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President Reagan signs report on global strategy |

PARTHEID is a threat

to United States na-

tional security inter-

ests in Africa, the US Government has claimed in a new report. The report, signed by President Reagan, outlines - America's national security strategy for protecting US interests and advancing US security objectives around the world.

In the section dealing with strategy for Africa, the report says that domestic and external pressures on the continent pose threats to US interests in African security.

It charges the Soviet Union with viewing Southern Africa as an opportune area for its expansionist policies and accuses Moacow of sustaining a costly civil war in Angola which has shattered the country's economy and seriously degraded the quality of life for innocent civilians.

Apartheid will not only continue to breed conflict within South Africa but is the primary cause of instability in all of Southern Africa, the report says. Economic concerns are closely inter-related with political stability in Africa - perhaps as in no other region of the world, it says.

The US assistance programme in South Africa for victims of apartheid, enacted into law by Congress, helps prepare

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Lou, Nend .
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Neil Lurssen

Foreign Service

WASHINGTON

disenfranchised citizens for participation in constitutional democracy and a free enterprise economy in post-apartheid South

Africa.

Our new programme for regional trade and transport development in Southern African states furthers our mutual political interests and enables these countries to develop alternatives to total dependence on South Africa, the report says.

The study says that low intensity conflicts around the

world continue to pose a variety.

of threats to important US ob-

jectives. These conflicts are ty-

pically political-military confrontations below the level of conventional war but frequently involving protracted struggles of competing principles and ideologies and ranging from subversion to the direct use of military force, it says.

They have both regional and

global implications for America's national security interests.

In mineral-rich Southern Africa, insurgencies, economic instability and apartheid, as well as ethnic tribal conflicts, pose potential threats to the extraction of essential raw materials and their export to industries in the

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The conflicts, endemic to the region, are exacerbated by the activity of the Soviet Union and its surrogates, the report notes.

In another section examining principal threats to US global interests, the report claims that regional tensions and conflicts such as those on the Korean peninsula, in Indochina, in Southern Africa and between Israel and its Arab neighbours threaten both international peace and the internal stability

of friendly states.

â\200\234The spread of nuclear weapons to additional nations threatens to exacerbate regional conflicts and could conceivably involve the US and the Soviet

â\200\230Union in nuclear conflicts.

â\200\234This proliferation could ultimately make nuclear deterrence less stable.

â\200\234At this time, the most difficult nuclear rivalry involves India and Pakistan, but other

.aeas of the world, including the

Middle East, Africa and Latin America, could be subject to similar dangers in the future,â\200\235 the report says.

In a preface, President Reagan promises strong support for anti-Leninist movements in regions like Afghanistan and Angola but says the reluctance of the Congress to provide financial resources necessary to support US national security strategy is a cause for concern. >

West and Japan.

boking fora job
T;\â\200\230ny Winnie Graham ol
Mr Jeffy Mabizela has been looking for a
job for three years. mel

The 3Â\$-year-dld;gg;her=bï¬\201 six, employed
as a steak griller for 14 years, lost his job-
at a Robertsham, Johannesburg, restau-
~rant when the Greek owners emigrated
in 1985. Since then he has tried, in vain, to-
find work. T .

. He has walked the streets of central
â\200\230Johannesburg asking for a job. He has

tried his luck in the suburbs. He has wait-

" ed, hoping, outside shops and restaurants
for hours â\200\224 only to make his way home
without,an answer. ;

Mr Mabizela is convinced that employt
ers are afraid to employ an unknow
Soweto man â\200\224 and he did not get a refer
ence when he lost his job at the steak
house. A

_If jobs become available, he says, they
are given to friends of existing staff
members, people the restaurant owners
believe they can trust.

- Mr Mabizela i,s*an,â\200\234outsidezfâ\200\231?, someone
without the right friends or contacts. His
chances of finding work are low, but he
keeps trying. '

â\200\230He lives in a â\200\234back roomâ\200\235 in Soweto.
His wife and children have returned to
kwaZulu to wait, hopefully, for their

~ breadwinner to summon them back â\200\224 or

\’ at least to send money for food and

has been pou

- â\200\234After I lost my job, I made a little
â\200\234money selling flowers outside a shopping

. â\200\234I’ve to find a proper job this year. I
- will do anything to earn a living. I cannot
keep asking friends to help me with loans

~~ Sanlamâ\200\231s December economic review,
â\200\234tive black population, are without work |
â\200\230oureds, 2200 Indians and 168500 blacks

ding the street
o Soffet
hree years

centre, but since Christmas, things have
been tough,â\200\235 he says. :

.
and food.â\200\235 v â\200\230
Mr Mabizelaâ\200\231s story is typical of the
hardships still being endured by jobless
workers in the urban areas. The gradual
recovery of the economy, says econo-
mists, has done little to improve unem-
ployment levels. : ’ j

shows that more than 1,2 million blacks,
or 18,5 percent of the economically ac--

or not fully employed. :

The review says it is a matter of fur-
ther concern that 60 percent of unem-

ployed blacks are under 30, and that
65 percent have either had no schooling
or only primary schooling. N

Central Statistical Services said re-
cently that almost 250 000 jobs were lost
in the four major work areas in the past
three years.

It put the number of unemployed and
under-employed workers at more than
2 million. ' :

In three years 35700 whites, 23 600 col-
lost their jobs. In the same period 600 000

~ new black work-seekers came on the e
- market but economists say, only a few
â\200\234were able to find full-time jobs. s e :

. Little wonder that Jeffy Mabizela Jeffy Mabizela, er of six, has tried in vain to
- must keep walking and looking. :

find work.

- A seven-month rift in the fourth biggest affiliate of the Congress of SA Unions, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workersâ\200\231 Union (CeaWusa), has been healed after a dispute which threatened to plunge industrig] relations in the commercial and catering Sectors into large-scale turmoil. The settlement Will be welcomed by many In the labour relations field, including employers who were on the verge of being caught up in the conflict. The Starâ\200\231s Labour Reporter MIKE SILUMA â\202¬xamines the situation,

, (The resolution of the seven-month dispute in the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workersâ\200\231 Union (CcaWusa) has averted a possible break-up of South Africaâ\200\231s biggest catering and commercial union, which threatened to seriously affect industrial relations.

The dispute was resolved in an out-of-court settlement preceded by lengthy negotiations between the two parties.

