

THE NATAL

THERE IS a fond hope or belief in some quarters that some of the contradictory or

less palatable pronounce-

ments of the African Nat-

ional Congress and its .

affiliated organisations can be explained as rhetoric, to use a current buzz word.

Thus we have the rhetoric of violence, the rhetoric of sanctions, the rhetoric of nationalisation, and so on.

The rationale behind this belief is that the ANC is merely adopting tactical positions prior to serious

negotiation; or that it has to move cautiously so as not

to alienate the more radical part of its constituency; or that its leaders are confused by the dramatic changes in global politics and economics since the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe.

There is probably an element of truth in all three of these possibilities, in which case our dictionary's definition of rhetoric as a language designed to persuade or impress (but perhaps insincere or exaggerated) may have some relevance.

But there is also the disturbing possibility that the ANC is saying exactly what it means in ideologically encoded language clearly understood by initiates and the faithful.

Orwellian doublespeak is

easier to detect in equivocal  
statements about the â\200\230arm-

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'ABOUT RHETORIC

ed struggleâ\200\231 than it is in the  
field of economic theory and  
practice.

However the ANC intends  
to play its cards at the ne-  
gotiating table, it is becom-  
ing clear that one of the  
early battlegrounds will be  
its strong opposition to the  
various privatisation and  
deregulation measures  
which the Government is  
implementing or has in the

pipe\_line,\_ i

The warning from the  
ANC and Cosatu after their  
economic brains trust in  
Harare at the weekend is  
that the Government  
should not proceed with  
plans affecting state corpo-  
rations, minerals, dereg-  
ulation of financial markets,  
export incentives, tax poli-  
cies and the privatisation of  
social services.

- They would begin imme-  
diately through â\200\230mass mob-  
ilisationâ\200\231 and â\200\230persuasion of  
the business community  
and Governmentâ\200\231 to seek to  
have the programme  
halted.

Whether the appalling  
chaos and intimidation  
caused by striking non-  
medical workers at Barag-  
wanath Hospital is a  
lf;cÃi'letast;e of this, we cannot

If it is not, and it is at all  
concerned about its image,  
the ANC should roundly  
condemn such inhumane  
behaviour and do what it  
can to stop it.-

A friendly chat before the talks

Cape Townâ\200\224President de Iorki¬\202 and ANC deputy-president Nelson Mandela are all smiles as  
; they walk together.

-, -\_ Bold declaration as talks start

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CAPE TOWNâ\200\224The Government and the -  
ANC yesterday boldly declared at the start  
of this weekâ\200\231s historic exploratory talks at  
Groote Schuur that they were â\200\230going for  
peace.â\200\231

Both delegation leaders, President de Klerk  
and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela,  
spoke to media representatives from around  
the world before the talks started.

Four hours later the talks were still on track and  
â\200\230according to a joint communique the delegations  
â\200\230were having a â\200\230working dinner to enable individual  
'members to exchange thoughts and proposals on  
the specific issues on the agendaâ\200\231.

It said the talks would continue at 2 30 p m today.

â\200\230The meeting today (yesterday) was devoted to a  
general exposition by the ANC and the Government  
of the obstacles regarded by each side to be in the  
way of the commencement of the constitutional ne-  
gotiations,â\200\231 it said.

â\200\230It was agreed these obstacles would be discussed  
under the following topics â\200\224 security legislation, re-  
turn of exiles, troops in townships, political prison-  
ers, state of emergency, the adherence to the armed  
struggle, and the need to end violence.

â\200\234The discussions were characterised by openness  
and straightforwardness on both sides.  
.. â\200\230In their opening remarks, the leaders of the two  
delegations both emphasised each othersâ\200\231 determi-  
nation to seek agreement on the issues to be dis-  
cussed, without underestimating the complexities  
and differences that will have to be resolved.â\200\231

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Earlier, with members of their delegations ranged  
behind them and the statelg manor house of Groote  
Schoor â\200\224 which has symbolised the very seat of  
white power and privilege in South Africa for dec-

ades â\200\224 in the background, they both said they were  
looking for solutions, and soon. .

which observers agreed was a good sign.

Mr De Klerk reasserted the need for non-discrimi-  
natory protection of minority rights â\200\224 a stand

viewed with grave suspicion by the ANC â\200\224 in what he described as an â\200\230irreversibleâ\200\231 process of reform, and Mr Mandela, who congratulated Mr de Klerk in Afrikaans on a good speech, demanded the end of

apartheid and the  
realisation of the |  
dreams of all South Afri-  
cans, Africa and the out-  
side world for an end to  
minority rule.

There was strong se-  
curity on the manicured  
lawns of Groote Schuur  
as Mr de Klerk sniped  
obliquely at the Câ\200\231s  
continued adherence to  
the armed struggle and  
said: â\200\230It is absolutely es-  
sential that peaceful ne-  
gotiations for a  
democratic solution  
must be conducted in  
peaceful circum-  
stances.â\200\231 â\200\230

Mr Mandela, on/the  
other hand, came closer  
to committing the ANC  
to peaceful solutions  
than he has before.

The ANC had come to  
the talks not as suppli-  
cants or petitioners. It  
was there as â\200\230fellow  
South Africansâ\200\231 and  
equal members of uni-  
versal humanity which  
was irrevocably con-  
vinced that the system  
of white minority rule  
had to end.

â\200\230As part of that South  
African and interna-  
tional community, we  
believe that the circum-  
stances exist which en-  
able all the people of  
our country to solve the  
grave problems which  
ace us through negotia-  
tions,â\200\235 said Mr Mandela.

â\200\230It was for this reason  
that we proposed that  
| this meeting should

take place, so that we '

could, together, address |

the issue of creating a  
climate conducive to

Both adopted a firm but conciliatory stance, such negotiations.

Mr de Klerk later un-

derlined his commit-

ment to the talks  
through a hard-hitting  
statement rejecting a  
Conservative Party  
walkout from Parlia-  
ment yesterday in pro-  
test to the talks. {

He said the CPâ\200\231s peti-

[Faie ]

Turn to  
Page 2

â\200\230peace

THE NATAL MERCURY, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1990  
R %

Cape Townâ\200\224Members of the ANC delegation, who met the South African Government talks team, pose for a group picture yesterday. In front row are (left to right) Ruth Mompoti, Alfred Nzo, Nelson Mandela, Joe Slovo, Walter Sisulu and Cheryl Carolus. At the back are (left to right)

Archie Gumede, Ahmed Kathrada, Joe Modise, Beyers Naude and Thabo Mbeki.

From  
Page 1 .

tion, which demanded a  
whites only election  
was a heap of untruths.

Significantly, just about the time the ultra-Right-wing CP was walking out of Parliament, Mr Mandela was telling the world that . the white community, including the Afrikaners, did not have anything to fear from the ANC and reform.

Sapa reports that speaking in the gardens of Groote Schuur minutes before the talks were due to begin, Mr de Klerk said the vast majority of South Africans desired the negotiation process aimed at a new constitution to get started in all earnestness.

â\200\230They are opposed to violence, to conflict, to intimidation, and are reaching out for peaceful and just solutions.

â\200\230It is incumbent upon all leaders in S A to bring to fulfilment these reasonable aspirations of all our people,â\200\235 he said.

Necessary

From the Government's side there was serious concern about the escalating spiral of violence and intimidation

which had caused |

so much suffering and hardship.

It was absolutely necessary that peaceful negotiations for a democratic solution should be conducted in peaceful circumstances.

We approach this meeting profoundly aware of our responsibilities to all the people of South Africa.

It provided the opportunity for another important and constructive step in the irreversible process of normalisation which had already started.

We will seize that opportunity, Mr de Klerk said.

At the same time the

Government would continue

its discussions with other leaders and parties in its efforts to remove obstacles and to encourage negotiation.

Mr de Klerk welcomed the commitment made by the ANC in a Press statement yesterday to make the maximum effort to find common ground, eliminate tensions and make a success of this week's discussions.

Commitment

Confrontation would get South Africa no |



where, he said.

â\200\230Our inint destiny demands that all ot us steer clear of it.â\200\231

The Governmentâ\200\231s commitment to full participation for all South Africans was clear, as was its commitment to protection of fundamental human rights and certain important basic values, including non-discriminatory protection of minorities.

The beginning of a new era for S A had created expectations among all the countryâ\200\231s people. ;

â\200\230Despite expected dif-

ficulties, there is careful op! as well as the faith and conviction that our problems be solved through negotiation. -

- â\200\234The Government has accepted the challenge to throw everything into the struggle to achieve this. : ;

â\200\230Our eventual goal is a new democratic dispensation for S A and all its people. The process of reaching this has been set in motion and I trust that these negoti-

ations will be a er milestone on the road

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A MAN was stabbed to death with an assegai at nolmcwcux aocal :.... {}hangeni according ,to e latest police unrest report |

Also in Natal two black women and a girl were burned and a house was damaged after being petrol-bombed at Enhlala-kahle near Greytown. At Imbali near Pietermaritzburg, a man was wounded in the leg when a group fired several shots at a home. He was taken to hospital by family and friends. ;

When police arrived at the scene, the gunmen fired at them and police drove the attackers off with pistol fire. However, no other casualties - were reported.

Elsewhere in the country, an off-duty special constable in utsong near Oberholzer in the Transvaal was burned to death after becomin involved in an argumen with a group of men.

The men assaulted the constable, threw

trol over him and set

im alight, the report said. He died as a result of the injuries.

Police dispersed the attackers with shotgun fire, wounding a man who was arrested

At Green Point near Kimberley, a mob of col-

oured youths threw a petrol-bomb and stones at the house of a police reservist. When police arrived they were

stoned and tear-gas was used to disperse the mob. Two men were arrested.

Two incidents were reported from Witbank. At Ackerville, a car was set alight and extensively damaged, and at Kwa-Guga a car and bus were set alight and extensively damaged.

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Natalâ\200\231s proble

NATAL people will certainly agree with the Minister of Transport, Public Works and Land Affairs, Mr George Bartlett, when he says the province is in urgent need of economic development. G

" Nartal/KwaZulu has South

Africaâ\200\231s highest unemployment and the fastest population growth. This points to an explosive situation by the year 2 000, when there may be 1,8-million memploÃ¥ed people living in the Durban Functional Region. As it is, fewer than half of the present 1,3-million employable people in this region have jobs.

In the light of this the ceaseless violence in the townships

and the many crimes commit-

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ted in the cities are hardly surprising.  
Part of the blame must go to

the fact that the Government for years kept official funding

-to a minimum because whites

did not vote Nat and because the KwaZulu Government refused to accept independence. That no doubt is why it was decided to pump Natal water over the Drakensberg to promote Vaal Triangle industrial growth rather than the industrialisation of the Tugela Basin.

Mr Bartlett's recognition of the problem is welcome news.

