## THE CITIZEN

One year after his bombshell announcement of the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations, State President De Klerk has made another bombshell announcement total scrapping of the last remaining discriminatory laws, including the Population Registration 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 President's 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

Mr De Klerk's 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 organi-

sations.

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 support 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 weak-

ened.

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.

# Mandela de links black violence to disunity

WINDHOEK, Friday: Blackon-black violence in South Africa's Natal province left eight people dead, 60 hurt and 150 houses burnt down yesterday and today, leading the nationalist leader Mr Nelson 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 recommitted himself to stopping the violence.

Police earlier attributed the bloody clashes at Natal's Umgababa 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 "two factions" 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 commuters fleeing, heavily-armed groups "several hundred strong" were fighting along a 30-kilometre stretch in the area, according 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 "cease all attacks on each other".

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.

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 strifetorn areas to make their appeal heard.

• 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 and a reward offered for information leading to their arrest, police said in Soweto

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 coaccused 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 Mandela's home in nearby Diepkloof.

Media interest in the trial has been so overwhelming that South Africa's Bureau for Information has been forced to co-ordinate a pool system for local and foreign journalists.

AFP

# Violence 'a challenge challenge to accord'

## Agreement needs meat and bones: Zuma

THE latest spate of violence in Umgababa should be seen as an "unfortunate challenge" 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 Tuesday's peace accord off the ground by working out strategies and practical methods of bringing peace to Natal's strifetorn townships.

"This situation is putting meat and blood to the agreement reached between our two organisations," 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 week's outbreak of fighting had started on Tuesday — the day the peace accord between

#### NICOLA CUNNINGHAM-BROWN

Political Reporter

the two organisations was signed — and thus was not a revolt against the accord, but the continuation of an old and ongoing battle

ongoing battle.

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

the area.

"We are currently busy working on strategies on informing people far and wide at grassroots level of the accord."

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 together "in a friendly fashion".

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 intiatives.

Mr Zuma said it was vitally important to in-

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

☐ 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.

☐ The director of Diakonia, Mr Paddy Kearney, took a group of church leaders headed by Bishop Norman Hudson, head of the Methodist 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.

AN INCHANGA man told the Supreme Court here yesterday that hisfather and three brothers were stabbed and burnt to death when they went to visit the graves of his mother and sister.

The man, Mr Bongani Ndlovu, said his father was a prominent Inkatha member. The indictment memper. The mane alleges that the two accused were part of a large United Democratic Front group that at-

Mr Nkosinathi Majola while and Mr Nkosinathi Nine-brother brother shack. Inchanga, have pleaded not guilty to four charges of murder and a charge who had an assegai, of setting on fire a car and a tin shack on Au-

Four killed during visit to graveyard

gust 5, 1989. Mr Ndlovu said that at Mr Noiovu said that at the graveyard his father, Mr Kaizer Ndlovu, stayed behind to guard his vehicle while he and his brothers went to visit

the graves.

Mr Ndlovu said he saw people coming towards the graveyard from sev-eral directions and saw his father warning peo-

ple and firing into the He fled to a house while his father and brothers went into a tin

He said he saw one of the accused, Mr Majola, beckon to the crowd of about 100 to follow him

to the shack in which his father and brothers had sought refuge.

He saw his father fire more shots into the air and men, including the accused, went into the shack and stabbed his father and brothers.

Petrol was poured on the shack and it was set alight.

Some people ran across a road and brought tyres which they threw onto the fire.

After this the crowd started singing, "We have killed a klova" (Inkatha person).

They then left, toyitoyiing as they went.

Mr Justice Hugo is hearing the case.

The case continues ext week.

OSLO - United States President George Bush and the depuy-president of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, were snung those proposed for the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize athe deadline for nominations passed yester-

"We pot between 10 and 15 (nominations)," said Geir Luidestad, director of the Nobel Institute, which

awards to annual prize.

Lundeslad said all nominations posted before yesterdar yould be considered for the award, which went n 990 to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

### Role in Gulf War

Vidar Kleppe, a representative of Norway's right. wing Prigress Party, said he had nominated Mr Bush for his sole in leading the international coalition in the GilfWar.

"M- Sush acts in accord with Alfred Nobel's wish that he Nobel Peace Prize should be awarded to persons who show courage and step into the frontline in the fight against oppression, torture and totalitarian acts igainst human dignity," he said.

