

NEWS

WITNESS ECHO - 13 JULY 1989

UNIONS PLAN ACTION AGAINST THE ACT

by Lakela Kaunda

SOUTH African trade unions are contemplating mass protest action to register their disapproval of the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

Protest is being planned by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) and a host of unaffiliated unions.

Meetings held at the weekend ruled that details of the nature of the protest action be finalised at a worker's summit on August 4.

The unions said the Labour Relations Amendment Act should be "destroyed" because it was used by the government and employers to sue unions, interdict legitimate industrial action and lock out members, curtail the right to strike and undermine job security.

The Act also excluded farmworkers, domestic servants and the public sector, the meeting was told.

Meantime, Sapa reports that the acting chairman of the National Manpower Commission (NMC) Dr Frans Barker was in the process of consolidating the LRA and that aspects raised at the talks would also be submitted to the NMC for consideration during the consolidation process.

Dr Barker made the statement after attending as an observer to talks between the South African Co-ordinating Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola), Cosatu and Nactu.

"Specific issues however need more urgent attention and processes have already been initiated to urgently advise the Minister (of Manpower) on these issues with a view to possible legislative changes," he told Sapa.

Dr Barker said the matter of the involvement of Cosatu and Nactu in the NMC's activities had also been raised.

PEOPLES CORNER POETS CO

A POEM FOLLOWS

I thank you Lord
Each day I do the best I can.
God knows I try always,
To be wise in this deadly world.
Yes, I keep on trying,
To be as He is, but all in vain.
When I'm looking around in this vacuum,
I can see birds flying high and lowly
Rivers running by, flowers shining
Leaves blowing on their mother trees.
No human power can do these wonders.
I can see high ranges of mountain
The deep blue sea waving in.
Nobody can read God's mind.
He teaches new-born children a cry-talk.
I thank you Lord that you are Great.
BROTHER JOSEPH T. RAMATSEKISA

The newspaper many whites

The Natal Witness, Thursday, July 13, 1989 Page 9

like to hate



GWEN LISTER, editor of the Namibian

THE offices of the Namibian, the newspaper many whites in South West Africa like to hate and the one which officialdom appears to loathe and fear, are in an old house in a quiet Windhoek street. The glass doors and windows of the foyer bear witness to some of this hatred and fear. Although the glass is bomb-proofed, it is filled with star-like configurations of

The Namibian newspaper, a Windhoek tabloid, has campaigned for the implementation of UN Resolution 435. Its editor Gwen Lister has been harassed, but she has also been honoured for her courageous work.

DAVID ROBBINS spoke to her about the paper which causes antipathy among whites and fights on despite attacks.

cracks which radiate from the soggy centres of high-velocity impact.

"Some are bullets," the receptionist told me. "Also, they like to shoot ball-bearings at us with catapults."

Why such active antipathy for what at first glance is just another small tabloid newspaper in a country where small tabloids are numerous? Nine daily or weekly newspapers in Windhoek alone.

"Yes, but all of them are aligned to the political right and centre," The Namibian's editor, Gwen Lister, told me. "We're the only exception."

You don't have to be in Windhoek long to realise this. Many people raise their eyebrows when the name of the newspaper crops up in conversation. "The Namibian is pro-Swapo," someone told me. "It's anti-white," said another. But frequently I saw people, both black and white, engrossed in reading this slender daily with its red and black mast-head.

I put the pro-Swapo accusation to Lister, and she nodded. "We're aware of it. My feeling is that it has

largely come about because of our name. We started in 1985, when the country was still widely called South West Africa. Namibia was the name for an independent South West, and so in some quarters it had a subversive ring."

I asked where the Namibian got its funding.

Her answer was straightforward: "From the European Economic Community."

Lister, married and with two children, is nothing if she is not straightforward. She gives the impression of toughness. Indeed, she is tough — and courageous. Over the past few years, she has been arrested, harassed, restricted, had her telephone and mail tampered with, her passport withdrawn, but has never been deterred from writing and publishing what she perceives to be the truth.

She was awarded the Southern African Society of Journalists' Pringle Award for press freedom last month. The award judges remarked that "given the history of determination to publish despite harassment, and in view of the independence process now taking place in Namibia, we unanimously agree that the 1989 SASJ Pringle Award be made to Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian".

Because of her work as political editor of the Windhoek Observer in 1984, the newspaper was banned (although the ban was later rescinded), and she was demoted. She resigned and spent a year raising the money required to start the Namibian.

"Our editorial stance has always been to press, as Swapo and the Council of Churches were pressing, for the implementation of UN resolution 435 which will lead the country to independence," she told me.

"Because of this we gave a lot more coverage than the authorities wanted to 435, to Swapo, to the Council of Churches, to the trade union movement, and to the atrocities of the war in the north. Our coverage of conditions in the north probably revealed only the tip of the iceberg. With regard to the space given to the organisations I've mentioned, I'm not afraid to say that our coverage amounted to a bit of overkill on our part. But it had to be done. None of the other papers were bothering. It had to be done to achieve a balance."

The consequences have often been costly and dangerous. Official harassment aside, personal threats to journalists and attacks on the offices have become the order of the day.

During October last year, petrol and firelighters were thrown through a smashed window. The fire smouldered all night and Lister and her staff arrived the following morning to an office full of ashes and ruined electronic equipment. The extent of the damage: R100 000.

Lister's response was defiant: "It's going to take a lot more than burning down our offices. They are going to have to kill us to prevent us from telling the truth."

Nor did the destruction of their desk-top publishing equipment prevent the Namibian from appearing on the streets as usual. Staffers worked 24 hour shifts throughout the emergency. The newspaper was a weekly then; since April of this year it has appeared every day.

"Our circulation has increased to 13 000," Lister said. "Our readership, largely in the north of the country, is eight times that amount. We run the whole operation with a staff of 18, and that includes distribution, accounting and editorial."

Lister could spare me no more time, but she left with me a copy of her address to the International Press Institute assembly in West Berlin in May this year.

I read her concluding remarks: "For my part, I will continue fighting for a free press in Namibia, a press that will expose human rights violations from whatever quarter, and a press that will be fair and just in its treatment of the Namibian people..."

There are fears that as the November 1 elections in Namibia approach, so harassment of this plucky editor and her newspaper (described by one staffer as "a painful thorn in the side of the colonial power") will increase. Yet there is optimism also. Listen to Da'oud Vries, a reporter from the Namibian who received the Pringle award on Lister's behalf on May 4: "By this time next year, we hope to be the national newspaper of an independent Namibia..."