- Natalians' will now be hoping for some real help from the

Government so that they can

try to solve the problem.

â\200\230Separate funerals go smoothly.

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funerals in Imbali on  
Saturday.

Despite widespread fears of violent clashes between Inkatha and African National Congress supporters at the funeral of Imbali councillor and prominent Inkatha member, Mr Jerome â\200\230Mncwabe, proceedings went off smoothly, with police and South African Defence Force members maintaining a strong presence in the township. There were bouts of | toyi-toyiing in the | streets. 5  
The atmosphere in the township was tense as many armed Inkatha supporters gathered at the Stage 2 soccer stadium to mourn the death of Mr Mncwabe.

At a stoneâ\200\231s throw across the stadium many ANC supporters gathered at the Imbali Methodist Church for the funeral of taximan Mr Philemon Mbhaveni Ngcobo.

Mr Ngcobo was shot and killed in an alleged revenge killing on May 17, the day after Mr Mncwabe was gunned down outside his home.

The two men were due to be buried at the Mountain Rise cemetery within two hours of one other, and when Mr Ngcoboâ\200\231s funeral ran behind schedule, a clash between the two groups at the cemetery seemed imminent.

3 However, police maintained tight control, establishing radio links between the stadium and the cemetery, in order to ensure that the UDF group had left the cemetery before Mr Mne-

wabeâ\200\231s funeral pro-  
cession arrived. â\200\224 ER & -  
Sapa.

THOUSANDS of curious â\200\224

people gathered outside

their homes on hills to

watch the proceedings d

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and stabbed to death !  
Mercury Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURGâ\200\224  
Winnie Mandela told  
James â\200\230Stompieâ\200\231 Seipei  
and tt,â\200\230erlree other {%\-tlrÃ©g  
men they were â\200\230no 0  
be aliveâ\200\231, before assault- Punched  
ing each of them during Mr Kgase told the  
their interrogation at Court he and the other  
her Diepkloof home in three were questioned  
December 1988, the about alleged sexual  
Rand Supreme Court conduct involving Mr

- was told yesterday. Verryn and others living  
This evidence was giv- in the ministerâ\200\231s house.

en by church worker Mr Kgase told the  
Kenneth Kgase who Court that after tellin  
was one of the four al- them they were not fi  
legedly assaulted. to be agvg, MrsfMandela  
. He was testifying dur- | | accused him of protect- |  
ing the first day of the | | ing Mr Verryn. She  
trial of former football | Punched him twice, he  
coach Jerry Richardson, , | Said.

who has pleaded not He said Mrs Mandela  
guilty to murdering 14- Srestioned Mr Seipei  
year-old Seipei whose about allegaiicns that  
body was found on Jan- he had â\200\230so%d outâ\200\231 cuii  
uary 6 last year. ! | rades to the police.

Mr Richardson, 41, | After Mrs Mandela  
who was the coach of had punched each of  
Winnie Mandelaâ\200\231s foot- them she asked for some  
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also pleaded not guilty  
to kidnapping Mr | iin K %riel\z%lgdglâ\200\231!g  
Seipei, M1 Kgase, | | oo tedâ\200\231 on Mr Seipel  
Barend Thabiso Mono bt L2 hixr?  
and Gabriel Pelo efore ti g on .  
Mekgwe from the | MrKgase said he was  
Soweto home of Meth- then punched by Mr  
odist minister Paul Richardson, who was as-

Verryn and assaulting sisted in the assault by them at the Mandela a man known as Senhouse. ior. He described subse-

quent events as pandemonium,

After the beatings two guys who had plastic bags wanted to put Srompie and Thabiso

ces into them. Jerry (Richardson) stopped them and said: That's enough for tonight.

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mistook him for a UDF  
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In the second inci-

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olitical, and was simply killed because he Police are investiga-

Witnesses said he suffering.

fered multiple stab and

supporter who had at-  
The killing took place in front of Phindevele High School in Dududu. Mr Dlamini said the youth, Babane Khathi shot wounds.

tended the Ma

legedly affiliated to rally.

early yesterday after a Chief December M

dent, a youth was shot group of amabutho

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The other members of  
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The â\200\230amabuthoâ\200\231 alleg-  
edly advanced on the  
youths who then be

A half-brick struck

Mercury Reporter  
beaten to death with his behind

own weapons after attacking a

tacking a

committee, a member of  
youths.

an Inkatha â\200\230amabuthoâ\200\231,  
a group of armed men,

was stoned and then  
to throw stones

half-bricks.

e town on

THE rural areas near  
Umzinto on the South  
Coast were racked by  
violence shortly after  
Natal's lastest. May Day  
At least two men died  
violently in the area  
when rampaging gangs  
clashed after the rally at  
the Umzinto stadium.  
According to Mr  
Mvezwe Dlamini, leader  
of Umzintoâ\200\231s ANC-sup-  
porting Youth Patron

rally in t

ON the eve of historic talks between the African National Congress and the National Party, ANC representative Mr Harry Gwala called on the one hand for an intensification of the armed struggle and the other, an end to the presence of troops in the townships.

Speaking at the Cosatu May Day rally at Wadley stadium, Mr Gwala said the ANC would never abandon the armed struggle while the government continued to have the SADF and police harassing the people.

â\200\234We have asked ministers of religion to pray that we will have more power to defend ourselves. We have asked teachers to teach liberation songs so that we can defend ourselves. .. We have no land, no houses and we are discriminated against and as long as this exists, we will continue the armed struggle,â\200\235 said Mr Gwala.

He told the crowd of about 10 000 that State President de Klerk was not responsible for the unbanning of the ANC, but â\200\234the peopleâ\200\231s struggleâ\200\235 was.

â\200\234It is you comrades who have unbanned the ANC and other organisations and forced State President de Klerk to sit down and talk with Comrade Nelson Mandela. It is you today who are going to lead us to liberation.â\200\235

Mr Gwala said he had many reports of harassment and terrorisation on the part of soldiers from the people, but he had not heard of one where troops harassed Inkatha or the â\200\234warlordsâ\200\235.

Referring to the rally, he said news about it would not appear in the local press because newspapers were â\200\234owned by the capitalist classâ\200\235 and cited the example of Mandelaâ\200\231s press conference last month where â\200\234only a small pictureâ\200\235 appeared in The Natal Witness.

He said South Africa was built on the blood and sweat of the workers, and the â\200\234working classâ\200\235 totally discounted the argument that capitalists had worked [ and saved to get where they were today.

Earlier, general secretary for the Printing, Paper and Allied Workerâ\200\231s Union (Ppawu) Mr Sipho Kubheka told

workers present to answer a question-  
naire which had already been sent out  
to all factories, so that their demands  
could be formulated in a national con-  
ference to be held in October.

, Struggle on, struggle!

Little Mpume Sondezi solemnly holds her lighted candle at a  
prayer meeting at Mpumalanga Unit 1, South on Tuesday to  
pray for successful negotiations between the ANC and FW de

Kierkegaard. About 300 people attended the meeting which was ad-

dressed by Ntshongweni teacher Mr Mandla Mtembu who  
spoke about May Day and the youth's role in the struggle.  
PIC: Clint Zaman

He said workers should not relax  
now that negotiations were going to  
take place, but that negotiations  
should be the tool of the struggle of

the workers' action on the ground.

pe(ggsatu chairperson Mr Guy Mkhize,  
the Midlands Women's Organisation,  
Mrs Sathululeni Alphrosina Mpungose  
and South African Youth Congress  
member Denis Sithole also addressed  
the rally. Poems and songs were per-  
formed by cultural groups.

KwaZulu group trained with  
Red weapons in UmAfrika

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ape UmAfrika says 1 nds  
(t)Jrl;B thAet l:lexzsl1(â\200\231w?iulu government has an arme({  
wing, trained and equipped with Eastern bloc wea

pons,kwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Man\_gosuthu Bu-  
thelezi has denied that an armed wing exists. "  
It is alleged that 200 people were sent for mi-  
itary training by KwaZulu in 1986. They spent some  
time at a venue near Ulundi before going for training.  
ika said this group\_tgadt tx!::lil:xetdin el;liaelllg

inside the country since its return field  
5?3':â\200\231%3.'1 and guerrilla warfare, armed combat, intel  
ligence and security. ;  
lmexi-\201::g)t?;laelan arms cache including Eastern blo%  
weapons was seized by police at the Umlazi home o

induna, Mr Shaka Edward Shoji last  
'?â\200\230!lllullfs:lc:(l;t.lastnozi and 13 other men have been arrested.;i  
and have appeared at the Durban Magistrate's Court  
They were not asked to plead and were remanded



custody pending to further investigations.

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Mabiiza Â

of KaNg

LOUIEVILLE (KaNgwane) â\200\224 A call for the dissolution of the KaNgwane government was made last Thursday by the homelandâ\200\231s Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza.

Opening the second ordinary session of the homelandâ\200\231s Fourth Legislative Assembly, Mr Mabuza said he hoped KaNgwaneâ\200\231s political structure would be wound up within a year.

â\200\234For our own part, we are not married to the privileges of office

that apartheid has bestowed on us as part of

our dowry. Nor are we tied to our ethnic identity and exclusiv-

ity.

â\200\234Instead we are straining at the leash to cast off our bastard status and return to the family of the people of South Africa, as part of a united country.

â\200\234While we would insist that this process be embarked upon in an orderly and regulated manner, we would venture to hope that this will be the last such occasion presided over by a Minister of the RSA government.

â\200\234Should we not have called a special session before May next year, we trust that when we gather then, it will be to wind up this particular structure,â\200\235 Mr Mabuza said.

He said he and his colleagues would approach the South African government in this regard.

Mr Mabuza's call for the dissolution of the homeland government came during his vote of thanks to Mr Roelf Meyer, deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, who officiated at the occasion.

Mr Mabuza paid tribute to State President FW de Klerk, saying that since his election to office in October his undertakings had been consistently translated into action.

management of  
wan

alls ' or ; dissolution

This is a far cry from the previous attempts at reform by stealth, where pronouncements introduced little more than cosmetic change. The RSA government has travelled a long way down the road to meeting many of the demands made, to enable talks to take place.

While we would remind them that this process consists paradoxically in retracing our coun-

- try's steps to the point where we took a tragic detour down the dead-end road of apartheid, we do not wish to dwell on the evil and miseries of the past.

This is not to say that we have forgotten the suffering and humiliation of our people, but in the interests of the

nation as a whole, and in pursuit of peace for all our people, we believe the time has come for us to put the past behind us.â\200\235

Mr Mabuza referred to Namibiaâ\200\231s. independence, saying: â\200\234We believe that the Namibian example holds out great hope and significance for our own progress to democracy and freedom. In a surprisingly short period of time and in spite of their \_traditionally |

polarised positions and opinions on a wide range of matters, the democratically

elected representatives of all the people of Namibia succeeded in drafting a constitution which ranks amongst the most liberal in the world.

