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X US gives ANC R8-m

SOWETAN
7/2/91

THE ANC is to receive R8.4 million from the United States Congress to finance its activities, according to a document issued by the Zimbabwe Institute on Southern Africa.

Zisa said in a fact sheet published last month titled *US funds for democracy*, that the money was part of a R25 million grant by the US Congress to "promote democracy and negotiations" in South Africa.

Zisa said the State Department and the US Agency for International Development, had announced that Inkatha would receive R2.5 million for research and training in "management, political communications and election organisation as well as office rent".

ANC spokesman, Mr Sakkie Macozoma, yesterday said the organisation had approached the US Congress last year when deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela, visited that country.

He said the organisation had approached congress, as

By MATHATHA TSEDU

opposed to the Bush administration because they did not want the funds to be used to compromise the ANC into adopting positions in favour of the US government.

He denied that acceptance of the money would lead the organisation to soft-peddle on its comments about the US government.

"People can look at our position on the Gulf and will see that there is no soft-peddling at all," he said.

Reserve fund

About R1.75 million has been set aside as a "reserve fund primarily to support the infrastructure requirements of parties not yet eligible for funding because they have not chosen to participate in negotiations and have not renounced violence".

Organisations falling in such categories have until February 28 to apply, after which date the money would

be reallocated to the ANC and Inkatha, Zisa said.

Other recipients of the money include:

- * The University of Witwatersrand Centre for Policy Studies which receives R562 500;

- * The Free Trade Union Institute of the US based National Endowment for Democracy receives R112 500 to develop a "Worker Charter";

- * The Washington-based Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law will receive R1 million to "set up a legal and constitutional advisory committee in collaboration with the ANC and to establish a constitutional law library;

- * The National Democratic Institute, get R3 million, "to enhance public awareness and understanding of the negotiation process";

- * The National Institute for International Affairs, receives R3 million to conduct public opinion surveys, draft rules for the functioning of parties under a new constitution, and provide political party training;

16/1/11

Bekkersdal attacks: Azapo blames ANC

AZAPO yesterday blamed the spiralling violence in Bekkersdal on the ANC, saying the organisation was bent on "taking over" the West Rand township.

"Azapo has been aware since Christmas Eve that bands of alleged ANC supporters have been launching attacks from Mandela Village, a squatter camp outside Bekkersdal, into the township against the community and Azapo members and supporters," Azapo's publicity secretary Mr Strini Moodley, charged in an interview.

The African National Congress accused police and a "third force" yesterday of fomenting violence in the township, where at least nine people have died in bloody violence in the past few days.

In another allegation refuted by the authorities, the ANC said some White policemen had set fire to shacks at Mandela Village from where Azapo says attacks have been launched against it members in the residential community.

Police spokesman Capt Henriette Bester denied the claims, saying police were in full force in the West Rand township to quell the violence.

Three policemen were slightly injured yesterday morning and police found the body of a man with stab and hack wounds in Bekkersdal, as members of Azapo and the ANC fought pitched battles in the West Rand township.

Capt Bester said the policemen were injured when police patrols were attacked with stones and assegais by rampaging mobs.

Police fired on their attackers with tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot, she added.

Yesterday morning, she said, police heard

shots near a clinic in Bekkersdal, and when they investigated they found the body of a man with hack and stab wounds.

The body brings to nine the number of people killed in violence since Saturday.

The ANC yesterday said it would be sending a delegation to Bekkersdal today in an attempt to restore peace to the area. It will comprise Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff, Mr Chris Hani, Mr Popo Molefe, Mr Tokyo Segwale and Mr Thami Lepoko.

They will consult PAC and Azapo leaders in the strife-torn township.

Mr Moodley said violence in Bekkersdal did not emanate from any attacks by Azapo.

"Rather it is a com-

munity defending itself against hooligans, who only know the language of violence and political intolerance."

The sporadic attacks since Christmas Eve, he said, had been repelled by the community.

Mr Moodley also blamed some of the violence in Bekkersdal on alleged members of the National Union of Mineworkers.

