

# The Star

## Political struggle in the homelands

SOUTH AFRICA'S black homelands — officially independent or simply internally autonomous — cannot escape the vast political changes set in motion by freeing political leaders and restricted organisations. It is in their best interests not to try.

They gained home-rule status in terms of Verwoerdian apartheid. This left them free to deal "on their own lines" with situations of poverty; it conferred power on political rulers who have increased their stranglehold on internal control at the expense of democracy. The homelands have (with exceptions) become increasingly dependent for survival on South Africa's favours while clinging to a nominal self-determination.

The unrest in Natal over the past few years, now at crisis proportions, was a sign of the times. The trouble is spreading to other homeland areas. Blacks striving for political rights for all in a single South Africa are clashing with power formations established to per-

petuate ethnic rule. Methods used on both sides have resulted in violence and intimidation, with every likelihood that more trouble lies ahead.

Some homeland leaders, believing the "one South Africa" movement will eventually triumph, are already seeking to position themselves for the eventuality — Transkei and kaNgwane are examples. But the problem is complicated by the political challenge ANC/UDF organisations present to homeland authorities regardless of their approach to a united South Africa. Inkatha clashes with the UDF for local power even though goals may be similar.

Political competition is the lifeblood of democracy, so these rivalries in themselves are healthy. But it is in the interests of everyone that free speech and free association triumph instead of intimidation and repression. If South Africa hopes for eventual democracy, it is vital that the homelands too should apply democratic ground rules.



# Mandela rules out concessions for FW

MERCURY

1/03/90

16/1/11

LUSAKA—Nelson Mandela yesterday ruled out early concessions by the African National Congress to help President F.W. de Klerk fight off a Right-wing backlash against reform of apartheid in South Africa.

Mr Mandela, speaking at a news conference, rejected a suggestion by his host President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia that the ANC should help Mr de Klerk by suspending armed operations inside South Africa, although the ANC has in fact been quiet on that front for some time.

Dr Kaunda, who welcomed Mr Mandela to Lusaka on Tuesday for a week of talks with foreign leaders and the exiled ANC, said Mr de Klerk had to contend with a 'lunatic Right-wing fringe' opposed to reform, and needed the gesture.

But Mr Mandela gave a courteous and firm refusal, arguing that Mr de Klerk's Government, had not yet met the ANC's preconditions for talks.

## Exploratory talks

'The ANC is not in the same position as the National Party in regard to negotiation. We can't be expected to make any concessions to the Government, no matter what difficulties it has,' he said.

Mr Mandela called on Mr de Klerk to end the state of emergency, free political prisoners and end uncertainty over the legal status of exiles who risked prosecution if they returned to

South Africa.

The ANC has agreed to send a delegation for exploratory talks with Mr de Klerk and is expected to finalise its negotiating mandate at a meeting of the ANC national executive committee which opens here tomorrow. Mr Mandela is expected to play a central role.

Mr Mandela began his first full day in Zambia by meeting leaders from the six front-line states of southern Africa, who were joined by President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and special envoys from Namibia, Nigeria and Egypt.

## Jewish

Then came a round of talks with Commonwealth nations chaired by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and a series of meetings with visiting delegations.

Dr Kaunda told the news conference Mr Mandela and the Commonwealth leaders had agreed that economic sanctions against South Africa should not be lifted before the next meeting of the UN General Assembly on apartheid in July.

If change in South Africa is irreversible, then sanctions could be dropped, he said.

Mr Mandela was asked whether he risked alienating South Africa's influential Jewish community by meeting Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat here and comparing his struggle to that of blacks in South Africa.

'If the truth alienates the powerful Jewish community in South

Africa, that's too bad,' he replied.

● Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark indicated yesterday he differed sharply with Mr Mandela over his comparisons between South Africa and Israel.

Mr Clark, who met privately with him, said Canada did not see similarities between actions to end apartheid and the campaign against Israel by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

'There is no apartheid system in the Middle East. The system in South Africa is unique in the world. Racial prejudice is written into the law (there),' he said.

Mr Clark said he met informally for a few minutes with Mr Arafat at the main Lusaka airport on Tuesday.

He praised the PLO for its role in recent positive developments in the Middle East but he also voiced unspecified Canadian concerns to Mr Arafat. — (Sapa-Reuter-AP)



# MANDELA 'NO' TO

Citizen

1 March 1990

# KAUNDA

## Refuses to make early concessions

LUSAKA. — Nelson Mandela yesterday ruled out early concessions by the African National Congress to help the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, to fight off a Right-wing backlash against reform of apartheid.

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# Mandela 'No' to Kaunda

## FROM PAGE 1

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But Mr Mandela gave a courteous and firm refusal, arguing that Mr De Klerk's government, which unbanned the ANC on February 2, had not yet met the ANC's preconditions for talks.

"The ANC is not in the same position as the National Party in regard to negotiation. We can't be expected to make any concessions to the government, no matter what difficulties it has," he said.

Mr Mandela called on Mr De Klerk to end the state of emergency, free political prisoners and end uncertainty over the legal status of exiles who risked prosecution if they returned to South Africa.

"It is quite clear that the government is not yet prepared to meet us and you can't expect us therefore to make any conces-

sions to the government."

The ANC has agreed to send a delegation for exploratory talks with Mr De Klerk and is expected to finalise its negotiating mandate at a meeting of the ANC National Executive Committee which opens in Lusaka today. Mr Mandela, released from 27 years in prison on February 11, is expected to play a central role.

He began his first full day in Zambia by meeting leaders from the six Frontline States. They were joined by President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, and special envoys from Namibia, Nigeria and Egypt, the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

Then came a round of talks with Commonwealth nations, chaired by Malaysian Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamed, and a series of meetings with visiting delegations.

Pres Kaunda told the news conference Mr Mandela and the Commonwealth leaders had agreed that economic sanctions against South Africa should not be lifted before the next meeting of the UN General Assembly on apartheid in July.

If change in South Africa was irreversible, then sanctions could be dropped. "If not, we will appeal for more sanctions," he said. The decision on what was irreversible change would be up to the General Assembly, President Kaunda added.

Asked about a cancelled summit meeting between Mr De Klerk and other African heads of state in Zaire last week, Pres Kaunda said Southern African frontline leaders backed the ANC in opposing such meetings.

"We do not want to give De Klerk a false impression. To invite De Klerk is to give the impression Africans are happy with what is happening. Africa is not happy, it is still in an angry mood."

However, the veteran Zambian leader said he and Mr Mandela agreed in their assessment of Mr De Klerk as an honest and sincere man of integrity. "But he has a tall order, a tall programme to accomplish," Pres Kaunda said.

The news conference was held under a shady tree in the lush grounds of Lusaka's State House,

where Mr Mandela received his procession of visitors with the aplomb of a head of state.

