

new

PARIS. â\200\224 Consider-
- able common ground
on a â\200\234pragmaticâ\200\235 post-
apartheid economy for
South Africa has been
~agreed upon at the
_ Paris â\200\234indabaâ\200\235 be-
tween the exiled ANC,
and prominent internal
economic figures and
anti-apartheid
ists.

At a closmg Press con-
ference on Saturday night
after the weeklong secre-
tive discussions, key
spokesman for the del-
cgates indicated gencral

agreement despte
clear differences in ap-
proach â\200\224 on a restruc-
tured economy which
would do justnce to the
Black majorityâ\200\231s develop-
_ mental and other needs.

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Equally. such a Soual-
ist appre-h o he

commodat. the need fura
free-market system to
provide the economic
growth to ensure the suc-
cess of a non-racial
democracy in a new South
Africa.

Spokesman for the
ANC and other delegates
made it clear, however,
that the â\200\234indabaâ\200\235 had
been intended as a forum
for discussion and â\200\234build-
ing further bridges of
understandingâ\200\235 between
differing viewpoints,
while there was no man-
date from any side.

Although there were varying degrees of support and different assessments of State President, Mr F W de Klerk's reform initiatives, consensus was

that the onus was clearly
1

on the South African Government to create a proper climate for negotiations.

The ANC's information secretary, Mr Paullo

Jordan, indicated his or--

ganisation would continue the armed struggle until the SA Government created it as only it, and not the ANC could the climate for negotiations. What was needed was a fully binding ceasefire between the SA Government and the ANC

which he claimed was the |

main opposition factor. While post-apartheid economic structures appeared to dominate the other equally and more immediate important issues focussed on were the ANC and SA Government's preconditions for negotiations and

constitutional proposals,

sion's draft legislation for individual, human and group rights. :

The 'indaba' was held between some 75 South Africans from a wide spectrum from within the country and a top contingent of 25 of the ANC leadership.

It was hosted by the France-Liberte ~ human rights organisation founded by the French President's wife, Mrs Danielle Mitterand.

The

for South Africa (Idasa),
founded by former Liber-
al Parliamentarians, Dr
Frederick van Zyl Slab-
bert and Dr Alex Bo-

rairie, co-ordinated the
discussions.
The South African

Government immediately
rejected any participation
and dismissed the indica-

leaked to the media at the
beginning of October.

- Also noticeable by its
absence at the Indaba was
the Inkatha organisation
of the KwaZulu home-

who
with the ANC. continue.
S.npu ;

ba when news of it was.

/| land's Chief Minister, Dr
Mangosutho Buthelezi, |
strained relations

and the SA Law Commis-
sions

Institute for a |
Democratic Alternative |

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ABOVE: Imbali Support Group spokesman Mr Graeme Swan and Imbali town councillor Mr

Ben Jele shake hands after agreeing to work together for peace in the township. , He said while the ISG members were now coming

Agreement on

hites in Imbali

A witness Reporter
IMBALI town councillor and Inkatha Central Committee member Mr Ben Jele and the Imbali Support Group yesterday agreed to work together for peace in the township, at a meeting attended by Ward One residents, members of the Imbali Support Group and Democratic Party MP Mr Pierre Cronje.

peace is the main objective. I see this meeting as a beginning, the meeting which may bring peace. I want the fear and doubt to be washed away from the people of Imbali and the killing to stop," Mr Jele said.

Members of the ISG, who have been staying with troubled families in Imbali requesting support against violence and intimidation, were introduced

to residents at the meeting.

Their presence has led to strong protest from some quarters, with calls from Inkatha members, including the mayor of Imbali, Mr Phikelele Ndlovu,

and KwaZulu MP Mr David Ntombela for them to get Mr Jele, the Imbali councillor for Ward One, said the aim was create a new South Africa which would look almost like a zebra, with white and black living and looking beautiful together ... It would be wrong to drive white people out.

. 1SG spokesman Mr Graeme Swan, Mr Cronje and Mr Jele all deplored the continuing violence and the people were being killed.

fact that

© BN mWh. {le we are talking, people are dying. Among |

those being killed are youths that are the leaders of \gree on what solution can be used.

{ b row. Le |

lf i- \201%o%â\200\230e the perpetrators of violence jn Imbali, â\200\235 Mr

Jele said.

Explaining the reason for the presence of the support group members in Imbali, Mr Cronje said there had been hundreds of deaths in Natal and very few of the people responsible for these murders had been prosecuted.

â\200\234This makes our monitoring function important. People that are too scared to go to the police can come to us. We have the support of some senior policemen, not from this area, who have guaranteed that if we give them the names of people with information, they will look after these people, â\200\235 he said.

Mr Cronje said there would be peace only if the perpetrators of the violence were prosecuted or taught to live differently. :

Mr Swan thanked Mr Jele for holding the meeting and praised him for his courage in the stand he was taking. b LA â\200\234We realise you are taking a personal risk and want you to know that we will stand by you, â\200\235 he said.

to give support to people, they hoped that one day they could simply come to Imbali as friends.

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Perhaps it is time to ask what purpose may be served by a prolongation of the exercise. If violence has indeed been reduced in parts of Imbali, it would be a pity if that good effect were to be swept away by forcible expressions of resentment. A tactical departure at this stage might prevent this and should not be regarded as an admission of defeat, even though the support group has not succeeded in eliminating violence as it had hoped. Political and social awareness is at a new high in Imbali, as is the growing recognition that a community can take pride in resolving its own difficulties. The Imbali Support Group's indirect contribution to this in-

creased sense of responsibility may
not have been spectacular, but it is

~ valuable nonetheless.

Man killed

as police

iâ\200\231

break up Edendale ra

by CHRISTELLE DE JAGER <

SIX people were injured and one man was killed in Edendale yesterday at a rally organised by the Congress of Traditional Leaders (Contralesa), after police dispersed crowds they said had gathered illegally.

The rally was held at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre after the cityâ\200\231s acting chief magistrate, Mr P.J. Venter, refused permission for it to be held at Wadley Stadium.

This made the rally illegal as soon as crowds gathered outside the hall. Police stopped people from entering the grounds once they decided the hall was too full and the rally was an illegal open-air gathering.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, Contralesa president Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, Chief Elphas Molefe and Democratic Party MP Mr Pierre Cronje were among the guests.

More than 2000 people crowded into the hall while hundreds more packed the doorways trying to see in.

There was a heavy police presence in the area and at about

-11.45 am, during the rally, shots

were heard. They were fired outside the grounds after youths threw stones, witnesses said.