"Last week, several attacks were launched on three areas in the township by alleged unemployed miners who apparently belonged to the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Moodley said it was up to those organisations which espoused political intolerance, and who used "gangsters and criminal elements", to

sort out their members and discipline them.

ANC regional spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa blamed the violence on a vigilante group — formed by thugs — parading as political activists and supported by some members of the police.

"It has been established beyond reasonable doubt that the recent violence was a result of the tsotsi element organised into a vigilante group, claiming to belong to one political organisation in the area, with the support of (some) police," he said.

Mr Mamoepa said a joint ANC-Azapo-PAC monitoring group had unearthed evidence implicating "a third force and some police elements in the perpetuation of this violence". Sapa.

Blood of Afrikaners on his head

I MUST congratulate you on the well-balanced material published in The Citizen during what you aptly call, in your comment of this morning (February 6) "a very dangerous phase".

Every day that this government perseveres in passing legislation which is contrary to the mandate they received from the electorate will increase the danger of violence also erupting between the Whites of this country.

If Mr F W de Klerk thinks that the descendants of the people who had the guts to stand up to the mighty British Empire at the height of its power are going to passively

accept being forced in under a Black majority government, he is in for a rude surprise.

He has only one honourable way out of the present situation and that is the democratic option of holding an election (not a referendum) to obtain the mandate which he certainly does not have at present.

Should he win such an election, we, the Afrikaner democrats who oppose the government, will have to accept the result and live peacefully with the consequences of the

disaster that the National Party is inflicting on this country, or pack up and leave.

If, however, the democratic alternative is denied us, Mr De Klerk can be assured that we are prepared to defend our freedom and that of our descendants by all the means at our disposal.

Should this become necessary, the blood of his fellow Afrikaners will be on the head of the one man — Mr F W de Klerk.

TRUE DEMOCRAT
Pretoria

Now they must bury the panga

STAR 19/1/91

ONE of the most welcome New Year gifts for the victims of the violence between Inkatha and the ANC is the announcement that the leaders of the two organisations will meet on January 29. This is exciting news also for people, organisations and media representatives, too numerous to mention, that have been calling for and quietly facilitating this meeting. Praise is further due to the two leaders and their advisers for deciding to act as statesmen rather than politicians in this regard.

Knowing the deep respect the two leaders have for each other, and the respect they both have for human life, I have always refused to accept that it was impossible for them to launch a joint effort to alleviate the unbearable suffering of their people, caused by violence.

Accusations

The challenges they will face at the meeting will be enormous. Only mutual goodwill and sincerity will enable them to meet these challenges.

In the first place, they will have to endeavour to dwell more on the future than on the past. They will have to decide how to stop the killings and the hatred, and not how they failed to do so in the past. The former approach can only lead to progress in normalising their political relationship; the latter can only lead to accusations, counter-accusations and stalemate.

Secondly, the two leaders will have to accept that only a joint strategy will help them to address the violence. Joint peace rallies, joint and complimentary press statements about the violence, joint tours to violence-infested areas — all these would give a tremendous boost to their efforts to save us from the violence.

Thirdly, one of the most disappointing aspects of the relationship between the ANC and Inkatha has been the absence of a mechanism whereby the two or-

Through My Eyes

OSCAR DHLOMO



ganisations could remain in contact, even in times of peace. This has resulted in the organisations communicating with each other through the media.

Hopefully the meeting will also pay attention to this anomaly.

Fourthly, I hope the two leaders and their delegations will find a way of saying to their followers, "Do not retaliate if you are attacked", and that they will also stop qualifying their statements on violence with the words, "My people are entitled to defend themselves". I say this because this violence has become a deadly triangle, the three sides of which are attacks (provoked or unprovoked), self-defence and retaliation.

Usually, self-defence and retaliation become more ferocious and devastating than the original attack and the violence cycle goes on and on. I know this is quite a difficult one for leaders to swallow. But who said it was easy to lead people?

In this regard, I was highly impressed by Archbishop Tutu's recent call to the victims of the recent virgil massacre in Sebokeng not to go out and retaliate.

