

The Star 28 Feb. 199

rnafcoc backs
free market 7~

By Sven Liinsche

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Nafcoc) has committed itself to the promotion of the free-mar-

ket system as a means to

achieve a more equitable distribution of wealth and income in South Africa.

In a key document, outlining its view on the economy in a post-apartheid South Africa, Nafcoc acknowledges that the market is the feature that makes free-enterprise economies superior to centrally

planned socialist systems. Wherefore it is this feature that one must highlight in a new economic system for South Africa, the document says.

Nafcoc is the umbrella body for black business and has close links with the ANC. -

It says the role of the Government must be that of a facilitator, ensuring a stable socio-economic environment, directing the provision of social services

and guaranteeing free access to economic resources.

But Nafcoc says it is essential that both individual liberties and individual properties are protected.

A future government should give special support to blacks, the document says.

The State needs to correct past wrongs by improving the redistribution of income, pro-

motion of asset ownership and protection of the poor by measures that do not distort the market.â\200\235

Nafcoc stresses that the main rationale for redistribution is not only to correct the wrongs of the past, but to enable blacks to make a new start.

Â«It would be inadequate to confine oneself to dismantling

. apartheid and expect blacks to compete with whites who have been placed in a very strong economic position by policies of the past.â\200\235

On the question of land reform, Nafcoc argues that a pro-

amme should be implemented that would lead to a morÂ¢ equitable distribution of land, with minimal negative impact on agricultural productivity.

What is there left to

OF all the duplicity and chicanery taking place in South Africa today nothing rivals the specious claims that progress being made to a negotiated settlementâ\200\235.

That same kind of clap-net preceded the hand-over of Rhodesia to Mugabe. With the NP government having already conceded the ultimate concession â\200\224 a one-man, one-vote, one nation dispensation â\200\224 in advance of the commencement of actual formal negotiations, what is there left to negotiate?

Having already agreed in advance to the surrender of power and with Mandela on record as stating that the SACP/ANC sees itself as a gov-

SURE, I was brought up to believe that Blacks and Whites are equal, and that the new DP (then PFP) was the right party to voteYor. Yes, I am also in agreement to the New-South , and pleased at the abol on of apartheid.

But over these last two weeks I came to realise how fickle and shallow these beliefs were, and how society had moulded people to act and react within expected norms and â\200\230boundaries without commitment and true understanding.

Over these two weeks I also learnt more than any academic degree or amount of experience could ever have taught me â\200\224 itâ\200\231s about heritage, life and values.

As head office personnel manager for a large

retail organisation, I interviewed approximately 40 Blacks graduates for different positions.

The experiences that I

LR\ =)

negotiate

emmemâ\200\224m-walting the truth behind the contrived applause for each new agreement between the NP and the SACP/ANC is simply that Whites are being has-

â\200\230tened down the road to

the surrender of their heritage and civilisation into the hands of Third World Marxist tyranny. False expectations are being created by the media fanfare that greets each lurch of the NP government towards the demands of the SACP/ANC. Yet by now it should be apparent even to the man in the street that the only things left

e _of apa\i-\202'hEqugâ\200\230â\200\235""

ea:d about were startling, awakening and emotionally disturbing. I came to really understand the damage of apartheid, the farce of supposed equal opportunity in organisations, the deep entrenched anger of Black

to White, unfairness, and.

the stunting of potential and growth of intelligent Black graduates simply due to the colour of their skin,

For the first time I felt

that I really realised what it was like to be struggling for success in a White manâ\200\231s society, and the hardships and disappointments endured solely because of race.

I felt a deep sense of comradeship, true understanding, and empathy to

every talented Black person out there wanting to succeed.

I implore all White South Africans (particularly human resource

practitioners and management)

to sit down and

for the NP to negotiate their ill-earned pen-

sions and. a worthless

piece of paper called a Bill of Rights.

It is to the everlasting shame of the NP that in its dealings with the SACP/ANC it has totally ignored the findings

which the Rivonia trial of

1964 brought to light.

When history adjudicates the roles of deceiver

and deceived in the betrayal of South Africa,

the evidence pointing to

Zulus

translated

YOUR correspondent

Gordon Hollander, of Sandton (The Citizen

18.2.91) is attempting to introduce the mighty

Zulu nation of Natal to the role of the NP will his fellow White South

render debate unnecessary.

D L du BOIS

chat to maybe 20 such.

people so that you, too

may understand what I

have experienced, and so

that a New South Africa

is not merely a topic of

conversation at social

gatherings, so that Black

advancement is not

merely an ethical and socio-political front, but

that you speak in honesty,

understanding and commitment to it.

SIEGIE KLESSE

Secumu
Will America
feed them?

AMERICA states that it will not repeal sanctions against South Africa until all expatriots are back in the Republic. Will America feed, house, clothe and find employment for these 50 000 people when they return to South Africa?

E GREY
Johannesburg

Africans . . . a nation of people of whom they seem to be completely unaware, but would be honoured to be acquainted

We are very well acquainted with the mighty Zulu nation â\200\224 it is constantly all around us â\200\224 it, in fact, took completely over.

They are dominating streets, beaches, parks, and all the other available facilities day and night. Millions of self-invited unproductive and criminal elements infested, mainly Zulu squatters have encircled Durban. Criminality everywhere is rocketing sky-high. -

I have a suggestion to make, Mr Hollander â\200\224 leave your posh glass towers of Sandton, and move to the Durban beachfront. Then, you will be right in the middle and completely surrounded by your beloved mighty Zulu nation â\200\224 what a thrill! â\200\224 come to live with us in our dirty Soweto by (

day (andâ\200\230mgh) long.

STAN STEPANEK
Durban

(S

SOWETAN Monday February 25 1991

Press award

THE ANC has called for an interim government ahead of negotiations because it wanted to begin the reconstruction of a law-abiding society as soon as possible.

This was said by the

organisation's deputy president Nelson Mandela in Johannesburg on Friday night.

The ANC leader was addressing the Johannesburg Press Club during his first joint appearance with State President FW de Klerk on a public platform.

The two men were

elected Newsmakers of

the Year by the club.

I fear that the longer we postpone the installation of a government that

SA PRESS
ASSOCIATION

enjoys the confidence of all sections of our society, so long shall we be condemned to endure this steady drift towards lawlessness, with all the dangers that it entails," Mandela said.

The most effective means of building a law-abiding society, he added, was to cultivate respect for the law.

The law in our coun-

try will only be deserving â\204¢

of respect to the extent

that it serves the ordinary
citizen and ceases to be a. -

club wielded by the
authorities to bludgeon us
into submission or
deprive us of our rights.
â\200\234â\200\234This relates directly
to the issue of the

legitimacy of the in-
cumbent government and
its administrative arm.
When we say that the in-
cumbent government has
no moral right to govern,
we say this not to heap in-
sults or offence to any-
one.â\200\235â\200\231 :

Obedience to the law
should not be based on
fear, but rather on respect
for the law as the expres-
sion of commonly-held
societal values and shared

goals.

Hans Lombard. Plcture by LEN KUMALO.

Uhlabe abefundisi

kufihlwa 18 abeNkatha

/

VUSI SOSIBO

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C
1Â\$,Â°

EMGUNGUNDLOVU:- ISekela likaNggonggoshe wezemiSebenzi

kuHulumeni waKwaZulu futhi elingomunye wabaholi esifundeni sa-

seVulindlela eMgungundlovu, uMnuz V.B. Ndlovu, usihlabe kakhu-

lu isenzo sabefundisi benkolo kuleli soï¬\201ungazwakallsl ngisho elilo-

n
dwa izwi lokuhlaba ukubulawa kwamal

gu eNkatha Freedom Par-'

~ ty esehlakalweni osenzeka kulendawo emasontweni ambalwa edlu-

le.

Ekhuluma phambi
kwezinkulungwane za-
malunga e-IFP enko-
nzweni yesikhumbuzo sa-
bangu 18 abafa kulesise-
hlakalo, uthe nanxa aba-
nye babefundisi kwaziwa

thi bavamise ukupha-
wula bezihlaba izenzo
zokuhlaselwa kwabantu
ngaphandle kwesizathu,
kodwa mayelana nalesisi-
sehlakalo akekho kulaba-
bafundisi oseke waphu-
mela obala wasihlaba.

