

AP1991-10-9-26

ILANGA 26-28 SEPT. 1991

delat if you have any doubts about this.

They became the enemy number one of the ANC, again because they stood in that movement's path of wanting to create a hegemony in this country.

Yet, today, the Zulu people and their leaders stand accused of effectively isolating themselves from the rest of the South African Nation. What a travesty of justice.

They have been through all this many times before and will, no doubt, again survive the current onslaught and emerge stronger than before. But their anger against the injustices inflicted upon them is mounting daily. South Africans take note.



"Wena osandla sinenkhwantshu kuMandela.. .. Bayete"

Page 3



# Kaunda's last-ditch effort to feed Zambia

*N/M 26/9/91*  
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The last Democratic Party

**By Michael Hartnack**  
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He was in the squatter camp to promote peace, and said the MK programme would emphasise discipline and helping the community.

He said defence units were necessary as people had a right to defend themselves. — (Sapa)

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## PAC and Azapo to attend talks

**Mercury Correspondent**

*N/M 26/9/91*  
JOHANNESBURG—The PAC and Azapo yesterday agreed for the first time to join the ANC in attending multi-party talks.

The three groups also agreed on common principles for such talks, namely: the agenda, venue, funding, infrastructure and the need for independent facilitators.

PAC and Azapo leaders did not indicate that their attendance would be conditional on the Government and other major players agreeing to all the points contained in their agenda for the talks.

The Government welcomed the PAC and Azapo decision.

Delegations led by their presidents agreed at a Johannesburg hotel that the transfer of political power was a priority and that negotiations could help this happen.

This implied "some form of contact with the regime", something both Azapo and the PAC have until now resisted.

The breakthrough occurred after intensive discussions between ANC president Nelson Mandela, PAC president Clarence Makwethu and Azapo president Pandelani Nefolovhodwe.

PAC publicity secretary Barney Desai said that only limited information would be provided at this stage because yesterday's decisions still had to be confirmed by the organisations' national executive committees.

Azapo national projects coordinator Lybon Mabasa said the parties had reached consensus that the immediate task of the broad liberation movement was the transfer of political power. The only legitimate forum for the creation of a new constitution was a constituent assembly, elected on the basis of one man, one vote.

The parties also agreed that the formation of a broad patriotic front was a crucial element in empowering the liberation movement with these tasks.

## Checkers bought

THE Pepkor group has acquired the troubled Checkers chain of stores from parent Tradegro in a deal said to be worth R120 million, market sources said yesterday.

● Full story Page 9

# THE NATAL MERCURY

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More than 150 hopeful models attended the casting for the 1991 Natal Mercury Durban Designer Collection yesterday. Of these, 30 top-notch models were selected to participate in the five DDC shows, which will take place at the Botanic Gardens on October 31 and November 1 and 2. Going through their paces at the Leigh Downing Model Agency were (front left), Carrie Carr, Chereese Wilson, Murras Hoffman, Celeste Wolluter and Estelle Munsamy.  
Picture by ANTHONY McMILLAN

## News from

### Durban Harbour

FOR a closer look at events in Durban Harbour and for shipping and transport news, turn to Page 11.

VAT and problems go together. So the Mercury is going to do what it can to help, starting this morning.

A special Mercury Vat-Line has been opened to deal with problems that arise over the implementation of VAT, which replaces GST with effect from midnight on Sunday, September 29. Also, by keeping a watch on prices, we'll be helping to fight inflation.



The Vat-Line will be open between 10 am and 1 pm on weekdays, with Consumer Reporter Nerissa Pitman taking the calls.

Where problems cannot be solved immediately, she will get the answers for you, and where problems need to be investigated with the people responsible, she'll do that, too.

and — if necessary — highlight the problem in a published report.

Many people will have the same questions that need answering, so she will eliminate duplication and get the answers for everyone.

The number to get Nerissa and the Vat-Line is 308-2325. It will be open only between 10 am and 1 pm.

# Natal target for tourism millions

**By Ian Hobbs**

LONDON—Natal has been chosen to pioneer the potentially huge and lucrative package tourist trade to South Africa, starting in November.

London Ambassador Kent Durr yesterday welcomed the high-quality packages from Britain as a historic step towards South Africa becoming one of the world's prime tourist destinations by as early as 1993.