Ample space

Finally, I pray that the meeting will lead to the realisation by the two leaders that South Africa needs both of them to grace our political stage and strengthen each other. The future of the ANC does not depend on the elimination of Inkatha and vice-versa. There is ample space for peaceful political co-existence in our country. It behoves all our political leaders, through words and deeds, to be seen to be creating and enlarging, rather than diminishing, that space.

We shall take power by force if we must, Mandela says in Zambia

STAR 18/1/91

LUSAKA — Nelson Mandela said yesterday that the ANC would take power by force if it failed to reach agreement with the South African Government on ending apartheid.

"At the moment we are using argument and persuasion.

"If these do not succeed, we will use power," the ANC leader told reporters at the end of a two-day visit to Zambia.

"We are very far from at-

taining the vote. The only way to achieve this is by taking mass action."

Mr Mandela accused Pretoria of using vigilantes to encourage recent black versus black violence, which had claimed many lives.

He arrived in Lusaka on Wednesday for talks with ANC cadres there awaiting repatriation to South Africa.

— Sapa-Reuter.

Every year around this time, thousands of brightly-dressed children trot off to daycare centres for the start of a new year. But for millions of other children around South Africa — particularly farm and domestic workers' children — adequate childcare facilities are only a dream. **Waghied Misbach reports**

Taking care of new generations

South
7/02/91

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has taken the issue of childcare to heart with its "National Childcare Campaign", launched last year.

Cosatu is demanding workplace creches, special paid leave for working parents and state support for the children of unemployed workers.

But it has been the Cosatu affiliate, the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (Saccawu), that has led the charge.

Saccawu, which represents 65 000 women workers, recently negotiated with the Foschini group (which includes American Swiss, Pages and Markhams) for six months' paid parental leave (including the husband if they worked together) and childcare allowances for a further three months.

The Durban-based Game went further last year when they announced that their workers would receive 10 months' maternity leave, with eight months at half of their salary. Fathers would get eight days' paid leave over the period of the birth and unlimited unpaid leave.

Negotiated

But Saccawu had already set the ball rolling in 1987 when they negotiated with the giant retail company Pick 'n Pay for nine months' paid parental leave for both parents (if they worked together).

At the time the agreements were widely seen as setting an important precedent that would pave the way for agreements in other industries.

But it has not been coincidence that landmark decisions on parental rights have involved the giant retail companies.

Unionists argue that these companies have multimillion rand turnovers and are able to absorb the costs. Other sectors may have to retrench thousands of workers if such wide-ranging agreements are negotiated.



MODEL CRECHE: Children at play at a modern child care centre provided by a Cape Town company for the children of its workers
PICS: YUNUS MOHAMED

The South African Clothing and Textile Workers Union (Sactwu) believes that they cannot hope to match the kind of agreements reached at Game without major repercussions in the form of mass retrenchments.

Last year Sactwu signed an agreement in their clothing sector (representing 55 000 women workers) that ensured six months' leave, with the first three months at 25 percent of workers' monthly wages and the second three months as unpaid.

Women would then have to draw unemployment benefits, but at least they would be guaranteed their jobs back, which was not the case a few years ago.

Sactwu has yet to negotiate similar agreements for their other 60 000 members.

The Cosatu National Childcare cam-

paign is expected to feature strongly on the Sactwu agenda in 1991.

However, Saccawu gains have also come in the form of a change in attitude of employers.

"Companies realise now that they have to pay for parental benefits; it's now just a question of how much," says Ms Fiona Dove, Saccawu research officer.

Of course, the real difficulties are often "just how much".

The union takes into account the affordability of the industry when they push for agreements. But the agreements usually come in the form of packages which include other aspects such as UIF, sick leave etc, so the package demands in the end have to be realistic.

Mr Malcolm Park of the Foschini group, which was involved in negotiations last year with Saccawu, believes that not even the major retail companies can afford Cosatu's proposals.

Park maintains that the Swedish model, which Cosatu uses as its standard, is unrealistic in South Africa. Swedish employers allow 14 months, 10 months of which are paid, that may be taken at any time after a woman becomes pregnant and can be shared if both parents work for the same company.