Prior to the settlement, CcaWusa general secretary Mr Vivian Mtwla had asked the court to, among other things, restrain leaders of the opposing faction led by vice-president Mr Herbert Mkhize from making statements on CcaWusaâ\200\231s behalf and holding themselves out as CcaWusa office-bearers. i

The Mkhize group had made a counter-application seeking that the court declares 1&: Mkhize vice-president, and orders Mr Mtwla to convene a national conference in terms of the unionâ\200\231s 1981 constitution. This would render everything done in terms of the 1986 constitution â\200\224 which had not been registered by the Industrial Registrar â\200\224 null and void.

The parties have agreed that last yearâ\200\231s merger between a section of CcaWusa and two other unions does not, de jure, exist and

Break-up averted,, as m(:cawusa faCtIOHS

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â\200\230Settle differences

branches by February 28, lead-

ress by May 15 1988,
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which had taken place

Some cases ng

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minimum wages in the lowest paig

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each side that neither shall try
membersâ\200\231 subscriptions to Cca

Central to the cttimĩ¬\202icg tl? g
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favour of co-ope
â\200\230 t in the struggle fo
' worker independence, ;
~ While the settlement may have,
' stored the situation to what it was
difference in political emphasis h

xpected to continue to influence fut
in the union.

80 percent of the companies where the union negotiates.
This weekâ\200\231s settlement came
Ccawusa was threatening the normal ope
Vil coch ol sk
With each of the groups in the be
a nu::prer ofgem loyers declined to remit membersâ\200\231
?e continued. The former element
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to persuade employers not to it
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union claiming to be the

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Dr Mangosuthu
Buthelezi

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e Inkatha Pedce Rally

CHIEF Minister Mangos-

. uthu Butheleziâ\200\231s concern

(Sunday Tribune, January

17) that some individuals

and organisations are
â\200\234committed to quashing
Inkathaâ\200\235 is understand-
able. 3

- I should like to point
out, however, that the ar-
ticle he refers to in /nga-

ba Ya Basebenzi has

been publicly repudiated
(in a full-page newspaper
adverts) by the United
Democratic Front and

- weapons?

Cosatu, and that the
Marxist Workersâ\200\231 Ten-
dency is no longer â\200\234of the
African National Con-
gressâ\200\235. It was expelled
from that organisation.

Why, given the Chief
Ministerâ\200\231s commendable
calls to his supporters to
eschew violence, were in-
dividuals at the Inkatha
Peace Rally held at Tay-
lorâ\200\231s Halt on December
16 seen to be brandishing

'The Indaba: Oti' Â¢oiirse "â\200\235/"â\200\230%S

THE survey showin owin

support for the KwaZulu-Nata
Indaba among rank-and-file
â\200\230Nationalists has predictably
been discounted by the local
NP leaders for various reasons,
including the fact that the poll

was commissioned by the Indaba itself. However, making allowances for such objections, it is still clear from the findings

that the Indaba exercise is a

most valuable one and that

more people do have a better understanding of what it is and what it hopes to achieve.

If nothing else, the Indaba effort is testing and promoting the power-sharing option (which the Government endorses in principle). It is important to debate the consequences: of power-sharing down to its finest details. The Indaba may not be the final, definitive answer, but it is showing the way.

are

â\200\230 looking rather
bleak for
black newspa-

pers in 1988. The best

known editor, Percy

Qoboza of CITY 2
| PRESS, died on his
50th birthday.

The editor of NEW
NATION, Zwelakhe Si-
sulu, is still languishing
in detention under the
emergency regulations
after more than 400
days.

NEW NATION is la-
â\200\230bouring under the
threat of closure in
terms of the stringent
restrictions on the
media. i

The SOWETAN has
, also received a warn-

BLACK
PRESS

erry McElligott

Editorâ\200\231
death ma
it a bleak start
to the new year

â\200\230

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ing from Home Affairs
Minister Stoffel Botha.

â\200\234I think itâ\200\231s going to
be the gloomiest year
for a free flow of infor-

mation,â\200\235 says Mr Gabu
Tugwana, acting editor
of NEW NATION.

But the Catholic-
funded NEW NATION
is not taking things
lying down. It is seek-
ing a court order to in-
terdict the Home Af-
fairs Minister and the
State President from
suspending the news-
paper in terms of the
emergency regulations.

The case has been

set down for hearing in
the Supreme Court, Jo-
hannesburg, on Tues-
day.

N\ Black newspapers
fear that Government action against
them could close off one of the few
remaining â\200\234pressure valvesâ\200\235 for
blacks and lead to more frustration
and violence in the townships.

ment should be using the newspa-
pers as a barometer of its reform
process. If the Government doesnâ\200\231t
know what is wrong, it wonâ\200\231t know
what to reform.

An editorial in NEW NATION
says that the detention of the editor,
Mr Sisulu, and other actions against
the media in this country were the
subject of debate at a conference on
Culture for Another South Africa in
Amsterdam last month.

The delegates, including almost
300 South Africans, passed a resolu-
tion to â\200\234internationalise the cam-
paign to defend the progressive
press in South Africaâ\200\235. They will
also ask the governments of other
countries to review the position of
South African press attaches in their
countries. Â»

[e

Under a banner headline, CITY
PRESS reports that the outlawed
ANC â\200\234has come out boldly in sup-
port of open, face-to-face talks with
the South African Governmentâ\200\235.

B HAUGHTY 7 5 ovees you ael]

SOWETAN cartoon
between the State
Party leader Allan Hendrickse.

They suggest that the Govern-

on the ongoing clash
President and Labour

The report mentions certain qual-
ifications, however.

The move followed a meeting of
the ANC's national executive in Lu-
saka.

It also followed on the ANC's na-
tional convention in Tanzania last
month when the organisation re-
viewed its strategies on the South
African situation.

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The SOWETAN published a harrow-
ing picture of a sickly pensioner,
Mrs Dorah Moloto, who was among
six families evicted from their
homes in Soweto for rent arrears.

The incident had a heart-warming
sequel. A reader was so touched by
the picture that he pledged to pay
the R700 owed by Mrs Moloto to the
Soweto Council so that she could oc-
cupy her house again. .

The offer was made by a security
guard, Mr Syborn Baloyi, for whom
R700 must be an enormous amount. |

" Perhaps it was the picture which

also led the Mayor of Soweto, Mr
Nelson Botile, to announce later that
the evictions were a mistake and
that the families could return to
their homes.