â\200\234We would like to believe that the successful outcome of the Namibian independence process was one of the forces propelling the

SA government to remove not only the acts but the facts of apartheid.

| â\200\234Unlike his predecessors, the State President has been prepared to come to the table, without co-opting token black representatives, nor setting the agenda.â\200\235

He said that the positive

moves South Africa

% had been witness to

â\200\234with regard to the proposed negotiation pro-

cess should be encouraged and supported,

because he and his colleagues believed there  
| ==Were more arguments  
in support of peaceful  
change than for resistance to this process.  
â\200\234We would go so far as to  
recommend that the  
point has been  
reached where \_b!agk  
and white politicians  
should work together  
to facilitate the creation of a new nation  
and state,â\200\235 said Mr Ma-  
buza.â\200\224 Sapa.

â\200\234While certain critical  
aspects of discriminatory legislation remain  
on the statute books, it  
would appear that |  
these too will be  
repealed.

Indaba already has if

N W

the key â\200\224

THE KwaZulu Natal i'Indaba has already found the key to the constitutional problems facing the country, says Durban-based Marxist, Mr Rowley Arenstein, <

Speaking at a private function in

Pietermaritzburg this week, Mr

"Arenstein said the Indaba had proposed a 'parliamentary system embracing two houses â\200\224 one based on universal suffrage and the other elected according to minority representation.

In the South African context, this would mean 25% representation for each major ethnic grouping in the second house. All legislation would have to be passed by both houses.

â\200\234This is what Lenin himself proposed,â\200\235 Mr Arenstein said.

â\200\234Lenin said that in a multinational state you must have powersharing, and that a simple one-person one-vote solution is not sufficient.

â\200\234Accordingly, I cannot agree with the stance supposedly adopted by Mr Joe Slovo of the South African Communist Party. Mr Slovo is said to have rejected

remnstein

the notion of safeguards for minorities,

but that is contrary to Leninâ\200\231s pronouncements.â\200\235

Mr Arenstein served a four-year sentence at Pretoria Central Prison about 20 years ago. He was found guilty of

being a communist â\200\230and struck off the |

roll of attorneys.

He is also the South African banned

\_ for the longest time, having spent about

30 years under restriction orders. He describes himself as totally independent from any political grouping, including the SACP.

â\200\234The KwaZulu Natal Indaba has the answer,â\200\235 says Mr Arenstein, â\200\234There is no other way out of our impasse.â\200\235

â\200\234Dr Butheleziâ\200\231s two-house parlia-  
mentary model has been correct all the  
time, and he deserves far more recogni-  
tion than has been afforded him.

â\200\234If the question of multinationalism  
is not solved, the trouble will continue  
far into the future. All South Africans  
must learn to work together, but the  
fact that there are different nationali-  
ties cannot be ignored.â\200\235

shooting in the township yesterday.

â\200\230ongoing unrest in Natal,  
a special constable on Thursday.  
on Monday in the streets of Howick.  
. Spag demanded that the ANC  
diumon Tuesday.

Police: Imbali youth object

THE Imbali Youth Committee of Ward 5 has ob-  
jected to police presence in the area following  
the burning down of a house and continued

A member of the committee, who declined to  
be named, said the police were working hand in  
hand with the vigilantes and that the house, be-  
longing to a Mrs Zuma, had been burned down in

Two more people killed

TWO more people have been reported killed in

According to the police unrest report, a man  
| Was stabbed to death with an assegai in Nseleni,  
Empangeni. In Zwayemane a â\200\230mentally retarded  
15-year-old boy was allegedly shot and killed by

Another skirmish between Sarmcol workers  
?fd former employees of the company dismissed  
inl May 1985 after a strike at the plant, broke out

A group of about 300 men clashed and a num-  
ber of stonings took place. Police fired two warn-  
ing shots into the ground and the group dis- || the centre concludes.  
persed peacefully, the police said. â\200\224 WR.

Gwala speech criticise

THE Support Police Action Group (Spag) has  
reacted strongly to African National Congress  
Mr Harry Gwalaâ\200\231s May Day speech, call-  
ing it â\200\234immoderate and provocativeâ\200\235,  
leadership

immediately repudiate the vicious sentiments  
Mr Gwala expressed when he addressed a crowd  
of about 10 000 people at Edendale's Wadley Sta-

. > N

In his speech, Mr Gwala stated that the armed  
struggle would be resumed should negotiations  
with the Government fail and warned that war-  
lords, hitsquad and AWB members and police  
should beware, come the revolution.

=

Sanctions

have !

SOUTH Africa is R70 bil-  
lion the poorer due to  
the sanctions threat on

tor Responsibility Re-  
search Centre.

The centre, which is  
H based in Washington, es-  
timates that import re-  
placement designed to  
diminish South Africa's  
reliance on foreign pro-  
ducts cost the country as  
much as \$27 billion in  
lost real income growth

much less vulnerable to  
sanctions than it was two  
decades ago and South  
Africa no longer has a  
realistic Achilles heel  
in the sanctions stakes,

The centre bases its  
calculations on an im-  
port substitution loss es-  
timate of 1,5% in real in-  
come growth each year.

A prime objective of  
the centre is to deter-  
mine areas of vulnera-  
bility for South Africa,

A survey conducted by  
University of Cape Town  
researcher Jan Hof-  
meyer showed that al-  
- most 50% of whites fay-

oured compromise with  
. the advocates of sanc-  
tions.



imports, says the Inves-

\_ove\_r,gz\_o-yeax\_- gâ\200\230ex\_-io,q.";- , 1Â\$  
â\200\230The â\200\230economy â\200\230is now -

e Sanlam managing director Pierre Steyn said in Cape Town -earlier this week that the company had not established major overseas holdings because South Africa investment opportunities were at least as attractive as those in other countries.

He emphasised that in the â\200\234unlikelyâ\200\235 event of nationalisation of the big insurance companies, experiences in other countries had shown that the life savings of policy holders would be safe.



ANC tells w i-201' { â200\230  
dissidentsheld

; (.Q','

THE ANC was holding just

over 100 dissidents and not

"more than 500", as claimed  
by former ANC detainees  
who returned to the country  
. two weeks ago.

~ According to the ANC's  
head of intelligence, Jacob  
. Zuma, the dissidents are be-  
- ing held for participating in  
| assassinations and spying.

Among those held are  
some who had been given  
specific instructions to as-  
sassinate members of the  
ANC's national executive,  
including president Oliver  
Tambo, Chris Hani, Joe  
Modise and Zuma.  
Some have belonged to

hit squads and are being

held for murders committed  
in the Eastern Cape and the  
~ Transvaal. Zuma says that  
some of those being held  
have been implicated in the  
- murders of Victoria

. Mxenge, Joe Ggabi and Dr  
Fabian Rebeiro.

. Among the detainees are  
. also agents who held leading  
~ positions in the mass demo-  
cratic movement (MDM),  
but Zuma says he could not  
name them at this stage.  
According to him, these

agents were in some cases  
trained, even politically, so  
that they could become lead-  
ing activists. Their missions  
were to collect information.

Gaining acceptance into  
the MDM was also seen as  
the first stage in attempts to  
infiltrate the agents into the  
ANC itself, Zuma ex-  
plained. :

"There were people with  
instructions to sow discord  
within our forces and our  
membership, to raise com-

plaints about petty things:

and to aid a situation of un-

certainty, even with specific

instructions to organise mutiny. 4

"We have people who

1

have interfered with weapons inside the country. .

Weapons were given to the

police to interfere with and they ended up killing a lot of

people, hand grenades were

booby-trapped and striking pins were removed from rifles. 2

"These weapons were dumped as if they were safe. When comrades came to collect them, those weapons were already booby-

trapped," he added.

e

THE Umtata Supreme  
has acquitted Umkhonto we  
Sizwe commander Mzwan-  
dile Vena and two others of  
charges arising out of the  
fillgs bombing of the Umtata

The attack left the Transkei

MK command area\200\230llgggolla acq

capital without power, water

or fuel for several days, and  
Was one of the most Spectac-

ular attacks by the ANC's -

armed wing. \200\234This week's  
acquittal brought to an end 3  
long court battle that was no  
less dramatic

plon  
urt

Vena was o arrest-  
ed in Cape Town, and was  
extradited to the Transkei to  
stand trial there,

But the new military re-  
gime in the territory began to  
\202ase up on the ANC, even  
before its formal unbax!ning.

In October last year, the  
Vena trial was adjourned for  
six days to "allow the gov-  
\201ment time to determine its  
attitude to the accused\200\235 be-

\200\224 2 /5BUSE it had, recently par.  
\

l\(" /]

doned six prisoners who,  
the judge said, had commi-  
ted "similar if not identical\200\235  
offences to the accused.

In response, the chairper--

son of the military council,  
Major-General Bantu Hol-  
omisa, said the pardoning  
had been a political decision  
and did not constitute an

amendment to any law. The judge should "follow the statutes and confine himself to the case before him", Holomisa said. :

But, since then, the territory  
Visit to the Transke

quitted in Umtata

ANC's justice minister, Chief P  
Ndamase,

- "recommended" to the court  
that the three be acquitted.

This week's ruling came in  
response to the recommen-  
n.

~ Since February, when  
Holomisa unbanned the  
ANC, Vena has been out on  
R2 000 bail. He was most  
recently seen as one of Nel-  
son Mandela's bodyguards  
during the ANC leadex;"s  
4

Sunbda~

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Tune AF90

|

Deon Delpport

JOE Slovo, the South  
African Communist  
Partyâ\200\231s secretary-general,  
has been attacked for

wanting to retain it as a

Leninist vanguard party  
instead of an ordinary po-  
litical party.

The idea of a vanguard  
party no longer made  
sense and there was the  
risk it would â\200\234produce an  
autocratic, single-party,  
political orderâ\200\235, said Pro-  
fessor Mervyn Frost, head  
of the department of poli-  
tics at the University of  
Natal.

Writing in the South  
African Foundation Re-  
view, Professor Frost said  
the Governmentâ\200\231s recent  
unbanning of black par-  
ties, including the SACP,  
made it unnecessary for  
the party to operate as a  
Leninist vanguard party  
any longer, and he expect-  
ed the SACP to emerge as  
an ordinary political party  
â\200\234which people may joinâ\200\235.

He said the SACP was  
belatedly trying to come to  
terms with the canons of  
glasnost and perestroika  
which had revolutionised  
the Communist Party of  
the Soviet Union.