A group of 67 members of the US Congress late last year nominated Mr Mandela for helping dis-

manderacial barriers in South Africa.

Mr Meppe said he and another representative for the Prigress Party had also jointly nominated the . Salvation Army. - Sapa-Reuter;

## Nobel for Nelson? ANC 'does not take power for granted'

THE African National; Congress did not assume. - as many people did that It would become South Africa's first postapartheld government, Nelson Mandela, ANC deputy-president, sald, in Magallesberg last night. Well

Addressing an ANO constitutional conference, Mr. Mandela said: "It goes without saying that we would want to be there, where power is exercised, But, we don't assume it to be automatic or our right that we must be the nextgovernment.

"We must win the right to govern like any other party - In elections.

"If we lose, we would want to rest assured that we will have the opportunity to try again - next time around."

Mr Mandela did not respond to President de ture, with questions of his-



FOOD FOR THOUGHT! Nelson Mandela and aides break, for refreshments during the conference. STATE

JOVIAL RANTAO

Klerk's speech in Parliament yesterday. He said an ANC working committee would meet early today and release a statement later.

"In matters of this na-

toric importance, what is important is not so much a comment from, an individual, no matter what post-. tion he holds: What matters most is the comment from the organisation he go hand-n-hand with a represents."

In his address to International and South African jurists, Mr Mandela said

the aim of the conference was not to find a formula acceptable to the ANC, but one that would be acceptable to all South Africans.

The conference was convened to discuss whether in' constitutional' court to test the vilidity of legislation would be needed in a new South Africa."

Mr Mudela : sald the ANC could not accept a Bill of Rights as envisaged by parliamentary parties, because such a Bill would abolish apartheld laws; but preserve apartheld In practice.

Speaking for the first time on environmental issues, the former Robben Island prisoner said preservation of peace should considered effort to preserve nature and protect. the environment.

. • See Page 6.

## No more infiltration, ANC agrees 2

by Lakela Kaunda

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:

Umkhonto weSizwe is no longer an illegal organisation. Therefore membership thereof is not a viola-

 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.

Where applicable, individual weapons will be

legalised in terms of SA legislation.

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 prescribing how "liberation movements could achieve

freedom from oppresson"

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



POLICE last night could neither confirm nor deny the various allegations of violence in Soweto and on the East Rand, which were made by the Transvaal Inkatha Freedom Party youth leader Themba Khoza

Mr Khoza alleged earlier yesterday that two people had been killed near Soweto's Jabulani stadium, following a pol-

itical rally. Soweto police liaison officer, Lt Govindsamy Mariemuthoo, has denied the allegation.

Mr Khoza daimed the two victims - residents

work - were killed by returning probably marchers, ANC-supporters. The incident happened between 2 pm and 3 pm, he al-

He also claimed two leged! people were injured when commuters jumped off a moving train between Phomolong and Dube stations in Soweto, after unknown assailants standing next to the railway line had stoned the train.

According to Mr Khoza, police had intervened when another train was stoned at Mpilisweni station near Natalspruit be-

Mr Khoza also claimed police intervened after ANC supporters had allegedly harassed and prevented people from going to work at the Mandela View squatter camp in Katlehong.

East | Rand police spokesman Sgt Anneline Breytenbach could not confirm the two incidents.

Mr Khoza angrily denied police reports that ANC supporters were attacked on a train taking them to a rally in Soweto yesterday.

# Laws Are **Targeted**

De Klerk Presents Plans For Change

By SCOTT KRAFT

CAPE TOWN, South Africa -President F.W. de Klei announced plans Friday to sweep away the last legal pillars of apartheid: laws that segregate housing, restrict black ownership of land and classify all citizens by race.

The first two will be scrapped outright and the third phased out.

"There is neither time nor room for turning back," de Klerk said in an address to a new session of South Africa's parliament. "There

is only one road — ahead!"
In Washington, State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said de Klerk's steps bring South Africa "pretty close" to conditions required for lifting U.S. economic sanctions.

U.S. economic sanctions.

Both the white-led government and the African National Congress, the obuhir/s leading black opposition/group, said they expect the final condition—the release of political prisoners—fo be met by the end of April De. Klart's light wing white opponents in sparliament walked out of the offamber, midway through his speech announcing the plans, interrupting the president

plans, interrupting the president with shouts of No, no A and Traitor.

