

## Bombshell

One year after his bombshell announcement of the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations, State President De Klerk has made another bombshell announcement â\200\224 the total scrapping of the last remaining discriminatory laws, including the Population Regis-

tration Act, the Group Areas Act and the Land Act.

Apartheid, which was dying, is now to be officially dead. ;

Since Mr De Klerk has spelled out his aims for a new non-racial South Africa, it was inevitable that he would end all forms of discrimination. :

That he has been moving with breakneck

speed means it was also inevitable that he would keep up the pace.

That he would antagonise the Right, as evidenced once more by the unheard of walkout of the Conservative Party members during the State Presidentâ\200\231s address opening Parliament, was also inevitable. .

The die is cast, however.

The country has been placed on a course that is irreversible, and the Right, unless it can devise a strategy that will force an election, will be powerless to stop it.

Since we have not hidden our view that the

~ State President may be moving too fast, and has not been consolidating his own position within his White constituency, and especially among Afrikaners, we must say that he has taken our breath away again.

Nevertheless, if one is to look at the new South Africa he is intent on creating, then the ending of all discrimination is not only logical but essential.

He could not, for example, give Blacks the vote without giving them every other right as well.

Mr De Klerkâ\200\231s latest measures will be received with enthusiasm by foreign governments.

The European Community immediately made it known that sanctions will be eased.

The State President's announcements are also likely to influence the United States to repeal sanctions, since he has met almost all the requirements of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act. :

However, it is clear that no matter how great the reforms he introduces, they will not satisfy the African National Congress, the Pan

Africanist Congress and other radical organisations.

THE CITIZEN ,  
COMMENT] .

The ANC wants a constituent assembly and interim government.

Mr De Klerk does not agree to an interim government, but talks of a transitional arrangement to give people outside of Parliament a voice in government.

This suggests the possibility of Blacks being

taken up in the Cabinet, but who and on what basis remains to be seen.

The ANC is playing for power; Mr De Klerk, on the other hand, is hoping that his democratic changes, particularly the scrapping of all apartheid measures, will win him support . so that, in alliance with other moderate parties and organisations, he can beat the ANC at any future election.

It is a long shot, but he obviously believes he can succeed.

The die is cast in another way too.

By its walkout in Parliament yesterday, the Conservative Party has given notice that it does not intend to take Mr De Klerk's reforms lying down. ;

It has declared political war and will do battle with the National Party.

Mr De Klerk obviously does not care about the White Right, since he hopes for the sup-

port of faithful Nats, Democrats, Coloureds

and Indians and moderate Blacks (if any are left after the ANC and other radical movements are finished with them).

We believe, however, that Mr De Klerk is wrong to disregard his own people, the Afrikaners, and to the extent that he loses their support, his position is immeasurably weakened. .

Nevertheless, if he is to be judged as a Great Reformer, he has more than won his spurs and deserves the acclaim he receives from

those who support total change.

Mandelaâ\200\230?ai¬\202(

- links

black |

violence  
to disunity

WINDHOEK, Friday: Black-  
on-black violence in South Afri-

~caâ\200\231s Nafal province left eight  
people dead, 60 hurt and \*150  
\_houses burnt down yesterdayÂ®

and today, leading the national-  
ist leader Mr Neison Mandela to  
link such violence with divisions  
within political groups. . .

Conceding publicly for the first  
time at a media conference here  
that disunity exists in black  
organisations, among them the  
African National Congress  
(ANC), of which he is deputy  
president, Mr Mandela. rre-  
committed himself to stopping  
the violence. :

Police earlier attributed the  
bloody clashes at Natalâ\200\231s Umga-  
baba area on the south-east coast  
to fighting between supporters of  
the ANC and Zulu leader Chief  
Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha  
Freedom Party, but later merely  
said â\200\234two factionsâ\200\235 had been  
involved.

The trouble at Umgababa  
began at 6 pm yesterday when  
three men fired on 40 commuters  
stepping from a train, police  
said.

Within two hours of the com-  
muters fleeing, heavily-armed  
groups â\200\234several hundred strongâ\200\235  
were fighting along a 30-kilo-  
metre stretch in the area, accord-  
ing to police and witnesses.

The fighting came less than 24  
hours after Mr Mandela and  
Chief Buthelezi declared a truce  
in the five-year-old violence in  
which 5,000 people have died,  
and jointly called on their  
members to â\200\234cease all attacks on  
each otherâ\204¢.

Many ANC supporters who  
have been in the firing line since

SOUTH AFRICA

the conflict began are known to be angry that the peace talks were held at all and were infuriated by pictures showing Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi shaking hands for the first time in many years.. 5

Speaking here today, Mr Mandela said the "mere -decision" taken between himself and Chief Buthelezi could not stop the violence as they would have. to adopt measures -to achieve it, including joint visits to strife-torn areas to make their appeal

'>heard."â\200\230

Â® Four of seven people due to stand trial next week with Mrs Winnie Mandela have skipped bail and disappeared, police said today.

An arrest warrant has been issued â\200\230and a reward offered for information leading to their arrest, police said in Soweto.

The four, Joseph Sithole, Katiza Cebekhulu, Mpho Mabelane and Sibusiso Mabuza, are due to stand trial with Mrs Mandela and three other co-accused in the Rand Supreme Court on Monday.

They face charges of kidnap and assault arising from the

" abduction of four boys allegedly

taken from a Methodist manse in Soweto on December 29, 1988, to Mrs Mandelaâ\200\231s home in nearby â\200\230Diepkloof. & Media interest in the trial has been so overwhelming that South Africaâ\200\231s Bureau for Information has been forced to co-ordinate a pool system for local and foreign Jjournalists, AFP



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Agreement needs meat and bones: Zuma

THE latest spate of violence in Umgaba-ba should be seen as an â\200\234unfortunate challengeâ\200\235 to the ANC and Inkatha to work together more closely to stamp out violence, according to Inkatha Freedom Party national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose. Speaking at a joint ANC/IFP Press conference in Durban yesterday, Dr Mdlalose and ANC southern Natal convenor and national head of intelligence, Mr Jacob Zuma, agreed that the violence was putting | pressure on them to immediately get Tuesdayâ\200\231s peace accord off the

ground by working out

strategies and practical methods of bringing peace to Natal's strife-torn townships.

â\200\234This situation is putting meat and blood to the agreement reached

â\200\234between our two organisations,â\200\235 Mr Zuma said.

The two leaders also agreed that the fighting in Umgababa was not necessarily due to straight conflict between the ANC and Inkatha, but could have been influenced -by numerous other factors.