As they say, a picture is worth a |
thousand words!

|

(59), alleges that he
m

)vaNdebele police accused of
tortunng

By Joseph Mothlhl, Pretoria Buread

Tortures, and mass detentions feature
wlns ossier on human rights abuses al-
trat.ed by the
elandâ\200\231s residents.
aiiï-\201davltS made available to The Star, resi-
+ torture, beatings an and sco

tained â\200\224 some as

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here. People will a ways allegations, it is
up to the courts to decide whet.her or not they
are true.â\200\235

nd beati

kwaNdebele PO lice

res of

221 33

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ng resndent

me with his fist on the n%ht eye nd the other
me with his liS fist on the sld (The two) then

hit me with their fists man

- â\200\234(The first poneeman) th took ece of car
tube and covered my nose and mouth He tled the
tube tlgh y wïï-\201nd

% â\200\234(They iïï-\201?iïï-\202iïï-\202g me ag

~ to the hereabouts of ere (a

â\200\230 kwaNdebele man) was used and strug-
gllng to brea

Yushed under a in the e
ce at Siyabuswa an told to sleep there
Jay down as he Was in â\200\230jconsider
As 1 lay there 1 was
oii handed way by black policemen as they went

He added: i can categoically state thereisno past the counter. On the request of one of the

unrest in kwaNdebele i ck policemen, ! the assault stopped.â\200\235 hls afi-\201dsâ\200\224

The latest ln of alleged abuses were. 'tvit id.

detailed in affidavits preeented during an urgent - Statis istics of recent yiolence in kwa Nd ebele

application in the Pretoria Sn%reme this unavailable, but affidavits gathered by the week in which the homeland police were ordered Reso urces Cen' in preparing

to stop assaulting tWO detainees. e report on alleged homeland civil rights abuses

Frans Phatlane (33), aDetaln eesâ\200\231 â\200\230parents ~ for an Amerl can lawyersâ\200\231 _organisa tell of

ittee worker, SpO. ke of being tor:

ured at vanous poh ce stations In in the homel Jand

in October last year described having had

wu'es attached to his hand and genitals, and

being given electric Â\$ shocks for about 10 mmutes

until the â\200\234pam was as virtually \mbearab

He W ked in the le ft ear and has

been parttally deaf ever since, a ccordln to the affidavit.

Johannes Makitla

kicked and

The second detamee, M

stood on

n) stood on the otl\er slde

man) S

liceman

- and tied

huge police detentiot\s in which whole villages

were cordoned off and 1 60 people between the

ages of siX 60 W ed in 1986.

Other aihdawts gathered by the Legal Re-sourcs Centre include:

@ One dealing wtth incident in June last year

which tells how Â«Mbokotho (Vi green

uniforms took â\200\230Peterâ\200\231 and tied his hands together

anted to

en 1 heard

while he was

van.

behind, but

was beaten

drive and drag hlm

someone stop this. He

tied up.â\200\231

afi-\201davxt tellng

were beaten by abo

licemen in front

â\200\234hour in June last year

ow two ls-year-old boys

and po-

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Fleur de Villiers on the wrong weapon wielded against apartheid

A funny thing happened in the US Congress last month. A number of senators, desperate to secure agreement on the budget reconciliation bill, agreed almost in a fit of absent-mindedness to the most Draconian sanction yet imposed on South Africa.

In contrast to the rhetoric-wrapped passage of last year's Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, a clause, inserted by Congressman Charles Rangel and imposing double taxation on the 100 or so US companies still operating in South Africa, passed almost silently into law. The companies were already harried by boycott and divestment pressures in the US. Now, unwilling to carry the additional \$57 million tax burden, they will scurry for the exit, and South Africa's insulation from American influence will be complete.

The Rangel amendment appeared to elicit something less than a shrug from an administration which in 1986 had used the presidential veto to express its eventually futile opposition to sanctions. It gives weight to the bleak view that in the United States at least, sanctions are no longer a great moral question but simply a bad habit to be indulged whenever self-interest can be served by punishing Pretoria.

It is a view borne out by the latest and most comprehensive study of the issue, Sanctions and South Africa, the Dynamics of Isolation, by Merle Lipton, published this week by the Economist Intelligence Unit (£125). Lipton is best known for her book Capitalism and Apartheid in which she demolished the argument fa-

Aspired by the Jeff that capitalism -

is the handmaiden of apartheid rather than the instrument of its eventual destruction. Her latest

study, conducted with the same
relentless and clinical detachment,
exposcs the tawdry hypocrisy and
muddled thinking of sanctions
devotees who have largely ignored
the central question: the impact of
sanctions on South Africa.

The reason for this lacuna â\200\224 one
which Mrs Lipton does her schol-
arly best to fill â\200\224 is simple and
unplcasant: sanctioneers tend to
be less motivated by a genuine and
altruistic desire for the destruction
of apartheid than they arc by
domestic political and economic
gain. In one of the few biting
comments in a work which other-
wise allows the facts to speak for
themsclves, she observes that â\200\234mzâ\200\230

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Sanctionsâ\200\231 bla

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.United Nations to take action on

â\200\234this "great moral issue of our
timeâ\200\235, also benefited hugely when
the US transferred its South Africa
sugar quota to the Philippines;
that Australia and Canada, which
have led the Commonwealth sanc-
tions campaign, stand to gain
â\200\230most from South Africaâ\200\231s exclu-
sion from international minerals
markets, or that American unions
campaign vigorously for the

*inclusion-df-iron;-steel,-coal- and: - - reforms which~ternat prÃ©ssures -
â\200\230had-achieved and caused a major :
shift to the right in last year's

ttextiles on the US sanctions list
â\200\230but refused to support the inclu-
sion of uranium â\200\224 imported for re-
processing for third countries â\200\224
because of the substantial number
of jobs that might be lost?

Not all gains are economic. The
need to send a message to Africa
and other Third World countries
is felt most keenly by those
countries â\200\224 pre-eminently the
United States and Australia â\200\224
burdened by their own as yet
unresolved racist history. For the
US, sanctions also serve as a
symbolic substitute for a coherent
African policy. In a complex,
confusing and often contradictory
web of motives, the thread of self-
interest is the most consistent.
Nevertheless, as the sanctioners
â\200\224 governments, local authorities,

establishment in South Africa and '

weakened the black opposition,
are too many to be cited here, but
a random sample should suffice.
The early United Nations arms
embargo turned South Africa into
a major arms exporting country.
The latest sanctions spasm drove
up the price of platinum, one of
South Africaâ\200\231s key exports, from
\$250 to \$600 an ounce in a year.