People panicked and the

mood became more militant as "

organisers and Mr Cronje tried

to negotiate with police:

people and keep them inside,
while youths outside streamed
through the gates until police

surrounded the fence and
locked the gates.
Marshalls linked hands

gates and the rally continued
but police fired on the crowd
from outside the fence while
chasing away those who re-
mained outside.

Organisers struggled to get

the injured out of the grounds.
Mr Linos Ngubane (23) died in
hospital.

Several policemen were ag-
gressive towards reporters and
photographers, and residents
were sworn at and threatened.

A Pretoria police spokesman,
Colonel Jac de Vries, said per-
mission had been refused for an
outdoor meeting and that the
meeting therefore had to take
place in the hall.

â\200\234The hall, which could only
accommodate 1000 people, was
too small for the crowd of 2 800
attending and many people con-
verged outside the fence.

â\200\234Police closed the gates from
12.15 pm and directed buses
and other people on their way to
the rally away. The people in-
side became restive, threw
stones at police and police

Marshalls moved in to control

around the crowd inside the

vehicles and displayed banners
. and placards. }

crowd at yesterdayâ\200\231s

ABOVE: Mrs Winnie
Mandela salutes the

rally in Edendale.

RIGHT: A busload of supporters on their way home after violence disrupted yesterday's rally.

Pictures by CLINT ZASMAN
Police fired on the crowd. N
teargas was used, but one rubber bullet and several stun grenades were fired, said Colonel de Vries.

He said one person had been killed and six injured, while eight special constables were injured by stones and a police vehicle was slightly damaged.

Mrs Mandela, speaking after the crowds had been locked in.

to the grounds and surrounded by police, read out a message from Nelson Mandela.

He sends fraternal greetings and solidarity. Like any man he would like to be with his family, but he knows that you have determined the future.

If you love your freedom and his freedom, you will cease this violence and direct your energies to the main enemy, Mrs Mandela said.

Mr Cronje was cheered by the crowd when he said there were many cultures in South Africa and that we do not have to destroy anything to move forward.

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PAM rejec
" By Thabo Leshilo

A-negotiated settlement and the ANC's position on the issue were rejected yesterday, the Pan Africanist Movement (PAM) on the third day of its launching congress held at-Nasrec, Johannesburg. : interim committee member Mr Cuningh- am Ngcukana said the preconditions to ne- gotiations set out in the ANC's Harare Dec- laration earlier this year failed to address the-questions of one person, one -vote, a unitary Azania and the redistribution of the nation's wealth. . ~ According to Mr Ngcukana, the ANC and

STAR

Similar conditions were put down in the Lusaka Manifesto of 1969 and rejected by the PAC.

Mr Ngcukana said that his movement on

Saturday agreed:
@ Not to participate in the Conference for a Democratic Future, billed in some quarters as the biggest anti-apartheid gathering to be held since the early Fifties, which takes place this coming weekend

NO CLARITY

. There was also no clarity as to who should participate and homeland leaders had been invited.

@ That there should be working class unity.

negotiation with ANC position

| the 2002 and 2004

31

@ That there were inconsistent terms of the cultural boycott. A commission would formulate a consistent policy on this.

@ Education was currently designed - perpetuate the status quo. Reason:

@ That it should relate to other organisations in accordance with the principles of non-collaboration and non-racialism. ,

@ To put forward as conditions for negotiation with the Government one person, one vote in a unitary country and redistribution of the means of production.

@ To condemn the National Sports Congress as sectarian, based on political-affiliation and to support Sacos. {

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ANCâ\200\231s Govan' Nibeki

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CAPE TOWN â\200\224'Govan Mbeki b2came the first lead-
er of the outlawed African National Congress to re-
ceive an honorary doctorate from a South African
university when he was awarded a philosophy degree
yesterday from the University of the Weatern Cape.

Mr Mbeki (79), was freed in 1987. After Lolding two
â\200\230| news conferences, at which he declared he believed in
the actions for which he was sentenced and remained
a member of the outlawed ANC and the South Afri-
can Communist Party, he was prohibited from mak-
ing public appearances or statements until his re-
strictions were lifted last month.

After a message from Mr Nelson Mandela was
read to the cheering crowd of 1000, he said: â\200\234We live
in exciting and disturbing times when much of the
| world seems to be in the process of renewal.

â\200\234We are fortunate that this happens on the eve of
our own liberation.â\200\235

.| He added that South Africa should endeavour â\200\234not
to repeat the mistakes that the sister peoples on our '
| continent have madeâ\200\235.

by

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, DECEMBER 4, 1994

PAC poised
for a revival

By SARAH SUSSENS

IN an increasingly hostile political climate of a swing to the right and a failure to negotiate, black opposition could become more radical.

Against this background, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) is showing signs of a revival and may well emerge as a major actor in the political drama. Today ;

| According to a research document, Return of the

the Prodigal Son Prospects for a revival of the PAC, Gary van Staden of the Institute of International Affairs at the University of the Witwatersrand, argues that the PAC is showing some signs of revival both internally and internationally.

However, he says, it is unlikely ever to seriously challenge the political high ground of the ANC.

The PAC is one of the

three main liberation

movements operating in
exile, the others being the

African National Congress (ANC) and the
Black Consciousness
Movement of Azania

(BCM) ;

Only the PAC and the

ANC are recognised as

official South African

liberation movements by,
among others, the United

| Nations and the Organisation of African Unity .

(OAU) . : % Gary van Staden

Mr Van Staden argues that for most of its almost 30 years in exile, the PAC failed to emerge from the shadow of its father, evidence at hand suggests the PAC is showing some signs of revival, both internally and internationally and that, under certain conditions

emerge as a major political actor.

The PAC was launched in April 1959 as an Africanist breakaway after years of tension in the ANC. The two organisations differed over political programmes with the PAC arguing that the liberation struggle could take place only under African leadership in African organisations. This excluded the multiracial approach of the charterists.

the ANC, but that

itions, it could well re- |

i 10t

. Africanism strived to shake off the inferiority complex colonialism had instilled in black people.

The PAC rose in stature during the demonstrations that led to the Sharpeville shooting in 1960 but ironically this also signalled its decline. The scale and intensity of the state-inspired restrictions coupled with the loss of its leader Robert Sobukwe (who had walked into jail as part of the pass protests in 1960) threw the PAC into disarray.

Leadership crises

The most important consequence of this was the series of leadership crises and the crises of policy which were to dog the PAC for the next two decades and render it almost but useless, a

Mr Van Staden talks of a revival of the organisation in the sense of a re-emergence of influence because the PAC has an uninterrupted existence of almost 30 years.