Park says it is impossible for the Foschini group to hold jobs for 14 months until the workers return as they have only three to four workers in some stores.

"A major problem in this country is productivity. We have to find a compromise between productivity and providing important childcare.

"Sweden has a negative birthrate and they are trying to increase it. In South Africa the case is the opposite."

Creches

Providing workplace creches is the tricky question, both employers and unionists agree.

Dove says that union members don't want work-based creches, but prefer facilities in the areas where they live.

Saccawu has not formulated concrete proposals around the issue, but it is likely that the government and employers may have to play a role in establishing these centres.

Dove says Cosatu is currently investigating the possibility of home-based

creches.

Warner-Lambert in Cape Town have been providing pre-school and daycare facilities for employees' children for several years.

Mr Freddie Daniels, Warner-Lambert's training officer, says the company recognised 10 years ago that there was a need for companies to provide adequate daycare and pre-school facilities, with qualified teachers.

There is still an enormous amount to be done in other sectors which have no protection under the law.

Farm and domestic workers have no protection under the Labour Relations Amendment Act (LRAA). The LRAA has been the target of numerous Cosatu campaigns because of its inconsistencies.

Domestic

Domestic workers are usually only able to visit their children once or twice a year if they work far from their homes. Even if her workplace is close to her home, a domestic worker may only be able to see her children once a month as she is often required to work Sunday to Sunday.

The South African Domestic Workers Union (Sadwu) is committed to pushing for legislation that will give domestic workers the protection of a five-day working week, with school holidays off.

Ms Clare Slingers, case officer for Sadwu and a former domestic worker, says there is an enormous need to provide protection for domestic workers' children. Of the estimated 100 000 domestic workers in South Africa, the majority are single parents with, on average, two children.

The National Manpower Commission (NMC) is currently investigating possible amendments to the LRAA to protect farm and domestic workers. While Cosatu and Sadwu have welcomed the investigations, they remain dissatisfied with several key areas.

Cosatu, which participated in the NMC sub-committee, maintains that the NMC's proposal to have additional legislation for farm and domestic workers only, is an attempt to "water down the extension of labour legislation to domestic and farmworkers".

In the rural areas, too, farmworkers

have little recourse to cheap and adequate childcare facilities for their children.

The community-based Rural Foundation has Educare centres in 700 areas nationwide, with an estimated 230 fulltime workers caring for 9 000 children under the age of six.

The Foundation's aims are twofold: To provide for the physical welfare of the child, and — considering South Africa's high illiteracy rate — to teach the child to read and write in preparation for school.

Foundation spokesperson Mr Hammond Bailey says there is still a "lot of scope" to increase facilities around the country as the areas covered by his organisation amount to only 10 to 12 percent of the entire farming area in South Africa.

Of South Africa's 200 farming units, 55 are still on the waiting list for services. Bailey says this covers 50 percent of the farmworkers' children.

Facilities

The Foundation is not subsidised but receives money from the community and the farmers to provide facilities for the Educare centres.

Bailey admits, however, that the facilities do not fulfill the standards and criteria that would qualify them as registered Educare centres, but the Foundation does not push for these criteria to be met.

"We try to make it liveable; one must remember that we are living in a third world country," says Bailey.

To establish a centre, the Foundation provides 75 percent of the cost, with the community providing 25 percent for a fulltime development officer.

At present the Foundation is trying to upgrade the centres for them to qualify for state subsidies.

In Stellenbosch, the Foundation has already registered most centres with the state and is consequently in the process of receiving state subsidies.

But the reality of South Africa is that there are more pressing problems facing the country. It is likely that considering the deep crisis in education and housing, childcare may just be shifted to the backburner.