Damage to office equipment at the Namibian after the October arson attack last year when petrol and firelighters were thrown through a smashed window. The fire smouldered all night and the damage amounted to R100 000.

Stoffel Botha and Oscar Dhlomo meet over Indaba

NATAL WITNESS

13 JULY 1989

by CARMEL RICKARD

IN what could prove to be a major new development in relations between Pretoria and the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba, officials of the two sides have met to discuss setting up a committee to look into the differences between them.

Yesterday, leader of the National Party in Natal Mr Stoffel Botha met with the chairman of the Indaba steering committee, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, and a second member of the Indaba committee, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

In an official statement released at the end of their talks, the three said they discussed "the advisability of establishing a forum to facilitate dis-

cussions between Government and the Indaba steering committee".

Such a forum would "identify and address points of difference".

They agreed on a team of five representing each side with a rotating chairman, and this proposal is now to be taken back to the Government and the Indaba for consideration.

Mr Botha's role in the discussions is particularly significant since he was criticised for apparently dismissing the Indaba proposals out of hand almost immediately after they were released. The discussions also came as a way out of the current stalemate which had appeared to develop between the

two sides over the Government's response to the proposals.

Commenting on yesterday's developments Mr Roger Burrows, Democratic Party MP for Pinetown and a member of the Indaba steering committee, said he felt the meeting had been significant in that the Government's earlier objections "would now, if the proposal to establish a forum is accepted, be realised and thoroughly discussed".

Mr Peter Gastrow, DP Durban Central, said the move was positive and important. However, he warned against being over-optimistic saying it did not follow that the forum, if established, would lead to the acceptance and im-

plementation of the Indaba proposals. "One should guard against assuming that the implementation of the proposals will automatically follow," he said.

Dr Dhlomo said it was hoped that such a forum would allow participants to analyse the Government's problems with the proposals and the Indaba's response to these difficulties, and then to see whether there could be some reconciliation of the two views.

He said it was also important that the Indaba should be seen as having its own identity, not being "the same thing" as the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha.

This was something the Government

had been reluctant to acknowledge, even though the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha were only two of more than 30 organisations which participated in the Indaba, he said.

Yesterday's talks follow the establishment earlier this year of a joint South Africa/KwaZulu committee to discuss obstacles in the way of negotiations between Pretoria and Ulundi.

The final report of that committee, which also involved Mr Botha, Dr Dhlomo and Dr Mdlalose, is now near completion following which it will be presented to the two governments.

(News by C. Rickard, 11th Floor, Escoval House, Smith Street, Durban)

Mandela speculation running at fever pitch

WITNESS ECHO 13 JULY 1989

by Lakela Kaunda

LAST Wednesday's shock secret meeting between state president Mr P.W. Botha and ANC life prisoner Mr Nelson Mandela has raised speculation that Mr Mandela and his comrades may be released soon.

The Tuynhuys meeting was also greeted with mixed feelings by local leaders and newspapers, and hailed internationally.

Quoting sources "closely connected with the government" *Post Natal* said it was strongly rumoured that release orders had been signed for Mandela and fellow Rivonia trialists Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Mr Raymond Mhlaba, Mr Elias Matsoaledi and Mr Andrew Mlangeni.

They were sentenced to life imprisonment in June 1964. The newspaper's source also speculated that Mr Sisulu will be released before the September election and Mr Mandela after it.

Meantime, the Prison Services department has not released a statement Mr Mandela apparently gave them on Monday explaining his position on his meeting with Mr Botha.

Wife of the ANC leader Mrs Winnie Mandela dismissed her husband's talks with Mr Botha as "political mischief" by the government.

Secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, the Reverend Frank Chikane said the Mandela family knew nothing about the 45-minute meeting between the two aged leaders.

He told a press conference at the Mandela home that the meeting was "a ploy to confuse the masses. We do not know why the meeting was called and under what conditions."

In its editorial, the *Sowetan* newspaper said the excitement of the meeting had drowned out some important questions.

"What does the state president of the strongest military power in Africa discuss with a helpless prisoner he has kept behind bars for 27 years? ... For the new door to open, the government will first have to release Mandela and then open dialogue after he has consulted with his comrades."

KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi welcomed the talks and so did Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, the president of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa).

Chief Buthelezi said this was "certainly one of the last great gestures for which Botha will always be remembered by black people in South Africa".

Chief Maphumulo said the National Party seemed to recognise the need to negotiate fully with "de facto black leaders".

"It is interesting that the Nationalists feel so confident that their voters are ready to accept real negotiation — otherwise they surely would not have made this move in the run up to the white election," he observed.

Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said; "I think that one has to say there was more... to be gained than lost (from the meeting)."

Prison releases statement on meeting with P.W. Botha

Mandela speaks: no peace without ANC

NATAL WITNESS - 13 JULY 1989

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela issued a statement from prison yesterday saying his release was "not an issue at this stage" and that the only way to end violence in South Africa was through dialogue, particularly with the African National Congress.

The SA Prisons Service said Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee had confirmed that Mandela, in reaction to media comments on his meeting with President P.W. Botha, had released the statement for publication.

Mandela said Mr Coetsee's statement on the meeting, that he and Mr Botha both supported the need for peaceful development in South Africa, was "an accurate reflection of what happened at the meeting".

The statement, however, constituted no deviation from the position he had held over the past 28 years, "namely that dialogue with the mass democratic movement and, in particular, the African National Congress, is the only way of ending violence and bringing peace to our country".

The jailed leader said his release was not an issue at this stage. "As implied in the original statement (Mr Coetsee's), I only would like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa."

He said he had made the statement in response to comments in the media concerning the meeting with the State President, but that future press statements were unlikely.

"I believe, however, that at this early stage further statements to the press as a means of conducting possible future discussions would not be the appropriate course of action to promote peaceful development."

Mrs Winnie Mandela yesterday told a BBC correspondent her husband was not given the opportunity to prepare for his meeting with the State President.

Mandela was told by Mr Coetsee on Tuesday night last week that he was to meet Mr Botha the following morning, Mrs Mandela said. He therefore had no opportunity to consult with his people, Mrs Mandela said, and he decided to go ahead with the meeting.

Mrs Mandela said her husband told her of the sequence of events when she visited him for one hour on Monday at his home at the Victor Vester prison in Paarl.

Mrs Mandela yesterday refused to condemn the meeting, saying it was a start.

"We do not condemn the meeting at all. The road to liberation leads there (Tuynhuys). For us to get to the negotiation table, we have to start somewhere. We believe we would have to talk to the Government at some stage or other."

Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Rivonia treason trial in June 1964.

He was imprisoned on Robben Island, off Cape Town, in 1964 and transferred to Pollsmoor

Prison near Cape Town in 1982.

Last year Mandela was moved to the Victor Vester Prison, where he was given a prison warder's home, complete with swimming pool, after being treated for a bout of tuberculosis. — Sapa.

Political statement a rare event

Witness Reporter

FOR the first time since Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment in June 1964, the Government has allowed him to release a political statement.

Although Mandela's comments have reached the outside world via his family and lawyers, the South African Government last gave official permission for Mandela's words to be quoted in 1985, when his daughter Zinzi read a statement at a rally in Soweto.

"Only free men can negotiate, prisoners cannot enter into contracts," he said then.

While there is no direct law which prevents a prisoner from making statements, officials of the Prison Services monitor all letters and visits — except those by lawyers — thus making it difficult for prisoners to speak to the outside world.

Because of the banning of the ANC, Mandela cannot be quoted speaking on behalf of his organisation, but may be quoted as an individual.

Due to his high profile nationally and internationally the Government has been wary about allowing him to be quoted, and until last night remained tight-lipped about Mandela's statement.

THE AUSTRALIAN

13.7.89

ANC dismisses hopes for peace and opts to fight

ARUSHA, Tanzania: The African National Congress's (ANC) military commander, Mr Joe Modise, yesterday vowed to intensify guerilla warfare against South Africa and ruled out a political settlement similar to the one that will give Namibia independence.

Mr Modise, who is head of the ANC's military wing, Umkonto We Sizwe, said the Namibia accords — signed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa — and Moscow's changed foreign policies had raised false hopes.

"There are misleading expectations that a similar process could be worked out for the resolution of apartheid," he said.

The Lusaka-based ANC is the main black nationalist movement fighting to end white minority rule in South Africa.

Its chief backer, the Soviet Union, has recently signalled

that the movement should consider working towards a political settlement.

But Mr Modise, in Arusha, a northern Tanzanian town, for an Organisation of African Unity meeting, said: "Those who say it is time for a settlement with the regime are misreading the situation."

"Only the armed struggle will bring the Boers (South Africans of Dutch descent) to negotiations."

"We shall hit targets. We are going to blow up their installations."

Explosives

The guerilla chief said the increasing number of trips by white South Africans to Zambia for talks with the ANC was a direct result of rebel warfare.

He said a recent spate of killings involving ANC guerillas in Lusaka related to a combined problem of discipline and infiltration by South African agents.

Pretoria's agents had infiltrated the ANC, he said, citing

a white South African jailed earlier this year by Tanzania for placing explosives aboard a Soviet airliner taking 174 ANC members to Moscow.

The provocative statement by Mr Modise comes after 90-minute talks last week between the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, and the South African President, Mr Botha.

Speculation about Mr Mandela's release gave way yesterday to reports that police had new evidence that implicated his wife, Winnie, in the fatal beating last December of a teenage boy.

The murder of child activist "Stompie" Moeketsi Seipei left Mrs Mandela virtually abandoned by the anti-apartheid community — an isolation which eased only this week because of her husband's meeting with Mr Botha.

Nine members of Mrs Mandela's personal bodyguard were charged in January with murder, assault and kidnapping.

UPI, Reuters

THE United Democratic Front delegation ended its triumphant visit to the US this week as guests of honour at a private dinner party at the home of Democratic Senator David Boren.

From all accounts it was a hugely successful ending to a successful 10-day mission.

Present at the party were movers and shakers in the US Congress, the media and big business.

Among the half dozen senators present were Edward Kennedy, Nancy Kassebaum and Sam Nunn.

Boren described it as a very moving and powerful experience. He told the gathering he had visited the home of the leader of the UDF delegation, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, in South Africa last year, one of the more profound experiences of his life, and he had wanted to invite her to his home ever since.

The six members of the UDF delegation — Sisulu, Sister Bernard Ncube, a Catholic nun and president of the Federation of Transvaal Women, Mr Curnick Ndlovu, national chairman of the UDF and veteran trade unionist, Mr Azhar Cachalia, treasurer of the UDF and Human Rights attorney, Mr Titus Mafolo, executive committee member of the UDF, and Jessie Duarte, executive committee member of the Federation of Transvaal Women — were locked in several small groups in the party for much of the evening.

The delegation returns to South Africa this week with much to be happy about.

Its tour came about when President Bush invited Sisulu, a co-president of the UDF, to



ALBERTINA SISULU



SISTER NCUBE

RED CARPET ROLLED OUT FOR UDF SIX

Successful ending to a 10-day mission

visit him in the White House. The meeting was to be part of a series in which the new US Government would attempt to canvass the views of a wide range of South African leaders.

For Sisulu and others in the delegation it was their first visit outside South Africa. It was a tour which rivalled that of the National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, who travelled to Europe in June.

En route to the US they stopped over in several European coun-

tries, and were received by the heads of government of Sweden and France.

In the US they met Bush, addressed a specially convened meeting of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, and had dozens of individual meetings with influential senators, congressmen, business leaders, academics and administration officials, including Secre-

FOCUS

**SOWETAN
Foreign
Service —
Washington**

tary of State Mr James Baker.

On their way back, they met the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, leader of the opposition Mr Neil Kinnock and the leader of the Anglican Church, Archbishop Runcie.

It was the first time the United Democratic Front had mounted such a high

profile foreign tour, and the first time the organisation had been received at the highest level in foreign countries.

The experience has

greatly enhanced the international credentials of the organisation which, ironically, is virtually completely banned at home.

In an interview in his Washington hotel before leaving the US, Cachalia said the clear message the UDF team had received on its travels was that it was being taken as an increasingly serious player in the future of South Africa.

"I just hope one of the constructive effects of this will be that the South African Government begins to accept that as

well," he said.

Cachalia, whose well-ordered, soft-spoken but extremely forceful speaking style impressed many Americans who heard him, said the significance of the UDF's tour started before the delegation left

home, when the Government granted the travelers passports.

"Not one of us would have been able to travel otherwise," he said.

He believes the Government gave them their passports because of the mounting economic crisis in South Africa.

The National Party needed to give the impression that it was reforming, he said.

Cachalia attached great significance to the fact that Bush had gone out of his way to recognise Sisulu's role in the struggle against apartheid in his statement after his meeting with the UDF.

Policy

Even more significant, he said, was Bush's reference in his statement to Walter Sisulu, a leading member of the African National Congress.

The Bush administration had signalled a major departure from the standpoint of the Reagan administration on apartheid, he said.