â\200\234â\200\234Gorbachevâ\200\231s spirit of  
reform has been slow in  
reaching the SACP but in  
January this year Joe  
Slovo produced a discus-  
sion document, Has So-  
cialism Failed?, that is  
likely to have a profound  
impact on the future  
course of party action.â\200\235

In the paper he had tried

to answer the question:  
why did Leninâ\200\231s vanguard

party not produce social-

ism, but Stalinism in-

'stead?, Professor Frost  
| said.

Mr Slovo had advocated -

' that the SACP should ac-

cept â\200\234through-going demo-  
cratic socialism involving  
the following principles:  
multi-party democracy, in-  
traparty democracy, au-

Joe Slovo

Mervyn Frost

Slovoâ\200\231s approach

to SACP knockedb(

and national movements,  
basic rights and freedoms  
of organisation, speech,  
thought, press, movement,  
residence, conscience and  
religion.

â\200\234â\200\234He then advocates that

" the role of the vanguard

party should be to win for  
itself, through persuasion,  
the role of the leading  
party of the working  
class.â\200\235

Professor Frost said in  
the paper that Mr Slovo

' claimed Leninism had led

to Stalinism because of  
particular circumstances  
in Russia at the time. The

\_party had not been com-

mitted enough to demo-  
cratic practice both within  
â\200\230and outside the party.

â\200\234We are being told in  
effect that the failure of  
the socialist programme  
was due to a lack of com-  
mitment to democratic  
practices by the Bolshe-  
viks. We are informed the  
socialists failed because  
they did not behave like



liberal democrats.

â\200\230â\200\234All this seems far-fetched indeed. Are we really to believe that the cause of one of the greatest political horrors of all time, Stalinism, was merely a lack of commitment to

gether with some slight misinterpretations of socialist theory,â\200\235 Professor Frost asked. -

He said it was like claiming pilot error rather than the structure of the plane was responsible for the crash.

He said the argument of Mr Slovo and of his Marxist critics was that there was nothing wrong with Marxist/Leninist theory, and that the error was in the interpretation and application of that theory.

â\200\234This is like saying that apartheid theory failed in practice because it was not applied rigorously enough or because some distortions were made to the pure theory.

â\200\234â\200\234The idea of the vanguard party no longer makes sense. The small membership, the discipline and the secrecy and the

â\200\230quasi-military style of doing things lose their point. Most of Slovoâ\200\231s paper seems to admit as much.

â\200\234On the basis of that paper I fully expect the SACP to emerge as an ordinary political party that makes alliances, seeks to win elections and recruits members.â\200\235

Â°\*11

Moscow

has no plans to establish links with SA

Prakash Naidoo

SOVIET academics have dismissed suggestions that the USSR is moving towards diplomatic and trade relations with South Africa.

They maintain that contact between the two countries has flowed from initiatives between the West and Soviet block in seeking settlements to conflicts in Namibia and Angola.

This opinion was expressed to a group of 14 South African academics who attended a conference at Moscow State University which coincided with the 30th anniversary of Africa Day.

Among the academics in the group which is believed to be the first exchange between Soviet and South African academics were Natal university lecturers, Yunus Carrim and Sibusiso Ndebele, and

prominent Afrikaner liberals professors Hermann Giliomee and Andre du Toit.

According to Mr Carrim, one of the underlying issues of the conference was to examine the strengths and failures of Soviet policy towards Africa in the past 30 years, and to look at the consequences of perestroika for the continent and South Africa in particular.

While there is increasing interest in establishing contact with a wide range of anti-apartheid forces inside the country, the majority of the academics and Communist Party members were insistent on the pre-eminent position of the ANC, said Mr Carrim.

R s  
== - e e e

tonomy for trade unions

e

democratic practice to-

by WYNDHAM HARTLEY  
in CAPE TOWN

On the table

overcome, in order to  
establish a culture of

THE ANC delegation  
led by deputy presi-  
~dent Nelson Mandela  
yesterday became the  
first in almost a cen-  
tury to sit down at the  
same table as a white  
South African Govern-  
~ment.

- Hordes of journalists  
descended on the Par-  
liament complex dur-

~ ing the morning to be

[] Security legislation

[] Return of exiles

[[] Troops in townships

[] Political prisoners -

( ) State of emergency

[] The armed struggle

[] The need to end violence

peaceful, democratic  
and genuine debate,  
discussion and negotia-  
tion which should be  
the hallmark of the  
political processes of a  
free, = peaceful: and  
stable South Africa.â\200\235  
He described the

first step of the restruc-  
turing of South African  
society, adding that the  
meeting should be in-

~ transported to the  
Groote Schuur estate where the talks  
began in the afternoon.

There were so many of them, from all  
corners of the globe, that it took five  
buses (laid on by the Bureau for Informa-  
tion) to transport them to the talks venue  
where they waited for two hours for the  
delegations to present themselves.

- Delegates began arriving shortly before 3pm with Government delegates and senior officials leading the way, followed within minutes by a helicopter-escorted ANC team. Shortly after their arrival some of the ANC officials attending in support of their team - including Steve Biko, Dullah Omar, Reggie Seke, Mervyn Dabane and Raymond Suttner - joined the press for informal discussions. At exactly 3.15 pm State President F.W. de Klerk and Mr Mandela led their delegations out for a photo session. .

Former avowed enemies stood side by side on the manicured lawns while their respective leaders addressed the assembled media. Mr de Klerk said that the vast majority of South Africans desired that the negotiation of a new constitution should get started in all earnestness and that it is incumbent upon all leaders in South Africa to bring to fulfilment these reasonable aspirations.

Our ultimate goal is a new, democratic dispensation for South Africa and all its people. The process of attaining this is underway and I trust that these discussions will be another milestone on the road to a new and just South Africa.

Speaking next Mr Mandela said: This is the first time in 78 years that a truly serious meeting takes place between a delegation of the ANC and the succession of white governments that have ruled our country for generations.

It indicates the deadly weight of the terrible tradition of a dialogue between master and servant which we have to

overcome.

Structured by the idea that all who sit at the table are South Africans.

The solution we seek should not be based on any of the inhuman follies

which have led our country into the destructive cycle in which it is now immersed, he said

Mr Mandela said that the ANC entered the discussions convinced that everyone should do all in his power to remove obstacles to negotiation - we must succeed in the endeavour to remove these obstacles so that we can together move forward as rapidly as possible to end the inhuman system of apartheid.

Mr Mandela said the ANC delegates

took their seats at the table committed to -

a vision of South Africa as a prosperous and happy homeland for all its peoples.â\200\234The sacrifices that our people are making to end the system of apartheid demand that all of us act with the necessary

â\200\230sense of responsibility so that the dreams

of millions of people in South Africa, in southern Africa, in Africa and the rest of the world for an end of the system of white minority domination are transformed into reality. The time to reach this end has come.â\200\235

During the informal discussions, Mr Tshwete, an acknowledged hard-line Umkhonto we Sizwe commander, confirmed that the suspension of the armed struggle was in fact on the table during these discussions. He said that the mood of the delegation was optimistic and that the real issue now was the removal of obstacles to negotiation.

The delegations are:

ANC: Nelson Mandela; Walter Sisulu; Alfred Nzo; Joe Slovo; Archie Gumede; Ruth Mompati; Mr Joe Modise; Ahmed Kathrada; Beyers Naude; Thabo Mbeki; Cheryl Carolus.

SA Government: F.W. de Klerk; Pik Botha; Gerrit Viljoen; Dawie de Villiers; Kobie Coetsee; Adriaan Viok; Stoffel van der Merwe; Roelf Meyer.

talks as a significant .

CAPE TOWN â\200\224 The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, accompanied by his parliamentary caucus, handed a petition to a senior representative of the State President at Tuynhuys yesterday afternoon voicing the CPâ\200\231s â\200\234strongest objectionâ\200\235 to the talks which started yesterday between the Government and the ANC.

Minutes earlier the CP caucus had walked out of the parliamentary debate on agriculture after Dr Treurnicht had told the chamber they were doing so in protest and would not participate any further in yesterdayâ\200\231s proceedings.

At Tuynhuys, Dr Treurnicht handed a protest petition to a senior official in the State Presidentâ\200\231s office, Mr Anton Pretorius, who undertook to give it to President F.W. de Klerk, who was busy in discussions with the ANC at Groote Schuur.

In the protest petition, the CP said the President was acting immorally in that the National Party had specifically and expressly excluded such talks when it had asked for a mandate from the white electorate in the general election last year.

The NP had said in an election policy document that while the ANC remained committed to violent methods, it had no place in a South Africa ruled by the NP.

In response, Mr de Klerk later accused the CP of using blatant propaganda regarding the Government's motive for negotiations with the ANC.

Mr de Klerk said the CP statement was an accumulation of untruths and misrepresentations.

He said the position of the Government remained that negotiations about a new constitution would only be conducted with those fully committed to peaceful solutions.

The discussions currently in progress with the ANC were not constitutional negotiations.

Reacting to the CP's walk-out and protest petition, Democratic Party co-leader Dr Denis Worrall said in a statement the CP was simply marginalising itself. Sapa.

ye

VUusi S0SIBO  
OLUNDI. - Inhlanga-  
N0 y:Ã@zâ\200\230om,b,usazwe  
kutelizwe i-African  
National Congress  
{ANC) ngesonto ele-  
dlule inxuswe yilu-  
ngu lomKhandlu  
Oshaya umThetho

| waKwaZulu elimele

u

~indawo yakwaMa-

hi

humulo uMnuz  
E.V. Mhlongo ukuba  
yehlukane nodlame  
futhi iyeke ukuhlu-  
kumeza abantu no-  
kucekela phansi

â\200\230impahla yabo.

Exhuluma eMkha-  
ndlwini Oshaya umThe-

kane n

the lelizwe, uM

tho olundi, uMnuz

Mhlongo unxuse lenhla-

ngano ukuba ihloniphe  
lokho okungamagugu  
esizwe ukuze kube nobu-  
lungiswa. Uthe konke  
abakwenzayo njengama-  
nje kukhombisa ngoku-  
sobala ukuthi abanakho  
abazoya nakho etafuleni  
lezingxoxo ngoba uma  
ven- <ho ngabe sebeluge-

dile udlame manje balu-

ngele izingxoxo.  
Ephawula magqonda-  
naâ\200\231nendluzula ekhunge-  
nuz  
Mhlongo uthe kukhona  
abathile abandisa imfu-  
ndisoze vokuthi yiNkatha

e A



dlame

ehlasela nebulala abantu  
abangecala kepha beku-  
sho lokhu begamba ama-

nea aluhlaza. Uthe kuya-.

o

ye kuthi uma lababantu  
abandisa lenkulumo be-  
hlasela bebulala amalu-  
ngu eNkatha kuthi izi-  
phindeselela bese beme-  
meza bethi iNkatha isu-  
kela abantu.