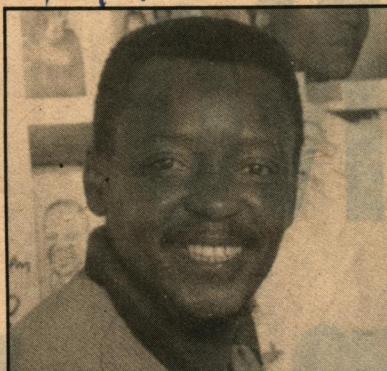


NO CARE: Two children while away the time in a backyard in Khayelitsha where few childcare facilities exist

VIEWPOINT

NI African 7/13/91

Is the historic peace pact between the ANC and Inkatha as simple as it looks on paper or are there potential problems contained within it which could lead to intensified conflict in the region? ECHO editor KHABA MKHIZE looks at some of the pros and cons of the long-awaited agreement.



16/1/11

The long-awaited 'peace' handshake between Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi palmed a declaration of peace among the brawling people of Natal and in the entire country in general.

There should now be no room for pessimism after the Mandela/Buthelezi Peace Declaration.

Reports of killings in Umgababa, Nxamalala and elsewhere in the aftermath of the declaration should not dilute our optimism.

We do not jump from the cold winter into the warm summer overnight. Nature demands that this process undergoes spring, which is in between winter and summer.

The era of spring demands from us that we go all out encouraging the psychology of peace among all South Africans. But we do not encourage peace by devising short-cut prescriptions to end the violence.

This preamble which says there should be 'no pointing of fingers' as to who did this or did not do that is not likely to improve the situation. Since Mandela and Buthelezi as leaders of the ANC and Inkatha respectively have said violence is not their agenda then the people who are continuing with violence are pursuing neither the ANC's nor Inkatha's agenda.

They could be having their secret agendas and as such must be exposed and marginalised and stopped since they are besmirching the organisations' names.

By allowing a process of no finger pointing we are providing a bush for criminals and agents provocateurs to hide behind.

Without the finger-pointing norm, the organisations would be giving third elements a field day to operate their destabilising missions.

Lastly, the organisations must be careful that their avowed peace initiative does not allow the enemies of peace to use their names to sugar coat criminal tendencies. An organisation that objects to the exposing of people masking themselves in its name should not deserve to be called a signatory to the Mandela-Buthelezi peace accord.

Oscar Dhlomo must be supported for his passionate plea made recently to the media to help the peace accord filter down to grassroots level.

All that it takes for evil to flourish is for good men and women to do nothing.

Initiatives are urgently needed to strangle the virus of death.

One good example: Concerned Imbali residents have formed themselves into a rehabilitation committee to deal with violence drop-out elements in the community.

For you can't expect people to throw their pangas and guns into the sea and then wave a magic wand for them to become Bible punchers.

Something concrete has to be done for them, as was the case with Vietnam ex-combatants in the States. Positive programmes must be introduced to amputate the war psychosis (ukukhipha iqunga).

The mass media has also a critical role to play in achieving this goal. The current national television campaign to 'Keep South Africa Clean' (packaged with a rotting dog and broken bottles scene) has had tremendous impact and a similar Keep South Africa Peaceful campaign would go a long way towards a peaceful South Africa.

Let us encourage the mass media especially the powerful radio and television and newspapers to spread the spirit of peace daily.

Repeated slots on television and radio of Mandela and Buthelezi re-stating and overstating the banning of violence could go a long way towards drumming the message of peace into urban and rural people.

At the same time the leadership of both organisations should start making a serious study of the sustenance of peace in areas where peace initiatives were launched by the people on the ground.

In Ntshongweni and Imbali peace was not achieved by pin-stripe suits around oakwood tables in plush five star hotels. When that recipe is identified there is no reason why it should not be sprinkled into the already established accord by the leadership of the ANC and Inkatha.

Everybody has to be serious about peace. Extra-parliamentary leadership should boldly expose and marginalise the elements of violence in their midst. We need that kind of boldness that F W de Klerk displayed last February 2 when he unbanned all political organisations. The time for rhetoric must be over to allow proper reconstruction to take its long-overdue course.

South Africa

7 FEBR. 1991

Natal witness

Give peace a chance

PERHAPS this is the right time to advise people to be patient and more realistic about the benefits that might flow from the peace accord recently entered into between the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party. Public reaction after the recent violence in Umgababa seems to indicate that many people expect the ANC-Inkatha accord to produce miracles. This is a dangerous expectation which might lead to unnecessary disappointment.