The revival of PAC insurgency over the past few years has been matched by developments on the diplomatic front, he says.

In mid-1986 the PAC made unprecedented progress in bringing its case to the attention of the world community an area where its ideological rival enjoyed more support.

The PAC believed that its lack of support among Western nations stemmed from a perception of the organisation as being extremely radical and anti-white. In response, the PAC leadership began its first in-depth explanations of its attitude towards whites, publicly stating that whites were part of the future in Africa. i

Working furiously behind the scenes they eventually established diplomatic contact with the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, the Caribbean Island nations, the Soviet Union and a series of African countries which had been previously committed to the ANC.

By the first few months of 1988 the situation had undergone a remarkable transformation and the PAC

had expanded its area of diplomatic activity considerably. Yask

Widespread clashes

Arguing that the PAC has always held a special appeal for the more radical elements, Mr Van Staden says the higher the level of repression, the more radical the townships are likely to become.

The cycles of repression and radicalisation feed off

each other and the faster the wheels turn the greater the PAC is likely to benefit.

The PAC could erode the political high ground in black politics the ANC enjoys by exploiting its apparent failure to consolidate its position or make any significant impact on the South African Government during the widespread clashes of 1984 to 1986.

Another key element in the growth potential of the PAC calls for a continuing shift in white politics to the right of the political spectrum which could further radicalise black opinion.

If events in South Africa continue along approximately the same path for the next few years as they have followed the previous four, then the ever-increasing levels of black radicalisation could well result in a situation where the ANC is regarded as too moderate by many in its present constituency, it is argued.

It would then depend on the PAC if it succeeded in taking advantage of the situation to improve its own position.

The leadership question is considered crucial because despite the fact that the PAC may be moving into the most favourable period of its history since the early 1960s, it still faces many obstacles.

Its biggest obstacle is the ANC and even under the most favourable conditions the PAC will be hard-pressed to close the gap to become a serious threat to the ANC. e

The established structures and organisational mechanisms of the ANC, its long history and the sheer size of its support base place substantial restraints on the ANC's growth potential. '

Mr Van Staden concludes that a less ambitious option for the PAC would be to push for unity with the

p â\200\234hush

DAY TRIBUNE DECEMBER 4 1988 :

IN FOCUS TODAY: REFORM AND THE (

THE tense uneasy calm fostered by the emergency shrouds a disturbing scenario of financial sanctions, civil unrest and increased tension in the country. Prominent researchers, concerned by several years of political violence, predict that the Government's reform strategy, faced with a mass re-organisation of anti-

apartheid groups, may contribute to another more sustained wave of violence.

The future, however, is not entirely cheerless: the researchers have added what

they believe may be ways to avoid further conflict. Their views and analysis are probably debatable but their studies indicate invaluable aids towards ending the possibility of a cycle of violence.

They have also provided the first documentation of the anti-apartheid opposition, the state's responses, and the results of the conflicts between the Government and people. Included are detailed statistics concerning guerrilla actions, strikes, stayaways, maps of the conflict regions, rent and transport boycotts, a chronology of conflict and all the emergency regulations and amendments. .

Published by the Centre for Social and Development Studies at the University of Natal, Durban, the comprehensive analysis titled Political Conflict in South Africa, Data Trends 1954-1988, was released this week.

At the launch of the book in Johannes-

burg Natal university political scientist Dr Ian Phillips said it had become clear recently that a strategic shift had taken place in thinking about methods of control.

What this has amounted to is a shift from the politics of repression whereby or-

ganisations simply were banned, people

restricted, and communities and potential

leaders wooed through offers of co-optation

and bargaining, to a strategy premised no

longer on counter-insurgency thinking, but

a strategy based on counter-revolution.

This enables the state to adopt a policy

of elimination rather than mere contain- 230
ment of opposition.

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234Ine death squads that operate in
bouring states and overseasp:hfe vlgilz:lnetlogsh
witdoeke, kitkonstabels and municipal
Il;zfeelf;;c? as w%llthas the actions of the

orce and the police,
of purposeful action.235 " g

Dr Phillips said the Delmas treason

judgmnt also needed to be clearl -
:ters:ey against the background of Zt:tse
The judgment, he said, had provided the

state with the judici
o judicial backing for further

Bank of South Africa. (Recessions are shaded areas)

BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE

Â® Sharprille

Â© Onset of Natal
labour protest

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Â® Onset of Vaal

Â© Natal school

Triangle and 1984-86 unrest/onset
oflll-/oïr\202vllle

national unrest

unrest etc.

Sunahasy

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Ending

â\200\234â\200\22412-g<

violence

By

Quraish Patel

â\200\234Delmas opens the way for the state to ban the United Democratic Front and other organisations mentioned in the charge sheet. What is different now, and compared with the other organisations like the ANC, is that the state for the first time has a Supreme Court judgment declaring the organisations to be â\200\230subversiveâ\200\231 and part of the â\200\230total onslaughtâ\200\231.

â\200\234Ultimately, what Delmas represents is this: non-violent opposition to the regime has been criminalised under the guise of treason.â\200\235

In his contribution Political Options: Countering Cycles of Violence, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Policy Studies, University of the

Witwatersrand, said: â\200\234Sudden recessions ;

affect expenditure and decision-making at the margins quite severely.

â\200\234The shift in quality of life and aspirations can create intense frustration for a period lasting long enough to be mobilised into protest.â\200\235

The part played by the economy in political conflict, according to Professor Schlemmer, is fundamental but quite often overlooked.

â\200\234The precise relationship between economic downturn and civil unrest is not adequately understood. That there is a relationship is certain,â\200\235 he said.

Reviewing the period 1960-1988, Professor Schlemmer establishes a trendline showing the co-incidence of recession and unrest which includes Sharpeville, the 1972 Natal strikes, the Soweto uprising, the 1982 schools boycott and the national unrest between 1984-86. 2

The 1985 emergency weakened the leadership and fabric of the United Democratic

Front and the Azanian People's Organisation - -
tion, destroying their capacity to impose discipline on the newly-acquired youthful -
activists and other rank-and-file youth. -
Identifying specific Government actions

and responses between 1984-1988, Professor Schlemmer said: "It would have been surprising indeed if South Africa had not gone through a period of political violence."