An excited Pres Kaunda hailed Mr Mandela as "our leader" and told him: "We are merely your captains, your generals on the field."

"We have got blind faith in you, especially now we have met you in person," he added, praising Mr Mandela for extending the hand of friendship to South Africa's White minority.

"The fact that either (ANC President) Oliver Tambo or Nelson Mandela is not president of the Republic of South Africa is entirely the fault of apartheid," Pres Kaunda declared.

Mr Mandela has used his meetings with foreign leaders behind closed doors to give his analysis of the situation in South Africa and appeal for continued support for the ANC.

Diplomats said the ANC needed help in turning itself into a recognised political party in South Africa after being outlawed for 30 years. — Sapa-Reuter.

1/03/90



**S**OUTH AFRICA should take the social democratic vision seriously. I am convinced that if there should be a negotiated settlement soon, it is most likely to be of a social democratic nature.

Those who have power today would rather enter a siege economy than accept a more radical socialist system; the oppressed would rather continue their struggle than settle for an economic system which does not alter the pattern of economic domination. A social democracy would thus constitute a compromise between right-wing fears and left-wing aspirations.

Secondly, social democracies, in contrast to Marxist-Leninist socialism and the capitalist systems, have the proven ability rapidly to enhance the political and economic power of those groups excluded under more exploitative and authoritarian systems.

A social democracy, I would thus argue, is the only system which could rapidly eliminate the consequences of apartheid, where apartheid is defined as the system which has caused the radically skewed distribution of economic and political power. It is the system which, under present circumstances, is by far the most likely to meet the aspirations of the poor and the suppressed.

**T**hirdly, to think carefully about the correct mix once one gets into power may in itself bring the settlement closer. A settlement is feared much less once it is realised that there is "life after death", to use Van Zyl Slabbert's term.

During the past year or two, progressive social scientists have investigated how the goals of the Freedom Charter regarding housing, health, education, welfare and employment are to be met. Time and again the discovery has been made that cuts in the defence budget and an equalisation of welfare expenditure on all will not meet even the most pressing needs.

# Social democracy: *Business Day* 1 March 1990 compromise between SA's hopes and fears

In the second excerpt from the three economic papers presented at the Indaba between the ANC and other South Africans in Paris,  
**PIETER le ROUX** argues for a social democracy.

Only rapid economic growth could provide the resources. Whether the SA government will be able to meet the aspirations of the people, as spelt

out in the Freedom Charter, will depend on the rate of economic growth.

Should SA grow at 4.2% a year, the national income will increase by 50% in 10 years and 125% in 30 years. On the other hand, should the economy grow at 7.2% it will double in 10 years and quadruple in 20.

High growth rates in themselves will not be sufficient to eliminate poverty and redress economic inequities. There will have to be a significant redistribution if problems such as housing, education and health are to be dealt with. The benefits of growth will have to be experienced primarily by those presently excluded.

There are those who believe that attempting to redistribute out of growth would destroy the growth potential of the economy. They argue that high rates of growth demand a limited government spending of not much more than 20% of national income.

I would argue the reverse. Only if we invest more and more in the education, health and housing of our people, will it be possible to realise relatively high rates of growth. Social democratic countries such as Sweden, that started off with real per capita incomes similar to those of SA today, show these social investments

are soon beneficial for growth.

Only a social democratic economy, albeit one more radical than the Scandinavian model, could in the SA context overcome the structural obstacles to economic growth. It is the only socially just and truly democratic system proven in practice.

Originally the social democratic aim was to socialise gradually all the means of production. But because greater emphasis was given to democracy and to the actual economic outcomes, the emphasis has shifted from the ownership issue to who controls the economic decisions of importance to society.

mines, the banks and what is called monopoly industry.

The question is not whether democratic control should be established over these organisations, but whether this should be done directly through nationalisation or indirectly through appropriate fiscal, monetary and wage policies, and by insisting on trade union and perhaps also government representation on the board of directors.

Although there may be an unambiguous case for nationalisation in some instances, experience all over the world seems to indicate that large-scale nationalisation will be counter-productive. It would be tragic if the mistakes of other countries were repeated in this sphere.

Indirectly government and the trade unions exercise a tremendous influence on the type and level of investments industrialists make. Fiscal and monetary policy become instruments in determining how much of the surplus is channelled to investments, and trade union representatives on the board of directors have a great deal of influence on how profits are invested.

Although most social democratic movements have at some stage had the nationalisation of the command-

## LETTERS

ing heights of the economy as their goal, during the past few decades it has been acknowledged that attempts to realise this undermine the primary objective of creating a more equal society that can cater for the welfare needs of the people.

Nationalisation will be considered only in a limited number of cases, such as when a right-wing government has privatised activities clearly better handled by central government.

In SA there is a strong sentiment in favour of nationalisation of the



# Social democracy:

Central planning, long a touchstone of Marxist thought, has been so thoroughly discredited by a number of recently published books, including Gorbachev's Perestroika, that it is difficult to believe that one would still find people committed to central planning.

From this it does not follow that one must believe in a free market in all spheres. In particular I would defend some type of subsidy on staple food, negotiated wage settlements and some regulation of the market for foreign exchange.

Clearly we need to develop social democratic versions appropriate to our circumstances. Given the specific history of SA, it will have to be of a relatively radical nature. Land redistribution will have to be part of any system that evolves.

There is the danger that social investments may increase at a rate higher than the economy can bear. However, if the economy can grow at a rate of 5% or higher, and if most of this growth can be reflected in increases in the income or social benefits of the poorer sections of the community, their income could grow at rates of more than 10% annually.

**A**lthough it will take a couple of years before satisfactory levels are reached, the rate of improvement in the position of the poor ought to be sufficient to meet their aspirations. This will mean increases in taxes paid by those who are better off, but if these are raised in capital gains taxes, estate taxes, wealth taxes and a variety of expenditure taxes, rather than by very high income tax, the capacity of the economy need not be overstretched.

We need to implement economic policies capable of meeting the aspirations of the people. Choices must be based on hard-nosed analyses of the successes and failures of alternative systems.

If the correct choices are made, the future can be bright indeed. If the wrong choices are made, the price SA will pay may be very, very high.

□ Prof le Roux is professor of development studies at the University at the Western Cape. The three papers on SA's future economy have been published by Idasa.

1/03/90



# The restructuring of a post-apartheid South Africa

## Redistribution of wealth is a priority

Δ. NEWS 01/03/90

Top ANC official Mr Joe Slovo talks to the Financial Times on the economic structure of post-apartheid South Africa. **PATTI WALDMER** reports from Lusaka.