Mr Durr said that as a further benefit from political reform, major international hotel groups had anticipated a spectacular tourist boom and were already planning to invest in South Africa.

By 1993 the "boom" in tourism in South Africa, in co-operation with its neighbouring

countries, would have attracted all the world's main airlines to the area.

The Natal packages, the first of a series of planned countrywide "South African Delight Holidays" run by experienced British operators, are expected to take 5 000 people to Durban and Natal's beauty spots between November and April.

The first season of the new breed of adventure package tourists, who will pay from £599 (about R2 995) each for a basic two-week holiday with Monarch Airlines, flying new Boeing 757s, will spend at least a further R25 million in Natal.

Mr Durr, who was involved as a former Cabinet Minister in the planning for the venture, told an embassy launch

reception that SA Delight Holidays had spectacular potential that would create many jobs and benefits for all South Africans.

He hoped to see the initial tours to Natal spread quickly, taking in the full beauty and spectacle of South Africa, with attention paid to unique smaller inland centres like Pietermaritzburg and Grahamstown.

In the tradition of strict ecological control, the new and fast-growing inflow of tourists would contribute to the growth and improvement of game parks, beauty spots and the quality and number of hotels, and never their deterioration, said Mr Durr.

Mr David Bennet, MD of SA Delight Holidays, who spent two years planning the venture, said Durban and Natal had been chosen for the

launch because they alone had the hotel capacity and experience to handle South Africa's first major foreign package tours.

It is anticipated that tourists who have for years been taking similarly priced fly-drive packages to Florida or Thailand will be flocking to South Africa.

Mr Bennett doubted that the recent Inkatha-ANC violence would discourage visitors. "Wherever you go there is some sort of political unrest. People who travel the world understand this."

"My research indicates that South Africa's reform process has generated worldwide interest and goodwill and people want to come and see what is happening in this marvellous country, apart from just enjoying its beauty, wildlife and hospitality."

## Stock market gives way to naartjies and biltong

**Mercury Correspondent**

TV1 so rural viewers would not miss the action.

While a packed Loftus Versveld watched Northern Transvaal beat Western Province 34-21, on Diagonal Street's gills floor, rows of seated dealers had their eyes glued to a single TV set.

The market closed positions in the morning in readiness for the big game as "the predominantly Western Prov-

ince" crowd saw its team go down in flames.

Rumour had it that the Reserve Bank's belated release of money supply figures — at 5 30 pm — was directly related to the final whistle.

Sapa reports that police at Loftus caught a streaker as he was about to run on to the field. He was charged with public indecency.

● Match report Page 24



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## Commonwealth invitation hangs on unified SA

London Bureau

SOUTH Africa will probably only be invited to send representatives to the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Harare next month if a "unified, interim arrangement" has been reached by then.

Spokesman for the Commonwealth Secretariat Patsy Robertson said in the past that both the ANC and PAC would attend such summits as a matter of course.

But, she said, should a "unified group" for South Africa not have evolved by mid-October when the conference starts, it was considered "not helpful" to have just ANC and PAC representatives, and not those of the other political organisations.

Current thinking in the Commonwealth was that it was not a good idea to have representatives of the different groups.

"It would be nice to have a unified group."

Next month's summit is expected to rubber-stamp a decision by the Commonwealth's Foreign Ministers Committee on South Africa earlier this month to lift "people" sanctions, including consular and visa restrictions, cultural and scientific boycotts, restrictions on tourism promotion and the ban on direct air links.

However, the committee recommended that lifting economic and trade sanctions should only be considered once "appropriate transitional arrangements have been agreed on, which will enable all parties to participate fully and effectively in negotiations".

● At a function here yesterday to launch his report to the summit, Secretary-General Emeka Anyaoku said "aspects of sanctions pressure will continue to be necessary for ensuring a successful final outcome in South Africa".

## Indian film stars arrive

By Venen Bissetty

INDIAN screen heart-throbs Aamir Khan and Salman Khan will perform in South Africa for the first time, when they open their Durban concert *Chamakte Sitare*, at the Kings Park stadium on Saturday.

Mr Aamir Khan, music director Anand Milan and choreographer Saroj Khan, arrived in Durban last night from Bombay. The rest of the 69-member troupe, including Salman Khan, is expected in the country tomorrow, a spokesman for Kad Promotions said last night.