In addition to the economy, he listed other major underlying causes of the violence as corrupt township administration, ill-timed security decisions, overstressed school systems and increased township densities, :

"It is under these circumstances that the more aspiring, younger and better-educated members of the community live and experience on a daily basis a form of oppression that the system has to be smashed. d

"Obviously there were expatriate organisations with revolutionary goals which in-

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fluenced the situation. As in 1976-77, however, the rise of political violence seemed to precede the utilisation of that violence as a focused strategy. The objective of making the townships ungovernable and of liberating certain areas through their capture by street committees crystallised after the townships had already become widely disrupted. A

â\200\234The probably accounted more for the persistence of confrontation than for its origins.â\200\235

If another sharp recession coincided with unpopular or controversial constitutional changes, he predicted that a new â\200\234semi-latent leadership will be well-poised to remobilise. If the same takes are made as in the past, South Africa could

well go through another cycle of violence.â\200\235

Referring to whites'â\200\231 attitudes to the conflict he said his survey results showed that most whites supported coercive measures against political violence. â\200\234Even among

: PFP supporters, four out of 10 appear to approve of the presence of the army in the townships.â\200\235

A researcher at the Centre for Policy Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, Mark Swiller, said the strategy of repressive reform was an option â\200\234developed by the militarised South African state that will â\200\231Elot resolve our fundamental prob-

â\200\234To this extent, the solutions it is offering are a recipe for further violence, rather than long-term peace.â\200\235

He said three key contradictions faced the current strategy of â\200\234repressive re-

O Economists argue that a sustained eco-

namia~@gwwthmteofbetween5and7percent was required to support large-scale state subsidisation of urban infrastructure, which, in turn, would require massive foreign investment or heavy international

International isolation and sanctions would make this option unlikely and would - probably keep growth down to less than 2 percent. Fiscal restraint, deregulation and privatisation would not stimulate internal economic growth on the required scale.
O Expensive upgrading projects were all

very well, but who would pay for them in the end? It was part of the Government's

orderly urbanisation policy to force the poorer sections of the urban population out

into controlled squatter settlements and

site-and-service schemes located on the

metropolitan

The inner town's land near the white reserved for the better-off

cial system if its basic premises are non-

- areas would be

skilled workers and aspiring Africans.

O The mass-based political organisations

of radical organisations

- were too deeply rooted in the communities

to be eradicated so simply. These organisations had consistently articulated popular demands for better services and full political rights. No matter how the state went about creating the conditions for good government, as long as the majority could not vote for direct representatives in central government, political conflict would remain endemic.

What the Government still refuses to

accept is that the black majority is not

demanding solutions, but quite simply the right to participate democratically in the formula

including the ANC. A Sy

To this extent, urban upgrading and

fundamental political must be re-

garded as inseparable, he said.

_ Paulus Zulu, head of the Morris Webb

Race Relations Unit, University of Natal,

~said that at a popular level, resistance has

acted as the main

the masses and mo

grassroots

challenge the existing social order but also endeavour to create a future society.

The alternative concept has moved from a theoretical stance to a practical programme the programmes on alternative education, community health and

t committees to name a few.â\200\235

He believed that the concept of â\200\234peopleâ\200\231s justiceâ\200\235 as against the conventional legal system needed closer examination,

â\200\234Comrades argue,â\200\235 he said, â\200\234the legal system is based on the existing power relations and is, therefore, a political tool.

â\200\234They cite the numerous convictions for political offences as examples, and contend that the sophisticated trappings do not make that system more acceptable than v which, in their opinion,

t ents of the communities,

â\200\234Whatever the arguments are in both cases, in the final analysis, questions of method and detail do not enhance a judi-

democratic.â\200\235

{3 owetan :i~\201epone?}

- THE newly form-
ed Pan Africanis
: Mvment will
\not compromise
in_its struggle for

liberation, speak-
ers told more than

1 200 people at
_the launch yester-

â\200\234Will continueâ\200\231

day.

â\200\234â\200\234We will pursue all
peaceful methods but

- we will not comprom-

ise,â\200\235â\200\235 Mr Cullingham

Ngcukana said during

-the policy speech.

Our stand is clear on

negotiations. We will not

c.?mer into them until a
system of one-person-

e St r u . _ one-voie is instituted in a
| e non-racial community and

resources are
-distributed.â\200\235
Messages of support
_from local and interna-
tional Christian, commun- v
ist and anti-apartheid
movements were*read on
the last day of the three-
day congress held at Nas-
rec in Crown Mines. :

Â® To page 2

Fe-

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| ess the Pan

PAM launched !
e From page 1
Giving a keynote addr-

Alricanist
Congress president. Mr
Zephania Mothopeng,
said PAM arrived at a
crucial time.

However, failure to
understand this climate
will result in misunder-
standing issues confront-
ing the Azanian people
and consequential tactical
blunders, Mothopeng
said.

Internationally, the
political climate is domi-
nated by Perestroika,
Glasnost and rapproach-
ment between East and
West. This swing from
the confrontation and
Cold War of the post-

the " World War 2 era is mis-

leading and can easily i
fool you into believing =

that the struggle is now

expected and , possible 10 34

be resolved through rap
proachment. he said.

+*The PAC basic docu-

ments are prophetic in
that they foresaw this
phenomena in 1959 and
adopted a policy of posi-
tive neutrality in super-
power rivalry or
proachment and - we
placed emphasis on self-
reliance of the oppressed,
exploited and dis-
possessed masses. 4

This policy we still
uphold till today and I ad;

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vise PAM o adopt the

same. he said.

o PEAGATIRETT VLY

rap-? ,

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t

WHEN Josephine
Oniah's husband died her

head was shaved. she was |

confined to a small room
for a month-long period
of mourning, obliged to
sleep on the floor and
- wear the same clothes she
had . on when she was
widowed.

There was no way |

could not have performed |

the traditional rites," said
Oniah. a lawyer. senior
magistrate and
respected - female
tional chief, now living in
retirement in her home
town of Enugu, capital of
the Anambra State in
eastern Nigeria.

Oniah's experience,
now a ten-year-old
memory. is mild com-

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pared with that of mil- |

lions of women faced
.with customary practices
in modern Africa, she and
her colleagues in the
Nigerian section of the In-
ternational Federation of
Women Lawyers told
Reuters.

Property

The federation, known |
by its Spanish acronym |
FIDA, campaigns against
legal practices which dis-

tradi- |

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criminate against women.
It says western educa-
tion and modern civil law

have barely begun 10 pro-.

protect women against the
negative effects
customs which form part}

endless.

traditions keep
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dis women

A. A. Ti-*ma* 200\2301 p 5

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Islam and Christianity
both give married women
certain status but this is
' frequently undermined by

| traditional practices

off which still hold sway.

Few women dare chal-

performing
back-breaking

of an otherwise valuable labour while raising an

cultural heritage.