However, it remained to be seen what actions would follow the rhetoric.

Cachalia said it was made quite clear to the UDF that the administration did not want to repeat the debacle of the Reagan Administration, which had a major confrontation with Congress over South Africa. The new approach was to look for a bipartisan policy so as to secured the speedy end of apartheid.

Bush had himself assured the UDF his administration wanted to act as the catalyst to bring the different South African parties together so as to create a basis for a nonracial democracy.

Cachalia said the UDF found the issue of sanctions to be an open one.

MANDELA

SOWETAN - 13 JULY 1989

SPEAKS



Nelson Mandela,

THE only way to end violence and bring about peace in South Africa is through dialogue with the mass democratic movement and particularly the African National Congress, jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela said in a statement released by the Prisons Department yesterday.

The department said Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee confirmed that Mandela, in reaction to comment on his widely publicised meeting with State President P W Botha, had released the statement for media publication.

Mandela said Mr Coetzee's statement on the meeting was an accurate reflection of what hap-

SA Press Association

pened. The statement, however, constitutes no deviation from the position I have taken over the past 28 years, namely that dialogue with the mass democratic movement and, in particular, the African National Congress, is the only way of ending violence and bringing peace to our country", Mandela said.

Statement

The jailed ANC leader said his release was not an issue at this stage. "As implied in the original statement (Mr Coetzee's), I only would like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa."

He said he had made the statement in response to comments in the media concerning the meeting with the State President, but that

future press statements were unlikely.

"I believe, however, that at this early stage further statement to the press as a means of conducting possible future discussions would not be the appropriate course of action to promote peaceful development."

Mandela's wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, yesterday, (today), told a BBC correspondent her husband was not given the opportunity to prepare for his meeting with the State President.

Mandela was told personally by Mr Coetzee on Tuesday night last week that he was to meet Mr Botha the following morning, Mrs Mandela said.

He therefore had no opportunity to consult with his people, and subsequently decided to go ahead with the meeting.

Mrs Mandela said her husband told her of the sequence of events when she visited him for one hour on Monday at his prison home in Paarl.

THE STAR - 13 JULY 1989



Union power . . . some of the delegates attending the Congress of South African Trade Unions' congress chant union songs and slogans. ● ● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

By Mike Muma,
Labour Reporter

Cosatu puts ball in Govt's court

The onus for the creation of conditions suitable for a negotiated political settlement lay with the South African Government, the Congress of SA Trade Unions president, Mr Elijah Barayi, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Barayi was addressing more than 1 800 delegates to the federation's second biennial congress, also attended by members of the diplomatic corps and observers from the international

union movement.

Rejecting the notion that the rise of Mr FW de Klerk would usher in a new era of political change, Mr Barayi said: "The outcome of the elections will place FW (de Klerk) at the head of a regime whose rule is not based on the will of the people."

Mr Barayi said the setting of preconditions for negotiations by the "national democratic

movement", such as the withdrawal of the police and army from black townships, did not represent a negotiating position by the movement, but was aimed at ensuring a climate and framework for negotiations.

"Conditions must exist whereby, if negotiations take place at all, they do not take place above the heads of the people. The ball is in the regime's court."

Referring to black unions' opposition to the Labour Relations Amendment Act, the head of the country's largest worker federation said despite the law's promulgation, "the employers continue to live with a nightmare of having to face an angry labour force".

Cosatu was still to hold an anti-apartheid conference similar to that banned by the Gov-

ernment last year.

Mr Barayi said the privatisation of sectors of the economy was a ploy to safeguard the interests of big business and to make it difficult for a future democratic government to provide the necessary social services to the population.

Over the next three days, delegates are expected to take decisions on issues including the political situation in the country, the LRAA, disinvestment, unemployment and Aids.

Farmers fight back over land

STAR -

13 JULY 1989

By ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE tuesday — Nothing stirs the emotions so much as the question of land: Who owns it? Who should own it? What is being done to redress the racial imbalance?

Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo seizes every opportunity to tell the 4 400 white farmers in Zimbabwe that they cannot expect to keep the nearly 15 million hectares in their possession when nearly seven million blacks, peasant farmers and their families, are squeezed into 19 million hectares.

Last week Mr Nkomo, now Senior Minister in President Mugabe's national unity government, told white farmers in Matabeleland that no one wanted to seize their land but some system must be devised in which it could be shared with the landless.

On other occasions Mr Nkomo has warned that more land must be made available to black Zimbabweans to avert another revolution.

Thousands of young people died in the last revolution for the right to occupy their own land but today they still saw vast expanses of land owned by white farmers.

Urging farmers to sell more of their land to the government for resettlement, he has said the government may have to legislate the transfer of land after the safeguards in the constitution fall away, 10 years after independence.

Not unnaturally this kind of statement has upset farmers and the Matabeleland branch president of their union, Mr Max Rosenfels has spoken of a decline in the spirit of confidence which emerged after the end of the dissident problems last year.

The farmers maintain that Mr Nkomo has got it wrong in any case and that plenty of land has been made available to the government which has not been able for a variety of reasons to organise resettlement projects.

LYING UNUSED

The director of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr David Hasluck, said that since independence more than three million hectares had been sold to the government, of which one million was still not being utilised.

In Matabeleland alone 400 000 ha were lying fallow.

He said that on the other side of the country in Manicaland commercial farmers had recently sold properties to the government and more were prepared to do so.

The president of the farmers' union, Mr John Brown, says that nowhere else in Africa has so much



Mr Joshua Nkomo ... a system must be devised so that land can be given to black Zimbabweans to avert another revolution.

land been transferred from large scale holdings to planned and orderly resettlement of peasant farmers while simultaneously maintaining production.

Up to the end of last year 50 000 families had been resettled on this land but more than 100 000 families of the original target figure are still waiting to be moved.

President Mugabe said at the opening of the current parliamentary session that the government would concentrate its efforts on settling people on the land that it has already acquired.

This gave quite a bit of comfort to the farmers' union which has told its members that it has not been informed of any change in the official policy of acquiring land on a willing seller, willing buyer basis.

But Mr Nkomo has since then returned to his cry that too much land is in the hands of a few white farmers.

Their argument as voiced by Mr John Brown is that agricultural land must be used in a sustainably productive manner.

He has pointed out that a substantial amount of the land acquired by government is being farmed on a commercial basis by a State-owned organisation and has not been divided up into smallholdings.

Mr Brown says that only a small proportion of



commercially-owned farmland is suitable for intensive resettlement. But it is on these farms that most of the farm workers and their families live and they would have to be displaced to make way for a smaller number of settlers.