ONE of the most implacable foes of the South African Government, Mr Joe Slovo, a top official of the ANC and one of its chief economic thinkers, believes Pretoria would concede black majority rule if it could guarantee that white economic privilege would survive the end of apartheid.

For when common ground has been found on all the political issues which divide the two South Africas, the hardest bargaining is likely to focus on the economic structure of a post-apartheid South Africa.

In an interview with the Financial Times in Lusaka, Mr Slovo outlined the twin objectives of the organisation's economic policy: To bring about a redistribution of wealth while ensuring that the economy "serves the purpose of every economy, that it provides for the needs of the people.



JOE SLOVO

"When the transformation comes, we can't just bake slogans, we've got to bake bread," he says.

Mr Slovo, 63, is one of two white members of the ANC's 35-member national executive committee. As general secretary of the South African Communist Party and a former commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, he has a powerful position within the ANC.

He is one with other ANC leaders in insist-

ing that the fundamental aim of economic policy must be the redistribution of wealth. When pressed for specifics on the mechanism of redistribution, he says the movement is still working out its policy.

Mr Slovo is, however, willing to be categorical on one point: Nationalisation is not the fundamental policy of the ANC. "The ANC has made clear its acceptance of the co-existence of different

forms of property: State, private, mixed, perhaps collective." It envisages a mixed economy.

That does not mean that no industry will be nationalised, indeed, some probably will, Mr Slovo says. But he is at pains to point out that the 1955 Freedom Charter does not use the word nationalisation.

"The narrow issue of nationalisation is a bit of a red herring," he says. "The image conjured up is one of sudden 100 percent takeover by the state, without the involvement of other sectors of capital."

But what Mr Slovo envisages is, it might be argued, more radical than the nationalisation of a handful of industries. "To me the more important question is one of control, not ownership," he argues. "The question is whether a particular sector is run purely in the interests of profit, or in the interests of people."

The mines, banks, monopoly industries, other sectors of the economy too "have got to be taken under public control, which I distinguish from State control, which in the socialist world has been a bureaucratic concept which has not led to effective public control".

Public control means "effective participation through democratic mechanisms of democratic representatives of the people, the producers themselves, and other participants."

The basic economic lesson of eastern Europe, he concludes is that "if you are going to build socialism you must go beyond mere State planning and control, you must have democratic participation by producers at all levels".

Building socialism is not, however, the immediate goal of the ANC, Mr Slovo says. "The economy of South Africa the day after the ANC flag flies over the Union Buildings will be exactly the same as the day before. You can't transform it by edict without risking economic collapse."

The transition will be phased, and though social dislocation is inevitable, everything will be done to ensure it is minimised and white skills retained. Foreign capital will remain crucial to development and guarantees of stability and security will be offered to ensure investors do not avoid South Africa.

16/1/11



# Olengelwa yisigwebo sentambo uzofakaza kwelokufa kukaMxenge

## EMGUNGUNDLOVU:

Icala lokubulala ebelibekwe owayengumseshi olindele ukunqunywa kodwa owavuma ukuthi wayesebenzela uphiko lwamaphoyisa ajutshwa nguHulumeni ukubulala abantu abathile abaphikisana noHulumeni liho-xisiwe "okwamanje" ukuze anikwe ithuba lokufakaza phambi kweKhomishani kaMnuz. Justice Harms ephenya ngalamphoyisa okuthiwa

## Umhlangano

EMLAZI: IKwaZulu and Natal Fresh Produce Hawkers Association izobe inomhlangano obalulekile e-Executive Hotel, eMlazi, ngomhla kaMarch 4 kusukela ekuseni ngo 10, ngokusho kwesimemezelo esiphuthumayo siqondiswe kumalunga onke alenhlangothi esikhishwe ngusihlalo wenhlangano, uMnuz. Amos Zwane obuye wanxusa onke amalunga ukuba agcine isikhathi sokungena komhlangano.

## ajutshelwa ukubulala.

Lokhu kumenyezwe nguMshushisi omkhulu waseNatal, uMnuz. Mike Imber, SC, ngolwesiThathu.

UButana Nofomela uyavuma icala lokuthi wabulala uMnuz. Griffiths Mxenge ngoNovember 1981. Uthe lokhu wakwenza ethunywe nguBrigadier Willem Schoon noCaptain Dirk Coetzee.

UNofomela kwakufanele alengiswe ngonyaka odlule ngecala lokubulala umlimi waseBritz kodwa ukulengiswa kwakhe kwamiswa ngomhla kaOctober 20 ngonyaka odlule emuva kokuba enze isitatimende esisingalindelekile avuma kuso ukuthi nguyena owabulala uMnuz. Mxenge.

UMnuz. Imber uthethe kusobala ukuthi okushiwo nguNofomela kubaluleke kakhulu futhi kuzosiza iKhomishani ka-

Mnuz. Justice Harms wathi ukuqhubeka necala lakhe njengamanje kungase kuyikhinyabeze leKhomishani.

UNofomela watshela imantshi eRegional Court eMgungundlovu, uMnuz. G. L. S. Holland, ngomhla kaDecember 14 ngonyaka odlule ukuthi yena nozakwabo abathathu, oBrian Ngqulunga, David Tshikalange noJoseph Mamaselala babamba uMnuz. Mxenge eMlazi bamthatha bamusa enkundleni yamabhayisikili khona eMlazi lapho bafike bamkhahlela khona, bamshaya ngesibhakela basebengwaza bembulala.

UMnuz. Mxenge wanyamalala ngomhla kaNovember 19 ngo 1981. Watshelwa esefile ekuseni ngomhla kaNovember 20. Isidumbu sakhe sasisikwe umqala, sisikwe indlebe futhi sinamanxe-

ba angu 45. Imoto yakhe yatholwa isishisiwe emngceleni waseSwazini.

Emuva kokubulawa kwakhe amaphoyisa athi asethole ulwazi lokuthi ungomunye wabangaphakathi ku-ANC ababulawe "imali."

Esitaimendeni esifungelwe asenza kumshushisi omkhulu waseNtalisifali ngaphambi kokuba kuhlehliswe ukulengiswa kwakhe, uNofomela nguyena owadlisa uphoyizeni izinja zikaMnuz. Mxenge wathi futhi wayethunywe ukuba enze sengathi inhloso yokubulawa kukaMnuz. Mxenge kwakuwukumbamba inkunzi.

Waqhubeka wathi yena nozakwabo bakho-khelwa u-R1 000 emunye ngokubulala uMnuz. Mxenge.

IKhomishani kaMnuz. Justice Harms iqale uphenyo lwayo ePitoli ngesonto eleldule.