They also pointed out that this weekâ\200\231s outbreak

of fighting had started on Tuesday â\200\224 the day the peace accord between

NICOLA  
CUNNINGHAM-  
BROWN  
Political Reporter

the two organisations was signed â\200\224 and thus was not a revolt against the accord, but the continuation of an old and ongoing battle. 4

â\200\234Mr Zuma and I have been â\200\230following this incident together,â\200\235 Dr Mdlalose said. â\200\234We have laid out plans for further communication on this issue and have sent researchers from both the ANC and Inkatha out to the area.

â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234We are currently busy working on strategies on informing people far and wide at grassroots level of the

. accord.â\200\235

Explaining the strategies they would use to

tackle the violence, Dr Mdlalose said that firstly they would investigate the facts of each situation, find out who the leaders of the different factions were, and then attempt to bring them

â\200\230together â\200\234in a friendly fashionâ\200\235.

He said it was important to- gather the facts first, and then follow up with action on -the ground, which ultimately could include working towards local peace initiatives. :

Mr Zuma said it was vitally important to in-

vestigate the situation properly and not rely on initial reports or act on emotion.



O At least two more people were killed in fighting in Umgababa on Thursday night, bringing the death toll in the area this week to at least ten.

One of the two men killed on Thursday night, 20-year-old Mr Samson Hadebe, was hacked to death in his bed by a mob of about 100 armed men.

O The director of Diakonia, Mr Paddy Kearney, took a group of church leaders headed by Bishop Norman Hud-

son, head of the Method-

ist Church in Durban, and Archdeacon Ruben Phillip, chairperson of the Natal crisis fund, on a tour of Umgababa yesterday.

Mr Kearney said the group met local residents who requested them to meet the SADF and ask them to maintain a constant presence in the area this weekend as they feared further attacks. This request was carried out.

Residents also asked the group to meet with the local Inkatha chief in the area, but the church leaders were unable to find him as he had gone into hiding.



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â\200\234 We must win the right :

.o govern like any other  
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We would lose, -we would

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now to try again â\200\224 next  
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Mr Mandela did not re-  
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Klerk's speech in Parliament-

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No more infiltration, ANC agrees

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by Lakela Kaunda s b Agallsed%terms of SA legislation.

THE African National Congress will not surrender its arms to the government, but will stop training and infiltrating guerrillas inside the country in terms of the agreement reached with the government last week.

A meeting was held by the joint working group established in terms of paragraph 3 of the Pretoria Minute to thrash out the real meaning of the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle, announced in Pretoria last year.

The ANC has agreed to stop armed attacks,

bombings, infiltration of cadres and equipment, the creation of underground structures, war talk and threats of armed actions inside South Africa.

" At their consultative conference in December, the ANC had threatened to resume the armed struggle if the government did not meet their demands. They also sanctioned the formation of defence units in townships to ward off attacks.

The two parties could not reach an agreement on the establishment of defence committees.

Police want the ANC to hand over their arms and said if that happened, they could easily clamp down on AWB elements too.

It was accepted in principle that in a democratic society no political party should have a private army.

Other agreements are:

- o Umkhonto weSizwe is no longer an illegal organisation. Therefore membership thereof is not a violation of Paragraph 3 of the Pretoria Minute.

e Noting that the ANC already has caches and cadres inside the country, a phased process should be initiated to enable these cadres to resume normal life and facilitate and legalise control over their arms.

e Where applicable, individual weapons will be

No explicit agreement was reached to satisfy the government's demand that the ANC surrender its arms to the government.

The government is then expected to speed up the release of prisoners and return of exiles before the April 30 deadline set by the ANC. They had said one of the obstacles was the lack of clarity on the ANC undertaking to suspend armed action.

A delegation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) which came on a fact-finding tour said it was impossible to have all exiles back in the country by April 30. They said the project would demand about R30 million and so far

not all exiles had been registered.

The government recognised the right to free assembly and the people's right to express their views through various forms of mass action.

In a statement, the ANC said the government had undertaken to instruct its security services and counter-insurgency units, in keeping with the spirit of the agreement, to desist from harassment of ANC supporters and members of Umkhonto Wesizwe.

A specialised liaison committee comprising representatives from both parties will be set up to deal with the violations of the agreement.

The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) has rejected the government-ANC pact saying the process of change had remained firmly in the hands of white people with the African majority hopeful spectators.

They said the government and the ANC were pre-scribing how liberation movements could achieve freedom from oppression.

The PAC said their exiles and prisoners were not referred to in the agreement.



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:De Klerk Presents

Plans For Change

By SCOTT KRAFT

Los Angeles Times

CAPE TOWN South Africa â\200\224

President - F. W de Klerk

" announcedâ\200\231 plans Friday to sweep  
\*away the. last-legal pillars of apart-

! heid: laws;that.segregate housing, |

Â© restrict \* black ;Ownership' of 'land  
and classxfy ali citizÃ©ns by race.â\200\231

. ThÃ© first two will beÃ© scrapped  
voutnght and thÃ© thifd phased out.

â\200\230â\200\234There is neither time nor room |  
â\200\234for turning back,â\200\235 de Klerk said in |

â\200\230an addrÃ©ss toâ\200\234a nÃ©w Session of  
South Africaâ\200\231s parliament. â\200\234There  
'is Only one road â\200\224 ahead!â\200\235

i In Washington, State Depart-  
â\200\230ment . spokeswoman Margaret  
.. Tutwiler, said de Klerkâ\200\231s steps

â\200\231i bring South Africa â\200\234pretty closeâ\200\235 |

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"â\200\234The fight is on for the survival

Hartzenberg, deputy leader of the  
Conservative Party.: . -  
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i by the ruling 'National Party, is  
Ã© expected to approve de Klerkâ\200\231s

recommendations ! before = it  
adjourns.in June. -  
~â\200\234Fhe ANC-, has â\200\231previously

demanded that the government  
- fulfill its agreement to release  
: politicalâ\200\231 \_prisoners,â\200\235 grant indem-  
S nity to- returning:â\200\231 exiles and  
. remove security laws that resmct  
: political expression. \*- =3

Millions of black South Africans  
heeded a call'by the ANC and the  
more radical Pan-Africanist Con-  
gress to boycott work'on Friday. -

Many of them marched through  
city streets to pressâ\200\231de: Klerk to

., hand over power to- an interim.  
: government and allow a constitu-

. ent assembly, elected in a multira-  
" cial national election;to draw up a  
new constitution, \* g

5 an interim govefiimentand a con-

â\200\230The government opposes both  
stituent assembly. But de Klerk

Asaxd the government-would: con--

sxder giving black leaders a voice  
in policy decisions during the tran-  
sitional period to the new order.