External threat put an end to the general election.

By far the most perverse effect, however, has been achieved by American disinvestment. In the last two years some 170 companies have been compelled by US state and city purchasing bans and general divestment pressure to sell up. Some have simply closed their doors and walked away, putting their black employees out of work. Most have sold out at bargain basement prices to large South African companies or local management, thus creating about 100 new instant South African millionaires â\200\224 all of them white. It is no coincidence that, freed from the need to please American legislators, many of their South African victims

only victims of sanctions. By banning such labour-intensive imports as coal, iron, textiles and agricultural products, American legislators uncannily selected those which would inflict the most damage on the most black South Africans. It is not surprising that some black trade unions, like some front-line states, are beginning to show a marked ambivalence on the issue.

- That ambivalence; however, is not shared by Congressman Rangel, whose amendment will create more white millionaires, throw more blacks out of work and, on the principle that the best way to convert a pagan country is to withdraw all the missionaries, reduce American influence in South Africa to zero. On the basis that the end â\200\224 a transfer of power â\200\224 justifies the means, dedicated sanctioners are willing to overlook the suffering they cause.

But even comprehensive sanctions, as Mrs Lipton points out, are unlikely to unseat the government although they could fuel violence throughout the region. â\200\234It is no small thing, â\200\235 observed

Professor Peter Berger, an American sociologist, in a recent lecture,â\200\234to take actions that may Â¢6%Â¢

Westal W . 22 -28 IRâ\204çwme ARy

A â\200\230WEEPING Mpumuza woman re-, build new homes on sites the govem-
cently came to the Natal Witness of-'
fices.in Pietermaritzburg and asked to
telephone Inkatha president, Chief
Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The woman, an Inkatha card-
carrying member, said she could no
longer bear the harassment she was
| subjected to by armed men calling
themselves Inkatha members who
came to her home at night and or-
dered her to release her sons to join
their â\200\234armyâ\200\235.

Life has never been the same since
forced recruitment drove the Pietma-
ritzburg community into an unde-
clared war with itself.

Pietermaritzburg has since becorre
an island. No outsiders, except a few
brave journalists, penetrate the war

â\200\234What is the use of building a house
today and have it burnt down tomor-
row? Weâ\200\231d rather squat here until the -
killings stop,â\200\235 one of them said.

Most claim to be non-affiliated, but
they know how many innocent
â\200\234fence-sittersâ\200\235 have been killed.

Grafitti on township walls show
which cock rules that particular roost.
Signs such as â\200\234Welcome to Angola/
Tanzania/Lusaka/Zambia/Ulundiâ\200\235 are
to be seen on the walls.

Will the children ever be rehabilitat-
ed from the trauma of the violence? |
Some have problems re-adjusting al-
_ready and do not want to return to '
school.

Nkosinathai, a member of the black

" T51 . Â» ; ment has given them.

zone. There has been no entertain-
ment since November: weddings,

soccer matches and parties have been

repl y funerals.

. Th ave been so many deaths
that most people have lost their sense
of weeping.

The first casualty of the holocaust, which is centred mainly on greater Edendale, was the family institution.

Parents have lost control over their children as they no longer live with them. Most children fled their homes as they became targets of attacks. Armed men bang on doors at night and order parents to release their children for night marches or defence units to ward off attackers. :

â\200\234What should we do?â\200\235 asked an Edendale widow.

â\200\234When the child refuses to go because he is scared, they assume he belongs to a rival organisation and he is taken away from his parents and hacked to death. .

â\200\234But our children have already fled; we do not know where they are.

= you tell the attackers that, thi ou are hiding them and assault'you or even burn the house and kill everyone. .

Children as young as three are already feeling the stress of the ongoing violence. As the woman who came to the Natal_ Witness offices said: â\200\234This is unbearable. I cannot remember when last I had a good nightâ\200\235 sleep. My three-year-old son, Siyanda, wakes up in the middle of the night screaming and asks me, â\200\230Mama, where is Inkatha.â\200\231

' â\200\234What is going to become of my 12000

The unrest has forced many parents to disown and evict their own children. There are families where the parents are Inkatha members and the sons belong to the UDYF. Rather than have their homes burnt down by either the fatherâ\200\235s or sonâ\200\235s comrades, the son is thrown out.

Some family heads have been killed because they failed to convince their

-children to join a certain organisation.

â\200\234Fearless children have taken to the

-s and are out to fight. Gone are

Armed men bang on doors at night*and order parents to release their children for defence units to ward off attackers. No child dare refuse.

LAKELA KAUNDA reports from Pietermaritzburg

B R e S e o L A T T T o s i y e

the days when one used to enjoy
looking at youths doing the toyi-toyi
in the streets.

Now, one disappears as soon as
one hears the chants.

â\200\234Nothing is as frightening as hear-
ing chants and singing in the back-
ground and you find there is no bus
or kombi to whisk you away home
soon. i Ly

â\200\234You never know what might hap-
pen. They might even mistake you
for a theleweni (as Inkatha members
are now called) and either molest you
or force you to â\200\230modelâ\200\231,â\200\235 a local so-
cial worker said.

â\200\234Modellingâ\200\235 is a new system used
by the youths to combat crime. A
person strips naked and, accompa-
nied around the township by the
youths, is made to shout his or her
crime out to everyone they come
across. ;

Some have said this method is less
gruesome than the â\200\234necklaceâ\200\235,
though more humiliating. It has been
welcomed by some, in preference to
the â\200\234necklaceâ\200\235, and condemned by
others who say the amagabane do
not give the victim a hearing before
the sentence is passed

The â\200\234modellingâ\200\235 sentence is handed
out to criminals, prostitutes and rude
drunkards. ;

Smoking in buses and kombis has
also been banned in Pietermaritzburg.
A person guilty of that offence has to

The unrest has also affected the way
people dress and talk. Khaki clothing
is a no-no â\200\224 it identifies one with In-
katha. Yellow T-shirts are easily as-
sociated with the UDF and the wearer
becomes a target of rival groups.

A man carrying a knobkierrie or
sjambok is believed to be an Inkatha
member, while balaclava-type wool-
len hats are identified with the UDF
youth. :

Black, yellow and gold is accepta-
ble in both camps. You have to be
with people who know your stand,
otherwise Inkatha members might
think you are wearing ANC colours
or UDF members might accuse you
of being an Inkatha member.