The stars will perform in

# 'No early release' for McBride, Strydom

By Chris Whitfield  
Political Correspondent

THE Government is not going to consider early release for prisoners such as Robert McBride and Barend Strydom because they did not qualify as "political prisoners", a senior Correctional Services Department source has indicated.

This follows ANC warnings that the continued incarceration of prisoners such as Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride were "a fundamental obstacle to negotiations".

The prisons department source said that people who had killed innocent civilians "in cold blood" did not qualify for release in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

He indicated that such prisoners would be treated in the same way as any other convicted of murder.

An ANC statement earlier this week said "it is within State President de Klerk's power to release the remain-

ing political prisoners tomorrow".

"To date, over a year past the signing of the Pretoria Minute, members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, like Robert McBride, remain in prison.

"Others, like Comrades Mthetheli Mncube and Mzondell Nondula, are still on Death Row."

It said there was no issue of principle involved in McBride's imprisonment because he was there "as a result of his activities on behalf of Umkhonto we Sizwe".

The ANC also dismisses any linking of McBride to Strydom, the "Wit Wolf" killer of eight black people in Pretoria's Strijdom Square in 1988. McBride killed three people and injured 96 in the Magoo's Bar blast.

In April, the death sentences on both McBride and Strydom were commuted to life imprisonment.

## Demands on the sea causing 'dwindling stocks'

Mercury Reporter

THE demands made by people on the sea were enormous and the numbers of crustaceans and fish were continuing to dwindle, according to Mr Peter Jurgens, who is the principal marine conservation inspector for the Natal Provincial Administration.

He was responding to a comment last week by Mr Ken Dobson of I&J, who said that wholesale prices of seafood were to be increased once again because of its unavailability and that kingklip, "a fish all South Africans love", could soon become extinct, its breeding stock having been "fished out".

The wholesale price of kingklip had in the space of six or eight weeks shot up by around 100%.

Mr Jurgens said that, particularly in the case of kingklip, stocks were indeed very scarce.

## IFP slams DP unrest monitor for 'biased' political and violence reports

Political Reporter

IFP central committee member Senzo Mfayela yesterday slammed Democratic Party unrest monitor Roy Ainslie for alleged biased reportage of incidents of political conflict and violence in Natal.

The IFP man accused Mr Ainslie of reporting allegations as established facts.

He said Mr Ainslie also failed to mention a number of other incidents which took place in Natal.

In Umlazi, Mr Thabane Gumede, an IFP member was al-

"The demands made on the sea are enormous and obviously stocks are going to diminish over the years."

It was impossible to say at this stage, said Mr Jurgens, whether the quotas of fish and other crustaceans would be reduced next year, although "it's not impossible".

But before this could happen, he said, a tremendous amount of research would have to be done and many factors taken into account.

He made a special appeal to the public and to restaurants to buy only from commercial skiboat fishermen, and to anglers to catch only what they can eat.

"We have problems on a daily basis with people exceeding their bag limits, or selling illegally," he said.

down the door of an IFP member's house.

And in Bruntville near Mooiriver, several houses belonging to IFP members were attacked and a man died.

The IFP said because Mr Ainslie masqueraded under the guise of an independent monitor, he was often believed, but clearly he was aligned with the ANC.

Mr Ainslie could not be reached for comment.



Thirty children from the partially-hearing unit at Stellawood School, Umbilo, are having a three-day adventure at Hluhluwe Game Reserve. The trip was organised by past pupils Steve Harris, now a City policeman, and Mark du Plessis, a warden at the game reserve, who also took the children last year. "When we were at the school we were taken on a boat trip by teacher June Wood. This is our way of saying thanks to her and giving the children something we had," said Mr Harris. They are pictured setting off on their holiday.

## All eight staff accused of child neglect acquitted

Mercury Reporter

ALL eight accused from the Thembaletu Children's Home near Harding were acquitted in the Port Shepstone Regional Court yesterday on charges of child neglect and ill treatment.

The home's director, Mr James Sarjou, and seven staff members had faced 190 counts of ill treating and neglecting children at the home before police and social workers closed it.

The trial, which started in May then had a three-month adjournment until September 4, took many dramatic turns, with charges changed.

Magistrate Pieter Schoeman said in his summing up that the home was an approved institution "with standards not acceptable by First World standards, but in the Third World rural area of Harding it served a purpose and

## CP condemns SADF code of conduct plan

PRETORIA—The Conservative Party has condemned the Government's plan to introduce a code of conduct for the SADF.