"Clearly the idea that every person is entitled to have access to land is based on the assumption of land abundance.

NEED FOR JOBS

"There is, however, insufficient land for distribution to everyone. With causing national economic disruption.

"This means that the emphasis must shift," said Mr Brown, "from finding land to finding employment, wherever this may be, including inside and outside the communal areas."

The more the land was carved up, he said, the greater the likelihood of its diminishing productivity.

For the time being that is where the argument rests. The farmers say they are anxious for constructive dialogue to continue.

But Mr Nkomo looks set on continuing with his publicly voiced demand that the historical wrongs which gave the white settlers a disproportionate chunk of the land when racial classifications applied to land ownership must be corrected.

Conflicting claims on Tuynhuys talks

NP claims meeting a 'breakthrough'

STAR - 13 JULY 1989

Cape Town
Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee has referred to the meeting between the State President, Mr P W Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela as an "absolute breakthrough" for peaceful development in South Africa.

But political observers say the statement issued by Mr Mandela, released by the Prisons Department last night, is a clear indication that Mr Mandela has spiked Government attempts to isolate him from the African National Congress.

In the statement, Mr Mandela said that the only way to end violence and bring about peace in South Africa is through dialogue with the "mass democratic movements, particularly the ANC".

Last night, at an NP meeting in Riversdale, Mr Coetsee said that in the light of Mr Mandela's earlier refusal to forswear violence, the question had arisen whether it was not an absolute breakthrough if President Botha created the opportunity for Mr Mandela to speak to him, and Mr Mandela said that he was in favour of peaceful development in South Africa.

The meeting had solved a deadlock in South Africa without recognition being given to the viewpoints of the ANC, or anyone else, in favour of violence, he said.

The Government's standpoint remained that it would not negotiate with oppressors, but that it would talk to those in favour of peaceful development.

Mr Mandela had not used the meeting with Mr Botha to talk as ANC leader on behalf of the movement.

However, political observers believe that Government attempts to isolate Mr Mandela from the ANC had been side-stepped by Mr Mandela's insis-

tence on negotiation with the mass democratic movements, particularly the ANC.

Silence significant

A spokesman for the President's Office said today that Mr Botha had no comment on the meeting or statement.

Idasa director Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert said today that the most significant thing so far has been the silence of the State President himself. "Why is everyone explaining exactly how this came about without him stating his own position?"

"If this had been so meticulously planned over a long period to occur specifically before an election in which the National Party is being attacked from the Left and the Right, then the former leader of the party, together with the current one, should explain how it forms part of the party's election programme and the possibilities for negotiation."

Whatever the case might be, the symbolic significance of the meeting and the consequences that will flow from it have generated a momentum that will not be swayed by any petty motivations that may be among the NP," Slabbert added.

The South African Council of Churches said that the meeting was a calculated attempt by the Government to make maximum gain.

Mandela's wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, yesterday told a newspaper that her husband had an opportunity to speak at the meeting.

She said he had no opportunity to speak with his people and that he decided to go to the meeting.

I put AK-47 into car – policeman

Staff Reporter

A policeman told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday he had put an AK-47 rifle into a car after being ordered to do so by a security police officer.

Photographs, handed in as evidence at the trial of Mr Harold Matsididi, showed the AK-47 in a car in which Mr Harold Matsididi was allegedly sitting.

Mr Matsididi is facing charges of sabotage and the illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition. The State claims he attempted to attack, or aided others in an attempted attack on, John Vorster Square last year.

Constable J Mahlangu of the Soweto Vehicle Unit said he did not find it strange that a security police officer had told him to put the rifle in the car "as my senior officers know more than me".

"Would you then say the security police had their own reasons for telling you to put the AK-47 back into the vehicle?" asked defence counsel Mr N Willis.

"That is correct," said Constable Mahlangu.

The State alleges arms and ammunition, including RPG-7 rockets ready for use and AK-47 rifles, were found in the car.

Constable Mahlangu told the magistrate, Mr A Wolmarans, he had picked the rifle up after pursuing four other men who fled when approached by him and two other policemen in the early hours of July 29 last year.

He initially handed it to another constable, but put it into the BMW when told to do so by a security police officer.

Photographs of the rifle inside the car were then handed in as evidence to the court.

He said he would not be able to identify the security policeman because it was dark at the time and he was not able to get a good look at his face.

He was able to identify the accused because he had made Mr Matsididi sit up when he searched him.

But Lieutenant Ocker Olivier of the SAP Internal Investigation Department said Mr Matsididi had lain face down for the entire duration of Constable Mahlangu's search and had not sat up at any stage.

Mr Matsididi was arrested at the scene and had a loaded .38 revolver taken from him, the State claims.

Constable Mahlangu yesterday correctly identified the revolver from among a selection of several handguns.

SA 'change' recognised by Mugabe

PARIS — There were noticeable shifts in the internal policies of the South African leadership, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe acknowledged yesterday in a rare concession.

"Of course, there has been the slight shift discernible from the recently announced proposals to reform apartheid," Mr Mugabe said in Paris, where he is a government guest at ceremonies for the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution.

Mr Mugabe said he expected no spectacular change in South Africa by the takeover of the National Party leadership by Mr F W de Klerk.

"He must work within the confines of the political thinking of the National Party," Mr Mugabe said.

Despite this projection, Mr Mugabe's assessment of South Africa was one of the most moderate since he came to power. — Sapa-Reuter.

Report calls for tougher measures

New sanctions STAR - 13 JULY 1989 package urged

By David Braun, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Commonwealth should adopt a firm new schedule of steadily escalating trade sanctions against South Africa, starting right away, a report commissioned by the organisation has urged.

Details of the report, prepared for a meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Australia next month, have leaked to the media.

The report urges quick new measures against South Africa, saying that if the Commonwealth fails to introduce a package now, it will have to impose more painful sanctions in future.

Vindicates sanctions

It urges a quick imposition of tougher sanctions, saying international bankers would be less likely to allow a favourable rescheduling of South Africa's international debts if they knew

increasingly severe trade sanctions are a certainty.

Sanctions should be steadily expanded on a set schedule over a fixed period such as five years, it suggests.

The report vindicates the issue of sanctions, concluding that if results were to be obtained in South Africa, sanctions would have to be used.

It said existing sanctions had helped achieve the agreement for South Africa to give up control over Namibia.

Sanctions would cause a change in apartheid if they could be escalated to the point where they affected living standards of white South Africans, it said.

Canada is likely to endorse the report in full following the recent spate of adverse publicity that indicated trade between Canada and South Africa was booming.