## Othisha abangu 500 babhikishile bekhononda ngokuphepha

ETHEKWINI: Othisha abalinganiselwa ku-500 abebephethe izingqwembe, nabangaphansi koMnyango weMfundo no-kuQeqesha, kuthe ngolwesiBili bamasha baqonda emahhovisi alomnyango behambise incwadi ebhalwe zonke izikhalo zabo.

Labothisha abebevela ezikoleni ezingu-22 zaseMbali, Sobantu kanye naseAshdown kuthiwa bathe into eyenze ukuba bathathe lesisinyathelo ukuthi babona sengathi loMnyango awuyikhathalele neze impilo zabo.

Encwadini yezikhalo labothisha bakhale kakhulu ngezindawo ezingu-5 abathe bacela ukuba kwenziwe imizamo esheshayo yokubhekela ukuphepha kuzo. Iqhuba lencwadi ithe ukungaqikelelwa kokuphepha ezikoleni sekuholele ebulaweni ngonyaka olwesabekayo cishe abantu abangu-6.

Labothisha babuye baveza nokuthi ngezinye baye bazithole besenkathazweni kakhulu futhi bangasizwa muntu, bathi okunye okubaphatha kabibi ukusukelwa kwabo kuthiwe bezwelana nenhl-

ngano ethile yezepolitiki. Babuye bathi ngenxa yokushuba kwesimo ngisho izingane zesikole imbala seziyaphoqekeka ukuba ziye ezikoleni zihlomile ngenxa yokwesabela izimpilo zazo kanye nezothisha.

Kulencwadi yezikhalo labothisha baqhube bathi enye into ebaphethe kabi ukuthi, ngesikhathi isimo sinzima kakhulu kubona bengakwazi ukuya ezikoleni ngenxa yokwesatshiswa, babanjelwa ingxenye yemihlo yabo ngoba kuthiwa kunezinuku abangasebenzanga ngazo.

Okunye abakhale kakhulu ngakho, ukungana-kekelwa kwenhla-lakahle yothisha, ukuphathwa kothisha ngokuhlukaniswa ngokobuzwe, kanye nemibandela yokugashwa.

UMnuz. B. L. Bhengu, oyisekela lomQondisi eMnyangweni weMfundo nokuQeqesha eMgungundlovu utshela labothisha ukuthi uyavumelana nabo kulokhu abakhala ngakho, wabuye wavuma futhi ukwedlulisela incwadi yezikhalo kumQondisi waloMnyango.



# Kufe abantu abathathu ILANCA - 1-3 MARCH 1990 kushiswa imijondolo

ZWELAKHE MKHIZE

**ETHEKWINI:** Kudaleke umonakalo obalelwa ezinkulungwaneni zamarandi kushiswa imijondolo eMalukazi ngesikhathi kuhlaselwana nabaselokishini eMlazi okuthiwe iningi labo bekuyintsha ethungele ngomlilo imijondolo ngamabhomu kaphethiloli.

Kwesinye isehlakalo kudaleke umonakalo omkhulu kushiswa imizi emithathu kwa-Z eMlazi.

Okhulumela amaphoyisa eMlazi, uMajor. M. A. Zondo, uthe ukhulumile nabamaqembu athintekile kulendawo emjondolo eMalukazi nomkhulumeli wabo uMnuz. Maurice Gumede wabatshelela ukuthi uzobanikeza lonke usizo lokuphepha, wathi mabangachukuluzani. Uthe ushaqeke kakhulu ethola umbiko esehambile ukuthi kusale kwaliwa. Ngalesizathu uthe ubengenakuhlala eqaphe ngasosonke isikhathi ngokuba ziningi izindawo abeqaphile.

Kulendawo kutholakale izidumbu ezintathu zabesilisa zishisiwe. Omunye wabo kuthiwe ngowakwaMajola kodwa kuze kwafika isikhathi

sokushicilela amagama ababili engakatholakali. Kuzwakala ukuthi uMajola ubehlala emjondolo eMalukazi. Kuzwakale futhi ukuthi bekukhona abathile beqhamuka kwezinye izigceme.

Kwenzeka lokhu nje ngolwesiBili intsha yeNkatha yasemjondolo kuthiwe ihlangane yachoma ifulegi elimhlophe yathelalana amanzi nabama"Qabane" bamasha kanyekanye. Kuthiwa intsha yeNkatha yasemjondolo neyama"Qabane" kwa-U eMlazi yenze isivumelwano sokuthula.

Lesivumelwano silandele isehlakalo esiqubukene ngeSonto ntambama ngesikhathi amabhasi abethwele intsha enqamula kulendawo yasemjondolo ebuya ukuyola-

lela inkulumbo yomholi we-ANC, uDr Nelson Mandela, eKings Park, eThekwini.

Abantu abenqabile ukunikeza amagama abo babike ukuthi kubenezinsongo kwabathize emabhasini futhi benamaganyana aziswana anochuku okudale ukuba iqembu lasemijondolo eMalukazi lihlome livive. Ntambama sekubuywa ngamabhasi kuthiwa bekuhaywa izingoma zomzabalazo.

Ngakusasa ngomSombuluko kuthiwa abakwa-U elokishini baqogene nabakwezinye izindawo bahlasela nabo bephindisela kwabaseMalukazi kwasha imijondolo ebalelwa kwengaphezu kwengu-32 kwathi imindeni ebalelwa kwengu-200 yasala dengwane. Owesilisa okuthiwa ungumholi weqembu lasemjondolo kuthiwa akaziwa lapho ekhona selokhu kusuke lesisidumo.

Usihlalo wekomidi lokuthula kulendawo,

× Iphela ekhasini 3 ×

## Kushiswe imizi

× Isuka ekhasini 1 ×

uMnuz. Gumede oyisakhamuzi kwa-U, uthe uyakugxeka ukuhlaselwa kwabantu okwenzeke ngalolusuku wathi abeqembu lakhe sebenqume ukuba izakhamizi ezithize ezigcememi ezakhele ne nakundawo zidingiswe. Kubuye kwavunyelwana ukuba kubekhona

omunye umhlangano ngolwesiHlanu wokuphothula izingxoxo zokuthula.

Kulesisehlakalo sangolwesiBili kuthiwa kudubuleke kwafa umfanana uVika Shangase (15), kwadubuleka uFikile Mabaso ophuthunyiswe esibhedlela, kwadubuleka futhi uMjoka Dingile.



LAPHA kubonakala omunye wabalimele enikezwa usizo ngaphambi kokuba athuthelwe esibhedlela. Lona ungomunye wabasale enkundleni kuliwa ezimpini eziqubuke eMalukazi naseMlazi lapho okushiswe khona nezindlu eziningi.



16/1/11

# Call to honour Mandela, F W

*M. Mervin*  
**Municipal Reporter**

1/02/90

A CALL for President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela to be given the freedom of Durban has been made by Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee Chairman Vic Pillay.