In a statement yesterday, the CP spokesman on defence, Mr JH van der Merwe, said it was equally worrying that the Government would present the code of conduct to the defence working group, which consisted of representatives of the ANC.

He charged that it was unconstitutional, as the proceedings of the standing parliamentary committees were now being taken away from them.

"The Government is moving further away from Parliament as an institution which approved or rejected these measures," Mr van der Merwe said.

According to the code soldiers now had "a kind of veto" right to refuse to carry out

## Mana Slabbert is found dead



THE sudden death of Mrs Mana Slabbert (above) came as an awful shock, Idasa's executive director, Dr Alex Boraime, said yesterday.

Mrs Slabbert, 51, the ex-wife of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Idasa policy director and the former leader of the Opposition, had collapsed and was found dead next to the telephone at her Goodwood home on Tuesday.

Dr Boraime said arrangements were being made for Mrs Slabbert's daughter, Tania, who is working on an Idasa-sponsored project in Senegal, to fly home.

Mrs Slabbert also leaves a son, Riko.

## Not guilty plea for 'unknown' woman's murder

Court Reporter

THREE men were indicted in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday for the murder of a white woman known only as "Marietjie", whose body was found in Klaarwater in November last year.

Appearing before Mr S Clark were Mr Ashwin Govender, 24, Mr Selvanathan Moodley, 30, and Mr Nadrajen Moodley, 30, all of Chatsworth, who have pleaded not guilty to having murdered an unknown white woman at Khanna's Farm, Klaarwater.

According to the indictments, Mr Nadrajen Moodley and a Mr Loganathan Gengan met "Marietjie" at the Palmerston Hotel in Durban last November.

Marietjie stayed overnight at Mr Gengan's Chatsworth home.

The following day, they learned the police had called

## No hope of early end to cleaners' strike

Labour Reporter

TODAY'S meeting between the Education Crisis Committee (ECC) and the Chairman of the Ministers Council in the HoD, Dr JN Reddy, to discuss the cleaners' strike in India schools has been postponed shattering hopes for an early end to the strike.

The meeting was postponed after the ECC — an organisation representing parents, teachers and pupils from 12 schools — was informed that senior officials from the HoD were "waiting for a more appropriate time".

In a related development the cleaner strike spread to other companies in Natal employing contract cleaners and the number of affected workers rose to 8 000, according to the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Cleaning staff at India schools began downing tools on September 5 to demand a minimum monthly wage of R1 000. The current minimum paid by the National Contract Cleaners' Association is R435.

Subsequently, other contract cleaners in Natal downed tools in solidarity with Sneller employees.

The strike has led to the closure of more than 12 schools because of health hazards. Parents, teachers and students have staged demonstrations demanding the HoD resolve the crisis by terminating its cleaning contract with Sneller Services, re-employing workers directly and immediately re-opening schools.

● In a statement last night Dr Reddy said he had instructed the HoD's legal adviser to look urgently at the contract with Sneller Services.

● Meanwhile, the strike bound University of Cape Town was closed after road to the campus were blocked for a second day, sparking angry scenes between student wanting to attend lecture and supporters of striking workers, including kitchen staff, cleaners, gardeners messengers and printers.

## Ex-reporter now a bishop

CAPE TOWN—A former reporter has been elected the first bishop of a new diocese of the Anglican Church.

The Rt Rev Geoffrey Francis Davies, 50, was chosen as the first Bishop of Umzimvubu, a diocese which covers the northern half of the Transkei and East Griqualand.

An elective assembly was held in Kokstad under the chairmanship of Bishop Michael Nuttall of Natal, who as Dean of the Church of the Province acts as deputy to Archbishop Desmond Tutu.



# ANC richest political body in SA: More pledged

By Tony Stirling

THE African National Congress (ANC) is the richest political organisation in the country in terms of existing assets and monies pledged to it.

But it also has large commitments and expenses to meet, not least of all the repatriation of exiles.

Of its internal income of R11,3 million in 1990, R9,8 million came in the form of grants. The grants and donations, mostly from foreign sources, totalled R75 million.

Pledges totalling at least R150 million were made to the ANC over the past year, many of them during trips abroad by the ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Some of the pledges are spread over more than one year, but ANC

spokesman, Mr Carl Niehaus, says the organisation is confident that it will receive the monies pledged, although the United States has indicated that it will withhold a substantial sum destined for the ANC while it retains its links with the South African Communist Party (SACP).