Speak deep Zulu and you are the biggest thelewãni.. Comrades are said to speak tsorsi taal , a mixture of Zulu, English, Afrikaans and some words of unknown origin. -

â\200\234Eitaâ\200\235, which used to be an ordinary tsotsi greeting, is now associated with amagabane. One has to be careful about whom one is greeting, otherwise one ends up in Edendale Hospital or the morgue.

Pietermaritzburg people have become experts at such things, -~

Many families have fled to more peaceful areas to live with friends and relatives.

Those in safe areas do not want to move. About 100 flood victims, who

â\200\234modelâ\200\235 between the passenger seats, have been housed in Edendaleâ\200\231s Poy-

to the horror of blushing fellow passengers.

inadi community hall since the September. floods, refuse to move and

consciousness Azanian Students Movement (Azasm), summed up the feeling of most youths: â\200\234I do not see myself going back to school anymore.

â\200\234Firstly, I am 20 and too old to return to standard eight. Also, I do not think I can stomach to sit in front of a teacher for her to tell me that history began in 1652 with the arrival of Jan van Riebeeck. } :

â\200\234Besides, what is the use of an education when I cannot get the job I want and cannot live where I want to. I will not enjoy the fruits of it anyway.â\200\235 2

And what does he think the future holds for him? â\200\234It is easy. We will join the Azanian defence force after liberation. One does not need to write any aptitude test to become a soldier.

â\200\234I will have served my apprenticeship in the struggle anyway,â\200\235 he said.

Nkosinathi is one of many Azasm members who fled Imbali, an Inkatha stronghold, and went to live in Sobantu, a UDF stronghold. There have been constant clashes between the UDF-linked Sobantu Youth Congress (Soyo) and Azasm and many

lives have been lost, though this has received little publicity in the press.

This has prompted their parents to convene a meeting next Tuesday to -attempt to resolve the conflict.

Some youths are keen to return to normal life.

Those at Siyanda Secondary School in Mpumuza, near Sweetwaters, are a good example. After hearing rumours that their school may not re-open next week, the pupils quickly convened a meeting and convinced their parents that they were prepared to return to school.

The following day they cleaned the lawn and fixed the broken windows, but not before renaming the school Tanzania High.

They have since been informed by the school inspector that the school is definitely open.

- At least not everything that happens

in our Pietermaritzburg is negative these days. 73

It would have appealed to Percy Qo-
boza's sense of humour to hear the
unstinting praise being heaped on him
since his death, on his 50th birthday,
last Sunday.
| As editor of South

black newspaper to say nothing of
his difficult personality Percy was
a contentious figure, and inevitably
his actions and decisions could not
please all of the people all of the time.
Many who are praising him in death
were somewhat less complimentary
in life.

If he could have been around, he
would have enjoyed seeing long-time politi-
cal foes some who had threatened
to kill him offering obeisance to
his memory.

His high-pitched giggle would have
startled the sombre mourners gath-
ered to bid him farewell.

A staunch Catholic, Percy always
believed he would be able to watch
the reaction to his passing. He was
less sure of where he would be
watching from.
was born in Sophiatown in
. His family was removed to
to after the destruction of Soph-
iatown in the 50s. He studied theolo-
gy in Lesotho for a brief period, but
returned to Johannesburg to become a cadet

riter on The World in 1963.

ive years later he was appointed
news editor, rising to editor in 1974.
In 1975, he was awarded the Nieman
| Foundation Fellowship to study po-
| litical science and sociology at Har-
| vard University. ;
| He was arrested in 1977 and de-
| tained for almost six months without
| trial when The World and Weekend

Africa's biggest

| Post and Sunday Post. In 1980 he
| the Washington Star.

rary doctorates from Tufts University
| and Amherst College, the Golden
Press Freedom Award from the inter-
tional Publishers Association, and
Pringle Award from the Southern
| can Society of Journalists.

Percy, my one-time boss while edi-
tor of Sunday Post and later City
Press, was never a hypocrite and re-
velled in mocking hypocrisy in oth-

ers.

When he made the compromises

forced upon him as editor of an outspokenly anti-apartheid newspaper owned by a pro-government media group, he knew what he was doing. He never otherwise.

His last years were not easy ones. T between Nasionale Pers â\200\224 which bought City Press three years ago as a vehicle to drive PW Bothaâ\200\231s â\200\234reformâ\200\235 programme home in the townships â\200\224 and a readership taking to the streets to oppose those â\200\234reformsâ\200\235, Percy walked a tightrope.

Physically, it drained him. His ulcer, fed by his unrepentant fondness for luke-warm Beefeater and tonic,

gued him continually.

But, like many of his journalistic generation, he never stopped to contemplate how his lifestyle was ravaging his

12

WEEKLY MAIL, January 22 to 28, 1988

pened ulcer tablets prescribed by docs

tors â\200\224 he preferred to consume end-less quantities of bicarb dissolved in warm water.

Whenever he called Manana Ndu-dula, his secretary, into his office, she made an automatic detour for a glass of warm water. She also kept a spare box of bicarb in her drawer.

1 donâ\200\231t like editors as a breed, and Percy was no angel. I'm still not sure what I thought of him as a person â\200\224 at times he was lavishly warm-hearted â\200\224 but there is no question that he was the best editor I ever worked under.

Thatâ\200\231s true for dozens of South African reporters because PQâ\200\231s contribution to South African journalism, and to his country, cannot easily be matched.

He was editor of the three most dynamic newspapers of their time. World and Weekend World were banned by Jimmy Kruger in October 1977 when Percy refused to soften the paperâ\200\231s coverage of the student uprising. This was despite daily calls

from the justice minister.

Percy's second paper, Sunday Post, was the first in almost two decades to recognise the increasingly central role of the outlawed African

On sensitive political issues Percy would at times ask me for an opinion. One morning he quietly called me to his office. Should he accept the chairmanship of the street committee? I told him he would lose nothing by being with his people. He may lose his job one day, I said, but he would never lose the faith and trust of his people.

I told him perhaps they needed his rich experience, and that the community knew very well he had been a foundation member of the Soweto Committee of Ten. We lived in different areas, so I cannot vouch that he

chaired any meetings.

At City Press, Percy would escape the tensions of life by going to the blistering heat of a caravan used by the newspaper's drivers. There he would lose game after game of draughts, and rand after rand on the horses.

On Saturday mornings he would always be in a desperate hurry to finish the Sunday editorial, so he would have time to ponder his betting slips.