In the first place, fighting in Umgababa started well before the signing of the peace accord in question, as ANC and Inkatha leaders have also pointed out. One would therefore expect that the violence might go on for a few more days in spite of the accord. I am also picking up disturbing rumours that warring factions in the area are attempting to seek revenge as quickly as they can before all

fighting is stopped as a result of the peace accord. This is, of course, a destructive attitude if one considers the fact that it is revenge killings that are propelling the violence in the first place.

But even in the case of the Umgababa violence, there has already been a commendable and unique reaction from the leaders of the joint peace initiative, Mr Jacob Zuma and Dr Frank Mdlalose. Instead of trading accusations and counter-accusations and telling us how innocent and saintly their respective organisations were, they quickly convened a joint press conference where they promised that they would jointly investigate the cause of the violence and thereafter take appropriate steps. This sounded like a breath of fresh air and signalled a welcome change of approach in dealing with the violence.

We all need to be patient and allow the peace effort an opportunity to be effective. We must also be pragmatic enough to expect initial setbacks along the way. Our task is to assist informally as best we can to spread the message of peace in trains, buses, churches, schools, offices and wherever we come into contact with people.

Inkatha and ANC leaders must also not allow too much water to pass under the bridge before they activate communication and other joint strategies that will enable them to operationalise the peace accord. The mental picture of Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi embracing and calling on their followers to stop killing each other must not be allowed to fade from peoples' memories.

A joint peace rally in one of the trouble-spots could be one mecha-

nism of keeping the initiative alive while detailed structures and strategies are being worked out. A joint team of ANC and Inkatha peace emissaries that would visit various areas and preach the message of peace virtually on a house-to-house basis could be another short-term strategy. Perhaps a need also exists for a snap scientific survey in the trouble-spots to test the degree to

which the people on the ground have been made aware of what their leaders are trying to achieve.

What about radio, television and the press? Can't all these communication channels donate time and space for the next month or two and use it to inform people about the peace effort and encourage them to stop killing each other? What about the police? Can't they use their helicopters to distribute pamphlets containing a message of peace jointly

signed by Inkatha and ANC leaders?

I note that some ANC commentators have lamented the fact that President de Klerk, who has ultimate responsibility for the police, did not feature in the peace summit. If this is a strongly felt viewpoint on the part of the ANC, why shouldn't the two organisations agree that Mr de Klerk would be invited as a participant in one major joint peace rally at which Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi would be present?

All in all we will need patience on the part of the public and swift and decisive action on the part of ANC and Inkatha leaders. It appears that all of us have a role and there is no room for spectators.

• Dr Oscar Dhlomo is the Executive Chairman of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy.

Bid to end WR fighting

7/02/91
SOWETO
REPRESENTATIVES of the ANC, PAC, Inkatha and Azapo will today lead a "march for peace" in strife-torn Bekkersdal as the death toll in the violence rose to nine yesterday.

Leaders of the organisations will later address a rally at the local stadium.

In an impassioned plea yesterday, the leaders urged their supporters to stop the "senseless killings" and work together towards the attainment of black liberation.

Mr Themba Khoza, leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, who will represent Inkatha, said: "Everything has to be done towards achieving

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Groups in joint bid for peace

16/1/14
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in this area."

Mr Saki Macozoma of the ANC's department of information will lead his group's delegation.

He said the killing of innocent people should come to an end.

"But I want to warn the other forces involved to desist from continuing with these brutal acts of terror that have left many families destitute," he said.

Azapo said it was aware of the killings of its members and supporters since December last year.

"Azapo has a moral duty to protect its members," the organisation said.

Mr Carter Seleke, assistant general secretary of the PAC, confirmed that his organisation would be represented at the march and rally.

The death toll rose to nine when the body of Mr Mahlomola Makgamathe, of Gana Section, Bekkersdal, was found with stab wounds yesterday.

West Rand police liaison officer Captain Henrietta Bester said three policemen were injured when police patrol vehicles were attacked with stones and assegais by rampaging mobs.

Police fired teargas in a bid to disperse the mob.