The ANC's records show that the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) this year gave the ANC R54 million, and that the Swedish Government donation alone was about R40 million.

Other pledges to the ANC included about R25 million from France, R30 million from Germany, and R30 million from

Switzerland, R5 million from Nigeria, R1 million from Zimbabwe, R1 million from Libya, R3 million from Algiers, R500 000 from Botswana and R300 000 from Angola.

An additional R20 million was raised on Mr Mandela's far-eastern tour, with substantial pledges from both India and Indonesia, while the Australian Government has pledged R33 million in aid over three years.

These sums exclude substantial pledges made to the Kagiso Trust during Mr Mandela's trips abroad.

Against this, there is

the huge financial commitment involved in the repatriation of about 40 000 exiles.

The estimated costs of this exercise, over a two-year period, exceeds R160 million, and it is understood that much of the money pledged will be used to pay for this project.

Transport of the exiles, at around R8 million is one of the smaller items. Health and welfare, housing and the establishment of reception centres was expected to cost more than R140 million.

There has been considerable speculation that one of the reasons why the ANC has decided not

to convert itself into a political party is because if it became one these external sources of income would dry up.

It would be illegal for the ANC as a political party to receive such funds, and there was a possibility of a change in attitude by the donors should the ANC opt to become a political party.

Mr Niehaus denied that this was part of the ANC thinking on the subject. ANC discussions had not touched on the legal aspects of funding if it was to become a political party — the only reason advanced was that the process of liberation was incomplete.

## ANC plea for firms to hire former exiles

DURBAN. — The African National Congress in Natal yesterday appealed to the business community to try to employ returning exiles as it was experiencing financial difficulties in reintegrating returnees into South African society.

At a Press conference in Durban, Southern Natal ANC chairman Mr S'bu Ndebele said there were still 40 000 exiles waiting to return to South Africa.

The exiles who had returned after June had not received any cash from the ANC because of a lack of funds, he added.

Prior to the financial difficulties, returning ANC members had each been given R300 from the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles and R2 225 from the ANC.

About 100 ANC members recently confronted officials at the ANC's Durban headquarters demanding to know why they had not received the cash payout due to them.

Officials explained that the money for returnees had run out but added the ANC was presently raising funds and they would be credited as soon as possible.

The ANC was also expecting the United Nations to begin bearing the costs of returnees from later this year. — Sapa.

SUN CITY PROUDLY PRESENTS THE INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED SOVIET SENSATION



16/10/11

# ANC asks firms to Jowetan 26/9/91 help exiles

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SAPA

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The ANC was also expecting the United Nations to begin bearing the costs of returnees from later this year.

Meanwhile, the ANC in Natal was working on programmes to reintegrate returnees into society.

This process was difficult as "we are still a liberation movement, yet we're assuming the responsibilities of a government," said Ndebele.

ANC information official Mr Dumisani Makhaye appealed to the business community to try to employ returnees.



26/9/91 ANC president Nelson Mandela

PAC president Clarence Makwethu

16/1/14 Azapo president Pandelani Nefolovhodwe

# New liberation front emerges

Sowetan 26/09/91

A DIFFERENT kind of political 'centre-stage' is looming on the South African horizon. Those who define themselves as committed to the unity of the oppressed see the Patriotic Front (PF) - due to take place in Durban in October - as the opening of a new front in the liberation struggle.

Re-defining 'centre-stage' politics are three core organisations within the liberation movement, the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo).

However, the road to PF has been dogged by many problems, but at last some key common ground is beginning to emerge amongst the three co-sponsors of united front politics.

In fact, history has already been made. Moving into the third floor of the Johannesburg Downtown Holiday Inns Hotel you may be surprised to find officials of the three organisations locked in discussions. This would have been unthinkable in the past. The office in Johannesburg is run by two members from each organisation.

It is a public secret that the government and its allies are

covertly and, sometimes, overtly harnessing their resources to present a strong block against those who demand a radical destruction of apartheid.

The three organisations see the overall strategy of the government as being to divide the liberation movement and the people.

With this in mind the three organisations are putting the final touches on the preparations for the PF conference.

Key participants in the PF point out that while they disagree on strategies to free the country from minority rule they are all agreed on one strategic objective.