You will notice there aren't many of

quotes in this story. It would be difficult to quote him without offending the censors. ;
In language, as in almost every other

aspect of his life, Percy considered the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela a particularly foul dialect of

World were banned. He later edited

His drawers were filled with un-

Mandela. -

Largely as a result of this, the state effectively killed it off. .
Then, after four years in the jour-

was invited to become guest editor of

These many awards included hono-

{ nalist wilderness, Percy took on City

' Press. Something of that paperâ\200\231s impact can be judged by the fact that, at the height of unrest in 1985, young comrades risked their lives to rescue copies of City Press from a blazing newspaper delivery van. The youths set the van ablaze themselves â\200\224 thinking it was carrying copies of other newspapers.

Such devotion was also reflected in the hundreds of letters that flowed in to City Press, the vast majority of them indicating a deep trust in the newspaper.

Part of Percyâ\200\231s greatness as an editor lay in his giving to those with ability the freedom of the paperâ\200\231s columns. Young journalists grew fast under PQ. They were given responsibility their contemporaries on other papers could only dream of.

But the years, and the pressure of life under National Party management took their toll. By day, Nasionale Pers steadily forced Percy to weaken the paperâ\200\231s stance. By night, at the height of unrest, residents in Soweto begged him to be their street committee chairman.

tsotsi-taal to eve

everyone in the news-room, often visibly savouring the shock of those who heard it.

It was only in his dress that he

bro&e with the street-man image he relished. But even then, not completely. Some unconfirmed rumours had it that his perfectly tailored suits and imported shoes were bought

backdoorâ\200\235 from admirers, at a third of the shopfront value.

I started freelancing for Sunday Post in late 1979. A couple of months later, he â\200\231phoned me to say: â\200\234Iâ\200\231ve booked you on a plane to Johannesburg ...â\200\235 ;

This caused him to rise several notches in my estimation â\200\224 I'd never flown before, and Percy was responsible for my first flight.

Arriving at Sunday Postâ\200\231s Industria offices for an interview, I was somewhat surprised to meet a man with skinny, shining black legs in shorts, a T-shirt and an incomplete set of teeth. However much you

might admire Percy, you couldnâ\200\231t deny his basic ugliness.

Consistent with his hatred for formality and organisation, he chatted to me at the gate, then sent me off to be formally interviewed by his deputy, David Allen.

Some years later Percy was to ask me to fly to Cape Town and take his seat for the coronation of Desmond Tutu. Later, he decided at the last minute he could not face George Schultz on an American television

programme. He simply said â\200\234Mono, donâ\200\231t say no, youâ\200\231ll do it. Go and face the man and say anythl'ng you

like, but donâ\200\231t joke with him.â\200\231

ROM time-to-time, one of President Botha's Ministers announces that SA has quit the West and become an

African country. Usually, the announcement is made by Pik Botha, who has the flamboyance for the occasion.

* It is nonsense, of course. SA has no intention of quitting the West, whatever quitting the West might mean. For better or for worse, the two are locked into each other. But in a more limited sense, the announcement is not completely illogical. What Pik Botha really means when he says SA is part of Africa is, first, that SA will resolve its own problems without outside interference, and, second, that it will resolve the regional situation in southern Africa without foreign mediators, peace brokers or conciliators.

It will find an African solution which will give it better terms than an externally devised one.

This latter aim is possibly realistic. But it needs to be put into perspective. :

|

There has been some wild speculation lately over what Pretoria might or might not achieve, one example being that it will play the Soviet card. -

I referred to the Soviet card in a recent column. Briefly, what it means is that Pretoria, somehow, will sit down with Moscow and come to an agreement over one or other as of the southern African conflict. The West will then be left well from the sidelines.

Is this realistic? The first point to note is that the Soviet Union has

a reputation to uphold, particularly in the Third World, as an enemy of apartheid. : :

It can talk to De Beers behind closed doors about marketing its diamonds, but it cannot sit down with Pik Botha and cosily carve

out a southern African peace settlement. :
For one thing, it has its suppo for the ANC and Swapo to consider. It wonâ\200\231t just abandon them.

The other point to. note is that the Soviet Union does not want to do anything in southern Africa that | will bring it into sharp conflict ith the West, and particularly with the US.

In fact, the diplomatic ap- proaches it has made in the past year or two for a southern can settlement have been addressed not to Pretoria but to Washington.

The wider consideration of de- Ltente with the US is all-important.

A third point is that the Soviet Union has already lost ground in the region. It is on the way out in Mozambique, and it carries little influence in these days of econom-

Boias NESR, \m\ -j

ic distress in the other Frontline states. -

Except for Angola. It is in Ango- la that the Soviet Union will make its stand if it is not to suffer event- ually a humiliating withdrawal from the whole southern African

region.

imilarly, the Cubans will resist withdrawal of their troops from Angola, if withdrawal is &resented as a retreat or defeat. Cuba, too has a reputation to uphold:

The lesson, -then, seems to be that if there is to be a peace settle- ment in southern ca it will have to start in Angola. This, is where the â\200\234Soviet cardâ\200\235 might be played, although not in the form in which it is usually discussed.

The Soviet Union, clearly, is in -

the mood for a southern African settlement.

It has had enough of supporting

. bankrupt clients, who turn out to

be unreliable socialists anyway; it knows that even if it provides mas-

sive military support for Angola it cannot ensure an MPLA victo

over the combined Unita-SAD!

forces; it certainly does not want to tangle with the SADF on a major scale; and there is no evidence whatever that it is prepared to have a direct confrontation with the West over SA. '

In many ways, therefore, the scene is set for a settlement in Angola â\200\224 except that the key piece is missing.

If South Africa can provide this key piece, the settlement will occur. Even if there are hardline elements. in the MPLA government who oppose a settlement, there are

other â\200\224 apparently more powerful â\200\224 elements who seek one, and all the indications are that the Soviet Union will throw its weight behind them. :

This is one way for Pretoria to play the â\200\234Soviet cardâ\200\235 â\200\224 throu Angola, not directly with â\200\230the Soviet Union itself.

The settlement which Pretoria offers Angola will have to be acceptable not only to President Dos Santos and his supporters in the MPLA, but also to Moscow. Without Moscowâ\200\231s concurrence, probablyâ\200\231 there will be no settlement.

e advantage such a settlement would have is that the West, including the US, probably would not be antagonistic towards it.