Uqhube wanxusa

amalunga e-IFP ukuba
nokuba ozakwabo bebu-

lewe ngaloluhlobo alu-

chaze ngokuthi kwabe
kungoluhleliweyo kepha
kufanele bazithibe. Uthe
umhlaba ubhekile ukuthi
~sinyathelo sini manje
amalunga e-IFP azosi-
thatha njengoba echuku-
luzwe ngaloluhlobo.

Uthe seziningi izinku- .

lumo ngalesisehlakalo
ezenziwa ngabathile ngi-
sho abamaphephandaba
beï\2021lendulela amaqiniso
bekubeka ngendlela yo-
kuthi kuhambisane na-
lokho okuyizinhloso Zae
bo. Wathi phakathi kwa-
loluhlobo lwabantu ku-
khona ngisho nezifundi-
swa kanye nabameli.
Uthe ukusho kwakhe
ukuthi amalungu e-IFP
mawangathathi izikhali

alwe akakusho ngenxa
yokuthi engmni\201v\201z ke-
pha i-IFP iyinhlangano
ehambisana nokuthula.
Ubuye walihlaba ka-
khulu igenjana labeLu-

â\200\230ngu elaziwa ngokuthi y-
iMonitoring Group ela-
khiwe ngamalungu ege-
mbu iDemocratic Pa:

- (DP) wathi leligenjana li-
zikhombisa ngokusobala
ngemibiko â\202\ iphayo
ngodlame ukuthi liche-
mile kwezombusazwe.

Ekhuluma kulo-

mngewabo, uMnuz T.D.

~ Ntombela, ilu%u lesi-
amthetho .)

pho abantu kudingeka

bame bagine babambane
ngezandla. Uthe akukho
muntu oyoke agede ama-
lunga e-IFP endaweni
gungundlovu.

Ubuye wayihlaba ka-
khulu imizamo yabathile
yokuba amaZulu ephu-

cwe izikhali zendabuko,
wathi lokhu kuyimizamo
okuba hucwe ama-
u zawo ukuze
kube lula ukuwahlasela
ngendlela okwahlaselwa
0 amalungu e-IFP..
wenzeka lokhu nje.
kubikwa ukuthi baningi
abajoyinayo kuleligembu
kulendawo ngisho nalabo

abasezindaweni ezitha--
thwa ngokuthi kazikho
ngaphansi kwalo. Lokhu
kudalulwe ngumfowabo
wenkosi N.W. Zondi na-
ye ongomunye owasinda
ngokulambisa ngesikha-
thi kudutshulwa kubula-
wa abantu abangu 18 ku-
lendawo. Uthe ngenxa
yobabucayi kwesimo ku-
lendawo abantu bashu-
shumbisa izimali zokujo-
yina bazigondise kuye.

" Khonamanjalo
uMnuz Ntombela ume-
mezele ukuthi kuzokuba
nomhlangano enkantolo
yesizwe KwaMcanane nge-
Sonto lomhlaka March 3 -
lapho ku- -

uDr M.
â\200\230kanye neSekzla likaMo-

ngameli we-African Na-
tional Congress uDr Nel-

- son Mandela.

Inkatha Freedom Par-
ty ikhiphe isamba semali
enguR10 000 ukweleke-

" lela ezindlekweni zalabo
abashonelwe.

Fw is harmjng his cause, says T

TI_IE State President SMAIL | tive issue could send De deal vigorously with thi
'hmyss'ed a fâ\200\230c&u::slt LAGARDIEN Klerkâ\200\231s credibility plum- w;z;r in his bos
om,â\200\235â\200\235 ht
â\200\230chanceâ\200\235 to Wil L. meting, Tutu said- id, -
of 'blat_:ks py faxhng to @m:â\200\231em <â\200\234When we a;emoving He said De Klerk was
deal with dirty tricks oP- : into a mew dispensation, not just robbing himself

eratives in the security
forces, Archbishop Des-

one would hope that we Â©Of the right to criticise fu-

CCB, said only deciSVÂ® could have 2 â\200\230thorough ture governments that
action could save Presi-

mon& n;l;â\200\234â\200\234â\200\231A said at the gont FW de Klerk. spriâ\200\230tzg-'clun
ing'. - might engage 1 CCB-
R . . e The President, who operations.
Tutu, who was himself Unwillingness to take ~has 10 be commended <â\200\234More than that,
he is

a tafg'etâ\200\231 of the â\200\230shadowy action on this very sensi- very warmly for many
of andermining the
St e s the things he has done, is credibility that was build-
hurting himself and his ing up with great dif-

in
own operations by his ficulty in the black com-
seeming unwillingness to munity,â\200\235 he said o

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Unuka izikhulu ze-ANC

"kĩ-\\202â\\200\\234â\\200\\231(â\\200\\231qâ\\200\\230 q/slozâ\\200\\230 Qâ\\200\\230

ngendluzula equbuke eMgababa.

| ~ VUSISOSIBO |

ETHEKWINI:- Owesifazane waseMgababa
ozichaze ngokuthi uyilungu le-African Na-

. tional Congress (ANC) ngelediule uthe

. ukhathazeke kakhulu ngemibiko ayichaze
~ ngokuthi inikeza isithombe esingesimo iqini-
- 80 ngesimo esikhungethe indawo yaseMga-
baba sokuthi yinkosi yendawo uPhilbert Lu-
:â\\200\\231hull edale kubekhona indluzula kulesisifun-
a. : v

Lona wesifazane ongathandanga ukuba igama la-
khe lidalulwe futhi ovmgmull:utli-\\201 \\1:â\\200\\230;sahonelwa ngumye-
ni wakhe kulendluzula, uthe ngabanye abaholi ge-,

ngethe uMgababa.

Uthe kulendawo abantu i)ayaphq?:a ukuba ba-
khokhe imali enguRS0 umuzi ngomuzi kuthiwe lemali

ANC kulendawo okufanele basol;ye ngesimo esikhu- -

ngeyokuthenga izikhali zokubhekana nezitha okunga-

- kathi osendaweni

malungu e-Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP). Wathi nga-
phezu kwalokhu kukhona imali enguR10 ebikhokhi-
swa abesifazane kuthiwe eyokubhekana nezindleko
zomngcwabo kulabo abashonelwe kumbe ngekama-

; c;vha k d;a kuxakayo ngokuthi ab: bomph

EJ e kodwa o 0 abanye bompha-
ngokuthi ngeye-ANC ba-
geina bengasalutholanga usizo lwalemali. Wathi
emhlanganweni owawubizwe yilababaholi be-ANCs
kwexwayiswa wonke umuntu wo ngokuthi lo-
wo ongazikhokhi lezizimali uzobhekana nobunzima
futhi uyohlaselwa ngisho ukuhlaselwa. Wathi abantu
baseMgababa abasiwo amalungu e-ANC ngentando
yabo kepha abakwenzayo bakwenza ngenxa yokwesa-
bela impilo yabo.

Ekhuluma abuye afikelwe yiziniembezi ughube
wathi Inkosi uLuthuli ayenze lutho kepha ezondelwa
khona ngokuthi iyenqaba ukuba yiqabane. Wathi enye.
inkinga ngokuthi kukhona omunye oyisihlobo senkosi
oyishaya emuva ayishaye phambili nokunguyena
amchaze ngokuthi ungumxabanisi omkhulu kulenda-
WO,

Wathi ngakolunye uhlangothi uma umuntu eke
wakhombisa izimpawu zentuthuko kulokho akwenza-
yo futhi okumngenisela imali ubizwa ngokuthi uyim-
pimpi kumbe ilungu le-IFP bese ehlaselwa. Uthe izi-

ngane eziningi kulendawo kazisafundi ngenxa yokuthi

ingene shi endluzuleni. ;
uz Sbu Ndebele, unobhala weNatal Southern
Region ku-ANC, uthe udaba lwaseMgababa luwuda-
ba oselusukunyelwe. Uthe njclnl\gnan e kunezingxoxo
ezithubekayo phakathi kwe-Inkatha Freedom
) kanye ne-African National Congress (ANC
ngenhloso yokuxazylula inkinga ekhungethe lendawo.