Canada has already announced it will go to the Commonwealth meeting with a position which supports intensifying sanctions.

President Bush hosts mission after European tour

UDF delegates have

DAILY NEWS 13 July 1989

successful US visit

TO round off a triumphant visit to the US this week, members of the United Democratic Front delegation were guests of honour at a private dinner party at the home of Democratic Senator David Boren.

Present at the party were movers and shakers in the US Congress, the media and big business. Among the half dozen senators present were Edward Kennedy, Nancy Kassebaum and Sam Nunn.

Senator Boren described it as a very moving and powerful experience. He told the gathering he had visited the home of the leader of the UDF delegation, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, in South Africa last year, one of the more profound experiences of his life, and he had wanted to invite her to his home ever since.

The six members of the UDF delegation — Mrs Sisulu, Sister Bernard Ncube, a catholic nun and president of the Federation of Transvaal Women, Mr Curnick Ndlovu, national chairman of the UDF and veteran trade unionist, Mr Azhar Cachalia, treasurer of the UDF and human rights attorney, Mr Titus Mafolo, executive committee member of the UDF, and Ms Jessie Duarte, executive committee member of the federation of Transvaal Women — were locked in several small groups in the party for much of the evening.

The delegation returns to South Africa later this week with much to be happy about.

From all accounts, the United Democratic Front has just completed a hugely-successful 10-day mission to the United States. **DAVID BRAUN** of The Daily News Foreign Service reports from Washington.

Its tour came about when President Bush invited Mrs Sisulu, a co-president of the UDF, to visit him in the White House. The meeting was to be part of a series in which the new US Government would attempt to canvass the views of a wide range of South African leaders.

For Mrs Sisulu and others in the delegation, it was their first visit outside South

Africa. It was a tour which rivalled that of the National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, who travelled to Europe in June.

En route to the US they stopped over in several European countries, and were received by the heads of government of Sweden and France.

In the US, they met Mr Bush, addressed a specially convened meeting of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, and had dozens of individual meetings with influential senators, congressmen, business leaders, academics and administration officials, including Secretary of State Mr James Baker.

On their way back to South Africa, they were to meet the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Neil Kinnock and the head of the Anglican Church, Archbishop Runcie.

It was the first time the United Democratic Front had mounted

such a high profile foreign tour, and the first time the organisation had been received at the highest level in foreign countries.

The experience has greatly enhanced the international credentials of the organisation which, ironically, is virtually completely banned in South Africa.

In an interview at his Washington hotel before leaving the US, Mr Cachalia said the clear message the UDF team had received on its travels was that it was being taken as an increasingly serious player in the future of South Africa.

Mr Cachalia, whose well-ordered, soft-spoken but extremely forceful speaking style impressed many Americans who heard him, said the signifi-

cance of the UDF's tour started before the delegation left home, when the Government granted the travellers passports.

He believes the Government gave them their passports because of the mounting economic crisis in South Africa and because the National Party needed to give the impression that it was reforming, he said.

Mr Cachalia attached great significance to the fact that President Bush had gone out of his way to recognise Mrs Sisulu's role in the struggle against apartheid in his statement after his meeting with the UDF.

Even more significant, he said, was Mr Bush's reference in his statement to Walter Sisulu, a leading member of the African National Congress.

The Bush Administration had signalled a major departure from the standpoint of the Reagan Administration on apartheid, he said, not wanting a repeat of the Reagan Administration's confrontation with Congress over South Africa.

The new approach was to look for a bipartisan policy so as to secure the speedy end of apartheid.

President Bush had himself assured the UDF his administration wanted to act as the catalyst to bring the different South African parties together so as to create a basis for a non-racial democracy.

Mr Cachalia said the UDF found the issue of sanctions to be an open one. President Bush was not in principle opposed to sanctions and he acknowledged the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, in which Congress had imposed sanctions on South Africa, had worked.

This approach was

somewhat different to that of Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan, who opposed sanctions in principle.

Americans were, however, divided as to whether there was a need at this stage for more sanctions or whether it was best to first see what the new leadership of the National Party would do by way of change, he said.

The UDF delegation did its best to discourage the latter view, saying that the National Party and its new leader, Mr F W de Klerk, would not change apartheid in any meaningful way.

Mr Cachalia said his impression was that if the South African Government did not deal with the question of negotiations, say by the end of the year, it would be vulnerable to new rounds of sanctions.

It seemed likely a compromise position between the Congress and the Administration, which still opposed further sanctions, was likely to be accepted. What that would be, however, he did not know.

Mr Cachalia said the UDF had been involved in discussions on the question of US aid for South Africa. He said the organisation's position, for various historical reasons, had been to oppose receiving assistance from the US.

However, if aid was forthcoming in a way which would strengthen organisations fighting to end apartheid and for the development of South Africa after apartheid, then it would be welcome. But there would still have to be discussions with the UDF and other organisations on this.

Mr Cachalia said the UDF delegation found generally that there was a wide perception that a new situation had developed in South Africa and that the position was more fluid than it had been.

Thatcher and UDF agree to disagree on sanctions

DAILY NEWS 13 July 1989

Daily News Foreign Service

LONDON: In an historic 40-minute meeting at Downing Street yesterday, a UDF delegation led by co-president Mrs Albertina Sisulu pressed Mrs Margaret Thatcher to change her mind about sanctions and take a harder line in demanding the release of political prisoners.

But the British Prime Minister, who is well known for her often-lonely stand against such economic measures, made it clear she would have to agree to disagree with the UDF group on this issue.

However, Downing Street said she had promised to continue pressuring the South African Government on a "case-by-case" basis to show clemency to those sentenced to death for political offences.

The Prime Minister's office said the two sides had agreed during an "amicable" discussion that apartheid must go and that the way forward was through peaceful negotiations.

"They agreed negotiations must take place against the background of the suspension of violence as recommended by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group."

This is the first time in 80 years that a British Prime Minister has had talks with representatives of South Africa's mass democratic movement.

Anti-apartheid campaigners are now hoping Mrs Thatcher can be pressured into a meeting with Mr Tambo. Two years ago she labelled the ANC "terrorists" but it appears she may have softened her line since.

A clearly tired Mrs Sisulu — who is nearing the end of a whistle-stop tour through foreign capitals lasting more than three weeks — had little to say to the Press.

But another member of the party, Azar Cachalia, national treasurer of the UDF, told the BBC that Mrs Thatcher had "no role to play in South Africa except to apply pressure on Pretoria".

Mr Cachalia also dismissed President Botha's meeting with Nelson Mandela as having no significance.