A house was attacked with petrol bombs and several shacks set alight.

There are differing versions to the causes of the violence in the area.

During interviews with residents, these allegations were made:

- * The violence started when miners, who had allegedly joined the ANC, erected shacks on open land in the township.

The miners, former members of the NUM, stayed in a section called Mandela camp.

They allegedly do not tolerate anyone who holds a different political ideology. This appears to be strengthened by the allegation that dynamite sticks are reported to be used during night attacks.

- * Azasm members, others claim, started the violence following the launch of the local branch of the ANC Youth League last year.

They are said to have threatened members of the ANCYL at the only high school in the township which is said to be in a Black Consciousness Movement area.

The violence is said to have started on the Monday after the weekend launch of the ANCYL when members of the youth league were prevented from writing examinations last year.

16/1/91

Thirty dead since peace agreement

By Farouk Chothia

New African 7/13/2/91

AT least 30 people have been killed in violence since the Royal Hotel peace Summit between the African National Congress (ANC) and Inkatha leadership in Durban last Tuesday.

However, Democratic Party (DP) repression monitoring group co-ordinator Roy Ainslie said the high death toll did not mean the peace talks had failed.

'It is incorrect to say that the peace talks have failed. The ANC and Inkatha leadership has still not got down to their members at grassroots level to explain to them the provisions of the agreement and how it affects them.'

'I visited several townships this week. I found that most people were aware of the peace talks and were supportive of it.'

'However, they were not aware of the details of the agreement and how it affects them,' Ainslie said.

He also pointed out that the violence was not confined to ANC and Inkatha supporters. In some instances, the security forces, vigilantes and AmaSinyora gangsters have been involved.

The main flashpoints of the violence in Southern Natal this week have been Umgababa, Osindisweni, Malukazi, Luganda, Hibberdene and Indana.

In the Midlands, Magoda, near Richmond, has been the flashpoint.

ANC and Inkatha leaders moved swiftly to quell the violence at Umgababa, but there is no joint peace initiative known to be taking place in the other violence-wracked areas.

Ainslie released the following details on the violence:

* On Thursday, February 1, vigilantes from Umbumbulu - in conjunction with KwaZulu Police (ZP) -

attacked residents in Luganda, an ANC stronghold. One person was killed. The violence continued sporadically until Tuesday, February 5, leaving another four people dead, including a pregnant woman and a nine-year old child.

* On Sunday, February 3, two busloads of vigilantes, escorted by ZP members, attacked residents in Shembe, Inanda. The vigilantes were armed with pump action shotguns and R1 rifles. A 17-year-old girl, Banumzana Zibani, was killed.

The vigilantes, joined by people from the Inkatha stronghold of Mshayazafe, proceeded to attack Inanda Newtown Section B, badly damaging 14 homes.

* On Sunday, February 3, three people were killed when ANC and Inkatha supporters clashed near the Osindisweni Hospital.

'Inkatha attempted to hold an

advertised rally. The security forces persuaded Inkatha to cancel the rally in view of the tension,' Ainslie said.

* On Monday, February 4, ANC and Inkatha supporters clashed in Hibberdene. One person was killed.

* On Tuesday, February 5, two ANC people were killed in violence in Malukazi.

'The AmaSinyora seem to be involved there,' Ainslie said.

* Eight people have been killed

in Umgababa since the peace agreement.

* According to reports, at Magoda 11 people have been killed in the past two weeks.

An ANC Youth League member in Richmond, Mzwandile Mbongwe, confirmed that seven deaths had taken place over the weekend in Magoda.

He said Inkatha supporters - who had arrived in trucks from Emkhobeni - invaded the area on Saturday while comrades were holding a funeral. One person was killed.

Mbongwe added that a second attack followed on Sunday morning.

'Six old men were killed - most of them pensioners,' he claimed.