' He added that he suppons the .,  
ANC'â\200\231s planned- alhparty tongress  
as a first step toward wntmg a  
constitution, e



wo giants put

status on trial

WHEN Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu

Buthelezi put their

signatures to the historic peace pact between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party, they

put their reputations

on the line.

If the pact, signed in Durban on January 29 after 10 hours of intense discussion, fails to end the bloodshed, their political enemies will conclude that their writ does not run into the townships and villages.

The initial omens were not auspicious. Within 24 hours of the accord, fierce fighting broke out in Umgababa less than an hour's drive away from the plush Royal Hotel where the delega-

- tions hammered out their

agreement. At least eight people were killed.  
â\200\230Magicâ\200\231

But, as Chief Buthelezi remarked during the discussions, violence had become endemic to the region and it would be unrealistic to expect it to cease immediately. Neither he nor Mr Mandela had â\200\234magic wandsâ\200\235

which they could wave to  
create instant peace, he

said.  
The ANC and Inkatha

recognised that the

agreement was the start  
of a peace process and  
that its success depended  
on - conscientious fulfil-  
ment of its clauses. The  
essence of the agreement  
was contained in a five-  
point joint declaration, in  
which the signatories so-  
lemnly pledged to:

Â® Call on their members  
to stop attacking one an-  
other.

@ Desist from vilifying  
one another or indulging

FORWARD TOGETHER: ANCâ\200\231s Nelson Mandela  
and IFPâ\200\231s Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

â\200\230Peace pipeâ\200\231 failure  
will dent reputations

PATRICK LAURENCE

in what Chief Buthelezi  
called â\200\234killing talkâ\200\235.

@ Renounce the use of  
coercion or intimidation  
to force people to join  
their organisations or ac-  
cept their strategies.

@ Use an existing â\200\234joint  
mechanismâ\200\235 â\200\224 a refer-  
ence to a complaints ad-  
judication board set up in  
September 1988 â\200\224 to  
monitor violations of the  
agreement and recom-  
mend â\200\234appropriate ac-  
tionâ\200\235.

@ Organise a joint tour of  
affected areas by Mr  
Mandela and Chief Buthe-  
lezi, to enable them to  
personally call for peace  
at grassroots level.

The envisaged joint

tour will put the reputations on Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi on the line. If people fail to heed their pleas for peace, their reputations as leaders will suffer.

But, of course, the peace process is bigger than two men, no matter how important they may be.

To a large extent the success of the accord will depend on the ability and willingness of the signatories to revive the all but defunct adjudication board and ensure that its works efficiently.

It failed for several reasons in the past. For it to work efficiently, the reasons for its earlier failure must be addressed.

The 1988 agreement under which it was established was between the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and Inkatha. The United Democratic Front (UDF), a major party to the dispute between ANC-aligned forces and Inkatha, was not a signatory to the agreement.

That deficiency is now eliminated. The five-point declaration commits the ANC and its allies â\200\224 Cosatu, the UDF and the SA Communist Party â\200\224 to the agreement.

A second reason for the past failure of the adjudication board was, according to Cosatu, the refusal

of Inkatha â\200\234warlordsâ\200\235:

and their followers to appear before it on the grounds that it might prejudice their case in pending criminal actions against them.

Chief Buthelezi has now, however, given a solemn assurance to up-

hold the new agreement  
and that means ensuring  
that Inkatha strongmen  
appear before the board  
if summoned.

In the past the inter-  
necine war between~  
ANC-aligned forces and  
Inkatha loyalists was, in-  
large measure, fuelled by  
fraternal bitterness.

The ANC saw Chief  
Buthelezi as a renegade,  
as a former ANC man  
who launched Inkatha in  
1975 with the blessing of  
the ANC to advance its  
cause but who then deve-  
loped an agenda and am-  
bitions of his own.

Power base

\_ As the ANC president  
Oliver Tambo put it in a  
report to the ANCâ\200\231s na-  
tional executive commit-  
tee in 1985: â\200\234Gatsha Buthe-  
lezi ... built Inkatha  
into a personal power  
base far removed from  
the kind of organisation  
we had visualised.â\200\235

He accused him of  
â\200\234dressing Inkatha in ANC  
coloursâ\200\235 in order to ex-  
ploit the loyalty of the  
masses to the ANC. :

In his address to the  
peace conference dele-  
gates in Durban, Chief  
Buthelezi, who has pre-  
viously accused the ANC  
of trying to hijack In-  
katha, said: â\200\234We ... iden-  
tified with the ANC be-  
cause we came forth out  
of the ANC.â\200\235

The peace accord ap-  
pears to do just that and  
thus to create an oppor-  
tunity to restore â\200\224 in Mr  
Mandelaâ\200\231s words â\200\224 â\200\234the  
cordial relationsâ\200\235 which  
existed between the ANC  
and Inkatha in the years  
1975-79. '



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THE ANC Ycuth League has  
denied press reports carlier

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ing its 95 00y members and  
drafting them into defence  
units.

In a statcmient issued on  
Viednesday, the l2ague denied

l taking a decision to arm self-

defence unils, dismissing the  
reportsâ\200\235 as â\200\234completely un-

l foundedâ\200\235.

The league said it did not  
Lave the prerogetive to arm

l defence units, wnd that it was

Â«upfortapaieâ\200\231 that its chair-  
man, Peter Mokalba, was â\200\234con-  
stantly being aisyuotedâ\200\235.  
However, it weit on to say  
that the violence in the town-  
ships and the â\200\234apparent inabili-  
tyâ\200\235 of the sceurity forces to  
stamp out viclent acts hads  
forced the people to address

L the question ul defending

thamselves.

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\ One of the suggestions made

was the formation of self-de-

fence units, which had been  
ieussed by various ANC-  
aligned organisations. ;

The statement said the units  
were to be commimunity struc-  
tures in which the masses of  
the people would plan an ac-  
tive role in their defence, â\200\234not  
as mambers of the ANC or any  
of its affiliates, but as mem-  
bers of the communityâ\204ç.

The league said the fact that  
it had not decided to arm  
members of the self-defence  
units did not rule out thie possi-  
bility that league members in  
their individual capacity might  
arm themselves â\200\234for purposes  
of defending the peopleâ\200\235.