Ughube wathi udaba Iwezinxushunxushu ezikhu-
ngethe lendawo akuselona udaba Iwegatsha laseMga-
baba kepha sekuwudaba olusezezingeni Iwesifunda

kanye nolukazwelonke wathi ukholwa gukuthi luzo-
xazululeka. " o

Mayelana nezimali ezingo-R50 okuthiwa zikhokhi-
swa abantu bakulendawo ngenkani, uthe inhlangano
yakhe kayazani nazo wathi imali ekhokhelwa ubulu-
ngu be-ANC ingu-R1 ngen: kumbe u-R12 ngo-
nyaka. Wathilfl::gtuhi uma kunyzggn:eka ukuba lolugagba
luyiginiso inhlangano ingathatha izinyathelo ezifane-
leyo ikakhulukazi ngoba inhlangano yakhe kayikho-
khelwa ekutholeni amalungu ngokuba iphoge abantu
ukuba bajoyine. {

Ubuze ukuthi kungasizani ukujoyinisa abantu nge-
nkani okungathi uma sekuvotwa bavotele elinye ige-
mbu njengokuthanda kwabo. Wathi kungabangcono
ukuba lona wesifazane athintane nabaholi balenhla-
ngano abasezingeni eliphezulu, wathi ngaleyondlela
angabuyiselwa imali ayikhokhile. K oo

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*No sign of

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. â\200\224 The ANC has still not received any of the tens of millions promised to Mr Nelson Mandela during two high-profile foreign tours last year.
- ANC finance director Mr Vusi Khanyile said at the weekend the organisation had not yet received the proceeds from Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s US tour in June, nor his Far East visit in October. And, he added, it was not expecting - to receive anywhere near the hundreds of millions reportedly pledged

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millions *

Times as[o2]9] -

during Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s eight-city us | visit. He said a figure of R5m was â\200\234not || far offâ\200\235

Mr Mandela reportedly received pledges of up to R70m during a four-nation tour of the Far East. Mr Khanyile said that these funds had not yet been received either and indicated the ANC was expecting some of the donors to renege on their undertakâ\200\224 ings. ?

However, the organisers of Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s US trip had indicated that the money was still forthcoming.

'ANC hasn't yet

| . Banwed Ao
had its millions
X " Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG 224

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donors to renege on
their undertakings.

However the ANC was
in contact with organi-
sers of Mr Mandela's U S
trip, who indicated that
the money would still be
forthcoming.

Mr Khanyile said he could not specify how much foreign aid the ANC had received since its unbanning in February last year.

A large proportion of donations went to ANC missions and its struc-

tures in Zambia and

F(- ANC -hasnâ\200\231f yet ES

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~ Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURGâ\200\224

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and the ANC jointly endured such a trouncing from the Press as over the Winnie Mandela trial fiasco. From all quarters, almost unanimously, have come cries that the reputation of South Africa's administration of justice is in dire danger.

From the far Right, Die Patriot, official organ of the Conservative Party, not content with mere comment, came up with an allegation that the missing state witness Gabriel Mekgwe had been abducted by the State's intelligence service. This allegation was reflected with palpable caution in the mainstream newspapers.

Meanwhile Weekly Mail, which has often shown support for the ANC, asked in a searing editorial whether that organisation was going to countenance the kind of behaviour that led to the disappearance of accused and witnesses.

Is the ANC going to continue to allow appalling behaviour to be excused in the name of struggle? Is any victim of apartheid going to get political backing, regardless of his or her actions?

Both Weekly Mail and Vrye Weekblad protested strongly against the conduct of the arrogant ANC marshals in the environs of the trial.

The ANC marshals' conduct at the Supreme Court as on other occasions in the past makes one wonder, said Vrye Weekblad, whether we are not going to exchange one set of bullies for another when the New South Africa dawns.

Predictably, the Government-supporting newspapers attacked the ANC's attitude to the trial. Ragport also expressed misgivings over the handling of the affair by the legal authorities.

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| SPEAKING of legal procedures, isn't it
| time somebody pointed out to court re-

NEVER before have the Government

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Sayings of the Week

@ South Africa does not need charity from other countries. â\200\224 Mr Harry Schwarz, SAâ\200\231s ambassador-designate to the USA, in an interview with Transvaler.

@ It is impossible for free political activity to coexist with laws such as the Internal Security Act. â\200\224 South.

@ There is not a single magisterial district in South Africa where whites are in a majority. â\200\224 Die Volksblad.

porters that the plural of counsel is counsel, not â\200\230counselsâ\200\231?

Some also apparently need to be told that a subpoena is not a â\200\230sub-poenaâ\200\231, nor is the plural â\200\230subpoenaesâ\200\231:

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AGAINST the sensational background of the Mandela trial, the brutal killing by parcel bomb of Mr MbÃ©eki Mlangeni, lawyer and ANC activist, has drawn relatively little attention.

However, Beeld said it looked as though the former policeman Dirk Coetzee was the target â\200\224 â\200\230because someone wanted to prevent him from making known more details of the alleged police murder gangsâ\200\231.

But why, then, had Mr Mlangeni collected a return parcel he had not sent? And why had he not wanted his family to

_ be there when he listened to the cassette

it contained?
It was just as important, said Beeld,

â\200\230that the questions raised by the incident

be answered as it was to find the missing
;:;iglused and witnesses in the Mandela

appe?ilK

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IF Rapport is correctly informed, the assumption that the NP cannot hope to gain more than a minority share in South Africa's next government is rejected by many influential members of the party.

This opinion, according to Anne-Marie Mischke, is based partly on a âgut feelingâ and partly on a firm conviction that large numbers of conservative and moderate coloured people and blacks (especially six million black Zionists) will vote for the NP in preference to the ANC or similar organisations.

This would mean âif not a majority for the NP then enough support to be able to form a majority coalition with a few alliesâ.

Die Burger drew pointed attention to President De Klerk's assertion in a television interview that an alliance would not be possible with the ANC âin its present formâ. In an editorial Die Burger said there would be no benefit for South Africa or the NP in such an alliance so long as the ANC continues to nurture the SA Communist Party in its bosomâ.

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A NEWSPAPER in California, the San Diego Union, recently invited its readers to list the five outstanding events of 1990. South Africa's biggest event, President

âDe Klerk's speech on February 2 and the subsequent release of Nelson Mandela, came nowhere.

However, the newspaper's own editorial staff took a slightly different view. The South African story was not on their list of five, but at least they put it fourth among the ârunners-upâ.

The events listed by both readers and staff were the Gulf crisis, the upheaval in the Soviet Union, the changes in Eastern Europe, the reunification of Germany %nsci\ the savings and loan scandal in the

Riphepha lesiZulu

â\200\224~

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Owe-ANC ugxeke

T puby MBATHA 1;5!6â\200\231â\200\224\4,

ETHEKWINI:-Isikhulu se-ANC saseMpumalanga, eHammarisdale, sikhwele sazehlela kwelinye lamaphephandaba aseThekwini esiZulu (kodwa okungesilona ILANGA), sathi alihlukane nokubhala izinto ezi-ghubekisela phambili indluzula emphakathini. â\200\230

UMnuz. Meshack Radebe, we-ANC, ekhuluma ebhekise entathelini yaleliphephandaba uthe: "Bafowethu yekani ukubhala ngendlela engalungile eqhatha abantu.â\200\235

Usho lokhu ngesikhathi ekhuluma emhlanganweni wokulamula abanikazi bamatekisi baseMpumalanga nasePinetown obukwelinye lamahhotela eThekwini ngolwesiNe ntambama. -

UMnuz. Radebe uthe i-\202gâ\200\230esikhatli-\201 kusenodlame kakhulu leliphephandaba lalihlale libhala kodwa manje alisabhali njengoba sekunokuthula. ;

UMnuz Radebe uthe indlela leliphephandaba elibika ngayo ayiyinhle neze, wathi â\200\230khut ukungezwaniâ\200\230bku;a[;pqa ezweni. : :

Uphethe ngokunxusa leliphephandaba ukuba liwuygke-i-\201:mkhuba walo. it :

[End bloodshed, Buthelezi
tells thousands at rally.f~.