Uthe lemfundisoze  
egxishwa kubantu seye-  
nze ukuba abantu banga-  
4i ukuthi bamiphi. Uthe  
abantu abaMnyama ba-  
senkingeni kulezizinsuku  
yokuthatha noma yini  
abayinikwayo nabayitshe-

lwayo ngoba befuna uku-

phephisa iiimpilo zabo. |  
Uthe labo abasakaza |  
imfundisoze benza se-  
ngathi lelizwe seliphe-  
thwe yi-ANC.

Uthe iNkatha kufane-  
le isebenze kanzima eku-  
khipheni lemfundisoze  
kubantu ikakhulukazi  
ngoba i-ANC seyikho-  
mbisile ukuthi iphupha  
enye iSouth Africa ent-  
sha abayiphuphi lena

\_ enezinhlanga ezahlukene

okufanele zihlanganyele  
embusweni owodwa oku-  
fanele kube yilesi nalesi  
sizwe sivikele amagugu  
aso. ,v'

Perspective as the ANC starts talking

Keeping the

TL anGA4  
5 & N177990

r )@}; )

then cry "Bulalani

Panga upyo

sleeve

The ANC yesterday  
began talks-about-  
talks with the South  
African Government.  
The event is some-  
thing all those com-  
mitted to peace will  
welcome.

But, there should be  
no illusions about the  
very difficult task that  
lies ahead. The Afri-  
can National Congress  
remains committed to  
"armed struggle". It is  
unwilling to negotiate  
without a panga up its  
sleeve, as it were.

Politics by panga is  
what is happening on  
the ground in the  
black areas of our  
country. Let us not

delude ourselves into:

believing that things  
will be any different at  
Groote Schuur - ex-

cept that it will not be  
quite so easy-to in-  
timidate in Cape  
Town. But the threat  
is there.

UMKHONTO

Theshead nd  
Umkhonto WeSizwe,  
Mr Joe Modise, said  
in Cape Town on the  
eve of the talks that  
his organization was  
continuing to recruit  
within the country.

Readers of Ilanga will know that that is indeed happening. Children are being spirited out the country with promises of education.

But let us look at events in Cape Town from a broader perspective. :

For more than eight months last year Inkatha was engaged in talks with the South African Government in an effort to get the peace process moving. It tabled a document dealing with the obstacles impeding negotiations in South Africa. We believe that South Africans need to be reminded about the role Inkatha has played in making this week's talks in Cape Town possible. The document is published elsewhere on this page.

SLOVO

The Communist Party's Joe Slovo was moved to observe that

it was a great experience entering South Africa through the

front door, after hav-

ing left the country through the back door. He too would do well to read the document, particularly item 2.

The amnesty which enabled him to enter through the front door of the house was called for by Inkatha. The movement, however, is unlikely to receive his thanks. Instead it will probably be rewarded by being

-subjected to more rev-

olutionary violence by the ANC/SACP "shock troops."

## TALKS

We should like to ob-

~serve, parenthetically,

that Inkatha has been engaged in talks with

the Nationalist Party for many years. It has been a major force in South African politics since 1975 and /can,

ironically, also claim credit for the purging of the ruling party of conservatives.

A little of the background might be interesting to readers.

After months and months of talks an incident happened in Pretoria that culminated in the formation of the Conservative Party.

The Nats had been \_cornered in debate with Inkatha. Suddenly Tom Langley lost his cool and accused Inkatha of acting like King Dingane. It intended, he said, to lure

them into a trap and

amathakati." Better, he said, that the talking stopped and that the parties got on with the fight.

## OUTBURST

His outburst led to an uproar - not least in the ranks of the Nat party members present. But, significantly,

Langley and his soul bothers at that fateful

| meeting were soon to, ~be'expelled and went

on to form the Conservative Party.

But what of the ANC? As recently as last year it was preaching revo-

lution and denouncing  
all those involved in  
negotiations as "pup-  
pets." Now the very  
same ANC is debating  
the removal of \_ob-  
stacles impeding  
negotiations with the  
South African Govern-  
ment. :

Yet, while it debates, it :

the killing continues.  
»And the violence and  
killing is exactly in line  
- with what the ANC  
and its surrogates have  
preached for years. :

~ Policemen are being  
killed almost daily - as  
the ANC said they  
should. Councillors  
are either being killed  
or hounded from office - as the ANC said  
they should. Weapons

are being stolen daily  
from the police - once

murdered - and from  
others who own them -  
as the ANC said they  
should.

MAYHEM

| To fully understand  
the implications of  
say it needs to be  
seen against direct

calls by the ANC's  
Chris Hani for the  
murder of Dr  
Bathelezi and members

of Inkatha's Cen-  
tral Committee. He  
did so less than a year  
ago at a Press confer-  
ence in London,

SNAKE

And he repeated the  
call on the ANC's  
Radio Freedom, when  
he said Dr Buthelezi  
was a "snake that must  
be hit on the head."

- in line with its public  
. commitment to peace

what Mr Lokota is and negotiation. It

never threatened that

.if the obstacles were

not removed, it would  
resort to violence.

In fact it has gone to  
- great lengths for more

than a decade to stop  
violence in any form.

What of the ANC. It  
and its internal allies  
have called for and  
worked towards

making the country

ungovernable. And it

has repeatedly said  
that it will not forsake  
the "armed struggle."

In Natal KwaZulu  
Government offices  
are under attack al-  
most everywhere and

Given the ANC's con-

tinued war talk and

commitment to  
armed struggle

- as they enter the con-

ference room, the

| Prospects of his wish

to come true do not

appear where the  
political left conspires  
with the right against  
the force occupying  
the middle ground.

Let us look at the

ANC's decision to

start its recruitment  
drive in Southern Na-  
tal against this back-

Flom 2L

Divide and

History gives many ex- | The first was the laun-

ching of the Umkonto  
ka Shaka party. This  
initiative was to be led

from the south of N

tal. e

But, more important-

ly, it culminated in a

plan to divide

KwaZulu into two

blocks, the one in the

\7/+Â£ 1R NG A

rule?

3 g ] .,â\200\224,â\200\231 \  
Sc'cm's to havethe\ f enquiry that has faget  
young military dictator || ,1; tNe. Blaigts.  
f Umgatd firmly 39& 1. violence in Natal at  
der control, as did the door of '  
Pretoria with the g Inkathg, y  
Matanzimas. i | "CONTR ALESA has

â\200\230the same aim as  
- to get

The second Pretoria i Pretoria haqq g

trick carried out bY';,' the "traditional" lead-  
BOSS and its agent, | erg iy its grasp so that  
- . ' they can be moulded

the Department of In- ~ into a tool againgt -

- south and the other in 4  
the north, based on /  
geographical divisions \*  
drawn up by British {  
colonists in the last  
century, : ! |

The same, TÃ©rror ~ ground.

- formation, was the'. yes Yyou guessed it - the

| Creation of the Inala | same Dy Buthelezi  
Party. It was similar | | and Inkatha thy had /  
concept to Umkhonto | | been targeted by

-and sought to divide | Pretoria, :

by getting pliable .. ;

chiefs to form a politi- |

Â¢ numer i

Lekota said on an }\_ :Â»olice:)euns hĩ¬\201&a%ĩ¬\202:

SABC news bulletin â\200\234aurdered. Even the

SFe i %0 thatdhe | o SRS Administra.

AIISJ â\200\230(â\200\230:d/ed 1?) FO fc at 1:11 â\202¬ | tionis unable to erect

made a clarion call tg f â\200\230;ai¬\202â\200\230:Ã©al;f;â\200\230gg}igr;vl;ie?e:le

When Dr M G

Buthelezi and his col-  
leagues agreed in the  
early 1970â\200\231s to serve in  
structures created by

Townships are being  
made ungovernable  
and general mayhem  
created everywhere.  
Who was it that said



the country should be  
made ungovernable?  
It was the ANC, yet  
others, notably Inkatha  
is accused of  
violence,

Only weeks ago the  
UDF and ANC's  
fant terrible, the  
appropriately-named  
Terror Lekota, said in

America that the ANC

would "kill" Inkatha  
President, Dr  
Mangosuthu  
Buthelezi. Not physi-  
cally, you understand,  
but politically.

their members not to |  
resort to violence, but |  
one hears no com- |  
parable statement

from Inkatha's side".

: |  
To assert that Inkatha  
has not called for  
parcial virigt Ml

demonstrable lie. But.

let us examine the

the truth lies.

NO THREAT

When

ment in talks, it did so

Inkatha:  
engaged the Govern: ~

low it. Many lives were  
lost in the process.

- While Inkatha's Gen-  
eral conference  
declared 1989 a "peace  
decision year", the ANC  
called for armed revo.

. lution. Now, even be-

- background of the cur- ' fore it enters talks, it

rent talks to see where :  
. "armed struggle."

has called for more

Inkatha's President  
said in an address last

year that the ANC had failed in the armed struggle - and that he did not wish them to

| fail in peace.

the Government, they

- did so with the express

purpose of blocking Government attempts to de-nationalize black South Africans by leading KwaZulu to "independence.â\200\235

The Nationalist Government and its allies

in BOSS and the

Security Police tried |

every trick in the book to oust Dr Buthelezi

from his position. )

Space does not permit a detailed analysis of

| these efforts, but two |

arc of particular inter-

| est.

There was, in addition, - strong play on a so- .

- called "affinity with - Xhosas" with regard to

the southern block.

With a pliable

Matanzima-led Xhosa

state in the south, that

must have been an ex-

\* citing proposition to

Verwoerdâ\200\231s apartheid

â\200\230apostles in Pretoria, 7

Interesting, thus, that the ANC should start in the same area. Are they too, perhaps,

engaged in a divide |

and rule strategy? -

The ANC is Xhosa |

dominated and it

cal party, which

Pretoria planned to help get its hands on the levers of power, " The destination was "independence", something Dr Buthelezi had effectively blocked.

Now, a man who played a key role in that little outfit was â\200\230one Chief Hlabunzima Maphumulo. He js the president of the ANC-created Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (CONTRALESA). : He of the "independent" commission of

This is the document which an Inkatha delegation under the "chairmanship" of Dr O D Dhlomo, presented to the South African Government when it was still headed by P W Botha. Stoffel Botha

headed the Government delegation to the talks, but nothing substantial was accomplished.

. . o KL\_\_\_: 'zZ-â\200\224â\200\231 Fyng

When Mr F W de Klerk took over the reigns of Government he asked to see Inkatha President, 4 /YJ

Dr M G Buthelezi, about the document. It was clear at that meeting that he was in agreement 3 = /i- \202 Arve A

with what had been said. Is he now not implementing the Inkatha document? :

, â\200\230 Â» T s e Hom P92

Working documents of INKATHA press freedom presented (o the Committee in- i vestigating obstacles impeding negotiations in South Africa,

#### A. PREAMBLE

mulae that seek to move - away from rigid race classification, e.g. KwaZulu-Natal Indaba, geographic (as opposed to ethnic)

. The release of detainees and the restoration of press freedom should happen immediately and the lifting

It is accepted that there are real obstacles impeding negotiations in South Africa and that unless these obstacles are clearly identified and sincerely addressed, mft%otiaxion politics will not take off.