Asked by Saturday Star Lo  
claborate on his statement, M  
Mokaba said: â\200\234Our people must  
arm themselves with every-  
thing possible, including guns.  
What is wrong with black pco-  
ple carrying guns when they  
are attacked with guns?

PETER MOKABA: â\200\230The right  
to self-defence is non-nego-  
tiableâ\200\231.

â\200\234We are not going to ask this  
Government how we should de-  
fend ourseives, because the  
State is part of this violence.

â\200\234Much as we are committed  
to negotiations and want to see  
them succeed, we do not recog-  
nise the authority of this gov-  
ernment over us.â\200\235

â\200\234rhe right to defend our-  
selves is non-negotiable. Gun,  
laws in this country favour

whites against us. The Government arms whoever it wants in the black community.

Mr Mokaba emphasised that

. the Youth League had not decided to break agreements reached in the Pretoria and Groote Schuur Minutes. :

We recognise and understand the Minutes as agreements that have only suspended our offensive action, and not defensive action. We recognise them because we took part in deciding them.

The said members of the defence units should be ready to defend their communities against attacks such as the recent night vigil massacre in Sebokeng, in which 42 people were gunned down.

Mr Mokaba said the defence units' prime objective was to protect lives and property of community members.

He said although the Youth League advised the units to arm themselves, the organisa-

tion was not in a position to arm residents because we do not have any weapons.

The league has decided to facilitate defence units, in

the ANC's recent Consultative Conference.

«We have no arms. The ANC has Umkhonto we Sizwe as an army and they have arms. But there are also arms in the township, mowing down our people. The defence units must make an effort to disarm those that use guns against our people.

" Firearms should be only used when the situation demanded it, Mr Mokaba said. If people are attacked with water they certainly should not respond with guns. If we were attacked with vicious weapons we'll have to find a defence that is adequate to meet the

challenge at hand,â\200\235 he said.

Defence units would serve  
only as servants of the pcoples

ookl i i

A

M/\N%'s to Speak

Out felt that Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi do have enough influence over their parties to put a stop to the bloodshed in the townships.

Some felt, however, that if the two leaders were to go hand in hand into the townships, instead of just â\200\234holding handsâ\200\235 on TV and in the newspapers, this would have a far greater im-

act on their foliowers.

S Hooseln Adam, Azacd-ville: Clearly, both leaders attach themselves to two separate ideologies. Both considered the vielence in the townships as serious but secondary and made dutiful pleas to end it. The violence cannot end by just waving a magic wand

! Metthevs: Molai, Sowe-

to: Rath leaders do have tha influence to bring an end to the Bloodshed.

FIRuss~ll Sadoswsky, Hill-brow: Talk is cheap and handshakes and smiles are skin deep. JI denied the unhindered right to choose sides those warring factions will agree and he at one with cach other when hell freezes over.

TE Felicia Molefe, Ves-

loorus: The two leaders are on friendly terms. The trouble is that we, the supporters of the two organizations, are the fighting parties because we believe each other to be inferior, i

T Adonis Motha, Pretoria: The meeting between Buthelezi and Mandela will bring peace because the people do listen to their leaders, and they are very influential.-

TAWalter Miyn, Soweto: | think that Mandela and Buthelezi should hold a rally at a place such as WNB s(a-

. dium, and address their people together.

T=Roberi Hons, Rietvlei: Everyone wished to see the two leaders come together. There is no other way to resolve the differences than to listen to the leaders. TH\*Motlatsi Moelketsi, Diepkloof: Peace can only be restored if the ANC, through its structures, re-educates its troops and Inkatha does the same with its

e

varlords and goes further in

democratising their bureaucratic structures. After completing their tasks intolerant and senseless fighting will end.

SIH Jacum, Kentview: Surely the events of the past 11 months should convince your readers that Xhosa leaders such as Mandela have not enough control over their own people to stop the bloodshed, but, seem only capable of influencing them in a negative way, thus creating more and more unrest. Africans obviously don't take orders from other Africans. but do take orders from the Afrikaners, particularly leaders of the calibre

of Strydom, Verwoerd and  
Voster. \

TeAfiMes E Davies, Sand-  
huyst: Neither Nelson Man-  
dela nor Buthelezi can end  
the bloodshed. I'W de Klerk

must admit that the Nat-

Government cannot be the  
referee as well as 1 player  
at the negotiating table. The  
Government has to be just a  
player as everybody else.

TET Je Noux, Arcadia:  
There is sufficient evidence  
to show that Chief Buthelezi  
consults with and respects  
his eldersâ\200\231/chiefsâ\200\231 points of  
view. He also has enough in-  
fluence over his followers to  
control them but when they  
were attacked, the true Zulu  
spirit comes to light, which  
means they will undoubtedly

is donâ\200\231t provoke them,

TRE Geory, Sellirk: I am  
an 80- year-old Irishman. I  
have employed dozens of  
Catholics in my time, and at  
no time has a Catholic given  
me an uncivil word. The

his best to control the supply  
of arms to the black people  
~and (that is the best I}mt he  
can do.

TÂYNathaniel Ralekeke,  
Katlhong: Only the Gov-

counter-attack. The solution

white man in SA should do -

o4 < AL

is to be done.

L6 o

ernment can stop these riots.  
On Tuesday the leaders met,



but after that the riots started again. If the Government goes between the two leaders, they might be able to stop the violence. Or else they should send more soldiers or the police into the townships. Or they could bring back the State of Emergency and the curfews stopped the fighting at night. TE Billy Ntsoeng, Daveyton: There is no way we are going to have peace in the country. How do you expect the Inkatha followers to understand Buthelezi when he addresses them in English on TV? And how many of them watch TV?

T Tom Whitlock, Randburg: No, I don't think the bloodshed will end. What needs to be done is to make everyone have a crash course in Mozart,

and Guy Mogushoo, Daveyton: There won't be any peace as long as the ANC is a threat to Buthelezi's apartheid exposure and salary.

T Dlambola Ntuli, Sowete: Bloodshed is not caused by Inkatha v ANC, but apartheid's beneficiaries who use the uninformed, unfortunately include blacks and also machivellian blacks

M Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week called on their followers to lay down their weapons, and Readers Digest asked if they thought either leader had enough influence to bring an end to the bloodshed and if not, what more need-

ON

who are often tsotsi elements.

Inkatha rank and file must be told that Mandela and company are not a source of their problem, but apartheid and those rightwingers who behave as if they have a mandate from heaven to mistreat other people because of their skin colour. Fighting at the drop of a hat must be seen as uncivilised and a dent on our proud black history.