"The fight is on for the survival of white people," declared Ferdi Hartzenberg, deputy leader of the Conservative Party.

The lawmaking body, controlled by the ruling National Party, is expected to approve de Klerk's recommendations before it adjourns in June.

The ANC has previously demanded that the government fulfill its agreement to release political prisoners, grant indemnity to returning exiles and remove security laws that restrict political expression.

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

Many of them marched through city streets to press de Klerk to hand over power to an interim government and allow a constituent assembly, elected in a multiracial national election, to draw up a new constitution.

The government opposes both an interim government and a constituent assembly. But de Klerk said the government-would consider giving black leaders a voice in policy decisions during the transitional period to the new order.

He added that he supports the ANC's planned all-party congress as a first step toward writing a constitution.

# Two 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 delegations hammered out their agreement. At least eight people were killed.

#### 'Magic'

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 "magic wands" 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 fulfilment of its clauses. The essence of the agreement was contained in a five-point joint declaration, in which the signatories solemnly pledged to:

 Call on their members to stop attacking one another.

 Desist from vilifying one another or indulging





FORWARD TOGETHER: ANC's Nelson Mandela and IFP's Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

## 'Peace pipe' failure will dent reputations

#### PATRICK LAURENCE

in what Chief Buthelezi called "killing talk".

- Renounce the use of coercion or intimidation to force people to join their organisations or accept their strategies.
- Use an existing "joint mechanism" a reference to a complaints adjudication board set up in September 1988 to monitor violations of the agreement and recommend "appropriate action".
- Organise a joint tour of affected areas by Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi, 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 — Cosatu, the UDF and the SA Communist Party — to the agreement.

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

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

In the past the internecine 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 developed an agenda and ambitions of his own.

#### Power base

As the ANC president Oliver Tambo put it in a report to the ANC's national executive committee in 1985: "Gatsha Buthelezi ... built Inkatha into a personal power base far removed from the kind of organisation we had visualised."

He accused him of "dressing Inkatha in ANC colours" in order to exploit the loyalty of the masses to the ANC.

In his address to the peace conference delegates in Durban, Chief Buthelezi, who has previously accused the ANC of trying to hijack Inkatha, said: "We . . . identified with the ANC because we came forth out of the ANC."

The peace accord appears to do just that and thus to create an opportunity to restore — in Mr Mandela's words — "the cordial relations" which existed between the ANC and Inkatha in the years 1075,70

# ANC Youth League denies it plans to arm members

KAIZER WYATSUMBA and JOVIAL RANTAO

THE ANC Youth League has denied press reports earlier this wask that it intended arming its 95 000 members and drafting them into defence units.

In a statement issued on Wednesday, the league denied taking a decision to arm selfdefence units, dismissing the reports as "completely unfounded".

The league said it did not have the prerogative to arm defence units, and that it was "unfortunate" that its chairman, Peter Mokaba, was "constantly being misquoted".

However, it went on to say that the violence in the townships and the "apparent inability" of the security forces to stamp out violent acts had. forced the people to address the question of defending themselves.

One of the suggestions made was the formation of self-defence units, which had been discussed by various ANCaligned organisations.

The statement said the units were to be community structures in which the masses of the people would plan an active role in their defence, "not as members of the ANC or any of its affiliates, but as members of the community".

The league said the fact that it had not decided to arm members of the self-defence units did not rule out the possibility that league members in their individual capacity might arm themselves "for purposes of defending the people".

Asked by Saturday Star to elaborate on his statement, Mr Mokaba said: "Our people must arm themselves with everything possible, including guns. What is wrong with black people carrying guns when they are attacked with guns?



PETER MOKABA: 'The right to self-defence is non-negotiable'.

"We are not going to ask this Government how we should defend ourselves, because the State is part of this violence.

"Much as we are committed to negotiations and want to see them succeed, we do not recognise the authority of this government over us."

"The right to defend ourselves 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."

He 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 terms of the mandate given at 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're attacked with vicious weapons we'll have to find a defence that is adequate to meet the challenge at hand," he said.

Defence units would serve only as servants of the people.

# Mandela and Buthelezi are told: so into townships

MANY callers 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 "holding hands" on TV and in the newspapers, this would have a far greater impact on their followers.