By correspondents in, Johannesburg :

27 it

TENS of thousands of sup- "

porters of South Africaâ\200\231s Zu-
lu-based Inkatha Freedom
Party packed a Soweto sports

stadium yesterday to hearâ\200\231

their leader, Chief Mango-

suthu Buthelezi, call on them

to lay down their arms. Âç
Chief Buthelezi told Inkatha
loyalists at the rally in Jabu-
lani Stadium, many of them
carrying tribal spears -and
clubs, to end bloodshed and
i use peace as a means to gain

litical power.

Although Inkatha and its
main rival for black support,
Mr Nelson Mandelaâ\200\231s African
National Congress, differed
sharply on some fundamental
issues, he said, the two move-

ments had agreed to disagree

peacefully.

â\200\234We, . must - end up living
under a democracy which uni-
tes us ... we as black South
Africans. would never accept
the way we were governed
under apartheid, we- would
rather die than that,â\200\235 he said.

Chief Buthelezi appealed for
mutual tolerance and said the
township war between ANC
and Inkatha supporters. in

which more than 4000 people

AR

.have been killed, must stop.

He and Mr Mandela met last
month for the first time in
three decades and shook

hands on a peace pact. De-

spite some fresh violence

since * then, the townships.

Â° have been generally quiet. .

Chief Buthelezi arrived toâ\200\231

an ecstatic welcome and gave
a clenched-fist salute as he
walked to the podium with his
wife.

DeÃ@spite the huge crowd, es-
timated at up to 50,000, police
reported no disturbances al-
though many Zulus carried
their traditional weapons.

Appeal for

Chief Buthelezi attacked the
ANC's demand for an all-
party meeting to negotiate a
new non-racial constitution.
He said it was a recipe for a
racial conflagration worse

than any in the h:story of

Africa.

â\200\234We must end up living
under a democracy which uni-
tes us ...â\200\235 he said.

TRE Fusrmtt 1 AN

- Bheki Mlangeni,

â\200\234I do not

want to foist a way 'of govâ\200\230em-
ment on anybody prepared to
die to resist it.â\200\235

- As the political rally con-

.tinued supporters of the ANC

and Inkatha turned out in

'cheir thousands' to bury vic-
" tims'of the countrys poutlca.!
â\200\230vidlence.

â\200\234Thousands attended the
mass funeral of victims of â\200\230a
bus ambush in Natal province

:that claimed the lives of 18 In-
â\200\230katha supporters.â\200\235 il <5

In Soweto, ANC support.ers
attended the burial of a senior
ANC official killed last weelc
by a parcel bomb. .

Police said both funerals
passed peacefully with no re-
ports of any violence.

Mr Mahdela and his wxfe
Winnie, and communist:

â\200\230leader Mr Joe Slovo attended

the â\200\234funeral of ANC lawyer
who * died
after opening- a .parcel that
contained a bool::yâ\200\224tâ\200\231.x'apped1
cassette player.

The .Inkatha Asupportersv
were killed two .weeks ,ago
when the bus in which they
had been tra.velhng was am-*
bushed. 2

Reuters

5

VAt

Mandela

lets

Buthelezi in

IT CAN do no harm, probably. -
But how much good it will do is

open to doubt. The symbolic

meeting between Mr Nelson

Mandela and Chief Mango-

suthu Buthelezi in Durban this

week should help open the way -
to all-party talks about a new

constitution. But whether the

public reconciliation of the

leaders of the African National

Congress and the Inkatha Free-

dom Party will really stop the

killings between their respec-

tive followers is another matter.

And without an end to the

killings all progress towards

achieving the common goals of

black South Africans will

remain stalled.

Chief Buthelezi, once a mem-
ber of the ANC, broke with it in

1979. In the fighting that began. .

five years ago in Natal between

Inkatha members and support- - -

ers of the United Democratic
Front, a surrogate for the ANC-
which was banned at the time,

5,000 or more blacks have been -

killed. The slaughter has gener-
ated its own terrible momen-
tum. As both Mr Mandela and
Chief Buthelezi made clear
after their nine-hour meeting
on Tuesday, it would be unreal-
istic to expect that violence to
stop simply because the two

leaders are now on speaking terms.

The meeting is significant, however, in that it has met Chief Buthelezi's main demand of the ANC's recognition that Inkatha has a place in any discussion with the white Government of South Africa over a new constitution. Given the relative stature of the ANC and Inkatha, this is a significant concession by the ANC. It follows and accords with an equally important ANC policy change on its approach to constitutional reform. The ANC no longer insists that the next step should be the election of a constituent assembly but has agreed subject to certain

(R

conditions on a conference: . . . of existing political organisations. Until this change in policy, Chief Buthelezi had as much reason as white South Africans to complain about the winner-takes-all character of the ANC demand for reform based on an elected constituent assembly: Now all that has changed.

The next step, however, will not be simple. The Government has promised that talks on a new constitution will begin

early this year. Agreement between the ANC and Inkatha: -should make it easier to get

these talks under way. But the:

Government and the ANC, have been arguing about the

ANC's precondition that all

political prisoners and all political exiles be allowed home.

first. Satisfying these demands while keeping his white constituency satisfied that the law off the land has not been compromised will not be easy for

President F. W. de Klerk.

Meanwhile, almost a year' after the release of Mr Man-

dela, Mr de Klerk is expected to !
announce at the opening of
Parliament today further mea-

sures towards power-sharing
between white and black. These
measures may include the
removal of the legal basis of
apartheidâ\200\231 in land ownership.
Even the release of political
prisoners and the ending of all
states of emergency are poss-
ible. But however far Mr de
Klerk goes towards maintain-
ing the momentum for reform,
real benefits to black South Af-
ricans will be illusory without a

- real and durable co-existence

between elements in the black-
majority. It will be a tragedy
for black South Africans if
that larger aim, on which so
much depends, is now to be
overwhelmed by the personal
hatreds that have been gener-
ated by long years of black-on-
black violence.

3.k

Bt e vt

PEET 88 vis

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SOWETKNMonday February 25 1 1'Â\$â\200\23491

T 0 S 0

k)

e o o T e s o] e

Student leader s
plea for dlscrlm

THE Azanian Student tionally - charged crowd,

Movement must deal
firmly with disruptive
students if the anar-
chy loommg in black
schools js to be
avoided, a Black con-
sciousness Movement
leader said on Satur-
day.

At the launch of the

' Sibasa branch of the

Azaman Students Move-

ment in Venda, BCM stu-
dent leader Mr Rudzani
Nemutubi also said the
organisation should dis-
courage the expulsion of
principals Â¢

earth shakin,

in our schools cannot be
reduced by the barban-
c and immoral pass one,
pass all slogan,â\200\235 he

warned.

-~ Addressing an emo-

â\200\230without any

he said students should
refrain from embarking

On unnecessary boycotts,

which had contributed to
the high failure rate,
hing out at the
Government he said it
should be blamed for the
education crisis because it
- had proven unwilling and

unable to resolve the
crisis.

In addition, he said

that students should not
take over the administra-
tion of their schools, -
which accelerated the

gathering was
characterised by
speeches, poems
slogans praising ex-

BCM leader Mr Mosnubn

Manyena. - Sgpg

Left: Inkatha mem-
bers with their

a
weekend rally. Right:
An Inkatha Supporter
with a leopard's
headskin. Below
Buthelezi rejects th

Harare Declaratlon.
Plctures by Moffat
Zungu.

' weapons at

and :

& |

fKuqubuke impikiswang

| ETHEKWINI:-Sekuqa-
| Iwe inkulumo-mpikiswa-
no enkulu ngaphakathi
| enhlanganweni i-African
| National Congress (A-

- NC) ngodaba lokuba izi-

mboni ezinkulu kuleli ze-
-nganyelwe nguhulumeni
~ (nationalisation) okune-
| zinkomba zokuguquka
komgondo kulenhlanga-
no mayelana naloludaba
| oseluke Iwasusa impiki-
- swano enkulu emphaka-
| thini wakuleli.