4 |
200\234*Only this year a

| Nigerian court ruled that a =

| woman -married under

customary law was not
200\230only unable to inherit
property but that she her-
self was inheritable prop- |

200\230erty, 200\235200\235 said Stella Omiyi, |
| President of the Nigerian |

!

lverage of six children
\without the benefit of any
200\230modern
health care, the majority
of rural African women
are denied advancement

amenities Or

Concern

Apart from discrimination in inheritance and divorce, they face nutritional taboos which reserve the best food for men and boys. dangerous

birth practices. child marriage and female circumcision.

There is growing concern about this among international bodies and African governments trying .

to mobilise Africa's 500 million people - more than half of them female - to build the continent's future. -

* Women comprise about 70 percent of Africa's labour force and grow about 70 percent of its food, according to the

performing

.i back-breaking while raising an

D
enin

â\200\224â\200\224
â\200\230Women have to be educated to value their own well-beingâ\200\231, -

United Nations Economic

. Commission for Africa { (ECA) which held a conference integrating *

ference on women in development in Nigeria earlier this month. â\200\234*Women must be empowered and effectively mobilised,â\200\235 Adebayo Adedeji, the ECA'S executive secretary. - Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida " said women were. quite literally-

'ly. Africa's hewers of

wood and drawers | of
water, its farmhands and
traders.

illiterate, malnourished,

endless,
labour
average

of six children without the

benefit of a
amenities or :

by a battery of traditions. the majority of rural Afri-
can women are

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ny modern

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tery of traditions.

said |

by a bat

But they were denied
education, skills and
financial credit, and were
burdened by their tradi-

tional role.

No national develop-

ment will be meaningful

or thorough if women are '

not fully involved,'
Babangida said.

A team from the Inter-
" African Committee (IAC)
on Traditional Practices
Affecting the Health of
Women and Children,
also in Nigeria this
month, said progress was
painfully slow.

All over the world,

' people prefer sons to

daughters,' said Malika
Ladjali, from Algeria. {
Little girls are
weaned earlier, they are
less likely to be given |
scarce protein, and more
of them die.

To ensure virginity in a bride, girls are frequently married at puberty, often into -polygamous homes. The result is a high incidence of childhood pregnancies with considerable risk to the still-growing mother.

Ensuring chastity is the reason frequently given for various forms of female circumcision performed on young girls or sometimes pregnant

usually every country, said IAC President Berhane Ras-Work, |

women in parts of vir-African

dent Berhane Ras-Work, |

There are two com-

o f{â\200\231,vâ\200\231:â\200\230tâ\200\230; "icâ\200\230iâ\200\234â\200\230?owâ\200\231eâ\200\231;â\200\230; Ras-Work of the IAC, : EXCISION. 8 â\202¬. which works to upgradg

- clitoris and surroundings 2 g
i o ills of untrained tra-
. tissue are cut away while! e skills of u

: p : ditional healers and birth
infibul ey X N
bulation also involves attendants, said women

bepeken ot Ehc pievigh leav-1 .nded to accept suffering
ing only a tiny OpenING. \,Â¢ their ot in life. They
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Frigidi value their own: well-

â\200\234YSeing:
eing â\200\230

The practice is often carried out in unhygienic/ *This should be the conditions with the risk of prime concern for all who tetanus, infection, shock,talk ~about integrating and haemorrhage. |women in development,â\200\235â\200\231

The young womanshe said. - Sapa-Reuter.
will be cut open just before her wedding night.

Painful intercourse and frigidity often result.

Food taboos which deprive pregnant women of proteins such as â\202¬ggs, meat and snails when they need them most, ignorance about delivery techniques, and too-

frequent births due to social pressure favouring fertility, cause many birth complications, - especially in young or circumcised women.

A ruptured uterus with tearing of the rectum or bladder as a result of obstructed labour is common. often turning the victim - if she survives - into a social outcast because of the incontinence which results. -

Death

Between two and six of every 1 000 African deliveries result in the death of the mother, compared with one in 10 000 in a prosperous European country such as Denmark, |

" the ECA said. '

ANC's
Mbeki honoured

IN his first major public address since his restrictions were lifted, African National Congress (ANC) leader Govin Mbeki - who was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Western Cape (UWC) last week - spoke about his vision for a new South Africa after the 'ugly heritage' of the past has been undone. Siza Ntshakala reports.

What the oppressed masses seek is an end to the racist apartheid system of white minority domination, the super-exploitation of the black working people, rule by fascist methods and external aggression and domination,' Mbeki told the UWC audience.

He said the masses wished to see South Africa transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country.

Mbeki said he was convinced that such a transformation was in the interests of the South African majority, both black and white.

It will serve and advance the political and economic interests of the working class, but immediately, the black section of this class,' said Mbeki.

He said this would favour what he called the 'middle strata, intellectuals and professions, the small and medium business people.'

Mbeki said: 'The view is expressed in some circles that the establishment of genuine democracy would result in the masses descending on the economy like a swarm of rapacious locusts.'

â\200\230Some think the masses will eat up everything in their path without regard to the vital question of pursuing an economic policy

' that would guarantee growth and

development,â\200\231 added Mbeki. He said this view erred because it assumed that the people

. were incapable of understanding - that life could not be lived only

for today - that there was a future and that preparations for a better future had to start today.

In a letter to Professor Jakes Gerwel, Rector of UWC, Dr Nelson Mandela, the President of the ANC said:

â\200\230To the best of my knowledge and belief, this is the first

. time that a South African univer-

sity has honoured a red-hot-freedom fighter who has spent no less than 25 years in prison, and emerged from that harsh experience with his convictions unscathed.â\200\231

Mandela said it was hoped that other local universities would soon join the UWC in this significant pioneering work.

The statement released by the ANCâ\200\231s national secretariat from its headquarters in Lusaka read:

â\200\230On behalf of the ANC leadership we offer you our congratulations.

All members of the ANC hold your leadership in the past, during your years of incarceration, and at the present time in the highest esteem.â\200\231

It added that: â\200\230It is a significant honour to our movement and to your person that our contribution to the struggle has been recognised in this fashion.â\200\231

The statement also pointed out that generations of South

Africans had benefited from |

Mbeki's profound political insights and analysis.

â\200\230Your contributions to the

building of the ANC into a powerful instrument of the oppressed masses, your bravery and heroism in the face of state repression - working both underground and in the creation of Umkhonto weSizwe - are legendary.'

Mbeki told the graduation ceremony audience that to be relevant to the exciting and impending process of the democratic transformation of our country, the university would have to identify itself with national and class forces that stood to benefit from the victory of the democratic revolution.