= Larry Wilson, Orange Grove: If unemployment is decreased it should go a long way to bring an end to violence because the criminal element is jumping on the bandwagon.

7% Cuthbert Twala, Sabo- .

keng: Neither of these two people can stop this violence. The Government itself made a mistake before they released Mandela and began the new South Africa", they should have ve-

pealed all the legislation '

which allows the homeland governments to exist. It is difficult for Buthelezi to achieve his aims, as he is not seen as an authentic leader. The homeland leaders were rejected by everyone, so the only people who can

solve the problem are Mr de

Klerk and his parliament. Both the ANC and Inkatha can exist as parties. but this can only be proved at the polls.

P John de Klerk: , Wesleybury: Mangosuthu Buthelezi is a tribalist and when he calls meetings he only speaks on behalf of the Zulus. The Zulus' traditional weapons include AK-47s and R-1s so there will be no peace as long as he sees himself as the Zulu king.

Mr Mandela does not see

himself as a Xhosa. he sees

himself as a South African  
who fights for equal rights  
No matter what colour you  
are he is all our people's  
leader.

T Sylvia Gould, Tllovo:

Nelson Mandela and Man-  
gosuthu Buthelezi must get  
off their pedestals and be  
seen physically by their re-  
spective followers where  
their peace accord can be  
driven home.

The rural districts and the  
hostels where most of the  
unrest occurs should be their  
first ports of call.

T#Robby Fouch, Florida:

The trouble between Inkatha  
and ANC will never cease.  
It's like between England  
and Ireland. But I do suggest  
that Mandela be sent back to  
Transkei where he comes  
from and then there will be  
no trouble. He is not a South  
African and he has no right  
to be here.

TIMichael Ndima, Hill-  
brow: I believe that neither  
Mandela nor Buthelezi can  
get rid of the violence be-  
cause the people who cause  
the violence take advantage  
of political affairs to cause  
social clashes.

I suggest a strong police  
force must be deployed in  
the townships.

TXA Bullab, Johannes-  
burg: Our black leaders  
must change their slogan  
from 'mass rally' (o 'mass

prayer' and for;  
away to 's i  
w Jaffory Lengavsky, En.  
nerdale: Buthelezi has ac-  
tually got more brains than  
people really believe. Late  
last year the ANC and the  
INECC asked all pupils to go  
back to school and get an  
education, now suddenly  
they ask for a stayaway  
which Inkatha were against.  
On the radio news (his  
morning, the ANC said that  
they had not called for a  
stayaway, well all week they  
publicised for it. What has  
Mandela got to say about

that? T would : 'so like Mr  
Mandela to explain why he  
did not participate in the  
march to Cape Town  
T T Naidoo, Pieter-  
maritzburg: It is very diffi-  
cult for either because  
the youth have a great deter-  
mination for power and no  
one wants to give in  
TaFPator Smith, Orlando  
West: I welcome the talks  
between Dr Nelson Mandela  
and the Inkatha president Dr  
Mangosuthu Buthe. There are  
ever there are third forces  
who see this as an opportuni-  
ty to discredit both organisa-  
tions by inciting an-1 killing  
members of vi'fmr ANC  
or Inkatha and then blaming  
the other party. The talks  
are a good measure, but they  
should have also included  
Azapo and the PAC so that  
they can step into the fight-

Uslay

in  
i-202'g.l W Chambers, Reneni:  
No one doubts the sincerity  
of both leaders but it will re-  
quire more than just an  
agreement to end this kind  
of violence! Old attitudes die  
hard and there will unfor-  
tunately be setbacks, but  
violence must not even be  
mentioned as an option! We  
must strive for a peace  
where all are winners and no  
losers!

TANC Hortney, Toekomsrus:  
It is a bit foolish of us to ex-

and 234 maybe then they can con-:

meet the meeting between  
those two gentlemen to stop  
the fighting because if we  
are all honest we will realise  
that the fighting in Natal ac-  
tually started in the early  
and 80s and by now most of  
the people do not really  
) v they are fighting.  
So if it could not be  
stopped then while Nelson  
Mandela was still in jail I  
cannot see what influence he  
would have on the fighting

now %  
TÂ¥Sukan Sedumodi, Mon- .  
zevitle: Mandela and Butlis-  
lezi should try te go lo the  
places where the fighting -  
took place, holding hands;  
like they did on TV and'

vince their followers Tt will -  
be more convincing for them -  
than seeing it on TV and in  
the newspapers .  
TT Susan Huntley, Cralg-"  
hall: Negative speculation  
and pontification do nothing  
to confribute to peace. Buth-  
elezi and Mandela met â\200\224 let -  
us praise them. Whethey .  
they can ecoantrol their fol-  
lowers only time will tell,â\200\235 i  
TTMarlk Long, Roode-  
poort: I don't think either  
leader has tontrol over the  
people. God anly knows what  
can be done. Â\$ .  
TiRarney Segual, Berea:  
This deep rooted ethnic frifd--  
ing between the warring fge-  
tions won't be casy (o cdn-  
tain. Let's just hope that fhe  
ongoing meetings b(-(wcr-n-  
the two rival leaders will  
eventuallv and hopefl1111}'  
bring about reconciliatgon,  
and peaceful co-existence.)  
TR Ambrose Thufi, Kogito::  
Mr Mandela and Buthelpziâ\200\231  
can control their followgrs :  
but it will not be overnight, !  
it will take a long time. The  
two leaders must meel again .  
soon and must keep in c?n-j  
tact all the time. They myst  
also try to discipline their  
members who are trying to  
cauge the bloodshed.



| > v o i g s i  
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L Lâ\200\230;a".;lx\'\'...fx\)!.;l".'...''

The road of  
provocation

KWASHANGE lies be-  
tween Taviors Halt and  
Sweetwaters. When Iuka-  
tha supporters return home  
from any rally in Tayfers  
Halt, they go past two ANC  
strongholds â\200\224 kwaShange  
and kwaNxamalala' @ in  
Sweetwaters.

There have in the past

been incidents where kwa-  
Shange - residents com-  
plained that Inkatha sup-  
porters provoke them so  
they travel past on their  
way home. In September  
1989 kwaShange people  
marched to the police in the  
city to protest. They said In-  
katha people had alighted  
from their bus and attacked  
them.

, In 1987, 14 Inkatha  
youths were killed by off-  
duty policemen in the area.  
They were locked in a hut  
which was set alight. Those  
that tried to escape were  
shot dead. The killers are  
now serving jail sentences.  
The court found extenuat-  
ing circumstances.