Ngokombiko othola-
le kuthiwa lempikiswa-
0 iqubuke ngemuva ko-
uba uMnyango obheke-

nezoMnotho kule-

nhlangano ukhipha ibhu- â\204ç~
; o " ukufaka ngaphansi ko-

kwana elichaza kabanzi
ngobubi baloluhlelo. Ka-
nti ngakolunye uhlango-
thi imini e o-
khu ekhishwe nasephe-
phabhukwini lalenhla-
ngano iMayibuye inikeza
amalungu e-ANC ithuba
lokuchaza ukuthi kunga-
ni ekholwa ngukuthi
uhlelo lwe"nationalisa-
tion" luwuhlelo oluhle.

Lelibhukwana libha-
Iwe yiCentre for Develo-
pment Studies eseNyuve-
si yaseWestern Cape fu-
thi esebenzisana ne-

ANC. Kulelibhukwana.

kwenziwe isibonelo nge-

- zwe laseZambia elake la-

zZama ko&va lchiule a

mbuso imboni ekhigiza
insimbi (copper).Kanti
uhlelo lokufaka izimboni

ngaphansi kombuso ludi-

nga ukuba umbuso we-
boleke izimali.
Lezizimali kubikwa
ukuthi zigcina ngokuse-
tshenziswa nje kodwa

- akuthuthukisi amathuba

ezemisebenzi. Kanti nga-
kolunye uhlangothi leli-
phephabhukwana likho-
mbisa ukuthi i-ANC isi-
yakuvuma ukuthi uhlelo
Iwe-nationalisation ange-
ke lumbeke uHulumeni
okhethwe ngentando ye-
ningi esimweni lapho

~ nhlangano ithi izobheka

_ezindlekweni ezinguR70

X;AN C

ukuba asungule
amathuba ezemisebenzi, |
akhe izindlu abuye asu-'*

ngule imfundo efaneleki-
leyo. /

Ngaleyondlela-ke le-

olunye uhlelo enokuluse-
benzisa ukuhlangabezana -
nezinkinga zomnotho
wezwe. Kantiimd gnda-
na nezimayini i- ive-
ze ukuthi nanxa ukuzi-
thatha kungadala ama-
thuba ezemisebenzi ko-
dwa ukuzifaka ngaphansi
kombuso kungafaka uhu-
lumeni walenhlangano

billion.

Yy,

Mourners keep
watch over the
coffins of the
kwaShange
bus massacre
victims at the
mass funeral
held on
Saturday.

i

Mass funeral for bus victims

highly charged but peaceful

by CRAIG URQUHART
HIGH-RANKING Inkatha officials 'and

thousands of heavily armed Sweetwaters
residents attended an emotionally-charged

but peaceful mass funeral in Mpushini on
Saturday for the victims of the kwaShange
bus massacre. e 5

Addressing the crowd â\200\224 estimated to be
about 3 000 strong â\200\224 Phillip. Zondi, brother _
of Chief Nsikayezwe Zondi, vehemently

denied speculation that the attack was pro- . â\2027)
â\200\230was stationed at different points near the

â\200\234funeral site but they kept a low profile

voked by passengers travelling on the Kwa-
Zulu Transport buses through kwaShange at
the time. P g

In a blistering attack he accused the
media of carrying biased reports on the in-
cident. Zondi was adamant that the attack

F.W. owes SA a confession on apartheid

CAPE TOWN â\200\224 State President F.W. de
Klerk owes South Africa an open and firm
confession on apartheid, says his brother
Wimpie de Klerk. ;

He expresses this view in a biography he

has written on his brother entitled F.W. de Klerk â\200\224 The Man and His Times.

The book is published in English and Afrikaans by Jonathan Ball and Tafelberg and is due to be on sale from today.

After dealing with what he identifies as the â\200\234seven sinsâ\200\235 which brought about the disintegration of apartheid, Wimpie de Klerk says he is not certain whether F.W. de Klerk and his Government would underwrite his diagnosis.

â\200\234To my mind it remains a pity that there

occurred when the buses were ambushed by a group of ANC supporters.

â\200\234Today we have to stand for the truth in

â\200\230the face of the Lord,â\200\235 Zondi said.

Several mourners were overcome with grief and had to be carried out of the marriage where the funeral was held.

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member David Ntombela urged the crowd to â\200\234forgive and forgetâ\200\235.

A small contingent of SADF personnel

throughout the proceedings.
Police spokesman Lieutenant Henry

Budhram said there were no reports of any -

violence following the funeral.

has not been an open and firm confession that apartheid was an error,â\200\235 he says.

There was a rationalising argument which broadly stated that the Afrikaner had not sinned against the blacks in the sense of a deliberate meanness or an evil plotting, that mistakes had been made but much uplifting service had been rendered.

â\200\234Our people will have to abandon this argument because it is unacceptable and contains only a kernel of truth,â\200\235 the author says.

â\200\234It is an old truth,â\200\235 writes De Klerk, â\200\234that forgiveness demands confession of guilt. And it is the perception among black leaders that F.W. de Klerk is refusing it.â\200\235

One of them told the author in an interview that his brother radiated a paternalis-

ANC lawyer Mlangeni

buried in heroesâ\200\231 acre

JOHANNESBURG â\200\224 Slain ANC lawyer Bheki Mlangeni was buried-in the Heroesâ\200\231 Arch section of the Avalon Cemetery, Soweto, during a peaceful funeral on Satur-

day.

Mlangeni was killed last week by a bomb hidden in the headphones of a cassette player. i

High-ranking officials present at the funeral included ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and SACP chairman Joe

Slovo. â\200\224 Sapa.
â\200\224~ Wimpie

tic spirit, â\200\234as if he is doing us a generous favour by his considering to give us a place in the sunâ\200\235. :

De Klerk says he does not believe the President radiates such a spirit, â\200\234but that does not refute that such perceptions do existâ\200\235. 3 â\200\230

Another conclusion the author draws:
about his brother is that he has undergone a
â\200\234great political conversionâ\200\235. :

Knowing his brother as he did, his level-headedness, self-criticism and â\200\230â\200\234hyper sober-mindednessâ\200\235, his serious, truth-orientated and responsible nature, â\200\234I believed these attributes would let him look afresh at South Africa and that his eyes would be opened.â\200\235 â\200\224 Sapa.

- - e TR M

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SAIRR:
looking
towards
change
in the
country

Background to the news

JOHN KANE-BERMAN

John Kane-Berman, executive director
of the South African Institute of Race
Relations, visited the local branch of

the institute last week.
STEPHEN COAN spoke to him.

Has the dismantling of apartheid
forced the institute to redefine its role?
We started redefining our role
about five years ago when our re-
search started to indicate that the
erosion of apartheid â\200\224 not because
of, but despite the Governmentâ\200\231s
policies â\200\224 was not only an irreversi-
ble process but unstoppable.

We set up the Policy Research
Unit whose purpose was to identify
strategies that could be used to
speed up that process, identifying

opportunities where the private '

sector could push change ahead of
the Government ... for example,
that companies could co-operate in
helping black people to acquire
property in supposedly white areas
despite the provisions of the Group
Areas Act.

What really alerted us to the fact

that apartheid was irreversibly on
the way out, no matter what minis-
ters were saying, was that our re-
search indicated that as early as
1976 black people started moving
into white areas like Hillbrow in
Johannesburg, and other parts of
the country, and despite prosecu-
tions here and there â\200\224 though on a
very much reduced scale to pre-
vious years â\200\224 the authorities were
turning a blind eye. X
Then it became clear in the early
1980â\200\231s in Crossroads, Cape Town,

that the Government had actually
-given up on its campaign to pre-
serve the western Cape as a white
and coloured labour preference
area. From 1975 to 1981 there was an
unbelievably ruthless reign of ter-

ror against people who were living
in there: shacks were bulldozed in the
. In the middle of night, usually in mid-win-

ter, families were ripped apart,
people were put in trains back to
the Transkei and the Ciskei, but of
course they got off at the first avail-
able stop and came back to Cape
Town and re-erected their shelters
... by about 1982 the Government
had given up and the squatters had
won the battle of the dunes.