The contributions made by the State President to find peaceful political solutions to South Africa's future needed to be recognised by the city, he said.

'His dynamic leadership qualities come to the fore in his actions as Head of State — he has done more for the country to achieve a negotiated settlement to its political problems than any other state president.

'Similarly, Dr Mandela's approach for a nego-

tiated settlement to the country's problems is commendable and needs recognition by the city.

'He has created a climate for the peaceful solution to our complex political, social and economic problems.

'I believe both are worthy candidates to be awarded the freedom of the city.'

Management Committee Chairman Jan Venter said civic honours were only considered by the council once a year — usually at the end of the year.

'This has not been put on an agenda yet. If, and when it is, it will probably go before council-in-committee.'



# Kubulawe amaphoyisa

## ILANGA, 1-3 MARCH 1990

# amane ezibhelwini

**ETHEKWINI:**-Emibikweni yamaphoyisa yezigigaba zodlame ezenzeke ngempelasonto, kuthiwa kubulawe amaphoyisa amane, elinye lawo likhandwe ngamatshe laze lafa eVerulam.

Kuthiwa amabili agwaziwe abuye adutshulwa ngesikhathi eye kokwenza uphenyo endaweni yaseMbali, eMgungundlovu. Amaphoyisa abike ukuthi esehlakalweni sokuqala iphoyisa ebelingekho emsebenzini lihlaselwe labulawa lizimele esitobhini lilindele ibhasi.

Kubuye kwabikwa ukuthi iqulu labantu abalinganiselwa kwabangu-30 lihlasele labulala uConstable P. F. Maliwa obesebenza esiteshini samaphoyisa eVerulam.

Amaphoyisa abuye abika ukuthi amaphoyisa amabili abegqoke iyuni-

fomu yomsebenzi, agwazwe afe abuye adutshulwa ngesikhathi eyobheka udlame obelubikwe eMbali ngaseMgungundlovu, isidumbu selinye iphoyisa sitholakale evenini yomsebenzi abehamba ngayo sinamanxeba amaningi okugwazwa kanye nawokudutshulwa, esinye satholakala ebangeni elingamamitha angu-20 emgwaqeni ngemuva kweveni.

Amaphoyisa abike ukuthi kuze kube manje ibingakaziwa imbanga yokubulawa kwalamaphoyisa. ESiphingo nakhona kuthiwa kugwazwe kwabulawa iphoyisa cliMnyama, kwathi kuWarwick Avenue ngasemakethe yamaNdiya kwagwazwa kwabulawa abantu abathathu.

Amaphoyisa athe esehlakalweni sokuqala indoda eMnyama igwaze

enye yayibulala, emva kwalokho kwasuka iqulu

labantu layijaha layishaya yalimala kanzima. Kuthiwa lendoda isesimweni esibucayi esibhedlela. Kuthiwa ngesikhathi kufika amaphoyisa abantu abebeshaya lendoda bathukuthele bagana unwabu, kangangoba imoto yawo ilimele ngesikhathi ijikijelwa ngebhodlela.

Kubuye kwabikwa ukuthi esehlakalweni esenzeke ku-Victoria Street eThekwini, soku-bamba inkunzi kuhlo-nywe ngezibhamu, nakhona kugwazwe kwabulawa indoda, indoda yesithathu yona kuthiwa igwazwe yabulawa ngasehhotela eliku-Pine Street. Ngesikhathi soku-loba amagama abafike abengakaziswa kusalindelwe izihlobo.

## Amagembu abelwa eNatal axolelene

**DUDU MBATHA**

**ETHEKWINI:**- Abantu basemijondolo yaseSiya-nda nabakwa K KwaMashu abesebeyinkukhu nempaka, baxolelene ngeSonto ntambama, emuva kwengxabano ebisidlule nemiphefumulo eminingi kwashiswa nezindlu kwalingazwa nempahla.

ILANGA lokhu likuthole ngosihlalo weziko leNkatha lasemijondolo eSiya-nda, uMnuz. Ben Bhikifa Ndlovu owaziwa ngelika "Kati". Ukiphe isimemezelo sokuthi bonke abantu abababaleke ngesidumo sokushiselwa imijondolo yabo emasontweni amabili edlule, sebengabuya manje ngoba sekuxolelwe. Ubonge amaKhaladi aseNewlands East nabeRed Cross nabobonke abasiza ngesikhathi behleli emanzini.

UMnuz. Ndlovu uqhube wathi sebevumelene ngokuthi kwakhiwe ikomidi elizoxuba amalungu awowonke lamaqembu akade elwa, okuyilona elizobheka ukuthi lesisivumelwano soxolo siqhubeka kahle. Waqhuba wathi lelikomidi labo lizosebenza umsebenzi omkhulu kakhulu, ngoba sebevumelene nangenokuthi uma kukhona owelinye iqembu odala uchuku kwabelinye iqembu, lowomuntu kufanele alandwe azobhekana nezikhulu zekomidi kungaze kufe abantu abaningi ngenxa yakhe eyedwa.

Kuzokhumbuleka ukuthi ngenxa yaloludlame amatekisi kade engasangenisi esigcemeni sakwa-K. KwaMashu, kunjalo nje nemizi eminingi engomazakhele yakuso

lesisigceme eyacekeleka phansi ngesikhathi saloludlame, njengamanje eminye yayo inezimbobo ife namafasitela. Kanti naseSiya-nda kwashiswa imijondolo eminingi kakhulu kwafa nabantu nezingane abanye balimala.

UMnuz. "Kati" Ndlovu ubuye wathi bonke abantu abese beshiye imizi yabo ngenxa yaloludlame, sebengabuyela kuyo manje. Waqhuba wathi wonke umuntu manje ukhululekile ukuba yilungu lanoma yiyiphi inhlangano ngakho-ke owayeyiNkatha wayeka ngoba ezama ukuphephisa impilo yakhe, usengathintitha izingubo zakhe abuye kuyo, kunjalo nowayekade eyi-UDF sekufanele akhululeke manje.

Khona manjalo uMnuz. Ndlovu ubuye watshela ILANGA ukuthi njengoba sebexolele-

ne nje sebehlele ukhukhulela ngoqo womhlangano wazozonke lezizinhlangano, ozokuba sigcemeni sakwa-K eshashalazini lapho okwakuchithwa khona udoti kugqala. Lomhlangano uzokuba ngeSonto mhlaka March 4 ngo-9 ekuseni.

