr Kgase had asked to give evidence in camera.

Richardson was convicted of murdering Stompie Seipei and, on August 8 last year, was sentenced to death. He has appealed.

Mr Bizos read an article published in The Star, dated February 12, 1989.

It quoted as its source 'the escaper'. The Court has already heard that Mr Kgase escaped from Mrs Mandela's house on January 7, 1989, but Mr Kgase denied that 'the escaper' quoted in the newspaper article was him.

Mr Bizos went through the article line by line and Mr Kgase agreed that, in context, the allegations were false.

Mr Kgase agreed with Mr Bizos that there were a lot of articles published at the time and all were 'equally inadequate'.

After Richardson was convicted, but not yet sentenced, Mr Kgase wrote an article for the Sunday Telegraph, of London.

Then he granted an interview to Pat Deveraux, of the Saturday Star, but what she wrote was 'her story', he said.

He had an informal conversation with Graham Boynton, who wrote an article on Mrs Mandela in the American magazine, Vanity Fair. Mr Kgase said, but not an interview.

He agreed that he met a personal friend, Miss Nomavenda Mathiane, and she later published an article in the Sunday Star on February 17 this year.

He said an old picture of him was published and his lawyer had been to see the newspaper about it.

Mr Bizos put it to Mr Kgase that far from having any real fear for his life, he was a publicity seeker.

'You have the right to say it, but it is not what I am,' Mr Kgase said.

The hearing continues.

## Highlights of Toyota rugby

IMPROVED flood-lighting, the promise of an international flavour next season and a seeded format were the highlights of last night's draw for the 17th Toyota National Club rugby championships to be held at Kings Park over the Easter weekend.

The seeded draw kept

defending champions Tukkies (Pretoria University) and Natal Moor and Murray Cup champions DHS Old Boys apart in the first round.

Old Boys will play Bellville in the opening round on Wednesday, March 27.

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