Two other things happened from
the mid-eighties onward: there was
the highly desirable trend of the
disintegration of apartheid, with
the recognisable pattern that laws
were being repealed only once they
were rendered inoperable by black
action on the ground... but at the
same time an undesirable trend of
the second half of the 1980s was the
rise of coercive tactics to enforce
consumer and rent boycotts.

This was not new it had really

come to the fore in 1976 in Soweto
where the school children used co-
ercion to force compliance with
various kinds of protests and boy-
cotts; that provoked a backlash
which led to horrendous violence in
Soweto. We saw the same phenom-
enon repeating itself in the

second half of the eighties so we -

started to do more research into
that, to try and assess why it was
happening and why it was increas-
ing.

What impact did the announcements
by President de Klerk on February 2
1990 have on the institute?

The significance for us was that the

Government realised the game was
- over as far as apartheid was con-

cerned and therefore we decided to
discontinue our research into
strategies to speed up the disinte-

gration of apartheid

because it was

going to happen anyway. We tried to

anticipate some of the issues that would arise subsequently, so we re-focused our research programme, looking much more closely at violence because our figures indicated that there was a massive increase in deaths from political conflict last year.

Our research indicates that although there was a massive increase in rightist violence last year its still a minority proportion of the total. Most violence emanates from the left of the political spectrum, so the focus of our criticism tends to be in that direction.

We have always been firmly rooted in western liberal democratic traditions which means being vigilant against laws discriminatory

on racial grounds or violations of the law and civil liberties and we will continue to play that role until this country is a working, functioning, pluralistic multi-party system with regular elections by secret ballot, with a constitution which provides a framework in which the pendulum can swing between different political parties and they can be thrown in or out of office depending on the electorate. :

What are the benefits of being a member of the institute?

We argue that people need our research because it is comprehensive

and as objective as is humanly pos-

sible, and we argue you can't run your business effectively unless you've got access to all the data ... our annual race relations survey which now runs to 1 000 pages or so covers the whole spectrum of society and we consider that you need that information and various other publications we produce to run your business effectively.

The institute has been described as a think-tank for enlightened capitalism. Is that a fair description?

I wouldn't describe us as a think-tank for business. If business asks for our views on any particular issue we will supply them but we won't do so on a basis where we can publish what we've said.

In a sense we can claim to be the

first organisation â\200\224 long before
Leon Sullivan or any of the British,
American, or European pressure
groups got in on the act â\200\224 to start
saying you must draw a clear dis-
tinction between the law and policy.

In the early 1970s we were the
first organisation to do a study of the
law and point out that black trade
unions were not illegal, though the
Government frowned on them and
put all kinds of pressure on com-
panies that started to deal with
unions. We pointed out to business
what the law was and said â\200\234just do it
and if they change the law to pro-
hibit it then weâ\200\231ll fight that when it
comes, but there is nothing in law to
stop you dealing with black trade:
gnions. You must just go ahead and

oit.â\200\235 f

The Government was intensely
hostile, as were the security police,
and the great majority of employers
â\200\224 whether they were English, Afri-
kaans, American, German or any-
one else. But I think the instituteâ\200\231s
efforts helped to encourage that
very small number of companies
that were willing to adopt a more
flexible policy to start talking to
unions and then it snowballed and
now everyoneâ\200\231s talking to the
unions.

VAP,

ONLY birds and stray
dogs now visit the hud-
dle of burnt-out homes
that divide the lives of
Mrs Angelina Dhlomo
and Mr John Fana.

For 16 years the two ter-
rified Soweto residents
have watched from oppo-
site sides as enraged youths
stabbed and burned each
other to death on the town-
ship's oldest political bat-
tleground.

Some of the worst fight-
ing in years shook the
Meadowlands slum this
month, causing an exodus

— of refugees and leaving the
two black communities
more divided than ever.

"We wait for death. Any
day we can die," says
Dhlomo, who lives in an
area controlled by the IFP.

Her words are echoed
200m away, where Fana
sits in a bullet-pocked
drinking den in streets un-
der the control of the ANC.

"We are living in fear.
We don't want peace be-
cause it will not be a real
peace. It will only last two
weeks," he says.

A shaky truce has taken
hold between pro-ANC
township residents and
Inkatha-supporting mi-
grant workers who live in a
nearby hostel. But hun-
dreds of residents have fled,
turning the worst-affected
part of Meadowlands into a
ghost town.

The irony is not lost on
anyone in a township of 3
million people where the
pressure for housing is in-
tense.

inawdt

IAN TIVINT

The political divide leads

to death in Meadowlands

On a once-bustling street
where names of ANC lead-
ers like Nelson Mandela
and Oliver Tambo are lov-
ingly painted on the tarmac,
an nervous youth leans round
the gateway of an empty
house to survey Inkatha ter-
ritory 100m away.

â\200\234 Viva ANC! No peace
for Inkatha, â\200\235 â\200\231 says a slogan
on a burnt-out house on the
front line. And 30m away
the answer has been painted
on an Inkatha wall - â\200\234 Viva
Shenge! â\200\235 â\200\231, a laudatory ref-
erence to Inkatha leader
Chief Mangosuthu
Buthelezi.

The violence is part of an
18-months long series of
knife, gun and petrol bomb
battles between ANC and
Inkatha supporters that
have killed 3 000 people in

* Johannesburg â\200\231s townships.

The battles, the worst in
decades in the country â\200\231s
urban areas, pose one of the

main threats to multi-party
democracy talks.

But in Meadowlands the
unrest has gone on longer
than elsewhere, and resi-
dents say the hatred accu-
mulated in battles since
1976 makes peace-making

52\ il F/02
Scores died in subse-
quent knife and club battles
that shaped the childhood
of youths like MacDonald

A policeman helps an In}und man outside the
Meadowlands hostel.

harder.

Residents and hostel
workers first took up arms
to settle a political dispute
in Meadowlands in 1976,

Pic: MBUZENI ZULU

when Zulu migrants, loyal

to Inkatha, refused to obey an ANC-backed call for a strike in protest against apartheid.

(19) and Fitz-Errol (23). The two pro-ANC residents, who declined to give second names, said the battles have steadily worsened. â\200\230

â\200\234We have fled our homes many times before. But now the fighting is worse because we have guns,â\200\235â\200\231 said MacDonald.

â\200\234We try to study at night, but we cannot because we defend ourselves,â\200\231â\200\235 said FitzErrol. â\200\234We sleep during the day.â\200\235â\200\235

Memories of the 1976 carnage were strong at the start of local ANC-Inkatha peace talks, where delegates bowed heads as a French missionary priest intoned an impassioned prayer: â\200\234We are appalled by the deaths. Lord, we ask for your guidance.â\200\235â\200\231

Within minutes both sides were recalling flare-ups in 1985, 1986 and 1990, accusing each other of ousting opponents from homes near the battlefield and installing their own support-

Ol'ï-\201cials of both sides, echoing each other, said the unrest was a plot by the other side to increase their support.

Poverty

Poverty and pressure for homes were cited as contributing to the unrest, which has been marked by widespread looting. Much of the hostel, once for men only, has been turned into family units since 1977 but still the violence has continued.

Dhlomo, a township councillor, a job reviled by many blacks who see councils as apartheid institutions, said in an interview in her neat four-roomed

home that fear marred her life.

"We are prepared for anything. I never go to Zone 1 (the pro-ANC area), my children never go to

"Zone 1," she said.

Hostel dweller Mr Wesley Dlamini said the violence had made him a prisoner in the compound: "I cannot walk in the streets. We and our chil-

dren are always being threaten

On the other side of the battlefield, Fana's wife Tshidi listed friends and relatives who had been killed. One of them was her niece who was abducted, shot dead and dumped in a 50m no-man's land next to the hostel; she said.

Fana's uncle, Mr Enoch Mangena (47), displayed a stomach scar he said was a gunshot wound inflicted by hostel dwellers in 1982. Mangena said the wound cost him his job as a security guard. He lives on a disability pension.

The drinking den which he and Fana frequent was recently granted a coveted operating licence, but few patronise it because it is on the front line.