#### B. OBSTACLES AS IDENTIFIED

BY INKATHA

1. Exclusive as opposed to inclusive negotiations

The South African Government seems to favour exclusive negotiations (i.e. negotiations that exclude certain groups and individuals who, for one reason or the other, are not acceptable to the Government as negotiating partners). INKATHA favours inclusive negotiations (i.e. negotiations that include all groups and individuals without any pre-conditions). INKATHA believes that inclusive negotiations would entail the acceptance of the following measures by the South African Government:

1The immediate and unconditional Release of Mr Nelson

Mandela and other Rivionia  
Trialists as well as the release of  
all those political prisoners that  
have already served sentences of  
over 15 years. Other political  
prisoners must also be con-  
sidered for release.

1.2 Declaration of an amnesty which

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- would enable all political exiles  
to return to South Africa and  
participate in negotiations. The  
amnesty would have to be ade-

quately guaranteed and return- -

ing exiles would need to be  
assured of immunity from  
prosecution.

Unbanning organisations so 3  
that the leaders might freely con-  
sult with their followers before  
and during negotiations.

4 Thelifting of the State Of  
Emergency, the release of -

political detainees and the  
restoration of press freedom.  
This should be done to facilitate  
free debate and assembly.

It Ts accepted that all  
discriminatory laws cannot  
be removed overnight in  
South Africa. Nevertheless  
there are specific laws that  
are regarded by the  
majority as â\200\230â\200\230pillars of  
- apartheidâ\200\235â\200\231. The following  
laws would need to be  
removed before the start o  
negotiations. :

Inability of the Government to  
allow groups to form themselves  
voluntarily and the â\200\230insistenceâ\200\231  
that only race-based groups  
should be constitutionally  
recognised

This inability is demonstra-  
ted by the Governmentâ\200\231s  
refusal to discuss any other  
alternative suggested .for-

federalism etc., as well as  
the Goveernment's inflexible  
belief that the onlv solution  
is rigid cthnic separation

e.g. the Homelands Policy  
and the Tricameral

Parliamentary System.

The Existence of The.  
Tricameral Parliament

One single obstacle to negotiations is the existence of the tricameral parliament (with- all its consequences like the Regional Service Councils, Own Affairs, ect.) which are perceived by the Black majority as entrenching apartheid and racism and making a mockery of the concept of power sharing.

C. PROCEDURES IN ADDRESSING THE OBSTACLES

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2.

Exclusive As opposed| (o -  
inclusive negotiations

L. Political Prisoners:

The following procedure  
should be adopted:

Mr V.N. Mandela and  
other Rivonia trialists

" These should be released  
immediately and unconditionally. :

Political \_ Prisoners that  
have served over fifteen

(15) years. :

These should also be released immediately and unconditionally. ; g

Other political prisoners

The principles of remission of sentence and parole should be immediately applied to all political prisoners that qualify as happens with other categories of prisoners.â\200\230s.â\200\230- i

oA

Declaration of an amnesty:  
1 The government should announce an amnesty through appropriate national and international channels.

appropriate national and international channels.

The co-operation of instances

like the International Red Cross, .  
the U.N. Commission For  
Refugees, Western Governments  
and the International Commis-  
sion Of Jurists should be sought  
encouraging exiles and ref ugees  
to take advantage of the  
amnesty.

. Unbanning of organisations

Once prisoners under CI.1 and  
1.2 are released, the Government  
should immediately negotiate  
with them the modalities for the  
unbanning of â\200\230their  
organisations.

- The ending of the state of

emergency, the release of de-

tainees and the restoration of

of the State of Emergency could be  
done cither immediately or pro-

gressively according (o districts and  
~in accordance with a predetermin-  
ced'time table before the start of

negotiations. In any event C. 1, 2  
and 3-would of necessity have to

lead 10 the lifting of the State OF

Emergency, the release of detainees,

and â\200\234the restoration of press  
freedom. -

1L Discriminatory laws:

-, guaranteed.

â\200\234There are laws that are already  
~ being considered for abolition  
and these should be abolished  
immediately before negotiations  
begin, c.g. Group Arcas Act,  
Separate Amenities Act and the  
\* Population Registration Act.

Other laws like Land Acts  
of 1913 and 1936 could  
then be phased out in ac-  
cordance with a definite  
time table which would be  
subject to negotiation.

11 Race-based group concept

~The government must an-  
nounce its acceptance of the  
principle of voluntary associa-  
tion or freedom of association.

Voluntary groups that arise

should enjoy protection from  
the State and their constitu-  
tional rights should be

: IIIIV.\ Tricameral parliament

% A mutually acceptable State-  
ment Of Intent should be issued

~\_ stating clearly that negotiations

- would aim at replacing the

tricameral system with a system

. acceptable to the majority of  
the people of South Africa.

D. "POINTS OF COMMON

AGREEMENT

Establishment of a united  
South Africa with , one  
sovereign parliament:  
If this is mutually acceptable  
- then the qualification should be  
that no self governing territory  
\_should henceforth be allowed to  
declare itself independent, and  
\*that the TBVC states that wish  
to rejoin a United South Africa  
- should be allowed to do so.

Belief in a democratic, non-  
.. racial and multi-party political  
~System.

Belief in the protection of in-  
dividual and minority rights.

Belief in freedom of association  
for individuals regardless of  
race.

+ Belief in the free enterprise  
economic system with built-in  
\* . mechanisms (o create wealth, |

<4, eliminate poverty and afford

~disadvantaged sections of the

-~ South African population max-

\_\_imum opportunity to fully par-  
\_ticipate and have a meaningful  
\_stake in the economy.



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F Wde Klerk & Nelson Mandela with, from Ief. Joe Si[â\200\230o. Walter Sisulu and Alfred N  
zo ote .&Ndelegat!ian at yesterdaâ\200\230s 1

De Klerk and Mandela start

THE SOUTH AFRICAN govern-  
ment and the African National  
Congress â\200\224 led by President F W  
de Klerk and Nelson Mandela â\200\224  
sat down for talks yesterday for  
the first time since the founding of  
the ANC in 1912. The eventual  
goal to which both sides aspire is  
a negotiated agreement on the  
nature of a new, democratic  
constitution free of racial  
discrimination.

The two leaders, standing be-  
fore their delegations in the gar-  
dens of the Cape Town mansion  
where the three-day meeting is  
taking place, each rose to the oc-

From John Carlin  
in Cape Town

casion with ringing pronounce-  
ments full of hope for the future,  
Mr Mandela sought to spar above  
factional politics,

â\200\234We trust that all the people of  
our country, regardless of the po-  
litical formations to which they  
belong, will engage in this sacred  
exercise without seeking advan-  
tage for their particular political  
organisation. The immense and  
intolerable suffering of our people  
demands that all of us be inspired

by the sole objective of re-creating  
our country as a happy and pros-  
perous homeland for all its inkab-  
itan:s,â\200\235 he said.

Switching to Afrikaans for the  
first time in public since his re-  
lease on 11 February, Mr Mandela  
addressed himself in particular to  
the Afrikaners. â\200\234All those of us

who are hostages of the past,â\200\235 he  
declared, â\200\234must transform our-  
selves into new men and women  
who shall be fitting instruments  
for the creation of the glorious  
new South Africa which it is possi-  
ble and necessary to realise.â\204¢

Mr de Klerk just as, solemnly

addressed himself to the matter at  
hand. â\200\234We approach this meeting  
profoundly aware of our respon-  
sibilities to all the people of South  
Africa. [It provides the opportunity  
for another important and construc-  
tive step in the irreversible  
process of normalisation which  
has already started, We will seize  
that opportunity.â\200\235

After four hours of talks, a joint  
statement was issued commend-  
ing the â\200\234openness and straightfor-  
wardnessâ\200\235 of both sides.

It was also announced yesterday  
that Mr Mandela had accepted an

invitation:teemest:Margaret That-

Photograph: Luitli MicheliRetuter

talks

held in London on 3-4 July. But  
casting a shadow over an other-  
wise auspicious day was the start  
of the murder trial yesterday in  
Johannesburg of a close former  
associate of Winnie Mandela,  
Jerry Richardson, a member of  
Mrs Mandela's so-called â\200\234football  
clubâ\200\235, pleaded not guilty yester-  
day to the murder of Stompie  
Moketsi, 14, in December 1988,  
A witness allegedly with Stompie  
in Mrs Mandefas's home just be-  
fore the murder said that Mrs

Mandefas beat him with a whip.

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DALY EXPRESS Thursday May 3 1990

World Repore = =~

{ISTORIC MEET!

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NG: De K1

erk and Mandela yesterday

Old enemies unite  
to end white rule

De Klerk and Mandela in talks

From PETER HAOWTHORNE

1 Cipe Town

TWO old enemies stuod side by  
side yesterday and piedged Lo  
abolish the running sore ul  
apartheid in Soulh Alrica.

The meeling. wiich only maoanins  
ago would ive been ispossible  
with an agenda aumaginable. was  
the beginning of lthe end of the last  
bastion of white rule in Alrica. Nel-

seit Manuddeni, iTee Do Hhitee NG  
alier 27 vears 6 piise et  
Jed Bis ANC anembess st  
Mationalist Presiiend FA de leric

' vl sueacia Sicar the  
W = Lrileseihe Comist Lt  
Â£ ot e BLAck e ey  
ul anitlian Wnta e nalicded.

guvernelid.  
Mandely, stunding next 10 de Â¥lerk in  
fronl of Cape Town's Great Barn, a

palztial Duich colonial mansion, said  
il progress was vital and blacks were  
running oul of patience.

Rapid

â\200\234ie must succeed in the endeavour lo  
remove lhese obstacles so that we can  
together move forward as rapidly as

ible to end the inhuman system of  
apartheid,â\200\235 he said.

De Klerk also called for rapid  
PTOEIEss.

He challenged the ANC to help end 2  
wave of violence which has claimed  
hundreds of lives in recent months, and  
said af political parties must make every  
eflort lo restore peace.

aller nlak s StaEiemeni,  
imcluged seme words of Afrtkaans in  
spreh et v e Ut whites.

G Nl TRRRITE

MR

debise, Contnaneier o e AN s

military wing warned earlier that the group would continue recruiting members inside South Africa, as the South African Defence Force and while right-wing groups continued to do.

He also said the ANC did not believe

its armed struggle was an obstacle to negotiation. But de Klerk wants a  
"ceasefire",

The ANC is demanding the government end the state of emergency and release 211 political prisoners as pre-conditions for formal negotiations on a new constitution.