He explained that the Freedom Charter dictum - 'The doors of learning and culture shall be open to all' - was of fundamental importance in defining that act of identification.

Mbeki continued: 'The more thorough the democratic process, the greater the possibility to realise the genuine aspirations of the masses.'

'The liberation movement, the established vanguard of the millions, must continue to be the unwavering representative of this democratic perspective,' he added.

He warned that the movement should resist any pressures to resort to any practice which would stifle the voice of the people.

Mbeki explained that the owners of capital in South Africa had recruited millions of people, who were not owners of capital themselves, to join the battle as defenders of property interests.

'In a fundamental sense, capital is the principal historic beneficiary of colonialism and apartheid in South Africa,' he said.

'There is a thin layer of black collaborators who, quite simply, are mercenaries who are prepared to accept the extra rand in exchange for any service the paymaster may demand of them.

'These people do not even have the comfort of a natural ideological standpoint to justify

their betrayal.â\200\231

Mbeki stressed that â\200\230the oppressed masses must tap the African experiences, so that what we build does not repeat the mistakes that the sister peoples on our continent have made.

The study and analysis of these world experiences have to be part of the common effort to define the content of the democratic transformation of our country.â\200\231

He noted that it was inevitable that the combination of a brutal political system and an equally brutal economic process would evoke the resistance and opposition of the oppressed and exploited.

â\200\230In South Africa, to ensure that resistance and opposition does not become an open and victorious rebellion, it is necessary that the victims of the political and economic oligarchy be ruled with an iron hand, and by conscious resort to consistent state terrorism,â\200\231 he added.

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Pedce talksgk\
breakdown results
In more deaths

AFTER Inkatha pulled out of the
Â\$ peace talks with the United
- Democratic Front (UDF) and the
Congress of South African Trade
Unions (Cosatu) last month, the
phrase â\200\230Little Beirutâ\200\231 has echoed
through almost every township.
The Black Sash repression
monitoring group said in its Sep-
tember/October bulletin â\200\230there is
little doubt that the escalation of
violence is as a direct result of the
breakdown in peace talks.â\200\231
According to the bulletin the
last two months have been more
violent than any of the previous
months of 1989, with a total of
103 deaths being recorded in
â\200\234 September and October.
Statistics for November are
! still being collated but with the
| fierce clashes being waged in the
| townships the figure is expected
| to soar beyond those of Septem-
| ber and October.

In the past week at least 15
people have died in KwaMakhutha
and Mpumalanga.

The Black Sash bulletin said
top of the list in terms of trouble-
spots was KwaMashu/Ntuzuma

where 29 deaths were recorded in Sep-
tember and 48 in October.

Following KwaMashu/Ntuzuma was
Mpumalanga with 14 deaths in Septem-
ber and 25 in October, while third in line
was Inanda with 16 deaths in September
and 10 in October.

The bulletin said more disturbing is
that in â\200\230some areas such as Umlazi which
have been â\200\230quietâ\200\231 in the past, 19 deaths
were recorded during the period moni-
tored.â\200\231

Responding to the increased violence,
the MDM last week announced a broader
initiative to bring about peace in Natal.

Following Inkatha's decision to pull
out of talks in October, the UDF/Cosatu
has decided to go ahead with a peace
initiative â\200\230with or without Inkatha.â\200\231

The plan - which has met with some success - was to place greater emphasis on local peace initiatives, instead of attempting to work only through Ulundi.

The spotlight was placed on Mpumalanga where about 20 people died in three weeks after alleged vigilante attacks.

Mpumalanga residents organised a march - attended by a 25 000-strong crowd - 10 the local KwaZulu police Station to demand the withdrawal of the SAP riot

4/12/  

In the past month there has been an upsurge in violence in Natal townships. Current flashpoints are Mpumalanga and

KwaMakhutha where fierce clashes have taken place in the past few weeks.

* Sithembiso Sangweni and
~ Farouk Chothia report

unit and kitskonstabels.

They demanded that the policing be left to the KwaZulu Police (ZP).

This led to a lull until the outbreak of violence after the imbizo at Kings Park two weeks ago.

At the same time, the UDF/Cosatu organised a visit for an eminent persons group - comprising the religious, business and diplomatic sectors - to the area to obtain a first hand account of the violence.

Peace marches were also held in Ntuzuma where the main perpetrators of the violence are said to be the vigilantes of bordering Lindelani. The Ntuzuma march was followed by a march last Sunday to the KwaMashu police station to protest against the ZP, regarded as the main cause of the violence.

The Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) appointed a one person independent commission of inquiry - consisting of a senior Durban advocate, RS Douglas - to investigate the cause

of the violence and to make recommendations on how to end it.

Inkatha
march flops

A MARCH by an estimated 200
Inkatha supporters in Mpumalanga
last Thursday â\200\230flopped.â\200\231

The marchers from Unit 1 and
Unit 4 converged in the open field
diagonally opposite Mpumalanga
mayor Rodger Sishi's garage where
they milled around for more than an
hour before the South African Police
(SAP) transported them back to their
areas.

The marchers said they were
waiting for their leaders who were
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in Hammarsdale to discuss the vio-
lence. However, bystanders said they
intended to march to the Hammars-
dale police station to ask the SAP to
remain, but their plans failed, as
they could not draw a big crowd. |

. KwaZulu Police (ZP) stood near
the vigilantes but withdrew when
the SAP arrived. Following discus-
sions the SAP transported the vig-
ilantes to their areas.

] asked him why not, and he refused to give me an answer,â\200\231 said Lyster. Later, Lyster said Lieutenant Kemp from the Inchanga police station came to the scene â\200\230and drove straight to where the vigilantes were standing and spoke to them quietlyâ\200\231.

Lyster said the vigilantes ,
]
,â\200\231

â\200\230appeared to acknowledge his authority and immediately began to move awayâ\200\231.

Ainslie said ZPs - regarded as - relatively neutral in Mpumalanga - told him that last Monday the SAP had transported vigilantes from section 4 to attack section 3 - and had attacked and looted houses with vigilantes. ; =

â\200\230I spoke to some ZPs who told me that they were being prevented from taking action by the SAP,â\200\231 said Ainslie. He added that a Colonel Dube - in charge of the local ZP police station - â\200\230seemed to lack authority in the presence of the SAP.â\200\231

*The SAP at Pretoria and KwaZulu Minister Of Police, Gatshg ; / " Buthelezi, were asked to respond K to the allegations. No response was received at the time of going

to press ** Latest - See page 3

w8

A group of women protest against police brutality. Pic: Aron Mazel

Lawyers allege SAP collaboration with vigilantes in Mpumalanga

THE South African Police (SAP) and sticks.
- already facing a major image * Lyster said he had asked a

: SAP's presence in the township

â\200\234Durban lawyer Richard Lyster was â\200\230contributing to the serious

ter - after visiting Mpumalanga -

crisis since the Hit Squad scandal blew up - have been accused by lawyers and Mpumalanga residents of throwing the law into the waste paper basket in their handling of the Mpumalanga cri-

sis.