In March last year scores  
of kwaShange refugees  
streamed down the valley to  
Edendale after they were  
allegedly attacked by Inka-  
tha.

The area has always re-  
mained unstable. Some  
residents said the recent  
tension may have been  
caused by the return of the  
refugees. They allege that  
Inkatha people have also  
not stopped taunting the  
residents as they pass:their  
area on their way home  
from rallies.

It has been suggested  
that the buses be escorted  
by police until they get past  
kwaShange and kwalxa-  
malala. Unconfirmed  
reports say the police had  
been escorting the buses  
but left them at the kwa-

Shange turnoff.

An armed crowd gathered at the Sweetwaters bus depot this week 10 listen as KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member David Ntombela urged them not to seek revenge

after the Sunday night ambush.

Reports by Lakela Kaunda

KWASHANGE would have been turned into a graveyard had the massive armed crowd that filled the streets of Taylors Halt, Elandskop and Sweetwaters proceeded there on Monday.

The angry, militant crowd wanted to be let loose to avenge the 17 people who were killed in kwa-Shange on Sunday evening. They were returning from a peace rally in kwaQanda mission in Taylors Halt.

By 10.55am on Monday police were still searching for more bodies. People whose loved ones and friends had still not been found were frantic.

The crowd was armed with all sorts of weapons from firearms to garden forks; each person carried about three weapons. .

About 1000 people stood outside the home of Inkatha leader and kwaMncane induna David Ntombela. He addressed them and told them not to avenge the deaths.

When the meeting ended, the sea of men, women and children filled the streets. All expressed shock and dismay and a willingness to take on kwa-Shange.

Ntombela proceeded to the KZT bus depot at Sweetwaters where a crowd of about 1000 had gathered. Those killed in the ambush were Sweetwaters people. : A

Ntombela's eyes were red, and he was obviously angry.

Where are we going to run to, from this ANC? They call me a warlord. I've never killed anyone... I will stand for the truth.

Banks are robbed with AK47s. Where does the money go?

The crowd responded To buy guns to kill us.



Ntombela urged them not to avenge the killings.

â\200\234wWe in Inkatha want peace. No one here should take the law into their own hands. Respect the law. No one here should go where we say he should not

"

He said the common feeling was that the ANC

- was not wanted in areas under the control of chiefs.

He said the rest of the world was supporting Kuwait in the fight against Iraq so that the Kuwaitis could get back their land. â\200\234Why is the world not assisting the Zulus who are attacked by the ANC?â\200\235 Ntombela asked.

- â\200\234What do you say?" he asked the crowd.

â\200\234Ayihlome ihlasele,â\200\235 (to arms, to war), they responded: .â\200\231 . g e i

â\200\234You..have your leaders. Listen to them, the chiefs and the indunas. They will sort this out. The world must see who the warlords are.â\200\235 3

He said there was a move that Inkatha people should be disarmed of their â\200\234culturalâ\200\235 weapons. â\200\234We will never leave our assegais, knobkieries, spears and shields,â\200\235 he said to big applause.

Captain Danie Meyer of the SAP told the crowd that the police saw the attack in a very serious light.

â\200\234Our duty is to protect all the people. We have worked with a lot of leaders. Zondi (Nsikayezwe), David Ntombela, Induna Vilakazi, they all know me. I know them to be respected people with discipline.

â\200\234Inkatha are people we can talk to. If it was other groups I would not be talking to the people. That is why I ask â\200\224 leave it to the hands of the police. We will investigate. Inkatha â\200\224 do not shoot us. We know where we stand with Inkatha. We do not need another

â\200\235

He said most people knew that the police were impartial.

â\200\234The propaganda is that we take sides with Inkatha. That is not true. As these people know, standing here, police have arrested them.â\200\235

Captain Danie Meyer said the gathering was illegal, but added: â\200\234Inkatha are people we can reason with. I ask now, after this meeting, disperse peacefully.

â\200\234These people I can see are ready for war.â\200\235 But, he said, if the crowd went to kwaShange now, they would not find the people who were responsible.

â\200\234All you will find are women and children. Do you want to kill women and children,â\200\235 Meyer asked.

About two men from the crowd responded: "We want them all. We want the women. They are the ones who give birth to these people who terrorise us."

Meyer continued: "No one expected this thing to happen last night. Not even them (the people of kwa-Shange) . . . I have spoken to Ntombela. We will get a committee together. With this committee we will get the leaders together."

"If problems in areas arise we will work together to sort them out . . . We will do everything possible to prevent recurrence of this (attack)."

There was still a lot of grumbling from the crowd. One man shouted: "Allow us to go there. Who will repay our dead?" ;

Fifteen minutes later they dispersed. Fears remained among people who had been at the meeting, especially journalists, that the crowd might attack at night.

But by Tuesday morning, it was still quiet.

By Patrick Laurence

Gabriel Mekgwe, the missing State witness in the Winnie Mandela trial, left the Methodist manse in Soweto with three African National Congress men on Sunday night, The Star learnt today.

It is not known whether Mr Mekgwe voluntarily accompanied the three, one of whom is a senior man in the ANC.

Mr Mekgwe, like Barend Mono, another of the three young men who were allegedly kidnapped from the same manse in 1988 and taken to Mrs Mandela's home in Diepkloof, Soweto, is known for his strong devotion to the ANC.

A 14-year-old boy, Stompie Moeketsi Seipei, was allegedly abducted with the three men in 1988.

He was later found dead in an open field in Soweto. Jerry Richardson was last year sentenced to death for his murder.

The Star has been able to piece together some of the events leading to Mr '

Mekgwe's disappearance on Sunday night.

Called

He vanished just hours before he, Mr Mono and the third young man, Kenneth Kgase, were due to be called by the State in the trial of Mrs Mandela and her three co-accused, John Morgan, Nompumelelo Falati and Xoliswa Falati.

Mr Mekingwe, who has been living in a safe house in Johannesburg's northern suburbs, left at the weekend to attend a funeral in his home town of Potchef-

stroom. He returned to Johannesburg on Sunday evening but missed his lift to the northern suburbs. Not knowing what to do, he went to the Methodist Church manse in Soweto, where he had earlier lived.

The Rev Paul Verryn, who is in charge of the manse, was not there when Mr Mekingwe arrived on Sunday. Mr Mekingwe had only been at the manse for about half-an-hour when the three ANC men arrived, say sources.

It is not known what transpired between Mr Mekingwe and the three men. But, The

Star understands, no physi-

cal coercion was used to induce him to leave with them.