UMnuz. Ndlovu uphethe ngokuthi, kulomhlangano kulindeleke ukuba amalungu e-UDF aphaathe amafulegi awo, uma enayo iyunifomu ayigqoke. Wathi neNkatha iyobe iphethe amafulegi ayo idlubhe neyunifomu yayo, uthe lokhu bakwenzela ukuthi abantu babone ukuthi ngempela selukhona uxolo phakathi kwalezizinhlangano. Phenya ILANGA lithi:



# Inkatha reacts favourably to Mandela peace initiative

Star - 1 March 1990

Staff Reporter

Inkatha has reacted favourably to the speech made by ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela in Durban on Sunday.

A statement issued by the movement's general secretary, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, commended Mr Mandela on his "constructive comments" about the violence that has plagued Natal and assured him that his comments were in line with Inkatha's own views.

## PERSONAL INTEREST

Mr Mandela urged the people of the province to take their guns, knives and pangas and "throw them into the sea".

"We see hope in the fact that for the first time since the violence started, ANC leaders are taking a personal interest in attempts to end it," said Dr Dhlomo.

Inkatha urged all the warring factions in the area to heed Mr Mandela's call for peace and reconciliation.

On relations between Inkatha and the ANC, Dr Dhlomo said: "We are humbled by Mr Mandela's acknowledgement of the role that Inkatha has played in refusing to negotiate with the Government unless political prisoners were released and banned political organisations unbanned."

"Once again, ANC leaders appear to be acknowledging, through Mr Mandela, that the struggle for liberation belongs to all oppressed and is not 'owned' by certain organisations to the

exclusion of others.

"This is a welcome development which augurs well for future political co-existence and multi-party political activity in our country."

Dr Dhlomo said they looked forward to a time when Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi would one day share the same political platform. He added that only the enemies of peace and black unity would wish otherwise.

However, warned Dr Dhlomo, this could not be achieved because of "protracted attempts to demonise, vilify and marginalise Dr Buthelezi (Inkatha leader and kwaZulu's Chief Minister).

"To do this is tantamount to planting the seeds of a future civil war in our country," he said.

## INDABA COMMENTS

Regarding Mr Mandela's unfavourable comments on the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba, Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha accepted that Mr Mandela's advisors were themselves unfamiliar with the aims of the Indaba because they had declined to participate in the Indaba negotiations when they were invited to do so in 1986.

"As chairperson of the Indaba, I am sure the Indaba Steering Committee would have preferred to personally brief Mr Mandela on these issues before his public comments on them."

"It is regretted that this was not possible," said Dr Dhlomo.



No laying down of arms yet, Mandela insists

# ANC resists pressure to make concessions

Star - 1 March 1990

The Star's Africa News Service and Political Staff

Mr Nelson Mandela and the executive of the African National Congress are standing firm against growing pressure from inside and outside the country to abandon or suspend the ANC commitment to the armed struggle in the present improved political climate.

In spite of a special plea from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda during Mr Mandela's visit to Lusaka, the ANC leader made no concession.

He said at a press conference that the ANC was not in a position to make any concessions to President de Klerk to ease the way to final negotiations on South Africa's constitutional future.

"The simple position is this: until the Government complies with the preconditions we have set (in terms of the

Harare Declaration), the ANC is not in the same position as the National Party in regard to negotiations.

"We cannot be expected to make any concessions to the Government, no matter what difficulties it has, as long as it maintains the state of emergency, and if political prisoners whom we must consult at the moment are still in jail."

Another barrier to possible concessions, he added, was that the Government was reluctant to grant a general amnesty to ANC members in exile.

"It is quite clear that the Government, despite the fact that we believe Mr de Klerk is a man of integrity, is not prepared to meet us."

Top ANC official Mr Joe Slovo said in a BBC interview last night that Mr Mandela had the full backing of the congress's executive in his refusal, at this stage, to abandon the organisation's commitment to armed struggle.

## Military camps

But he repeated the ANC's insistence that, as soon as all conditions were right, talks would begin to end violence on both sides.

Umkonto we Sizwe second-in-command Mr Chris Hani has been quoted as saying that the MK commanders

would be sent to military camps in Tanzania and Angola to brief cadres that the armed struggle "would be suppressed" while the ANC used the political space offered by Mr de Klerk.

Mr Mandela raised further controversy yesterday when he said it was "too bad" if the truth about the similarity between the struggle of the ANC and that of the Palestine Liberation Organisation alienated the Jewish community in South Africa.

Mr Mandela said: "We expect everybody who is exploring the possibility of lasting solutions in South Africa to face the truth squarely."

"If the truth alienates the powerful Jewish community in South Africa, that's too bad."

"I sincerely believe there are many similarities between our struggle and that of the PLO. We live under a unique form of colonialism in South Africa, as well as in Israel, and a lot flows from that statement."

Democratic Party co-leader Dr Zach de Beer said today this would upset many Jewish people and others sympathetic to the State of Israel.

"One can only hope that with more experience as a free man, and with more contact between Mr Mandela and the many Jewish people who have great sympathy for him, there will be a peaceful settlement of these differences."



Star - 1 March 1990

# The shining leader whom we locked away

Twelve years ago this week, Robert Mangaliso "Wonder" Sobukwe died of lung cancer at his lonely, enforced home in Kimberley.

Mr Sobukwe — the Professor as he was known — had nothing against Kimberley, or the people of the town.

What he objected to was the fact that the Government banished him there, and would not at first even give him permission to come to Johannesburg for medical treatment which, for all intents and purposes, might have at least slowed the cancer which ate away his life.

But he never complained. He was not bitter or, if he was, he did not show it, even to the Security Police officer who was charged with keeping him under surveillance.

Former United States Ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, described Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Sobukwe as "the most impressive man I have ever known".

As general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop (now Archbishop) Desmond Tutu said at a memorial service after Sobukwe's death: "When the annals of this country are written, Robert Sobukwe's name will be etched in gold".

And former Transvaal chairman of the Liberal Party Mr Ernie Wentzel wrote: "It is a measure of the vulgarity of apartheid that it (the Government) feared Sobukwe so greatly that he was kept imprisoned alone on Robben Island when his sentence had run its full course. And then sent him to Kimberley instead of being honoured."

Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe was, indeed, a leader of great strength, of integrity and of balance. After news of his death, services were held all over the world. At the United Nations. In Gaborone. In St Paul's Cathedral, London. In other African countries. Hugh Masekela arranged a concert in his honour.

## Vorster's tribute

Many suggested, in fact, that with the death of Mr Sobukwe, the end of Africanism was in sight.

Mr John Vorster once described him as a man with "a strong magnetic personality and a sense of divine mission". But the Government feared him.

At the launch of the PAC, Mr Sobukwe said: "We are not against the whites. We are just against their system. We aim at a government of Africans, by Africans, for Africans,

**JOE LATAKGOMO** assesses the role of Pan Africanist Congress leader Robert Sobukwe 12 years after his death.



Robert Sobukwe . . . 'history will etch his name in gold'.

with everybody who is prepared to accept the democratic rule of the African majority being regarded as African."