While the KwaZulu Police (ZP) appear to have been effectively stripped of their powers in Mpumalanga, there is allegedly close collaboration between vigilantes and the SAP in attacks against United Democratic Front (UDF) supporters in the township.

| said in an affidavit â\200\230there appears
| to be a total breakdown of law and

order, and the SAP appears to be involved in the commission of criminal offences, by participation and by omissionâ\200\235.

Lyster said it appeared that

this area and to force them to leave the township to make way for supporters of Inkatha.

He said the SAP had â\200\230shown themselves to be seriously biased

in favour ()f Inkathaâ\200\231, and that the

| the police were determined to undermine and harass people in

â\200\234undermining of the maintenance
of law and orderâ\200\231.

On Wednesday Lyster said '

entourage of Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) representatives, joined by Democratic Partyâ\200\231s

Roy Anslie, entered the trouble-spot.

Lyster said there were a group of about 100 armed vigilantes standing near a SAP hippo vehicle. They were armed with spears, knobkierries, bushknives, pangas

P70

policeman whether he intended to arrest the vigilantes as it appeared they had acted unlawfully:

He said the policeman refused to make any arrests.

â\200\230I then asked him if he would disarm them, and he said he would

! not.

â\200\230I told him that in terms of several laws it was unlawful for groups of armed men to go walking round the streets. He told me in very emphatic terms that his

instructions were not to disarm .

this particular group of people.

By Farouk Chothia

THE South African Police (SAP) and kitskonstabels fired live ammunition - seriously injuring six people - at a rally called by the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) at the Lay Ecumenical Centre in Edendale, Pietermaritzburg, yesterday..

; In a stinging attack against the shooting, keynote speaker Winnie Mandela - wife of jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela - told a 6 000-strong crowd: "We have no violence to renounce. It is the government which must renounce violence. There shall never be peace until the government renounces violence."

_ She said the shooting showed that State President FW De Klerk's regime was not ready for negotiations and the so-called reform measures were aimed at appeasing the international community. At about midday the SAP and kitskonstabels - who dropped to their knees forming a human wall - randomly fired a hail of bullets at a large section of the crowd standing outside the packed hall. Crying women, children and youths fled for safety behind buildings and cars but six youths failed to escape and were shot.

Police

New KRN 4%

at Maritzburg rally

Part of the 6 000 strong crowd at the Lay Ecumenical. Cfe in CTEP DS \9â\200\23029

â\200\224 L

Edendale. Pic: Rafs Mayet

openfire,.

Eyewitnesses said Selby Shezi lay in a pool of blood after being shot in the chest, Mvovo Mbatha was shot in the eye and a youth known as Sibusiso was shot

in the temple and jaw.

Details about three other people shot
atentkmwnbmeyewimesm said they
had sustained frontal wounds.

The rally - already in progress - ground
to a halt as organiser stormed out of the
hall to handle the crisis.

Panic-stricken women screamed: â\200\230Tell
the police to stop shooting....Get a car.
These chaps must be rushed to hospital.

Police sealed off the entrance to the
hall and Reverend Lizo Jafta of the Fed-

-eral Theological Seminary began nego-
tiations with police to open the entrance
solhnt1.hewoundedcouldbemshedto

. hospital.

But a policeman - who refused to
give his identity - adopted a brickwall
attitude.

Rev Jafta begged: â\200\230Our people are

hospital.â\200\231

Police initially refused but after
continued negotiations agreed to open
the gate.

Clashes erupted, following a police
decision to prevent people from attend-

and bundling people into police vans.

On several occasions, emotions run-
ning high, people clashed with police
and at least on one occasion police opened
fire.

Police spokespersons in Pietermar-
itzburg could not be reached for com-

| ment late yesterday.

In her speech, Winnie Mandela re-
ferred to ANC leader Chief Albert Lu-
thuliâ\200\231s words to Nelson Mandela follow-
ing the ANC executive decision on August
4, 1962 to embark on armed struggle.

She quoted Luthuli as saying: â\200\230Man-
dela, I'm an African. When men attack

| my kraal, I take my spear and defend my

dying. Open the gate. Let us take them to | |

ing the rally by putting up a road block

|

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T3 pga,

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recommendations on how to end it.

Woman-mourning deaths at a funeral in one of the Natal townships.

Pâ\200\231

TWO members of KwaZulu Police have been arrested in connection with the burning of the Ndlovu family home in the Mkhazeni area bordering the KwaMakhutha township which is being torn by political violence. The incident occurred on November 25 in broad daylight.

KwaZulu Police spokesman |

son Lieutenant T.J. Mpanza - who is heading the investigation into | the burning of the Ndlovu house - has confirmed that two members of ZP were arrested by members of the SA Defence Force (SADF) after they were found at the scene of the crime. *.

Lieutenant Mpanza said in-

vestigations were continuing. He said the two policemen were released on Sunday, November 26 after they had been taken to CR Swart Square. : A Mpume Ndlovu, who witnessed the burning of her home,

said she was not living with any -

young male who might be labelled a â\200\230comradeâ\200\231.

Ndlovu said the family had gone to help a neighbour find out about her son, a member of the ZP, who had apparently been shot.

She said that as they were

â\200\234 walking they came across a group.

of heavily armed men who said they were looking for the people who had killed the ZP member.

â\200\230When we came back home we saw the same group of men stoning our house.â\200\231 ;

She said when the men were asked why they were stoning the

â\200\230Come, you cowards.â\200\231

alight and was reduced to ashes
before the SADF fire extinguish-
ers arrived.

Ndlovu estimated the dam-
age at R186 000.

In another incident the Nzama

| family' of the 23s area in |

house, they ignored the Ndlovu !
family members and shouted: |
| mother after 2 row in July. He is

Ndlovusaidthe housewasser | 2Âçhcved 10 be .living with a

in the bush tried to shoot all of
us,â\200\235 said Solomon Nzama.
â\200\230He said they left the body of

| his brother in the open as the

KwaZulu Police refused o go
back to the spot because they

| feared for their lives.

When Nzama returned to the

| spothe found the body beheaded.

~ Another victim of the renewed
violence was a 17-year-old youth
from an area known as 19s in
KwaMakhutha. He was shotdead
during a night raid by heavily
armed men.