All the Government had said about Mandela's release was to make a few "wishy-washy" statements.

□ The UDF group also had a meeting with Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Sonny Ramphal yesterday.

They have a packed schedule today, including meetings with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock.

Successful US visit: Page 16



MARGARET Thatcher greets the UDF's Albertina Sisulu at No 10 Downing Street yesterday.

Talks between Mandela and PW Botha bode well for peaceful development in South Africa



Minister of Justice
Kobie Coetsee

Coetsee: it's a breakthrough

DAILY NEWS 13 JULY 1989



A 1962 picture of
Nelson Mandela

Daily News Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee has referred to the meeting between President Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela as an "absolute breakthrough" for peaceful development in South Africa.

He was speaking at an election meeting in Riversdale in the Cape last night.

Mr Coetsee, who said previously that he had spent a long time arranging the meeting, said it had led to the breakthrough of Mr Mandela declaring himself in favour of peaceful development in South Africa.

In the light of Mr Mandela's earlier refusal to forswear violence, the Tuynhuys talks had solved a deadlock in South Africa.

The Government's standpoint remained that it would not negotiate with oppressors but that it would talk to those in favour of peaceful development.

If South Africa wanted to make further breakthroughs there should be further meetings such as this, Mr Coetsee said.

A spokesman for the President's office said today that Mr Botha had no comment to add on the meeting or on Mr Mandela's statement.

Sapa reports that Mr Mandela, in a rare statement released by his jailers, the South African Prisons Service, today said his release was "not an issue at this stage" and that the only way to end violence in South Africa was through dialogue, particularly with the African National Congress.

Mr Mandela said Mr Coetsee's statement on the meeting, that he and Mr Botha both supported the need for peaceful development in South Africa, was "an accurate reflection of what happened at the meeting".

"I would like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa."

He said he had made the statement in response to comments in the media concerning the meeting, but that future Press statements were unlikely.

"I believe, however, that at this early stage further statements to the Press as a means of conducting possible future discussions would not be the appropriate course of action to promote peaceful development."

The Daily News political correspondent reports that Government and the Democratic Party both interpret Mr Mandela's statement as an important shift in that he has committed himself to dialogue without preconditions.

A senior Government source also said that Mr Mandela's statement meant he accepted he would not be released before the elections.

Mr Wynand Malan, Democratic Party co-leader, said there were two important aspects of Mr Mandela's statement — his commitment to a "peaceful search for peace" and the fact that he was saying dialogue should take place without preconditions.

"The way I read it, he is saying that the ending of violence, the release of political prisoners, the lifting of the State of Emergency and the ending of the ANC's campaign to isolate South Africa — all these things must become the results of dialogue and not preconditions for dialogue."

The senior Government source said the statement was "very encouraging in the sense that if you take the normal ANC rhetoric this is very different".

Idasa director Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert said today that the symbolic significance of the meeting and the consequences that would flow from it had generated a momentum that would "outstrip any of the petty motiva-

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DAILY NEWS 13 JULY 88

Theories rife over Dlamini dismissal

Daily News Africa Service

MBABANE: Speculation is at fever pitch in Swaziland today about why head of state King Mswati removed Prime Minister Sotsha Dlamini from office at a meeting of the nation yesterday.

The King announced that his place would be taken by Mr Obed Dlamini, who is no relation, to a record crowd at Ludzidzini Royal Cattle Byre, the nation's traditional meeting place.

The King spoke in parables of a sailor who was not obeying orders and causing the ship to go off course.

As is normal in the appointments of top leaders, none of those involved expected the King's pronouncement yesterday, although the meeting was known to be an important one.

After Mr Obed Dlamini was named acting Prime Minister, he would make no comment to reporters, and was hustled away by security men.

Former Prime Minister, Mr Sotsha Dlamini, appointed in similar circumstances by King Mswati in 1986, showed every sign of relief, according to observers.

Some noted that Mr Sotsha Dlamini seemed to be wearing the same safari suit yesterday that he was wearing when he was unexpectedly ap-

pointed three years ago.

Acting Prime Minister, Obed Dlamini, has never been active in Swazi politics, but he is widely known as a pioneer trade unionist.

He was the first Secretary General of Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions when it was formed more than 15 years ago.

He then joined one of the country's commercial banks, and until his appointment yesterday he was personnel manager at Swaziland's largest fruit canning factory.

Observers here are now noting his experience in labour relations, both as trade unionist and personnel manager, with interest.

Over the past six weeks Swaziland has seen labour disputes flaring in the banking sector, on the railways and at a beer plant.

It is suggested that the new acting Prime Minister will have to treat these problems as priorities.

The bank workers in particular are anxious for a resolution of their problem.

A month ago they called a country-wide strike over a pay dispute, but called it off after government obtained an Industrial Court injunction forbidding it.

'They agreed to differ'

Thatcher rejects NATAL WITNESS sanctions appeal 13 JULY 1989 by UDF delegates

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday rejected an appeal from the United Democratic Front to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mrs Thatcher held a 40-minute meeting with a UDF delegation led by Mrs Albertina Sisulu at Number 10 Downing Street yesterday.

A Downing Street spokesman described the talks as "amicable" and said the two parties discussed the prospects for change in South Africa.

"Both sides agreed that apartheid must go and that the way forward should be through peaceful negotiation," he said.

But on the question of sanctions the spokesman said: "They agreed to differ."

Mrs Thatcher maintained that negotiations over South Africa's future could only take place if there was a suspension of violence, as had been

recommended by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group.

The spokesman said the Prime Minister told Mrs Sisulu that Britain would continue to press for the release of her husband Walter Sisulu, Nelson Mandela and other African National Congress leaders.

He said Mrs Sisulu told the Prime Minister of the difficulties the UDF operated under in the Republic.

Mrs Sisulu urged Mrs Thatcher to make appeals for clemency for people under sentence of death in South Africa.

Mrs Thatcher responded by saying Britain would continue to appeal for clemency on a case-by-case basis as it had done with the Sharpeville Six.

The spokesman said the Prime Minister asked Mrs Sisulu about her life and work in Soweto where the UDF co-president is involved in a children's clinic. — Sapa.

2 000 delegates attend opening

NATAL WITNESS

Barayi addresses

13 JULY 1989

the Cosatu congress

JOHANNESBURG — The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) opened its annual congress here yesterday with an address given by the president, Mr Elijah Barayi, who said that unless the Government spoke to the ANC within the next six months, the armed struggle would continue.