Mr Mekingwe is reported to have agonised over whether to testify for the State in the Mandela trial because of his loyalty to the ANC. But by the time he left for Potchefstroom last weekend he had decided to give evidence, say sources.

The trial was adjourned yesterday at the request of State prosecutor, Jan Swane-poel SC, who expressed concern over the intimidatory effect of Mr Mekingwe's dis-

appearance on his two co-

witnesses. :  
This is a very serious development ... I can't pro-

ceed when witnesses' lives are in danger. I will need time before I can continue the State's case, he said.

G Â\$

Earlier, Mrs Mapdela and the other accused pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Each faces four counts of kidnapping and four of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Mr Swanepoel said that the State would present evidence of other kidnappings in 1988 in which Mrs Mandela was allegedly involved.

During his opening address, Mr Swancpoel told Mr Justice Stegmann that the trial was not political because the accused faced common law crimes.

At the start of proceedings, an application to have assault charges against Mrs Mandela's driver, Mr Morgar, quashed, was turned down.

Four young men who were charged with the same crimes have not appeared to stand trial and warrants for their arrest were issued last week.

They are a 17-year-old youth, who may not be named, Katlza Cebekhulu (22), Mpho Glet Mapelane (19) and Sibusiso Brian Mabuza (19) - Yesterday a formal application for a separation of trials - was granted.

Mrs Mandela was the only one to make a plea explanation yesterday.

George Bizos SC, who heads Mrs Mandela's defence team, read out Mrs Mandela's statement.

She said during December 1988 she had been approached by Xoliswa Falati, who had been looking after a number of youths at the Orlando West Methodist manse.

Mrs Falati had said Mr Verryn had been sexually abusing some of the youths and Katiza Cebekhulu had become mental-

ly disturbed as a result.

Mrs Mandela had told Mrs Falati to bring Katiza to her and together they had visited the rooms of Dr Abu Baker Asvat.

(Dr Asvat was later shot dead.)

Mrs Mandela's statement said Dr Asvat had recommended that Katiza and Mr Verryn seek psychiatric help.

\*

Mrs Mandela said that late on December 29 1988 the date on which the kidnappings and assaults allegedly began she had left for Brandfort to attend to various welfare projects.

She had returned on December 31. Mrs Falati had told her that in her absence she and Jerry Richardson had arranged to bring four young men from the manse to stay in rooms at the back of Mrs Mandela's property to prevent the spread of homosexual practices.

She did not assault anyone, no one was assaulted in my presence and I did not associate myself with assaults, Mrs Mandela said in her statement.

Outside the court building, scuffles between police and ANC marshals broke out and ANC deputy president Nelson

Mandela intervened. Additional reporting by Helen Grange and Cathy Stagg.

itness

'Winnie trial puzzle 1\

\ NeverJÂ\$~ayâ\200\224di

DEPENDING on the outcome  
of the Stompie trial, Winnie  
Mandela may well be destined for  
a seat on the ANC'â\200\231s next national  
executive committee when the or-  
ganisation holds its national con-  
gress inJune. it

The controversial lady staged a  
surprisingpolitical comeback last  
year when she was elected to the  
PWV'rggIONal committee. Equally  
surprising was her election last  
week to the leadership of the ANC  
Womenâ\200\231s League in the: PWV â\200\224  
probably the most influential re-  
gion. . . .,  
It would appear : the erstwhile  
â\200\234Mother of the Nationâ\200\235 is:popular  
â\200\230In powerful ANC circles idespite  
the loud:objections which greeted  
news of her appointment as social  
weiltfare head.

's even suggested she might

\_electqd the new ANC deputygprebs?  
. ident in J\_gne. Second only to Nel-

son, the new president, of course.

: 'â\200\234;atch this space â\200\224 â\200\230and that  
rial. t

â\200\234Â«

Oooao

A FLY on the wall of Cape Townâ\200\231  
city hall during last wegkâ\200\231s openn?

ing-of-Parliament protest.:m  
tells Sauer that while the l?:erxfil-]  
ers of the march took turns haran. '

Inside  
Track

guing the crowd from the balcony,

the others inside the buildin  
glued to F Wâ\200\231s speech on TV.g ey

Ooo

ALL isn't entirely well, it seems,  
In relations between the ANCâ\200\231s  
head office and its Western Cape  
branch. Insiders say that when '

e e g AN Ry

Cape officials announced that Nelson Mandela would lead the march on Parliament, they had not, shall we say, fully cleared it with the man himself.

Sauer hears that he then decided partly because of a punishing schedule and partly because he doesn't like being told what to do that he would not, after all, travel to Cape Town.

Highly embarrassing for the Cape organisers, who had already

plastered the province with posters

announcing the Mandela march. In future they'll no doubt

LT S O L

think twice before making pre-sumptions about the boss's time.

, ooo

THE Government's new R4 million campaign to promote peace and negotiations must have created a flurry of interest among the nation's ad agencies, on the lookout for stable clients in these tough times.

But aspirants were to be disappointed. Launching the Let's Put Peace First campaign this week, Gerrit Viljoen said three agencies had pitched for the job, and the winner was P de V.

Besides the merits of PdeV's concept, the Government clearly felt it could trust the agency which had done such sterling work

in the past for another major client ... the National Party.

ooag

IT seems pro-negotiation elements are gaining ascendancy in

the PAC's youth wing, the Azanian .

National Youth Unity (Azanyu) and, by implication, in the PAC itself.

The newly elected Azanyu leadership has expelled four former members of its executive, accusing them of pandering to tribalism



12

TO t ALL MEDIA

3

FROM i THE BUREAU FOR INFORMATION  
P

MEDIA ARRANGEMENTS :

STATE VS SITHOLE TRIAL

Ever heard of this trial? Prize for the most inane press advisory of the year must go to the Bureau for Information, and. Its arrangements for the â\200\230â\200\230Sitholeâ\200\231 trial. Sithole? Investigation revealed this to be the name of No 1 accused in a trial at the Rand Supreme Court. No 8 accused is one Winnie Mandela. A prime insight into the bureaucratic mind â\200\224 in the government department most directly concerned with the media. .

and of being â\200\234enemy agentsâ\200\235.

The four retorted. that their expulsion was really because of their strong opposition to negotiations, a constituent assembly, a united front of the oppressed and other positions adopted by the PAC.

The plot thickens.

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AMID all the anti-Gulf war protests in the US, one voice has been deafeningly silent. Itâ\200\231s that of

Jane Fonda who, during Vietnam

days, was the high priestess of anti-war demonstrators, becom-

â\200\230ing known as Hanoi Jane.