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

Matthew: Moloi, Sowe-

to: Both leaders do have the the bloodshed.

STRussell Sadowsky, Hillbrow: Talk is cheap and handshakes and smiles are skin deep. If denied the unhindered right to choose sides those warring factions will agree and be at one with each other when hell freezes

Terelicia Molefe, Vesloorus: The two leaders are on friendly terms. The trouble is that we, the supporters of the two organisations, are the fighting parties because we believe each other to be inferior.

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

Walter Mlya, Sowate: I think that Mandela and Buthelezi should hold a rally at a place such as FNB stadium, and address their pcople together.

ERobert Hans, Rietylei: Everyone wished to see the two leaders come together. There is no other way to resolve the differences than to

listen to the leaders. Motlatsi Moeketsi, Diepkloof: Peace can only be restored if the ANC. through its structures, reeducates its troopers and Inkatha does the same with its

warlords and goes further in influence to bring an end to democracising their bureaucratic structures. After completing their tasks intelerant and senseless fighting will

Mit Jocum, 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, Verwoord and Vester.

Tomrs E Davies, Sandherst: Neither Nelson Mandela nor Buthelezi can end the bloodshed. F W de Klerk must admit that the Nat Government cannot be the referee as well as a player at the negotiating table. The Government has to be just a player as everybody else.

TT le Roux, Arcadia: There is sufficient evidence to show that Chief Buthelezi consults with and respects his elders'/chiefs' points of view. He also has enough influence over his followers to control them but when they get attacked, the true Zulu spirit comes to light, which means they will undoubtedly counter-attack. The solution is don't provoke them.

THE Geory, Selkirk: 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 white man in SA should do his best to control the supply of arms to the black people and that is the best that he

can do. MNathaniel Ralekeke, Katlehong: Only the Gov- also machivellian blacks

## A CONTRACTOR

NELSON Mondela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week called on their followers to lay down their weapons. Readers were asked if they thought either leader had enough influence to bring an end to the bloodshed and if not, what more needed to be done.

going to have peace in the

country. How do you expect

the Inkatha followers to un-

derstand Buthelezi when he

addresses them in English

on TV? And how many of

Tom Whitlock, Rand-

burg: No, I don't think the

bloodshed will end. What

everyone have a crash

TR Guy Mogashoo, Davey-

ton: There won't be any

peace as long as the ANC is

a threat to Buthelezi's apart-

23 Dlambola Ntuli, Sowe-

te: Bloodshed is not caused

by Inkatha v ANC, but

apartheid's beneficiaries

who use uninformed, unfor-

tunately i'literate blacks and

heid exposure and salary.

needs to be done is to make

them watch TV?

course in Mozart.



Speak Oul! ON

SATURDAY

ernment can stop these riots. who are often tsotsi ele-On Tuesday the leaders met. ments but after that the riots start Inkatha rank and file must ed again. If the Government be told that Mandela and company are not a source of goes between the two leaders, they might be able to stop the violence. Or else

their problem, but apartheid and those rightwingers who they should send more solbehave as if they have a diers or the police into the mandate from heaven to townships. Or they could mistreat other people bebring back the State of cause of their skin colour Emergency - the curlews Fighting at the drop of a hat stopped the fighting at night. must be seen as uncivilised Billy Ntsoeng, Daveyand a dent on our proud ton: There is no way we are black history.

Tarry 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.

A Cuthbert Twala, Sabokeng: 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 repealed 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

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

Fill John de Klerk, West-

Klerk and his parliament.

bury: Mangosuthu Buthelezi is a tribalist and when he calls meetings he only speaks on behalf of the Zulus. The Zulu's 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 Xhesa, 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.

M Sylvia Gould, Illovo: Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi must get off their pedestals and be seen physically by their respective 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.

MRobby 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. Michael Ndima, Hillbrow: I believe that neither Mandela nor Buthelezi can get rid of the violence because 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.

TA Bullabs, Johannesburg: Our black leaders must change their slogan from "mass rally" to "mass prayer" and from "stay away" to "stay ia".

T Jeffery Langevoldt, Ennerdale: Buthelezi has actually got more brains than people really believe Late last year the ANC and the NECC 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 this morning, the ANC said that they had not called for a stayaway, yet all week they publicised for it. What has Mandela get to say about that? I would also like Mr Mandela to explain why he did not participate in the march to Cape Town?