"We cannot cook because the other side will smell the food and realise we are here, ready to be attacked," said Mangena. "We must live on bread and tea. We disconnect our phone, otherwise the ring might remind them someone is living here." - Sapa-Reuter

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10 =~ 444 D100

% Africans .

Zulus
siated

YOUR correspondent
â\200\234"Gordon Hollander, - of
" Sandton (The - Cidzen

+718.2.91) is artempting â\200\234t0

introduce theâ\200\235 mighty
Zz.ulu madon of Natal:to
Lis fellow White South
. a nation of

~7 people: of Wwhom thcy

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o -vnth"

~beachiront. -

seem to be completely un-
-aware, but would be hon-
cured to be acqualntcd

We are ve*v weU ac-

'quamted with the mighty

Zulu pation â\200\224 it is con-
s:antly all around us â\200\224it,
in- fact, took com_pletelv

2 DVC;- o

They are dormnaung
â\200\234sTeers,. beaches, parks,
and all the other available
factifies day and night.
Millions of - sclf-mvm:d
" unproductive and. crimi-
_nal. elements m_festea
â\200\234mainly Zulu â\200\234squatters
have encircled Durban.
-Criminality everywhere is

: '()CLeï¬\201ng sky-high. â\200\230

I have = sugsesuon to
- make,; Mr HoIl:mdr â\200\224
leave your posh glass
towers of â\200\230Sandton, and
move lo the Durban
Then, you
will be right in the middle

and complctcly shir-
rounded by vour beloved
mighty Zula mation Â¥

--wawhat a- it = coms to

â\204¢

+day (and-night) long.
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1STAN BRUDENEIL

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DÃ©wmc
Inkatha
member

I WRITE to endorse
and support all that Mr
Hollander ha\$ stated
(The Cidzen, February
18).

May I perhaps go one
step further and suggest
that the best way to
show solidariry and sup-
port for the true aims of
the Zulu people would
be to join Inkatha.
-~As. a member of a
presggious club in Jo-

now boast of <40 club
members who have
jomed Inkatha within
the last 12 months.

As is well known, the
ANC has kidded the
public and governments
overseas that theyv rep-
resent the Black com-
munity in South Africa
and receive enormous
funds for their â\200\234Xhbosa
nostraâ\200\235 .

- like that apt â\200\234de-
scripdon).-

â\200\230Whereas Inkatha re-

lies on members and af-
filiates primarily for
funds.

So Mr Hollander, do
join us, and perhaps
belp us to recruit more
members to this great
political movement led
by Mr Buthelez.

.May [suggest a letter
to -Inkath% Freedom
Party, PO Box 61447,
â\200\230Marshalltown. 2107,
asi:ing for application
[forms and requ&stm, m-
formation.. -

@oio

B 444 3198 YOS I F P

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Page 6

But 16!921 â\200\231
Harare

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GO\J (T

a blunder

n
KWAZULU'S Chief |
Minister Mangosuthu '
(
|

Buthelezi on â\200\230Samurday re-
Jjected the Harare Deciara-
uQQ. saying it will prove
to be a blunder if allowed
10 proceed.

Buthelezi was spesk-
ing ar 2 rally atvended by
more than 35 000 Inkatha
Fresedom Pary sup- -
porers, mamy heavily
arrued with an assortment
of raditional weapons,

Speaking at Jabulani
Ampfmheatre in Sowero,
he said the Harare Decia-
raton will not offer the
kind of - democracy that
everybody in the country
will accept. - â\200\230

He also rejected calls
for wz interim government
and a coastituen: assemb-
Ly.

â\200\234â\200\234There is nothing that
Justifies the thoughr that 2
ODâ\202¬ man one vote system
of government in g
Tunitary State emuloyma'

winner takes all politics is
th= only democracy &ft for
mani.ind,â\200\235 said Buthe.
lezi.

The proceedings of the
rally were brought to 2
standstill when the coun-
cilors were mroduced.
Jubilant Inkatha Sup-
Poriers weicomed coun-
cillors with gunshot
saluges.

Even Burhelezi was
lemporarily startied when
the gunfire erupted and
Inkatha Â© supporiers
cheered the councillors.
He was heard asking an
aider â\200\234What are they
doing now? Whar is going
onâ\200\230)â\200\231:) i -

TN

Wi g's'i:}xm_.,';m,.y,... :

Telephone (011) 474-0128

It is good news that ANC and PAC leaders at Munsieville on the West Rand have set up a joint committee to try to deal with the violence.

The agreement is that the committee will meet residents who have been affected by the fighting, discuss their problems and report back to the community.

Also, according to the agreement, the ANC and PAC will respect the principle of political tolerance. PAC members who fled the violence in December will be able to return home.

It seems that here is an example for the whole country.

The ANC, the PAC and all other organisations and individuals have an absolute right to their political opinions and methods.

But when violence is brought into the picture, everything changes. Nobody has the right to try to change anybody else's mind by force. It is right that all organisations, no mat-

ter what their political opinions,

stand together to stop the killing and the intimidation.

Only when people can practise their politics in peace and safety can

we make real progress towards a

proper new South Africa.

Sowetan congratulates the PAC and the ANC on their wise move in Munsieville. We hope the initiative works and we hope that the same

sort of agreement can be reached elsewhere in the country.

â\200\224

HE - ANC yesterday once again called on the Government to re-open invest-

igations into the â\200\234hit squadsâ\200\235.
The ANCâ\200\231s call comes after

Supreme Court Judge Mr Justice

~ Johan Kriegler, in a judgment last
' week,foundthattherewastl'uthin
various newspaper reports about
the squads. :
Sowetan agrees with the ANC.
Whoever was behind them, these
â\200\234â\200\234hit squadsâ\200\231â\200\231 mounted acts of great

brutality against, mostly black,

political activists. _
There is great suspicion that
similar activities are still going on,
perhaps even behind the back of
* President FW de Klerk. Â©=
He would do himself and the
country a great favour if he used
Krieglerâ\200\231s findings as an excuse to

5 look at the whole businessagain. ;
The ghost of death sqqlads has

| not yet been laid to rest.

Form anti-New SA

ONE WONDERS how
many of your readers are
alert enough to appre-
ciate the significance of
the following:

1. That prominent DP
leaders are openly begin-
ning to refer to the NP as
â\200\234the previous govern-
mentâ\200\235. Quite rightly so,
because while the NP has
taken over the DPâ\200\231s poli-
cy, it converted itself into
the DP and ceased to ex-
ist as a party still subscrib-
ing to even a single rem-

â\200\230nant of its policy of a year
or two ago. Nothing can
be more appropriate than:

to refer to it henceforth as
the Ex-NP.

2. That the ANC/SACP
alliance has blatantly
taken over the Ex-NPâ\200\231s
â\200\234negotiating tableâ\200\235 and
that henceforth it will be
they who will decide who
should join them at this
â\200\234tableâ\200\235. Whether they are
going to permit the Ex-
NP to participate remains
to be seen.

This is the culmination

of the Anti-Apartheid
Movementâ\200\231s rape of the
Ex-NPâ\200\231s separate devel-

opment programme
which gave non-Whites
brand-new capital cities,
other cities, countless
whole towns and model
residential areas (tourist
attractions), whole civil
services and government
structures with personnel
up to Ministers, Prime
Ministers and State Presi-
dents, heavily subsidised
budgets of their own,
schools (on average one
per day for 40 years), col-
leges, universities, sports
stadiums and other sport-
ing and recreation facili-
ties, hospitals and other
health and welfare facili-

ties, limitless job oppor-

oA _)..4â\200\230

CinzenN

move

tumtxes wnth the sky as
the limit for advancement
â\200\224 nothing of which had
been provided by a cen-

tral government before

1948.

If an AAM could so
successfully rape achieve-
ment, what about tit-for-
tat? What about an Anti-
New South Africa Move-

mentâ\200\230f

tooktheAAMnearly ,;
a century to succssfnllyâ\200\230:

overturn the govern-

mentâ\200\231s apple-cart, an AN-
SAM can become equally
successful within a yeax or

two.