With the Gulf conflict three weeks old, the actress, to the best of Sauerâ\200\231s knowledge, has offered nary a peep of disenchantment over the US role.

' There again, the current man in her life is one Ted Turner who just happens to own Cable News Network. CNN is one institution that could say unequivocally that it's

{

e Winnie iS} well worth watching/

doing really well out (}6/4 %

ooo

RAPID change is the name of the political game these days. Two quotes from Pik Botha:

November 14 1990: â\200\234Financial savings and manpower released by this decision (to cut diplomatic representation in Australia) will be used in countries of presently higher priority for South Africa.â\200\235 It would save R7-million a year, he said.

February 5, 1991: â\200\234In the light of the constructive and positive reaction from the Australian government, I believe we should not bother about the present complement of the South African mission.â\200\235

. Maybe that decision to cut staff in Australia wasn't so much a financial one as a fit of Pique?

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JAUNDICED comment from an Independent Sunday journalist

about TVâ\200\231s saturation coverage of the Gulf war: â\200\234The tedium is the message.â\200\235

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T IS not unknown for editors to

make a point of commenting on  
readersâ\200\231 letters. Sometimes the  
object, all too obviously, is to out-  
smart the letter writers.

This has always seemed to me  
to run counter to the principle  
that the 'letters page is â\200\230primarily  
readersâ\200\231 territory and that the edi-  
tor should try to keep out of it,  
except where it may be necessary,  
for instance, to correct: aâ\200\230factual  
misstatement. S1

FW Thorpe of Midrand com-  
plains that the editor did not reply

AKX

to a question he put at the 'end of a

recently published letter. This let-  
ter criticised one of The Starâ\200\231s edi-  
torials on the grounds that it had  
not â\200\234bluntly and unequivocallyâ\200\235  
condemned the ANC for â\200\234ignoring  
the arms embargo and 'retaining  
their huge armouryâ\200\235, particularly  
AK-47 rifles. !

Mr Thorpeâ\200\231s last sentence ran:  
â\200\234Or is it possible that you support  
the action of the ANC?â\200\235

I must say that when I read the  
letter in The Star, I took this last

sentence to be a rhetorical ques-  
tion, to which Mr Thorpe would  
not have expected an answer.

However, it appears he posed it  
in all seriousness, going so far as  
to envisage the possibility that  
â\200\234The Starâ\200\231s aim might be to be-  
come the ANC's mouthpiece if  
they gain government controlâ\200\235.

I therefore asked the editor-in-  
chief, Richard Steyn, to comment.  
He says: â\200\234The Star is no more sup-  
portive of the ANC than it is of  
the NP or any other political  
party. The newspaper agrees with  
the ANC on certain issues and dis-  
agrees strongly on others.

â\200\234We are nobodyâ\200\231s mouthpiece  
and never will be. The reason why  
I declined to respond to Mr  
Thorpeâ\200\231s innuendo is that it was a  
classic â\200\230have you stopped beating  
your wifeâ\200\231-type question, impossi-

ble to answer satisfactorily in one or two short sentences.â\200\235

aïsa-:0

A RECENT cartoon by Andy has displeased one or two readers. It

Ombudsman

JAMES  
McCLURG

showed a figure clearly recognisable as Marike de Klerk holding a telephone receiver and saying to her equally recognisable husband, â\200\234Itâ\200\231's Willem, dear â\200\224 he wants to be reclassified.â\200\235

The innuendo was obvious and the caricature of the State President singularly unflattering. But was the cartoon in what one reader calls â\200\234shocking bad tasteâ\200\235?

At one time, it is true, such a topic would have been out of bounds for a cartoonist on a reputable newspaper. But those days, with their strong flavour of what

is now called â\200\234elitismâ\200\235, have vanished.

In Britain, for instance, the press and even television are merciless in their caricaturing of the

obodyâ\200\231s mouth

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Royal family.

What many people do not recognise is that this marks a revival of an old British tradition. In Victorian times, the Prince Consort was mercilessly lampooned in journals like Punch and the sacred person of the good Queen herself was not spared.

It is possible to have misgivings

about this trend. I feel a certain sadness watching the British merrily butchering an institution that most of them, when it comes down to it, deeply cherish.

\_ But it is quite unrealistic not to expect ripples from this wave of irreverence to wash up on our shores. ,

I doubt whether Andy's cartoon upset many households.

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IN HIS television column, On the Box, in the Saturday Star of January 19, John van Zyl attacked SABC-TV for failing its viewers in three ways: information, culture and education.

- Criticising the intellectual level

piece

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of Good Morning South Africa, he wrote: "You can always judge a television service by the sort of ideal viewer that it seems to be addressing. I have no doubt the ideal viewer GMSA wants to address is a rural, white Afrikaans-speaking person with a Std 8 certificate."

Erika Smuts of Randburg de-

nounces Dr van Zyl for showing (I translate from Afrikaans) "ignorance, shallowness and insensitivity". She divines from Dr van Zyl's column (correctly, I have no doubt) that he wants television to play a role as a "communication medium in the new South African

However, she says, he should remember that "these people to whom he refers so disparagingly are going to play an important part in the future of our country".

. She calls on him to forget the "false status of so-called intellectual achievements" and contends

that the value of people lies "not -

in their income, language, standard of education, race or place of

residence but rather in their outlook on people and the world".

Ms Smuts's concern for the individual and emphasis on the contribution they make to society are commendable, and I shall not contest what she says. However, the relevance of these views to the SABC's shortcomings in the cul-

tural field escapes me.

On one point, though, I am entirely with her: the kind of stereotype conjured up by Dr van Zyl to typify an uncultured person would be better discarded before we enter what we hope will be a healthier, more harmonious South Africa.

Howâ\200\231s that again?

A CALL for a hospital to introduce a nappy-washing service was pooh-poohed by health committees this\week. - Darlington and Stockton Times.

@ If you have a complaint about editorial matter in The Star, write to the Ombudsman, c/o The Editorâ\200\231s Secretary, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000. O ;

Political adversaries meet in trouble-torn Bekkersdal township yesterday where a plea for peace was made. From left: Mr Chris Hani of the ANC, Mrs Winnie Mandela (ANC), Phalo Jordan (partly obscured, ANC) Themba Khoza of Inkatha.  
RN ;.:TAN â\200\230r: ok :") ,\â\200\234,;\,â\200\230;Â»\ â\200\230.\, Pic: LEN KHUMALO