The Americans might be miffed that they have been cut out of the final negotiations, but if the settlement resulted in a Cuban with-

A B T Y O T S I R I R

gr;v;gtl, thfey would itill claim it as jor foreign policy success. This shows the Hgovciyet cardâ\200\235ina new }ight: if it is played with the lv:r?tto S aptgroval,unotddisapproval. ria then will end up with the best of both worlds. . s It should be noted here that the ::teï-\202emeng termr:agztave changed in ' > very respect. Pre-tonahasde-l?:ked Namibia from a sel':ll.:lhement. ere is no guarantee now that

if the Cubans withdraw from Angola, Pretoria will automatically accept Security Council Resolution 435 and prepare for United Nations-supervised elections and the installation of a Swapo government. Pretoria has made it absolutely clear that it will not countenance a Swapo government in Windhoek.

The key to a settlement in Angola is Pretoria's insistence that Unita must be absorbed into a government of national reconciliation in Luanda.

/o [33

As Dr Andre du Pisani, of the SA Institute of International Affairs, sees it, this is Pretoria's non-negotiable condition. Luanda, one understands, has made direct approaches to Pretoria for talks, and Pretoria, one understands further, has indicated its willingness to talk. - - . But meanwhile the battle continues over Cuito Cuanavale. Perhaps Pretoria's objective is not only a military one of preventing a further Angolan army offensive, but also a diplomatic one of softening up Luanda for the tough conditions it will impose in the peace talks. . There are indications from Luanda that the MPLA might swallow a deal with Unita, but not Savimbi himself. If this is the case, a peace settlement depends on one of two developments: either Pretoria ditches Saxe-Mbombe or it continues to soften up Luanda until it is ready to accept Savimbi in a government of national reconciliation.

Another of Pretoria's conditions, probably, will be the removal of Swapo and ANC bases from Angola.

The Soviet Union might find it difficult to swallow this condition, because it would virtually put the ANC's armed struggle out of

ess.

These are still early days, therefore, for Pretoria to play the Soviet card. But in the limited context in which I have described it, it must be seen as one of the cards on the table.

When it is played will depend on

how hard a i-201ar i i
intends to drive. 'gam orla

22 JAn. lagy

â\200\231age 4 SOWETAN, Friday,

COMMENT

(011) 673-4160

Telephone:

Scrap system I
s R CHRIS Heunis may be
worried that the leader of b
the Labour Party, the
Reverend Allan Hendrickseâ\200\231s:â\200\230,'antics
are delaying important reform
measures affecting blacks in
particular. But what My Hendrickse
â\200\234does or does not do leaves us cold.

Labour Party representatives
walked out of Parliamentâ\200\231s top-level
Constitutional Affairs Committee led
by Mr Heunis, leaving the meeting
without a quorum, , ;

Should the committee be unable to
continue with ijts proceedings, the
Government believes this would stall -
or delay the granting of freehold rights
to blacks. - Â¢

Mr Heunisâ\200\231 sudden altruism for
blacks is charming but does not affect
us deeply. -~

We are cynical about any so-called:
reform that Mr Heunisâ\200\231 government is
painfully trying to effect.]

So, whether Mr Hendrickse, who is
not â\200\230our idea of a fighter for black
rights, delays the Process or not, leaves
us unimpressed, .

It is a shame that this Government
should be thinking seriously of giving
blacks a right that is basic in most
democratic countries,

The fact that Wwe are the indigenous
Population in the country, that we are
in the majority and that we have
worked hard to bring the â\200\230country to

- where jt js today, makes such
eagerness to grant us freehold rights
sound sick and phony. <
: Incidenlally, the Labour Party is
the creation of M, Heunisâ\200\231s
Government. %

~ "The Government is thus hoist with
its own petard. We would not be

bothered if the same Government
threw the said Hendrickse out of
Parliament. g

In fact we would encourage them to
scrap the entire wasteful, farcical
tricameral system. -

Lâ\200\224\

â\200\230 ND Hen-

\ drickse wept.

L He wept because he found out that the game of politics is not as rosy. as he thought it was.

He wept because he had been carpeted over for his audacity to take a swim at a beach which is reserved for those with a lighter hue than his.

He had, in fact, been told that he knew the law, had taken oath of office, and if he did not go along with it, he had to quit. It was for that reason that he wept. ,

And then he found out that he could also play

the game according to

the rules. The opportuni-:

'ty came when his big boss, one P W Botha,

decided that it may

perhaps not be appropriate to hold elections in 1989.

Of course, P W had done his homework, and knew that the Hendrickse lot and the Rajbansi: lot quite frankly could do â\200\230without having to have an election again, and having to face boycotts and political opposition from those who oppose the tricameral system.

Sympathy

~And then Hendrickse had this brilliant idea.

His support must be forthcoming if the elections have to be postponed. All he

requires now is for him to - say no, and then elections must be held â\200\224 a

- prospect that even P W:

~ does not fancy.

. But what had happen-
ed was that Hendrickse
believed that he would
get enough sympathy for
the treatment he received
from P W over the
swimming incident. He
probably reckons that
now is the time for him to

go to the polls, and get re-
elected.
But then some people
are not so sure that

holding elections now is
such a good idea. mean,
what with the possibility
of losing in the election,

-and thereby losing a well-
paying job with fringe
benefits that they never
dreamt of. ;

And there is also the
little matter of a pension,
which they would qualify
for if the election is
postponed. Now that is

not an easy choice, you
agree.

So that is where the
problem starts for
Hendrickse. You see,
principles can only be
entertained by people
who can afford them,
and at this very moment,

people can

can afford principles.

surprising that some
people believed that
perhaps the matter of
getting tough with P W
need not jeopardise
- people's jobs and well-

.~ being. And so it came to
- pass that a resolution was
tabled which suggested
going easy on P W and
perhaps agreeing to the

elections being post-
_poned.

The Nats were surely :
surprised that they have
such a great ally, and.

decided that he was a nice
guy and needed their full
support. But Hendrickse
thought otherwise.

Difficult

And so began a saga
which would lead to

Hendrickse weeping.

again. The point s that all
the while, Hendrickse
thought that he employ-
ed his Cabinet Ministers.
He calls these people
â\200\234my Cabinetâ\200\235, 'and he
duly expected them to be
loyal to him. :
Having been the

person to appoint people

< to the Cabinet, he
overlooked the little
, point that, in the end, the

" Big Bwana finally had to

put his stamp of approval
on the appointments.