T Naidoc, Pietermaritzburg: It is very difficult for either man because the youth have a great determination for power and no one wants to give in.

MFeter Smith, Criando West: I welcome the talks between Dr Nelson Mandela and the Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi. However there are third forces who see this as an opportunity to discredit both organisations by inciting an-I killing members of either the ANC or Inkatha and then blaming the other party. The talks are a good measure, but they should have also included Azaro and the PAC so that they can stop all the fight-

THU Chambers, Beneni: No one doubts the sincerity of both leaders but it will require more than just an agreement to end this kind of violence! Old attitudes die hard and there will unfortunately be setbacks, but violence must not even be mentioned as an option! We must strive for a peace where all are winners - no losers!

MC Hartney, Toekomsrus: It is a bit foolish of us to expect the meeting between those two gentlemen to stop the fighting because if we are all honest we will realise that the fighting in Natal actually started in the early 80s and by now most of those people do not really

know why they are fighting. So if it could not be stopped then while Nelson Mandela was still in jail I cannot see what influence be would have on the fighting

Ti Susan Sedumodi, Monzeville: Mandela and Buthelegi should try to go to the places where the fighting took place, holding hands like they did on TV and maybe then they can convince their followers. It will be more convincing for them than seeing it on TV and in the newspapers.

TT Susan Huntley, Craighall: Negative speculation and pontification do nothing to contribute to peace. Buthelezi and Mandela met - let us praise them. Whether they can control their followers only time wid tell.

Mark Long, Roode. poort: I don't think either leader has control over the people. God only knows what can be done.

TRarney Segal, Berga: This deep rooted ethnic fedding between the warring factions won't be easy to contain. Let's just hope that the ongoing meetings between the two rival leaders will eventually and hopefully bring about reconciliation and peaceful co-existence.

MAmbrose Thufi, Kagiso: Mr Mandela and Buthelezi can control their followers but it will not be overnight, it will take a long time. The two leaders must meet again. soon and must keep in contact all the time. They must also try to discipline their members who are trying to cause the bloodshed.

## The road of provocation

KWASHANGE lies between Taylors Halt and Sweetwaters. When Inkatha supporters return home from any rally in Taylors Halt, they go past two ANC strongholds — kwaShange and kwaNxamalala in Sweetwaters.

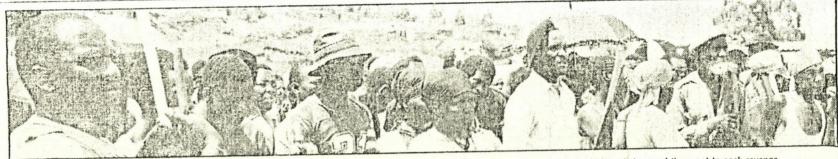
There have in the past been incidents where kwa-Shange residents complained that Inkatha supporters provoke them as they travel past on their way home. In September 1989 kwaShange people marched to the police in the city to protest. They said Inkatha people had alighted from their bus and attacked them.

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 extenuating circumstances.

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

The area has always remained 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 kwaNxamalala. Unconfirmed reports say the police had been escorting the buses but left them at the kwaShange turnoff.



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

## Recribution defused

#### 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 5 000 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-

Ntombela proceeded to the KZT bus depot at Sweetwaters where a crowd of about 1 000 had gathered. Those killed in the ambush were Sweetwaters people.

Ntombela's eyes were red, and he was obviously

"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.

"We 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 go."

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. "Why is the world not assisting the Zulus who are attacked by the ANC?" Ntombela asked.

"What do you say?" he asked the crowd.

"Ayihlome ihlasele," (to arms, to war), they responded.

"You have your leaders. Listen to them, the chiefs and the indunas. They will sort this out. The world must see who the warlords are."

He said there was a move that Inkatha people should be disarmed of their "cultural" weapons. "We will never leave our assegais, knobkieries, spears and shields," 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.

"Our 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.

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

He said most people knew that the police were impartial.

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

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

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

"All you will find are women and children. Do you want to kill women and children,?" 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 a 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?"
Fisteen 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.

# ANC men left with witness?

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 Mekgwe, 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 Mekgwe arrived on Sunday. Mr Mekgwe had only been at the manse for about half-anhour when the three ANC men arrived, say sources.

It is not known what transpired between Mr Mekgwe and the three men. But, The Star understands, no physical coercion was used to induce him to leave with them.