AS BRINK

End bloodshed, Buthelezi |

tells thousands at rally -

. By correspondents in.;!qr_)anne_sbqrg &

TENS of thousands of sup-
porters of South Africaâ\200\231s Zu-
lu-based Inkatha Freedom
Party packed a Soweto sports
stadium yesterday to â\200\230hear
their leader, Chief Mango-
suthu Buthelez, call en them
to lay down their arms. =, ot

Chief Buthelezi told Inkatha
loyalists at the rally in Jabu-
lani Stadium, many of them
carrying tribal spears -and

clubs, to end bloodshed and
| use peace as a means to gain
litical power.

Although Inkatha and its
main rival for black support,
Mr Nelson Mandelaâ\200\231s African
National Congress, differed
sharply on some fundamental
issues, he said, the two move-
ments had agreed to disagree
peacefully.. . : 2

â\200\234We must -end up living
under a democracy which uni-
tes us ... we as black South
Africans would never accept
the way we were governed
under apartheid, we: would
rather die than that,â\200\235 he said.

Chief Buthelezi appealed for
mutual tolerance and said the
township war between ANC
and Inkatha supporters, in

which more than 4000 people

JHE

A, AN G e T e | *
" have been killed, must stop.

He and Mr Mandela met last
month for the first time in
three decades .and shook
hands on a peace pact. De-
spite some fresh violence

since then, the townships . S
*_tims'of the countryâ\200\231s politicat
â\200\234violence. g b el

have been generally quiet.
Chief Buthelezi arrived to
an ecstatic welcome and gave
a clenched-fist salute as he
walked to the podium with his

wife. :

Despite the huge crowd, es-
timated at up to 50,000, police
reported no disturbances al-
though many Zulus carried
their traditional weapons.

Appeal for

Chief Buthelezi attacked the
ANC's demand for an all-
party meeting to negotiate a
new non-racial constitution.
He said it was a recipe for a
racial conflagration worse

than any in the- history of

Africa. | :
â\200\234We must end up living

under a democracy which uni-

tes us ...â\200\235 he said. â\200\234I do not

AT 1 AN

.Bheki Mlangeni,

want to foist a way of govern-
ment on anybody prepared to
die to resist it.â\200\235 sl

. As the political rally con-

_tinued, supporters of the ANC

and Inkatha turned out in
their thousands to bury vic-

â\200\234Thousands attended the
mass funeral of victims of â\200\230&
bus ambush in Natal province

â\200\230that claimed the lives of 18 In~
}ET O

katha supporters. -+ *

In Soweto, ANC supporters
attended the burial of a senior
ANC official killed last week
by a parcel bomb. . v pilled

Police said both funerals
passed peacefully with no re-
ports of any violence.

Mr Mandela and his wife,
Winnie, and communist

leader Mr Joe Slovo attended
the funeral of ANC lawyer
who ~ died
after opening- a parcel that
contained a booby-trapped
cassette player.)

The Inkatha = supporters
were killed two weeks ;ago'
when the bus in which they
had been travelling was am-
bushed. } : oty

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2 Reuters

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by Charles Leftwi:fcï¬\201

Maputalan@ 5 e

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fonsevation, particularly in the Third

orld, must come to terms with a con-
gÃ©pt which is becoming increasingly
mportant to ecologists: humanity as
in.inextricable factor in any environ-
%Bwnâ\200\230t. This is the first of two articles

hich explore the challenges and diffi-

Â¢ulties involved in the ambitious plans

the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Re-
Sources. -

THE most spectacularly diverse
game reserve in Africa, incorporat-
ing six distinct ecological zones, will
soon: come into being in northern
KwaZulu. The Greater Maputaland
reserve, to be established by the
KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Re-
sources (KBNR), will cover a vast L-
shaped area stretching from the Le-
bombo mountains -through the
Ndumo game reserve and, the Tembe
elephant park to the Kosj Bay lakes
and the tropical coral reefs of the In-
ian Ocean. 1

1AL Kosi Bay begins a 69 km sweep
of coastal reserve, along a crystal-
line stretch of sea, free of river
mouths, whose reefs teem with over
1200 species of fish. Leatherback
and loggerhead turtles come ashore
to breed. At the southern extremity
of this strip is Lake Sibaya, the larg-
est freshwater lake in Southern
Africa. |

. In addition to the ecological diver-
sity will be the incorporation of two
- tribal or â\200\234peopleâ\200\231s reservesâ\200\235, a con-
cept developed by the KBNR. In
these, the local people will not only
live and use the resources, but run
the conservation programmes. All
" revenue from these reserves will go
to the people of the area, who will be
responsible, with the initial assis-

tance of the KBNR, for making them

Opinion e,

Thonga women who have been picking mussels from the rocks in the coastal forest reserve. Local people have free access to the reserve's sustainable resources.

profitable. Restricted hunting will be permitted, as will the sale of live game. ;

A rhino will fetch R45 000 and a

zebra R2 000, says Nick Steele, director

of the KBNR. This gives some idea of the wealth that the local people will be able to generate for themselves. The money, as with 25 percent of the revenue from the rest of the reserve, will go towards their social upliftment.

We shall have to reach consensus with the people and the traditional tribal authorities to formulate a

legal agreement to ensure that revenue is spent on such necessities as schools, health care and social ser-

vices, and not on Mercedes Benzes, says Steele. Eam

The two people's reserves, which

" will be proclaimed after such agreements have been reached, will be the Matenjwa tribal reserve in the Le-

bombo Mountains, bordering on Swaziland, and the Mabaso tribal game reserve around Lake Sibaya, north of Sodwana Bay. :

The Ndumo game reserve was inherited from the Natal Parks Board in April 1988. Situated in a flood-plain zone, it is as much renowned for the beauty of its pans and vegetation as for its copious game and bird species. Apart from game like rhino, hippo, giraffe, zebra and abundant antelope there are 395 species of

. birds. : :

" The 29000 hectare Tembe ele-

" phant park to its east contains the . last (until recently) free-ranging

herds of elephants in southern Africa. Its northern border with Mo-

zambique was recently fenced because the elephants, about 80, when roaming to the floodplains in the north, were caught up in the civil war there. â\200\234They got pumped full of lead, and they were rapidly losing their sense of humour,â\200\235 says Ed Ostromsky, officer in charge of the park, which is on the point. of being . opened.

The Kosi system is a necklace of . lakes leading to an estuary which - meets the sea only four kilometres from the Mozambique border. Ecologists recognise the balance of its components as uniquely fragile and regard it as a single living organism. The lakes are fed by pure fresh water filtered by the root network of the swamp forests which create a â\200\234sponge effectâ\200\235. Swamp forests are . the second rarest forest type in South Africa. There are over 100 species of fish in the Kosi lakes and - abundant aquatic bird species, as

D. N
\\

Feal :
â\200\224"_ ' ,

.well as hippos and crocodiles.

â\200\234Kosi contains a very ancient people, as was pointed out to me by the late Dr David Webster, who have been part of the ecology there for over 2 000 years, living by fishing and collecting shellfish. These Kondo people are regarded as integral to the reserve.â\200\235

A feature of the Kosi estuary are its fish â\200\234kraalsâ\200\235, reed traps into which fish are herded and then caught with pointed sticks. These kraals do not threaten the overall fish population, and will also be regarded as a part of the reserve.

Locals from outside are at liberty to enter at any of several points to fish, gather seafood and collect reeds for building, and fallen wood for fuel. The reserve is run on this principle of sustainable access by people to natural resources.

The six unique zones to be represented in the -Greater Maputa\204¢ reserve are: 1) the Lebombo zone (rugged mountains and gorges); 2) the Pongolo floodplain zone; 3) the sand forest zone (once the sea bed - marine fossils are widespread here); 4) the Mozi/Palm zone â\200\224 where locals make a heady brew from the sap of the aptly named Lala (sleep) palms; 5) the coastal lake zone; and 6) the coastal zone.

There is wide interest in recreational development throughout the reserve, particularly in the Kosi area and the coastal zone. â\200\234Development could bring enormous revenue and employment opportunities, but will be strictly limited to avoid any threat to the ecology,â\200\235 says Steele. :

Â® Part two will appear next Monday.