In spite of denials, the military wing of the PAC, Poqo, was accused of having plotted to kidnap and kill

white women and children.

One Afrikaans newspaper said that even slogans like "Africa for the Africans" and "Sons of the Soil" were threatening to whites. It was perhaps this fear that drove the Government to act so severely against the PAC and its leaders.

The fact that Sobukwe was the leader of the anti-pass campaign which led to the Sharpeville shootings was perhaps just the peg on which the Government could hang charges.

He was jailed for three years in 1960, but when his sentence expired in 1963, the Government rushed through enabling legislation to extend his imprisonment without having to go through the courts. This legislation became known as the "Sobukwe Clause".

So scared, too, was the Government of Sobukwe that even on Robben Island he was kept in isolation, away from the other prisoners.

His bungalow was fenced off, and he was guarded by what the then Justice Minister Mr Peet Pelser described as "five warders and two warders with dogs".

It cost the taxpayer R75 000 — at rand values of the time — to keep him in jail for those six years he

was held without trial.

When they did release him, he was banished to Kimberley and offered a job — he had obtained a BSc (Economics) to add to his two other degrees while in jail — as a clerk in the then Administration Board at R100 a month.

Naturally, he turned it down.

The extent of the Government's fear of him was shown when he applied for an exit permit in 1971.

## Talent wasted

The then Interior Minister granted his request, but the Justice Minister was required to lift the order restricting him to Kimberley, and he refused.

Said Andrew Young: "There are people who shape history and I put Sobukwe in that class." However, Sobukwe's life was one of unfulfilled promise, of talent gone to waste.

"His dedication to his cause, and his dignity — even in the worst of circumstances in his life — were a shining example of leadership."

To repeat what Bishop Tutu said at the time of his death, when the history of this country is written, his name will be etched in gold.

The Professor would certainly deserve it.



*Sowetan*  
Nelson  
Mandela  
27 Feb. 1990  
is our  
saviour *J*

Sir - This is the time to remember the Bible story of the children of Israel. When they were in Land of Bondage they cried and prayed to be freed.

After many years God sent Moses to free them.

Let us rejoice for our Moses, Mr Nelson Mandela. is here to free us.

Let us not forget he went to prison for the truth he taught us. Just like Jesus who died for our sins and the truth.

Mr Mandela is the chosen one to free us from bondage. We must praise the Lord and Mandela's forefathers.

Mr Mandela, you are our father, our leader, our President. We pray for you and your family.

Sandi Dvashe  
Orlando East

Thursday March 1 1990

# Mandela *Sowetan* dossier *1 March 1990* with A-G *J*

**CHARGES** of high treason laid against Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and PAC leader Mr Zeph Mothopeng by the Conservative Party have been investigated by police and a dossier has been submitted to the Attorney-General for a decision, parliament has been told.

This emerged in an interpellation debate yesterday on a question put by CP MP for Bethal, Mr Chris de Jager to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

The Democratic Party appealed for a more sensi-

**Sowetan  
Correspondent**

tive approach.

De Jager, who said he was astonished that action had not been taken earlier against the two ANC leaders and Mothopeng over their repeated, public statements supporting the armed struggle, asked Vlok if criminal proceedings were being instituted.

It was a 'serious issue', he said.

Vlok, who confirmed the charge was laid on February 12, said the dossier was forwarded by police to the Attorney-General on February 22.

It was up to him whether the matter went to court or not.

While De Jager argued that the police had intentionally taken a softer line on the ANC than they



**Nelson Mandela**

would have if the threats had come from the Right wing, Democratic Party co-leader Dr Denis Worrall appealed for a more sensitive approach, citing the beliefs and activities of Afrikaner heroes to illustrate his argument.

South Africa's history was rich with 'treasonable' actions.

'One thinks of Slagtersnek, of Koos de la Rey, of Christiaan de Wet, of Japie Fourie ... all persons, who on the grounds of idealism or because they wished to rectify injustice, rebelled against the State.'

'If this is true of a de la Rey and a de Wet, it is also true of a Mandela, Sisulu and Biko, a Turner and a Lubowski, he said.'

Friday March 2 1990

## Apolitical rich not in struggle *J*

Sir - I am very, very happy our leader, Mr Mandela is released. But I and others are unhappy about Mr Mandela being so closely connected with Mr Richard Maponya who is not politically active.

Is it because he is a rich man? Is everybody supposed to be rich, own a Porsche car and houses

to be our leader's friend?

Many businessmen have contributed to our struggle. People like Mr Kupane, a funeral undertaker, who buried our brothers and sisters who died for our struggle.

These sort of people could have been contacted to ensure our leader's transport and safety.

There was no need for Mr Mandela to go and sleep at Mr Maponya's house. If they say he was safer there, they are wrong. He was still going to be safe at his tiny four-roomed house in Orlando West to which he has now returned and nothing has happened to him.

Concerned  
Orlando



WITNESS

ECHO

1/3/90

## UDF 'will not join ANC soon' X

JOHANNESBURG — The United Democratic Front is not due to amalgamate with the African National Congress within the next few months, the UDF's general-secretary says.

Mr Popo Molefe said both the UDF and the "mass democratic movement" still recognised the leadership of the ANC and there was "no conflict" between the movements.

Although the South African Government had given indications of a future political settlement "it has continued to retain repressive laws in its statutes" which would still enable it to outlaw various organisations.

The UDF would be very cautious about speeding up its disbandment, he said, adding it was not clear at this stage how far negotiations would go.

"There is a strong element in National Party politics — particularly in the police and Defence Force — resist-

ing steps to negotiations. If the securocrats should sway the balance, the whole process of reform would be set back," Mr Molefe said.

He said the UDF needed to maintain its structures to continue exerting pressure towards negotiations.

The national executive of the ANC had decided that all organisations should maintain their present set-ups.

"The UDF's national general council is meeting between April 6 and 9. If a decision is taken at the council meeting that the organisation must merge with the ANC, then we will have to abide by that decision," he said, adding such a move was not very likely.

Neither the UDF nor MDM had any history of violence but, due to the existence of the ANC's armed Umkhonto we Sizwe, if the groups amalgamated, the armed struggle could be cited as a reason for a blanket ban. — Sapa.

## 'Terrorist' shot dead

CAPE TOWN — An "overseas trained terrorist" found in possession of a Soviet-made handgrenade was shot and killed in Guguletu last Thursday when he allegedly tried to flee, police said.

Police were investigating the possibility the man was connected with the handgrenade attack on a Guguletu councillor's home.

The police terrorist unit approached the man and found a handgrenade in his possession.

He attempted to flee and he was killed. — Sapa.