"I give the Government, State President Mr P.W. Botha and National Party leader Mr F.W. de Klerk six months to negotiate with the ANC... failing negotiations, the armed struggle will continue," Mr Barayi told nearly 2 000 delegates to Cosatu's national congress in Johannesburg.

He said South African workers wanted freedom and would settle for nothing less. Because of this, Cosatu had to ensure a shift to the terrain of conscious, organised militant activity.

He called on workers to firmly uphold their fundamental class interests at this time when the morale of the cabinet was at its lowest and the ruling bloc was "cracking up in different directions".

It was necessary for an unfolding revolutionary situation to generate more spontaneous elements.

"Our task is to harness this spontaneity, to organise it and to give it the necessary content."

"Not only do we have to convince them, but also, we have to convince ourselves that the vision we are articulating is of a society which will in reality put power in the hands of the people."

"The need has fully matured for us to do more than chanting slogans. We have to settle down to earnest discussion and debate on the character of a liberated South Africa."

Cosatu was debating, criticising and elaborating on the ANC's consti-

tutional guidelines.

He said while discussions on the guidelines should not induce workers into a false sense that freedom was just around the corner, the prospect of victory loomed larger than ever.

"The perspectives which are articulated in and through our day-to-day struggles will have to find their way into a democratic constitution. They provide the basis for the formulation of an alternative democratic constitution."

He criticised the increase in sales of state-owned industries to private buyers in Namibia, saying this was aimed at increasing the distance between those enterprises and the state. This made it more difficult for a future democratic state to provide services that were essential to the people.

"We need to build a national programme of action against this system of privatisation," he told delegates.

Mr de Klerk was attempting to win the legitimacy and respectability which was denied to him by the overwhelming majority of the people.

"Please do not sell him to us for any price. He is not a good buy."

He said the Government's "ploy" to sow discord and confusion among the people had left more than 3 000 people dead in Natal unrest.

"We are determined to stop this carnage and bring peace to our people in that region. It is on this basis that we are implementing the principle of 'peace against the people, war against the enemy' not only in Natal but throughout the country."

Commenting on the Labour Relations Act, he said Cosatu intended to mobilise the broadest possible resentment to it. — Sapa.

Inkatha 'mobilising to win a free election'

by Lakela Kaunda

INKATHA is planning to fashion its membership into an election-winning force, secretary general Dr Oscar Dhlomo told the organisation's annual meeting at the weekend.

Dr Dhlomo said in his report that Inkatha membership had grown "in spite of the intimidation and the violence that is going on in our region" and now stood at 1 738 181. The breakdown is youth brigade 718 875, women's brigade 464 048 and general membership 555 258, Dr Dhlomo said.

He said their next task was to fashion this membership into an election winning force "in line with our political strategy of negotiation leading to a free and fair election.

"Those who have repeatedly asked us why we are mobilising our people through Inkatha will now know that Inkatha is being mobilised not for revolution but

for winning a democratic, free and fair election when it takes place."

In his presidential address, Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the state president Mr P.W. Botha had done more to bring about political change than all his predecessors put together.

"Tragically, it still remains true that what he has done is only preparatory work and that the real job of bringing about change has yet to be done."

Chief Buthelezi also remarked about the schisms in the National Party and Afrikanerdom, saying the NP was vulnerable and subjected to "all the stresses and strains of a party in transition".

He repeated his call for peace and appealed for an end to malicious interparty propaganda.

Meantime, Inkatha is due to hold a peace rally at the Stage 1 Imbali stadium this Sunday morning. It is scheduled to be addressed by Chief Buthelezi.

Peaceful July for city — so far

by Khaba Mkhize

MARITZBURG residents are sighing with relief that no one has been reportedly killed under unrest circumstances over the past 12 days, an unusual trend in the monthly pattern of death statistics.

Since July 1 police have been reporting killings elsewhere — in Durban townships, Mpumalanga and in other parts of the country — but in local areas the lull in violence has astonished residents who are crossing fingers that the peace will last.

Chairman for Natal Midlands Taverners Association Mr Frank Mvuyane said; "It is as if a miracle has visited us in Maritzburg; it is some strange irony that when normality peeps at us we get an uneasy feeling of incredulity. Let's hope we can cling onto this newly-found tranquility."

Yesterday morning the South African Police in their unrest-related report said "for the past 24 hours a private house was extensively damaged after petrol bombs were hurled at it in at Ntuzuma, Durban. No injuries were reported."

At Nyuswa, Pinetown a black man was hacked to death with pangas. The police reported that on Monday night a man, woman and a 15-year-old child were killed when a house in Mpumalanga was petrol-bombed.

Trust Feed victims were Inkatha members —

Buthlezi

The Natal Witness, Tuesday, December 13, 1988

Witness Reporter

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said in Ulundi yesterday the 11 victims of the recent Trust Feed massacre were members of Inkatha.

However, his statement contradicts interviews with the only two survivors of the massacre, Mrs Nomagoli Zulu (60) and Mrs Ida Hadebe (50), who are recovering from gunshot wounds in Edendale Hospital.

Both women said they, and the 11 people

killed, had not been members of Inkatha.

The family of one of the deceased, Mrs Sara Nyoka, also said the victims were politically non-aligned, but had supported the Trust Feed Crisis Committee.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday he had received a preliminary report from his attorneys and that it had been ascertained the victims were members of Inkatha.

While lawyers investigating the massacre on behalf of the National Democratic Move-

ment MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje, have not yet interviewed families of the deceased, The Natal Witness was last week prevented by police from following a police truck conveying eight of the victim's bodies and family members into Trust Feed.

A police spokesman this decision was taken in response to incidents that morning in which journalists and a foreign television news crew were threatened and chased out the area by aggressive stick-wielding men.



Chief BUTHELEZI

NATAL MERCURY
13-12-88

Massacre victims 'Inkatha members'

Mercury Reporter

VICTIMS of the Trust Feed massacre in which 11 people were killed were Inkatha members. KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

In a statement the Inkatha leader said that following the tragedy earlier this month he instructed his attorneys to investigate the 'horrific incident'.

'I have now received a preliminary report from my attorneys and from the information received, it has been ascertained that the victims were, in fact, Inkatha members.

'The investigation is continuing,' Dr Buthelezi said, repeating his warning that he would take legal action against any individual or organisation which irresponsibly blamed Inkatha members for the 'cruel killing'.

The death of the 11, including six women and two children aged four and nine, who were gunned down in an attack on a house in the Trust Feed area near New Hanover, has shocked the community.

They group was keeping a prayer vigil when they were gunned down after their door had been opened in answer to a knock at 3 a m on December 3.