Mr Mandela will have talks with Mrs Thatcher when he visits Britain on July 3 and 4, it was announced today. He did not go to No 10 a fortnight ago when he attended a rock concert in London in his honour.

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Mandela  
to meet  
Thatcher  
on July 4

By Michael Knipe  
. Diplomatic Correspondent .

e

| clear readiness for a meeting.

AS THE African National

Congress began its first formal

talks with the South African

Government Kcsterday. it was

announced that Mr Nelson

, Mandela, the o:;aniution's

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INKATHR a1

' deputy president, has agreed a |  
date for talks with Mrs  
â\200\230Thatcher,

There was 8 mood of cau-  
â\200\230tious hope as the Protoria and,  
ANC teams gathered in Cape  
Town for talks aimed at  
resolving the barriers to the  
destruction of apariheid,

Mrs Thaicher's meeting  
with Mr Mandela will be at | |  
Downing Street on July 4, the ||  
Prime Minister's office con-  
firmed yesterday. He will  
arrive in Britain on July 3, and  
will also have talks with Mr  
Douglas Hurd, the Foreign  
Secretarv. Before coming to

Britain he will have discussions with Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, in Dublin,

The ANC leader's visit will be his second to Britain since his release from 27 years' imprisonment on February 11, but it will be the first time - he has had formal discussions with the Government. He met Mr Hurd informally at a dinner in Windhoek in March

during the Namibian independence celebrations.

But then, and again when he visited London at Easter to attend a rock concert celebrating his release, he had no contacts with British officials, despite the Government's

Mr Mandela's refusal to meet Mrs Thatcher was meant as a rebuke over her opposition to increased sanctions against South Africa and her speedy decision unilaterally to lift some of the modest British measures against Pretoria, The Prime Minister pressed

for Mr Mandela's release, and said she would not visit South

Africa until he was free,

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# Seed T i o

From page 1A

any of the money ended up in the  
pockets of city or police officials,

~ YOUNG HAS made contra  
fory statements about his relat  
ship with Weiner, In some rec  
mierviews, Young has denied kn  
ng Weiner. In others, he has refe

fo him affectionately as â\200\234Doe,â\200\235  
\_apparent reference to Weinerâ\200\231s

torate degree.  
Woinor, a colf otyled numeciia

â\200\230gnd terrorism expert, supervised  
ifhstallation of taxpayer-funded se  
fity systems at the mayorâ\200\231s offi  
renidonce, private townhouse and  
'fice at, the City-Connty Ruild  
Weiner made headlines last wee  
arhon ho beiotly ocoapad from fodaral  
custady while his lawyers hargained  
for a lighter sentence i the frand  
scheme in exchange for his coopera-  
tion in the corruption case,  
. Weiner worked as an informant  
fgr the FBI and IRS from 1986 to  
1988, secretly tape recording more  
than: 50 conversations with Young  
afd other aity otticials. .  
- <Inlthe investment scheme, Wei-  
fier promised investors large profits  
ffomy the aale of gald ecoins and  
i precious metals futures.

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PATRICK SEDLAR and AARON HGATOWER he Dalrort faws

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SOMETIMES, HE offered to  
pay investors with gold coins, which  
â\200\234are difficult to trace and can be  
hidden from tax authorities.

in Detroit Technologyâ\200\231s gold deal,  
- Weiner accompanied attorney Kirk  
-on Jeveral occasions when the  
mayorâ\200\231s lawyer sold the gold to for-  
wher Lathrup Village dealer Ernest  
Jash, the dealer said.

Detroit Technology's bank re-  
cords show that Young personally  
received money from the coin deal,  
even though he has denied knowing  
that his company sold South African  
Erugerrands, widely considered a  
symbol of apartheid.

- Of the 469 gold coins sold, more  
than half were Krugerrands, aceord-  
ing to records kept by gold dealer  
Lagsty, The rest were Austrian ducats,  
Mapie Leaf coins and scrap gold.

It is unclear how Young's compa-  
Ty came to possess the yold coing in  
the first place, or why Weiner re-  
ceived the lionâ\200\231s share of the pro-  
ceeds from their sale.

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d former Deputy Poilice Chief Kenneth A. Weiner,whois now a federd p  
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rand sale broke in March, Young

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. Krugerrands and other gold  
Are sold to former gold

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cleman A. Young, the mayor's {awyes Stanley R. Ki

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From ANDREW STEELE in J

â\200\230Necklace murders

Â® M. Nekeulky

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OHANNESBURG

to South Africa, with a nine-year-old girl and a boy of 14 its latest victims.

In spite of pleas from black leaders, the execution of political enemies by setting alight a petrol-filled tyre draped around the victimâ\200\231s neck has re-emerged in recent months.

N ECKLACE murder has returned

The South African Institute of

Race Relations, which monitors political violence, says a score of necklacings have taken place in the past three months of warfare between rival black groups.

According to the instituteâ\200\231s figures, this brings to about 350 the number of victims of South Africaâ\200\231s own brand of street justice, which began five years ago in Eastern Cape

- province townships,

Children and women are among the victims of the practice of being burnt alive for real or imagined political crimes. :

Natal

Most necklacings have been in Natal province, where the worst black-on-black violence in modern times has erupted between support-

ers of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) and the Zulu-based Inkatha movement.

But even the white areas of South Africa's racially-divided cities have not been spared.

Scores of passers-by last month witnessed the necklace lynching in broad daylight of a black man in Hillbrow, a teeming inner-city Johannesburg district where thou-

sands of blacks live in contravention of apartheid laws.

Calls for gangs to end the barbaric practice were renewed when police last month reported the murder near

the Natal town of Port Shepstone of a nine-year-old girl. She is believed to be the youngest necklace victim,

Port Shepstone high school principal John Harrison said. "Youngsters

have unleashed a reign of terror in the area with the threat of neck-lacing and murder.

Hardly a weekend goes by without

reports of several necklacings and other killings, he told Reuters.

Tribal muti

He said many of the killings appeared linked to the trading of muti - traditional tribal medicines which fighters take to ensure prowess in battle.

Township sources said the nine-

year-old and the 14-year-old were

turned to death on suspicion of supplying muti to the other side in the civil warfare.

Morrison said pupils in his class stayed quiet when one student did not appear at school earlier this month. He said he later discovered a 16-year-old pupil had been necklaced but no one was allowed to speak about it.

The family was intimidated against taking up a traditional funeral collection or holding memorial prayers.

One sees the change in the young people. They must be different in some way. You cannot witness these things and not change, he said.

The first recorded necklace murder was in 1985 when the mayor of a black township in the Eastern Cape and four family members were killed

by a gang, allegedly for collaborating :

with the white government.  
The mob then set alight some of

the corpses with tyres for the

benefit of late-arriving television crews, according to evidence at a subsequent murder trial.

The necklace had arrived, and for

the next three years scores of alleged

collaborators, informers and political enemies were beaten, trussed and then immolated, their gruesome deaths witnessed by crowds of bystanders.

This unique feature of South Africa's political rivalries died out as a nationwide uprising against apartheid rule died out in 1987, only to be resurrected in recent weeks.

Lloyd Vogelmann, a political violence expert at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University, said that although death by ritual burning was common in other parts of the world, the use of the tyre around the neck was uniquely South African.

Vogelmann said it was difficult to understand the reason for the tyres, apart from the purely practical explanation that they were easily avail-

able in black townships.

He said the burning of the body was an illustration of the crowd's desire to get rid of the victim completely. It is a means of warning other

people not to take part in similar activities. It is designed to teach others a gruesome lesson, he said.

- Black SA wants change

Citizen Reporter

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 The Black â\200\234people of South Africa demand and expect fundamental change â\200\234now â\200\224 and not tomorrowâ\200\235, Mr Nelson Mandela. ANC Deputy President, said in a short statement before the talks between the Government and the ANC began at Groote Schuur yesterday

Mr â\200\230Mandela said that

the White community, in-

cluding â\200\234the Afrikaner, had â\200\234nothing. to fear" from the ANC. - = - -

He said the ANC apâ\200\224

proached the talks as a - significant first step to- -

wards -the fundamental restructuring of South African- soqetyâ\200\230

â\200\234To live .up-to these expectations thisâ\200\235 meeting must, apart from resolving the issues- on- our agenda, make a-decisive

and historic contribution

to the repudiation of the

Sue S o=t O3 â\200\224oz -

now; ANC

try into the destructive crisis in which it is now immersed,â\200\235 Mr Mandela said.

\*â\200\234The pace at which we move, -to arrive at a just solution, should be informed by the fact that patrimony.â\200\235 the Black masses of our . Those who sat around country demand and expect fundamental change Africans, who should be now â\200\224 and not tomorrow. committed to addressing row. the - interests and funda- â\200\234The people as a whole mental aspirations of all want the peace and stability which can only come people,-without regard to- . race or colour. . about â\200\230as a result of the



The ANC leader spoke. i i total -apolmon

earher master-servant tra-  
dition. ~

â\200\234It should start the  
practice of resolving con-  
flict and differences  
through discussions  
among equals and fellow-  
citizens of a common

the: specaiï-\201c%sues 0-be- new South Afpcamad to

\* discussed at the thrÃe-: dayâ\200\234 be â\200\230based -on the inaliena-

talks at Groote Schuur. ble right of each indivi-  
â\200\234The solution we seek dual South African to  
.should not be based on participate in all the pro-  
" any of the inhuman follies ~ cesses which shaped their  
which have led our coun- common destiny.

None among us  
should fear change.

-â\200\234The change that must  
comc will lead to the es-  
tablishment of structures,  
institutions and a social  
order which must guaran-  
tee the right of all the citi-  
zens of our country to de-  
cide what happens to  
them, their families and  
their country.

â\200\234The solution we seek  
must be based on a com-  
mon acceptance of the  
ideals of democracy, the  
right of all the people to  
govern, a good standard  
of - living, ~ social justice  
3nd- peace -in a united

- South Africa.â\204ç -

= He then switched from .

â\200\234who have a fear of demo- " -

cratic change. Therefore  
the ANC would again em-  
phasise that the White  
community, including  
Afrikaners, has nothing

. to fear from the ANC.'

â\200\234The composition of

. the ANC's delegation is  
: compelling proof of its

desire to include all citi-  
zens in a -future South  
Africa. .

â\200\234Therefore " the ANC

has committed itself to  
fight all forms of racism.â\200\235

Returning to English,  
Mr Mandela said all who  
were â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230hostages of the  
pastâ\200\235 should transform  
themselves into new men  
and women, to be fitting  
instruments to create the  
â\200\234glorious South Africa  
which it is possible and  
necessary to realiseâ\200\235.

WE APPROACH the present talks-  
about-talks session with a deep sense  
of achievement.