The key movers in the PF agree that their strategic objec-

**DOGGED by a series of problems - both ideological and practical - the Patriotic Front (PF) seems set to take place in Durban next month. Not much has been said about its preparation. SIPHO KHUMALO traces the genesis of the PF.**

tive is the seizure of power from the FW de Klerk government. This is seen as a major uniting factor. This of necessity means those involved in the PF must be committed to the removal of the present government. In particular, the PAC and Azapo believe that all those organisations that endorse the call for the removal of the present government should,

despite their differences, be galvanized into one force.

The first move towards the PF emerged from a bilateral meeting between the ANC and PAC in Harare early this year.

One of the pre-conditions to booking a place in the PF is a commitment to the demand for a Constituent Assembly (CA). All three organisations are agreed on

the demand for a Constituent Assembly. It is envisaged that once the PF has been formally launched mass action campaigns will be set in motion to press home the need for the CA.

Those involved in the PF feel that there should be an election to the CA so that those organisations involved in the drawing of the constitution have a clear mandate from their members.

This will also help to demonstrate the support for those organisations boasting huge membership.

Inkatha, for instance, which claims millions of members, will be able to show that in the pre-constituent assembly election. But Inkatha has been steadfastly

opposed to the idea of the CA. While still on Inkatha, it has also dismissed the PF as the 'ganging together of blacks against whites'.

Ironically, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi has, for sometime, marketed himself as a leader committed to black unity.

The PF is being viewed as political unity that will enable the liberation movements to present strong positions in any negotiations with the government and its allies.

Some organisations within the PF have pointed out that they are not opposed to negotiations per se. But they refuse to negotiate the release of prisoners and the removal of other apartheid legislation. They dismiss talks about talks as being non-substantive.

Sources close to PAC and Azapo argue that their engagement with the government at the negotiating table will be to debate the transfer of power to the people. And they believe that the PF could strengthen the hand of the liberation movements when such engagement takes place.

ANC views the PF as a loose liaison without rigid structures.



16/1/14

## The thorny path to unity

WHILE the Patriotic Front (PF) moves closer to reality, it is however, no secret that it has been marred by problems.

Because of the secrecy surrounding preparations for this big conference of the oppressed or the authentic liberation movements, some have even suggested that it would never take place.

The New African has uncovered information detailing the stumbling blocks towards unity.

Firstly, informed sources close to the PF describe it as an idea of the African governments and the Organisation of the African Unity (OAU). The African body believes that liberation movements should not go it alone in its negotiations with the government.

A meeting took place early this year between the PAC and ANC to discuss the idea of a Patriotic Front.

Agreement was reached, but apparently, Azapo was not part of the organising committee. Our source says this was because Azapo is not recognised by the continental body, the OAU.

And as such it was not to be given equal representation with that of PAC and ANC. That, says our source, was the beginning of the problem as Azapo demanded full status with the ANC and PAC.

This was one problem area which has now been resolved to the satisfaction of all three organisations.

In particular, some of the co-sponsors of the PF have raised problems with organisations or individuals who have traditionally been viewed as part of the system.

This was more of a case with the bantustans and its leaders who have lately taken what appears to be a progressive line. Some of these have moved closer to the ANC.

Sources close to the PF say PAC and ANC have suggested that these people should be brought into the people's fold. The two argue that these people could be taken by the government and that this move needs to be pre-empted.

In this regard PAC was originally given the task of talking to Inkatha and wooing it into the PF. PAC did sound out Inkatha on the idea but the latter has refused to join the PF and the meetings have been dropped. PAC has also spoken to the Labour Party about joining the PF and it is considering the proposal.

ANC's task was to talk to General Bantu Holomisa and other bantustan leaders that have been close to it.

But the pre-conditions for these organisations to participate have been that they should be national in character, commit themselves to the constituent assembly and the transfer of power, commit themselves to one person one vote in a unitary state, total destruction of apartheid structures, unity of people and the principle of mass action.

These pre-conditions, perhaps, explain why Inkatha did not find the PF an attractive idea.

It is understood that while Azapo agreed to the idea of winning over some of the elements that otherwise would have been considered as part of the enemy, it however was uneasy.

It has, according to our sources, expressed concern that these people might attend the PF and after that go back to harass the people.

As a way of resolving this problem, we have reliably learnt, that Azapo has proposed that ANC and PAC should bring those people they have won over as part of their delegation.