The distraught mother, Saraf-
ina' Mthembu (42), said she was
unable to conduct a vigil for her -
slain child because she felt com-
pelled to join the youths who were
on the run because â\200\230we are dying
and having sleepless nightsâ\200\231.

She said on November 22 the
family was woken by raging flames
in the house. A petrol bombs had
been thrown inside by a group of
men who had surrounded their
home. :

When she and hertwo daugh-

ters tried to escape, they were ordered back into the house at gunpoint.

â\200\230I begged them to let me go. My daughters tried to extinguish the fire with sand. I was afraid

Shcniddnmevmlly allowed them to get out of the house and ordered them to num. â\200\230I was unaware that my son Sipho, who was a standard seven | pupil at Sibusisiwe Secondary in Umbmi:uh,hdnnburuiï¬\201-bourâ\200\231s house. . . =k

â\200\234They followed him and shot -him and killed him.â\200\231 Another person was shot in

rrested for Ndlovu murder

â\200\230 leMak.hutha. has divided into | two factions after one of three

brothers were killed.

France Nzama, a comrade and amember of KwaMakhutha Youth League (KYL), was shot on on November 28.

: His brother, Solomon Nzama, said a third brother, Jwa, had becn chased out of their home by their

â\200\230warlordâ\200\231.

. When we went with mem- â\200\230

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eat up everything in their path
without regard to the vital ques-
tion of pursuing an economic policy
that would guarantee growth and
development," added Mbeki.

He said this view erred be-
cause it assumed that the people
were incapable of understanding
| that life could not be lived only
for today - that there was a future
and that preparations for a better
future had to start today.

Govan Mbeki during his recent visit to ANC leader Nelson Mandela at Victor
Verster prison. Pic: Eric Miller (Afrapix)

gression and domination," Mbeki -

He said this would favour what |
he called the "middle strata, intel-lectuals and professions, the small *

|

~& G L

By Mbongeni Khuzwayo
APROMINENT councillor in the
suspended Umlazi council has
accused KwaZulu's Minister of
Interior, Steven Sithebe, of delib-
erately prolonging the stalemate
in the council.

the councillors, the council is
currently inoperative.

The councillor (who declined
to be named) revealed that law-
yers of the warring parties in
Umlazi council would prefer an
outside court settlement but Sithebe
had not co-operated to break
logjam. Sl
The lawyers are acting on
behalf of the Umlazi Residentâ\200\231s
Association, the suspended coun-
cillors and a former mayor, R.E.S
Mfeka. :

Mfeka was recently granted
an interdict restraining Umlazi
councillors from proceeding with
elections in the council.

The New African disclosed that
councillors were earning a mere
R66 per month.

â\200\230We endure all kinds of diffi-
culties, not least the peopleâ\200\231s lack
of faith in the Local Authorities
system, only to be paid peanuts.

â\200\230Sometimes we have to pay
out of our own pockets for the
councilâ\200\231s activities,â\200\235 he said.

He attacked Sithebe for a
statement he allegedly made at a
meeting between the suspended
Umlazi councillors and Sithebe
on November 13.

He said Sithebe had told them
that he attached no significance
to the elected councillors as their
work was only to collect refuse
and maintain sewerage systems.

He claimed Sithebe was bi-
ased in favour of the controver-

.â\200\234After the ministerâ\200\231s tempera-
mental outburst at the meeting we
concluded that the minister was
| mot prepared to listen to our side
| of the story and to protect us as
| well,â\200\235 he added.

' He dismissed reports in the

Following a dispute among

The councillor who spoke to

1, JvmaIngi _
EwW AFRICHaw |
council 4

4 DEcem SR /9Âç7

allegations

Durban-based Zulu newspaper that
Mfeka successfully prevented
Umlazi coucillors from going on
with the elections, claiming that
these â\200\230misrepresented the facts.â\200\231

â\200\230The summons delivered in
the council chamber from Mfekaâ\200\231s
lawyers was brought on the same
day as an order from the Minister
of Interior suspending the coun-
cil. Had it not been for the minis-
ter's intervention, we the coun-
cillors would have fought the order
in court,â\200\235 he said.

He said it was a mystery that
the KwaZulu government had not
cracked down on racketeers in-
volved in the alleged embezzle-
ment of building sites in the town-
ship. He claimed that the racket-
cers were well-known in the
township and ia the upper eche-
lons of KZ government. :

In response to the allegations,
Sithebe said: â\200\230I do not know who
you are talking about when you |
refer to the Umlazi Residentâ\200\231s
Associnion.lhavemhing todo
wixlnlmmkmwnpumorper-
sons. In fact, I am not even inter-
ested toknow anything about that
thing you call Umlazi Residentâ\200\231s
Association. I have not been an
impediment in any way to the
settlement that Mfeka and com-
Ppany wish to arrive at:â\200\231

About his alleged prejudice
in the meeting he said he had no |
reason to align himself with any |
side in the discussions held.

â\200\230That is why I reject the alle- |
gations with the contempt it de-
serves,â\200\231 he added.

He claimed that the impor-
tance or non-importance of coun-
cillors was not an issue in the |
deliberations. o

On the issue of the building
sites he said that â\200\230the KwaZulu

government is trying to find those who wrongfully acquired a lion's share of the building sites at Umlazi. So far we have not concluded our investigations.â\200\231

He added that his government was against all forms of

corruption.

T N S

S -oees.s

AN Mpumalanga ere lasl
month forced to flee

with their nine children after police:

warned them that Mpumalanga

was reserved for Inkatha people,
and all others had to leave.

" Now the family of 11 - who

lived in their Unit 3 home for

r home

chopped to death. :

In an affidavit, Gloi¬\201,a Gu-

mede said that early in October
Inkatha members looted the fur-

niture and belongings from her

" home, leaving â\200\230us standing in the

clothes we were wearing.â\200\235

The family fled to a friendâ\200\231s |

home in Unit 3. Gumede said last

Monday she saw a youth, Jabu-

more than 20 years - is holding up- | policunqi'camewhqlnni#. uĩ-\\202ĩ-\\202mni-\\201ehedbywnp
lm mpoliccme- SR g
inaoneâ\\200\\224bedrodmhomeinUnillt.' " Translating what the white | ShcsidSikhosmhadmed | Â
® The woman's name has been | -
But here too they live in fear | policeman was saying, his Afri- | torun away when policeme
n ar- chmgedtomalnfmxm re-|
having seen a youth brutally | can colleague said that people rived athishomebut â\\200\\230h
ewasshot | prisals. e il