## Hundreds join hunger strike on Robben Island

CAPE TOWN — A "number" of prisoners at Robben Island prison went on hunger strike on Monday, the Prisons Service confirmed in Pretoria.

MDM sources said 343 prisoners had gone on the strike because they considered themselves political prisoners who should be released immediately in terms of State President F.W. de Klerk's reform initiatives.

The Prisons Service said although the prisoners had not been taking their meals, they had "ample other foodstuffs in their possessions".

All prisoners on hunger strike were warned of its adverse effects, the Prisons Service said, adding it was satisfied that "people entrusted to its care are treated in a professional and humane manner".

• Police arrested about 20 people holding a peaceful protest in support of the hunger strikers near Parliament in Cape Town on Monday. An SA Police spokesman later confirmed the people would be charged under the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act. — Sapa.



NATAL WITNESS 1/3/90

# Mandela firm on continuing armed fight

Putting  
their views  
Mandela in  
Lusaka  
and  
Buthelezi  
in  
Washington

LUSAKA — Nelson Mandela yesterday rejected a suggestion by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia that the ANC should suspend armed operations inside South Africa, because his organisation had ruled out concessions to help President F.W. de Klerk fight off a right-wing backlash.

Mr Mandela said in fact, the ANC had been quiet on "that front" (the armed struggle) for some time.

Mr Kaunda, who welcomed Mandela to Lusaka on Tuesday said Mr de Klerk had to contend with a "lunatic right-wing fringe" opposed to reform, and needed the gesture.

But Mr Mandela gave a courteous and firm refusal, arguing that Mr de Klerk's Government had not yet met the ANC's preconditions for talks.

"The ANC is not in the same position as the National Party in regard to negotiation. We can't be expected to make any concessions to the government, no matter what difficulties it has."

Mr Mandela called on Mr de Klerk to end the state of emergency, free political prisoners and end uncertainty over the legal status of returning exiles.

The ANC is expected to finalise its negotiating mandate today in a national executive meeting in order to send a delegation for exploratory talks with Mr de Klerk.

Mr Mandela began his first full day in Zambia by meeting leaders from the six frontline states.

Then came a round of talks with Commonwealth nations chaired by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and a series of meetings with visiting delegations.

Mr Kaunda told the news conference Mandela and the Commonwealth leaders had agreed that economic sanctions against South Africa should not be lifted before the next meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on apartheid in July.

If change in South Africa was irreversible, then sanctions could be dropped. "If not, we will appeal for more sanctions."

Dr Kaunda, asked about a cancelled summit meeting between Mr de Klerk and other African heads of state in Zaire last week, said southern African frontline leaders backed the ANC in opposing such meetings. "We do not want to give De Klerk a false impression. To invite De Klerk is to give the impression Africans are happy with what is happening. Africa is not happy, it is still in an angry mood."

However the veteran Zambian leader said he and Mr Mandela agreed in their assessment of Mr de Klerk as an honest and sincere man of integrity. "But he has a tall order, a tall programme to accomplish."

Yesterday in his meeting with diplomats Mr Mandela was asked whether he risked alienating South Africa's influential Jewish community by meeting Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

"If the truth alienates the powerful Jewish community in South Africa, that's too bad."

But Canadian foreign minister Joe Clark indicated that he differed sharply with Mr Mandela.

He said Canada did not see similarities between actions to end apartheid and the campaign against Israel by the PLO. He said the analogy was "inappropriate". — Sapa-AP.



Nelson Mandela and PLO leader Yasser Arafat greet each other warmly after Mr Mandela arrived in Lusaka on Tuesday.

AP Wirephoto



01/03/90

## The Natal Witness

01/03/90

### Double sided



In a lively television debate this week Mr Alec Erwin of Cosatu acknowledged the need for economic growth and said that his organisation wanted to keep South Africa's "productive capacity" intact. Yet Cosatu, along with the UDF and the SACC, is campaigning in Britain for the retention of sanctions against this country. There is an obvious contradiction here. It is beyond doubt that sanctions, as a form of pressure, are effective, and may even have helped to bring about some of the political changes that are under way. But they also disrupt the economy, limit growth and reduce employment, which must inevitably affect the "productive capacity" which Mr Erwin would like to protect.

Cosatu is a powerful and efficient organisation, whose members, whatever their political grievances, are more protected against hardships than people at the bottom of the economic scale — such as those in Machibisa, Pietermaritzburg, where half the women and nearly a quarter of the men do not have jobs, according to research we reported yesterday.

The large scale unemployment around Pietermaritzburg is contributing to the upsurge in crime — and probably violence generally — in the area. If sanctions lead to unrest, then the chief victims are not proponents of apartheid, or even capitalists, but downtrodden township dwellers. Surely it is time for the unions to acknowledge that the political process which has been set in motion is inexorable: legalised apartheid has not a hope of survival. If sanctions ever had a purpose, they have served it. Now they are merely aggravating and perpetuating misery.



# R850 000 <sup>SOWETAN</sup> home for <sup>1 MARCH 1990</sup> Tambo?

A BENONI woman who is allegedly intending to sell her plush home to ANC president Oliver Tambo for R850 000 is living in fear of her life.

Mrs Jill McQueen, who lives in an upmarket suburb overlooking a lake, said she had received several death threats from individuals and political organisations since word got around that she intended to sell her house to the ANC leader.

It was revealed yesterday that Tambo had visited four luxury houses overlooking a lake in the East Rand town with a view to buying one.

But there could be a snag. There are rumours that whites in the neighbourhood are opposed to Tambo's possible settlement in the area.

A man curiously asked Sowetan journalists yesterday if the report about

By SONTI MASEKO

Tambo moving into the area was true.

Reports said unknown benefactors were planning to buy the house for a massive R850 000.

McQueen confirmed that she had had negotiations with the Tambos. She said, however, that nothing had been finalised.

She had been harassed by unknown callers and political organisations.

## Abusive

"A black man phoned me the other day and said he was calling from Lusaka. He said my life must be very cheap if I could deal with the ANC."

She was also visited by people from the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging who were "downright abusive and threatened my life".

McQueen said her house had not been put up

for sale. She was approached by Tambo who "liked the house".

She said she had also been visited by ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and Tambo's wife Adelaide.

"Adelaide just fell in love with me. I also liked her as a person. She is an incredible woman.

"She is planning to set up community services and I am interested in working with her because I am involved in fund-raising."

McQueen said she was highly impressed by Mandela and described him as a "gentleman".

"Nothing has been finalised yet," she insisted and dismissed as "totally fictitious" the report that the house was to be sold for R850 000.

It is not clear whether the house is to be bought by an unnamed benefactor as it was claimed by the ANC or whether the Tambos were buying it themselves.



ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo and his family may soon move into this plush Benoni home.