It was therefore not'

it seems very few people -

In other words, if he
did not like somebody,
he could, technically, tell
Hendrickse he would not
approve his appoint-

ment. 4

But Hendrickse,

thinking that he was the
boss, decided to sack the
man, and duly asked him

to quit his lucrative post..

Our man Flint decided
Hendrickse could go to
hell, he was not going to
quit. And, in any event,
he was appointed by the
Big Bwana, who is the
sole judge of whether he
should stay or not.

And the Big Bwana
will find that our Man
Flint was on his side, so it
would be very difficult
indeed for him to fire our
Man Flint.

And so when Hen-
drickse decides to seek
endorsement of his
action against our man,
he finds that Big Bwana

~ casts doubt on whether

-

the leader of the Labour
Party has enough
support. And so our Man
Flint still enjoys his good
day. He lives on.

The moral of the story

-is that Hendrickse wept

again, and cried foul. But
rules is rules, as someone
once said. And that
cannot be changed to
support a person with
whom you donâ\200\231t agree.

Not only that. The
point is that Hendrickse
and his lot are beginning
to read the small print,

. and finding out what we.
have been telling them all
along. i

The â\200\234own affairsâ\200\235,
over which they think
they have full control,
has turned out to be
nothing of the sort.

They cannot run their
own affairs at all, as they
still require Big Bwana to
give the final stamp of
approval. You know, the
kind of â\200\234you guys.can do
as you please, but you
must get my approvalâ\200\235
type of situation.

.Suffered

ON a more serious note.
There will be many a tale
of the exploits of Percy
Qoboza, the late editor of
City Press and former
editor of The World and
Weekend World. His
death at the weekend
came as a shock to all of
us who knew him. :
I worked with Percy
for 15 years, and it was a
period of learning.
Learning about life,
learnng about people.
There is no doubt that
Percy had a unique style,
and when he took over
the editorship of The
World, a new era inblack
journalism began. You
could love him, or hate
him, but you certainly
could not ignore him.
With his passing,
journalism has suffereda
tremendous loss. His
. contribution to the
struggle. for a just,
democratic South Africa,
however, cannot be
erased by his death.
He will be remembered
for a long, long time

! indeed. May his soul rest
. in peace. ' :

A R R R R T D Â¢

L}

MR Piroshaw Camay

â\200\230cg!!!
to Cosatu

THE Commercial Catering and Allied Workers
Union yesterday pledged its commitment to the
Congress of South African Trade Unions and

unity.

Ccawusaâ\200\231s Johannesburg branch co-ordinator, Mr
Kaizer Thibedi, said this a day after the split that
rocked the 70000-member union was healed after
,seven months of strife. .

â\200\234We will continue fighting for Cosatu for as long as
it represents the interests of the working class.

â\200\234The settlement should be seen as a victory for the
workers and a loss for the State and employers â\200\235 Mr
Thibedi said.

called on the federation to strengthen worker

mlttedâ\200\230Â»~

1Â»-/?1â\200\230"

By THEMBA
MOLEFE

He said Ccawusa was back to the stages before the
â\200\234mergerâ\200\235â\200\231 between the union and the Restaurant and
Allied Workers Union on June 28 last year.

The â\200\234mergerâ\200\235 was nullified by Wednesday s
agreement between two Ccawusa factions.

The settlement became the order of the Rand
Supreme Court.

Mr Thibedi said the agreement meant that Ccawusa.
has not adopted the Freedom Charter.

He said: â\200\234We therefore say that it must be realised
that there are different political tendencies in Ccawusa
and these should be respected. This would mean unity

in action.

â\200\234Cosatu should not think that it is the Freedom Charter and that the Freedom Charter is Cosatu. We -

should fight for a single federation of workers in the country.â\200\235

Cosatu information officer Mr Frank Meintjies said the settlement should be lauded and that it had the potential of reuniting the workers.

The National Council of Trade Unions said in a statement that it welcomed the settlement of the dispute 'in Cawusa.

â\200\234This out-of-court settlement vindicates the unfounded allegation ' that Nactu encouraged the split. We hope that those who made the allegations will now apologise to Nactu members for these smears. We pledge support to all democratic and popular forces in their fight for a just society,â\200\235 said general secretary Mr Piroshaw. Camay.

167 injured in violence at Randfontein mine

FOUR miners were killed and 67 injured when a group of more than 400 allegedly attacked others who were drinking at a Randfontein Estates Minesâ\200\231 Cooke 3 shaft beerhall that is being boycotted. The incident took place on Wednesday evening,

the mineâ\200\231s management said. Hundreds of miners at Cooke 1 and 2 shafts yesterday refused to

work demanding to know

circumstances leading to the incident at Cooke 3 shaft. The general manager at Cooke 1â\200\230shaft, Mr W J van der Meulen, issued notices in the morning urging all

â\200\234striking employees participating

in an illegal strike to refrain from this action.â\200\235 : :

I

Sowelaw 22375,y /98Â¢

AF

â\200\230Mf "Bob Bertram, consulting engineer of the Johannesburg â\200\230Consolidated Investments (JCI), the mineâ\200\231s owners, said three of the 67 injured miners were in a serious condition. They have all been admitted to the -Rand Mutual Hospital in Johannesburg. :

He said between 400 and 500 miners attacked about 150 others as they were drinking at a liquor outlet. The attackers wanted the others to leave because that outlet was being boycotted.

<ok .

URDER AT

) 3

By SELLO RABOTHATA|
Mr Bertram said order was later
restored and everything was calm.

A miner who spoke on condition that .

his identity is not revealed said the
problem started on Tuesday when some
of their colleagues were told not to go
underground. No reason was given.
When miners had changed shifts on
Wednesday evening those who had
been underground were told that other
miners were waiting to fight them.

He said the group was attacked by
those on the surface and they fought
back. Two miners were killed during
the confrontation. A number were
injured.

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It was later established. that two
. others had died. Y :
- The miner said yesterday morning
they were refused entry to the mine and
told that only Zulu and Shangaan
) workers could go underground.

Mr van der Meulen said: â\200\234â\200\234All striking
workers are therefore informed that if
they do not return to duty on their next
normal shift they will be summarily |,
dismissed and will have to vacate hostel
accommodation forthwith.â\200\235 Â°

He said management was prepared to | -
discuss and resolve grievances but
would not tolerate further disruptions
to production. 4

The National union of Mineworkers
was not available for comment.

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