The question of an interim government - favoured by the ANC - has also been a source of problems for the three movements.

The PAC holds the view that it will only be involved in a transitional authority on issues that have direct bearing on transition.

They express fear that the government might want to prolong the process thereby making them co-responsible for the sin of apartheid.

This, they say, will put them on the firing line of the masses on the eve of the election.

Azapo is also opposed to the interim government but it prefers a transitional authority to be agreed upon by the PF.

Both PAC and Azapo say the transitional authority should have a fixed duration and a clearly defined mandate.

Azapo is opposed to the idea of the interim government.

There are also problems over the All-Party Congress, which is also favoured by the ANC. Azapo and PAC are opposed to this.

However, problematic areas are a subject of discussion by the Patriotic Front Joint Organising Committee. It is hoped that by the time the PF is convened in Durban these problems would have been resolved.

The New African 26/09/91



16/1/11

## Govt hopes to talk to a weakened ANC - Lekota

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — It was unfortunate that President Bush had made the observation that President de Klerk's reforms were irreversible when the negotiations in South Africa were in the balance, Patrick Lekota of the ANC said here yesterday.

Mr Lekota, in the US for a conference, told a news briefing at the National

Press Club in Washington that recent actions by the South African Government had indicated it wanted to negotiate with a weakened ANC. The Government had been content to allow the violence in the country to continue unchecked because it intimidated ANC supporters and undermined their confidence in the movement.

He said it was true that violence had subsided in the

country in recent days, but this could be only in order to allow Mr de Klerk to have a successful US visit.

"We remain certain the assault on the ANC will continue," he said.

Mr Lekota said that in many parts of Natal ANC members were too scared to carry their party membership cards or to wear T-shirts which identified them with Nelson Mandela or the

movement.

He said the ANC did not object to Mr de Klerk's visit to the US. It hoped the US authorities had impressed upon the President the need to act in good faith.

If the situation in South Africa did not improve, he added, the ANC would have to consider whether it should take the responsibility of defending its members in their communities.

This would be a serious development as it could derail the process of negotiation.

If the ANC felt there was inadequate pressure on Pretoria it might be obliged to revert to the armed struggle, he warned. One could therefore argue that sanctions were good for the De Klerk government in that they added pressure for a peaceful settlement in South Africa.



# Weighty warnings ... and the sting of the inyosi

Weighty warnings were issued from Diagonal Street this Sunday that the Zulu people were in danger of becoming isolated from the rest of the South African nation.

The comment was a pivotal one and it is our guess that it will mark the onset of a new and dangerous phase in our politics as we edge towards a new future. Champagne corks must surely have popped in Shell House and in a posh home in the northern suburbs to mark the event.

It is instructive to consider the advice from Diagonal Street in the context of the interesting events that were played out at Gamalakhe and in the columns of Natal newspapers last week.

The Zulu King, Zwelithini Godwill, and KwaZulu Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, were to be the guest speakers at a King Shaka Day celebration in this South Coast township.

## STRONGHOLD

An ANC violence (sic) committee protested loudly in the Press against the event, saying they feared it would result in violence in this "last stronghold of the ANC" in southern Natal.

When the ANC statement was read out at a Shaka Day celebration at King Shaka's burial place at Dukuza on Saturday, the current King was seen to shake his head sadly. Later, in his address, he asked who it was that would dictate to a Zulu King where he might or might not go in KwaZulu\Natal.

But if you really wished to understand what is going on in the Zulu psyche, you would have been well advised to listen carefully as the King's iNyosi (those who do not have an understanding of Zulu culture would do well to remember this word) recited the King's praises at Gamalakhe.

For the first time he said the following: "Wena osandla sinenkwantshu kuMandela." (You, whose hand gets cramps when Mandela [extends his] to greet you.)

## NO RESPECT

This praise has its roots in an event that took place in Johannesburg last weekend. The President of the ANC walked straight up to the Zulu King with outstretched hand. The King stood motionless and looked at Mandela with eyes, which, for those who know the King, did not exactly mirror respect.

Transkei's military dictator, Bantu Holomisa, had a similar experience on approaching the Zulu King with the same disregard for Zulu culture as Mandela had made himself guilty of.

But, there is more to this incident than ignorance of Zulu culture and a breach of etiquette.