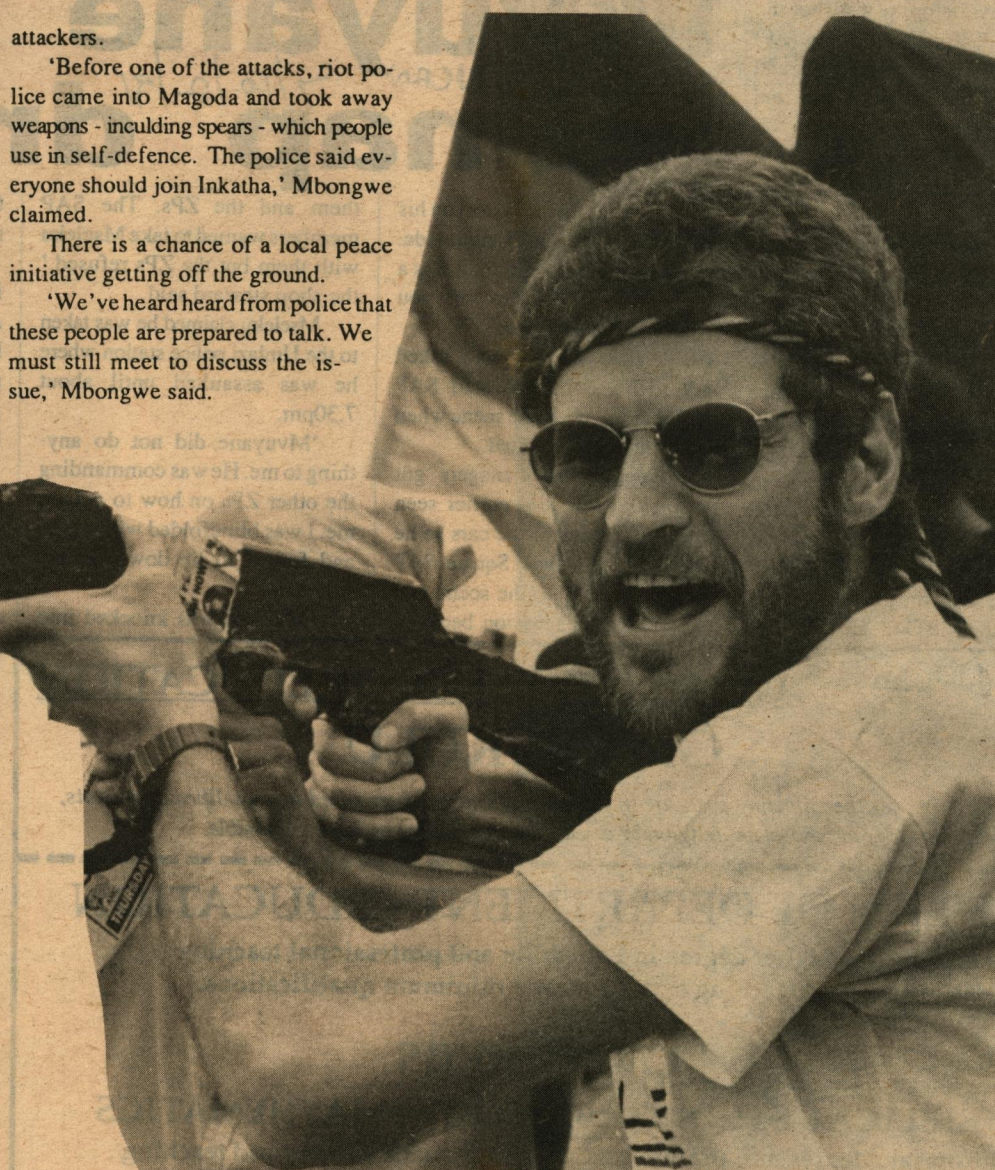
He said the South African Police (SAP) had not stopped the

attackers.

'Before one of the attacks, riot police came into Magoda and took away weapons - including spears - which people use in self-defence. The police said everyone should join Inkatha,' Mbongwe claimed.

There is a chance of a local peace initiative getting off the ground.

'We've heard from police that these people are prepared to talk. We must still meet to discuss the issue,' Mbongwe said.



ANC supporters let it rip outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria last Friday, as part of nationwide mass action demanding a constituent assembly and an interim government

Pic: Elmond Jiyane (Dynamic Images)