Mr Mekgwe 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 Swanepoel SC, who expressed concern over the "intimidatory effect" of Mr Mekgwe's disappearance on his two co-

witnesses.

"This is a very serious development ... I can't proceed when witnesses' lives are in danger. I will need time before I can continue the State's case," he said.

Earlier, Mrs Mandela 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 Swanepoel 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 Morgan, 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, Katiza Cebekhulu (22), Mpho Gift Mabelane (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.

## Winnie trial puzzle

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 mentally 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".

"I 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.

## Never-say-die Winnie is well worth

DEPENDING on the outcome of the Stompie trial, Winnie Mandela may well be destined for a seat on the ANC's next national executive committee when the organisation holds its national congress in June.

The controversial lady staged a surprising political comeback last year when she was elected to the PWV regional committee. Equally surprising was her election last week to the leadership of the ANC Women's League in the PWV — probably the most influential region.

It would appear the erstwhile "Mother of the Nation" is popular in powerful ANC circles despite the loud objections which greeted news of her appointment as social welfare head.

It's even suggested she might be elected the new ANC deputy president in June. Second only to Nelson, the new president, of course.

Watch this space - and that

000

A FLY on the wall of Cape Town's city hall during last week's opening-of-Parliament protest march tells Sauer that while the leaders of the march took turns haran-



The Inside Track

guing the crowd from the balcony, the others inside the building were glued to F W's speech on TV.

000

ALL isn't entirely well, it seems, in relations between the ANC's head office and its Western Cape branch. Insiders say that when

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

think twice before making presumptions about the boss's time.

000

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 P de V'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.

000

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

TO : ALL MEDIA

FROM : THE BUREAU FOR INFORMATION

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 "Sithole" 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 — in the government department most directly concerned with the media.

and of being "enemy agents".

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.

000

AMID all the anti-Gulf war protests in the US, one voice has been deafeningly silent. It's that of Jane Fonda who, during Vietnam days, was the high priestess of anti-war demonstrators, becoming known as Hanoi Jane.

With the Gulf conflict three weeks old, the actress, to the best of Sauer's 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

doing really well out of the war

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

watching

November 14 1990: "Financial 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." It would save R7-million a year, he said.

February 5, 1991: "In 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."

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

000

JAUNDICED comment from an Independent Sunday journalist about TV's saturation coverage of the Gulf war: "The tedium is the message."

Hector Comer

## Ye're nobody's mouthpiece

T IS not unknown for editors to I make a point of commenting on readers' letters. Sometimes the object, all too obviously, is to outsmart the letter writers.

This has always seemed to me to run counter to the principle that the letters page is primarily readers' territory and that the editor should try to keep out of it. except where it may be necessary, for instance, to correct a factual misstatement.

FW Thorpe of Midrand complains that the editor did not reply to a question he put at the end of a recently published letter. This letter criticised one of The Star's editorials on the grounds that it had not "bluntly and unequivocally" condemned the ANC for "ignoring the arms embargo and retaining their huge armoury", particularly AK-47 rifles.

Mr Thorpe's last sentence ran: "Or is it possible that you support the action of the ANC?'

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

sentence to be a rhetorical question, 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 "The Star's aim might be to become the ANC's mouthpiece if they gain government control".

I therefore asked the editor-inchief, Richard Steyn, to comment. He says: "The Star is no more supportive of the ANC than it is of the NP or any other political party. The newspaper agrees with the ANC on certain issues and disagrees strongly on others.

"We are nobody's mouthpiece and never will be. The reason why I declined to respond to Mr Thorpe's innuendo is that it was a classic 'have you stopped beating your wife'-type question, impossible to answer satisfactorily in one or two short sentences."

0 0 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. "It's Willem, dear - he wants to be reclassified."

The innuendo was obvious and the caricature of the State President singularly unflattering. But was the cartoon in what one read er calls "shocking bad taste"?

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 "elitism", have vanished.

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

0 0 0

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

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 Afrikaansspeaking person with a Std 8 certificate.'

Erika Smuts of Randburg denounces 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 Africa' ".

However, she says, he should remember that "these people to whom he refers so disaparagingly 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".

editor-in-chief?

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 cultural 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.

How's 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 Editor's Secretary, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.



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.

Pic: LEN KHUMALO