The ANC has for years sought to ingratiate itself with the Zulu monarchy. It began in the days when Terror Lekota was in Natal and persists to this day.

Their biggest coup to date has been to recruit one Mcwayizeni Zulu into their ranks. That might be useful for international propaganda, but the individual involved has about as much chance of influencing Zulu society as he has of walking on the moon.



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## INSULT

Dr Mandela has desperately wanted to visit the graves of King Shaka and King Cetshwayo in the company of the Zulu King. He has twice offended the Zulu King in connection with planned meetings. Dr Mandela has made himself guilty of serious insult to the Zulu King. Etiquette does not allow that the insult be repeated.

Small wonder the iNyosi notes the "cramps" in the hands of the King.

Now, it would not surprise us if these events too are labelled "pretence", as is the case with controversy surrounding "cultural weapons". Perhaps His Majesty might even be labelled churlish and the iNyosi silly and vengeful. Well, quite frankly, it matters little if that is

the ease. The fact of the matter is that millions of Zulus are imbued with the same spirit as their King and South Africa will come to terms with that reality whether it likes it or not.

And, where does this all come from? The "original sin" is not hidden in the "mists of the past." It is an everyday reality that Zulu people live with. Dr Mandela means exactly what he says when he told the world after the signing of the Peace Accord that he would not disband Mkhonto weSizwe.

And when his wife says that the ANC will "recruit for Mkhonto now more than ever before," this is not bluster. Ask the people from Richmond, from Ndaleni, from Bruntville, from uThongati and numerous other places in this country. They

experience the truth of the claims every day. Speak to the police about the huge arms caches found in Bruntville just the other day.

And it would be prudent for people not to expect too much from the Peace Accord just signed in Johannesburg. It is our guess that no matter how sick and tired black people - and Zulus in particular - are of violence, they are convinced that the Accord will not work.

Fact is that very large numbers of Inkatha Freedom Party supporters at grassroots level do not support the signing of the Accord. They remember just too well what happened after the January 29 meeting with the ANC under the leadership of that movement's President, Nelson Mandela.

## FOLLOW-UP

There was no follow-up on the part of the ANC and the violence just got worse. The ANC was to appear in public with the IFP in terms of the settlement and call for peace. This the ANC failed to do.

Instead, the people know all too well that it is part of ANC strategy to only get structures in place if these can serve as a recruiting platform for the ANC. And the methods they use to recruit are still exactly the same. The tool of selective violence is explained in minute detail in the ANC's "guidelines for comrades" and is as current now as it was when it was issued almost 18 months ago.

Large numbers of IFP supporters are convinced that the monitoring structures envisaged by the National Peace Accord will become recruitment mechanisms for the ANC and that violence will flow from them. That is not negativism towards peace - it is a reality that they have experienced in their daily lives for years.

## NO DIALOGUE

Zulu people know too that the African National Congress continues to refuse to have dialogue with the IFP. Although the previous Secretary General had given a commitment that the NEC and the central Committee of the IFP would meet, the current Secretary General, Cyril Ramaphosa, seems to have reversed the decision.

Now, the ANC says, it cannot meet with the IFP until its regions and branches have been consulted. Everybody knows what that means.

Why, millions of Zulu people ask themselves, is the ANC able to meet with other groupings to form a "patriotic front", while excluding the IFP? Why can these meetings apparently be arranged at the drop of a hat, yet time cannot be found to meet with the IFP?

Ordinary people know that it remains the mission of the ANC to isolate and destroy the IFP and they know too that there will be no peace until the ANC and the IFP meet to iron out their differences. No Peace Accord will work until that is accomplished.

It has become fashionable to label the IFP and its leaders as difficult and contrary. South Africans would do well to reflect on the fact that the creation of such a perception has been the main mission of the ANC since 1979 when the IFP refused to become a surrogate of the ANC.

Lastly, we would suggest it would be prudent for South Africans to remember that the Zulu people have been at the coalface of divide and rule strategies for well over a century.

The Zulu people under their King Cetshwayo stood in the way of British plans for national hegemony in the 1870's and beyond. And so they had to be crushed under Lord Chelmsford.

Zulu people were the main obstacle to the policy of apartheid. While Transkei, spiritual home of the ANC, sold out, KwaZulu effectively brought apartheid to its knees. It was the IFP that was the author of the modalities for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of political prisoners. Ask Nelson Man-

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