Over the years since the so-called  
National Convention and, particular-  
ly since the ANC was founded, black  
South Africans have done every pos-  
sible thing under the sun to get  
whites to negotiate a democratic  
constitution.

Now it seems clear that we shall  
negotiate that kind of constitution in  
the near future.

Our movement approaches the  
talks about talks with a serious  
frame of mind. We know that the  
hopes for relief of many victims of  
apartheid oppression, racial conflict  
and bloody repression are based on  
the success of the present exercise.

While holding grimly to our views,  
we shall do everything short of sell-

ing out to help the government re-.

move the obstacles to a political set-  
tlement. : .

â\200\234  
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ANC r%gdy

The question is still being asked as  
to why the ANC is engaging the gov-  
ernment in this exercise.

Has the ANC suddenly begun to  
trust the government? Is the ANC at  
last convinced that armed struggle  
has failed? These are some of the  
questions asked.

In this regard, we state that the  
ANC has always believed in political  
solutions. Fifty years and more of  
non-violent struggle before its ban  
testifies to that. Even when the  
armed wing was set up it was not  
because the ANC was in search of a  
military victory.

No, Umkhonto was merely to pres-  
sure the government to respond to  
the demands of the people. '

Those organisations which de-  
mand a military victory from the

MOSIUOA TERROR LEKOTA  
on behalf of the ANC

ANC have misunderstood the approach of the ANC in the first place.

Our approach has always been that political solutions should enjoy priority in national and international affairs.

Whether the ANC believes the government to be sincere or not is not the issue. The government has expressed

willingness to negotiate a future with the rest of the population. The liberation movement is obliged to test that statement in practice. ;

If the government is not sincere the people of SA and the international-

community will pass the judgement. It is not for the ANC to say.

In engaging the government therefore, we are carrying out our historic duty to the people.

o " In some aspects it is unpleasant but it must be done.

We also note with sadness the notion in some white circles that the government's willingness to open

" talks with the ANC implies defeat for whites.

This is a narrow view of our society. It denies the right of other South Africans to full incorporation in every sphere of our society.

We have no respect for those who think this way because they can only lead the country to a disaster.

There is no doubt that a non-racial and democratic settlement will re-

the coming of age of a white section that once harboured backward ideas about its black compatriots.

Equality of status, mutual respect and unity of national purpose is what we need. We must not be shy to negotiate it when we can. We all stand to gain whenever the present racial tensions disappear.

Finally, we remind white South Africans that we have never lost faith in their capacity to come round to responding sensibly to black demands. You justified that confidence last year when you gave your leaders a mandate to negotiate a settlement with our movement. It now remains to be seen as to how seriously they take that mandate.

Our movement is ready to turn its back on a racial past and boldly stride into a non-racial and democratic future for all. .

" CP walks out of Parl

- From Page 1

ers for a mandate on September 6, 1989.

â\200\234The National Partyâ\200\231s mandate, no matter how wide or general it may be on other issues, is specific and clear about the ANC, and leaves no room for doubt; namely, that the NP will not talk to the ANC.

The petition added that the NP originally took the stand that Mr. Mandela would not be released before he renounced violence. However, he was freed unconditionally, and since then had not only spoken provocatively about violence and sanctions, but had pleaded for increased sanctions and violence.

â\200\234The CP warns that the government has build-up

the stature of the ANC to such an unprecedented height that it has achieved the image of an alternative government for South Africa.

â\200\234The CP further warns that there is no reliable indication that the ANC is today anything other than a bloody Communist terrorist organisation and that it still adheres to its demands to establish a Black Communist dictatorship, to nationalise White property and to achieve its aims with violence. k .

â\200\234The CP is concerned

that you will also concede â\200\230

to the remaining demands of the ANC, namely, to lift the state of emergency and to allow so-called political prisoners, who are actually terrorists, to return to South Africa:

—    Such a step would further build-up the winning image of the ANC and strengthen it in its claim to take over the government of South Africa,    said the CP petition, signed by Dr Treurnicht ! on behalf of the CP.

Mr Giel Malherbe, NP spokesman on agriculture, said Dr Treurnicht appeared to be leading his party increasingly in the direction of extra-parliamentary actions, similar to those traditionally used by Left-wing radicals. .

      We view with disappointment and shock the CP's walk-out during the

|   agriculture Budget debate. They showed con-

tempt for a particularly important debate.

      It is an insult for agriculturists and their interests.    

Dr Treurnicht resented an agricultural constituency, but had misused an important debate for petty politics, said Mr Malherbe.

Dr Denis Worrall, DP co-leader, said that by its walk-out the CP had simply marginalised    itself. . v    

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      The concerns expressed by the CP in its petition to the State President are real enough. We know there are many Whites and members of other racial groups    not

just Afrikaners â\200\224 who  
are worried about the fu-  
ture.

â\200\234But\_the answer to .  
these concerns is not to [  
stage protest walk-outs,

but to take these concerns

into the negotiating pro-

cess.

The DPâ\200\231s view is that |

once this preliminary  
phase is over and there is  
agreement on precondi-

tions, the negotiation pro--

cess must be open to all  
parties. And the CP, we  
believe, should be there  
as well,â\200\235 said Dr Worrall.

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LONDON. â\200\224 African  
National Congress

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State President Mr F'W  
de Klerk's government.

terrorism and an end to  
the three-year-old emer-

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gency rule among its pre-  
conditions for tormal ne-  
gotiations on a political  
settlement.

The government ap-  
peared lll\el\' to insist that  
the movement should  
abandon or at least sus-  
pend its 30-year-old guer-  
rilla war against White  
rule before settlement  
talks could begin. â\200\224Sapa-

Reuter.

In the past, the British  
leader has called the  
ANC a terrorist oFganisa-  
tion. Her talks with Mr  
Mandela will be Britainâ\200\231s  
first high-level contact  
with the group.

The ANC has listed the  
release of political pris-  
oners. the safe return of  
exiles wanted by the

(ANC) deputy presi-  
dent Mr Nelson Man-  
dela will visit Britain

on July 3 and 4 for  
talks with Prime Minis-  
ter Margaret Thatcher,  
British officials said  
vesterday.

Mr Mandela, freed by  
South Africa on February  
11 after 27 years.in jail,  
was last in Britain two  
weeks ago to attend a  
rock concert in his honour  
but did not meet Mrs  
Thatcher. a strong oppo-  
nent of sanctions against  
Pretoria.

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The officials said Mr  
Mandela would also hold  
talks with Foreign Sec-  
retary Mr Douglas Hurd  
during his visit, which will  
follow an already schedul-  
ed meeting in Dublin with  
Irish Prime Minister Mr  
Charles Haughey.

Mr Mandela has said he  
will appeal to Mrs  
Thatcher for tougher  
sanctions against apart-  
heid when he meets her.

Mrs Thatcher broke  
ranks with the European

Community with a partial  
lifting of sanctions after  
Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s release.

Mr Mandela has called  
Mrs Thatcher's move  
counterproductive and  
the ANC insists sanctions  
remain in place until  
apartheid is abolished.

He has said -Mrs  
Thatcher would not be  
welcome in South Africa  
until the ANC had fi-  
nalised a peace deal with

burnt to death

Citizen Reponer

A SPECIAL constable  
was burnt to death by a  
group of men in Khut-  
song, near Carleton-  
ville, at the weekend in  
one of a spate of un-  
rest-related incidents

which broke several weeks of relative calm in the township.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said in their unrest report the constable, who was off duty at the time, was involved in an argument with a group of men on Saturday.

After assaulting him, the group doused the man in petrol and set him alight. He died as a result of his injuries.

A man was wounded and arrested when police dispersed the mob with shotgun fire.

The homes

of two

~Wgrscreen

policemen were attacked by mobs â\200\224 in one case a house was badly damaged by petrol bombs and in the other, serious damage was caused by petrol bombs and stones. No injuries were reported.

Both incidents, as well as others in which a house was set alight and the of a Â«car smashed. took place on Tuesday night.

In Tsweleng, near Wolmaransstad, police used tear smoke to disperse a â\200\234large mobâ\200\235 which had stoned a police= vehicle.

At Esikhaweni, .-near Empangeni, a Black man was attacked and stabbed to death with an assegai.

Numerous stonings, shootings and arson attacks around the country were also reported by police. â\200\224 Sapa.

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By Brian Stut

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 Dr  
Andries Treurnicht,  
Conservative Party  
leader, headed his party  
in walking out of  
Parliament for the day  
yesterday to register a  
protest against negotiations  
with â\200\234â\200\230the  
Communists and the  
ANCâ\204ç.

In a protest document  
to the State President, Mr  
F W de Klerk, Dr Treurnicht  
demanded.

Â@ An immediate end  
to the talks, an-

@ â\200\234An election for the  
House of Assembly so  
that the White voters, may  
be .given the opportunity  
. to elect a new government.  
â\200\235

Mr De Klerk was at the  
talks, being held at  
Groote Schuur, so did not  
personally accept the  
CP's written protest. It  
was received by Mr Anton  
Pretorius, an official  
in the Office of the State  
President. <

The +.CP . = walk-out,

id â\200\230\_ e

v \  
which took place during

the debateâ\200\230on the Budget

Vote for agriculture, was  
condemned. by both the  
National Party and the  
Democratic Party.  
Answering questions  
by the media at an informal  
conference after delivering  
the CP's protest at Tuynhuys,  
Dr Treurnicht said that when  
it became the government, the  
CP would negotiate, but  
only with legal representatives

of the people and.

not terrorist

tions.

â\200\234We object to the State  
President negotiating  
with people responsible  
for-the deaths of dozens

of people in South Africa:

organisa-

â\200\234lh the election cam="

~Z C\.\\_\;â\200\224;f".â\200\231

the government  
promised not to negotiate  
with the ANC prior to its

paign,

renunciation of viol-  
ence.â\200\235

Dr Treurnicht said that  
in terms of the Internal  
Security Act, the ANC  
and the SA Communist  
Party were still illegal,  
and their actions consti-  
tuted treason.

By talking to them, Mr  
De Klerk was acting con-  
trary to his oath on be-  
coming State President,  
which was to uphold the  
laws of the land.

Asked whether the CP  
might be â\200\234more militantâ\200\235  
if the government did not  
concede to CP demands.  
Dr Treurnicht said:

oowThe CP is-a political

party which strives for the  
majority of the White  
electorate. As longas that  
option is open 10 us. we  
intend to get that majori-  
ty."â\200\235

The CP petition to the  
State President said: â\200\234The  
Official Opposition in the  
House of Assembly states  
its strongest objection to  
the far-reaching action  
which you as State Presi-  
dent are taking in nego-  
tiating with the Com-  
munists and the ANC.

â\200\234You are acting immo-  
rally. because you specifi-  
cally and emphatically â\202-x-  
cluded such o step when

you asked the White vot-