

21 SEPT. 1989

The Natal Mercury,

## A myriad of possible reasons for conflict

# Political negotiations alone won't eradicate the Molweni violence

By Nicola Cunningham-Brown

**I**N TENSE forces of rapid urbanisation on the periphery of the Greater Durban Metropolitan Region have created conflict between groups of black people competing for access to limited resources.

And according to the researchers Stavros Stavrou and Andrew Crouch from the University of Natal's Centre for Social and Development Studies, this has been a major factor aggravating the Natal violence.

During September last year they conducted a survey of about 100 residents and a range of the parties involved in the conflict in the Greater Molweni area, which lies just outside Durban. The region encompasses a traditional rural farming sector, an urban township settlement, a relocation camp and a squatter community.

### Expectations

In the latest edition of *Urban Monitor*, Stavrou and Crouch said the rapid peri-urban growth around Durban had created a demand for labour and expectations of employment among people in rural areas.

'The resultant influx of rural African people has far exceeded the capacity of allocated urban land and housing, giving rise to major squatter settlements. People are settling in these areas to gain access to land and accompanying infrastructural resources for residential purposes, and not primarily in order to gain access to employment opportunities in the city.

'Some migration into these areas is due to a process of natural urbanisation caused by the lack of economic opportunities in rural areas. Others move into the peripheral areas in order to escape the social ills which prevail in Durban's formal townships. The majority move into the city's fringes because of land pressure elsewhere.

'It is these intense forces of rapid urbanisation that have created a classic setting of conflict between groups of people who, for reasons of survival, are competing for access to limited resources. An imbalance, created by large numbers of people in areas lacking both land and infrastructure, creates a pressure valve, manifested in the form of ideological warfare between competing political groups.'

It has been estimated that between July 1988 and March 1989, about 200 people died in the Molweni conflict. 'Superficially, it is relatively easy to identify the warring factions. One group comprises the Ngqolosi of Lower Mol-

weni. On the other side are the Ngqungqulu who live in Upper Molweni.'

Mr Gavin Woods, Director of the Inkatha Institute, was reported earlier this year to have said the main cause of violence in the area was land occupancy. However, Stavrou and Crouch point out while this is 'closest to the core of the problem' there are several other factors contributing to the violence, including an 'exceptionally high rate of in-migration, rife unemployment and a scarcity of infrastructural resources.

'Very prominent also are political issues revolving around allegiance to diametrically opposed ideologies and the role of traditional authority structures. Further, the construction of the Inanda Dam in Lower Molweni has compounded existing social tensions through removals and the creation of a resettlement camp.'

### Comrades

**T**HE authors said it appeared tribal leaders and elders in Lower Molweni were staunch Inkatha supporters. 'There is little evidence to suggest that those involved in the actual fighting are the torch-bearers of Inkatha ideology. The residents of Upper Molweni, whose fighting groups consist mainly of youths, appear to be less inclined toward traditional values and, consequently, are widely referred to as "comrades".'

'Whether this perception provides clear evidence that they align themselves with or are sympathetic to the principles of the UDF is debatable. 'A common feeling amongst residents of both areas, and indeed the image portrayed in the popular Press, is that the conflict is one between the UDF and Inkatha. Such a clear-cut distinction is both incomplete and short-sighted.

'While battle-lines may now have been drawn within these parameters, the myriad of possible causes do not find their roots in the underlying ideological differences in the UDF and Inkatha.

'The survey respondents speculated that one potential source of conflict is the relatively comprehensive infrastructure which Upper Molweni boasts. The Upper area is far better organised in terms of roads, available electricity and water supply, and services such as schools, as well as greater accessibility to shopping and water facilities.'

The recent flood of migrants into the area in the two years preceding 1987 was also cited as a problem, as the population in both Upper and Lower Molweni almost doubled during that period, increasing at a rate of about 37% per annum.

And the authors point out that high levels of unemployment, always concurrent with rapid urbanisation, were a major factor contributing to general dissatisfaction in the area. They conclude that all these factors, together with a constant struggle for land, have led to clashes between Upper and Lower Molweni residents 'to protect their own interests, the income from migrant rents and levies'.

'People in the lower area are more partial to the tribal authority system and its links to Inkatha, while the opposite is true of inhabitants of the Upper area. Further, many Upper Molweni residents are employed in the industrial sub-sector of the formal sector wherein progressive trade union activities are more prevalent.

'It is therefore relatively easy to foster an Inkatha or UDF identity on the relevant protagonists, who may themselves perceive the struggle as an Inkatha versus UDF one. Members of various groups, on the one hand, become either vigilantes or *othelweni* (torch-bearers of Inkatha ideology and supporters of tribal authorities), and on the other hand either comrades or *amaqabane* (anti-traditional, liberation fighters and supporters, ultimately of UDF ideology).

### Comfort

'Newcomers, suffering the effects of dislocation and feeling threatened by events around them, who have no existing allegiances, are likely to join a particular faction solely because it offers some kind of ideological comfort. Of those respondents interviewed, a fraction over one-quarter of the vigilantes and less than 20% of the "comrades" could identify the leaders of Inkatha and the UDF respectively.

'This is not to suggest that the respondents were unaware of the socio-political dynamics of each movement. However, there are important causes of the Molweni conflict that go beyond the ideological. Unless the struggle over resources is dealt with, political negotiations alone will not be able to eradicate the violence on the city's periphery.'



# SA 'fostering' illicit ivory trade

NATAL MERCURY - 21 SEPT. 1989

LONDON—Elements within the South African Government were protecting certain major dealers operating from within the country in the illegal ivory trade, it was alleged in London yesterday.

South Africa, as well as Zimbabwe, were also in the forefront of the battle against growing pressure for a world-wide ban on trading in ivory, legal or illegal, a director of the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), Mr Allan Thornton, claimed at an 'Elephants' Press conference.

The EIA was founded in 1984 by a group of experienced environmentalists and has campaigned against the killing of whales, including 'pirate' whaling.

The ivory trade, with Hong Kong at the centre of the network, was worth billions of dollars and it was fighting back against decisions by some African states, like Kenya and Tanzania, to ban the trade.

## Protecting

The objective was to ensure a 'legal' trade in ivory was allowed, no matter how small, so that this could be used as a smokescreen to 'launder' the estimated 90% of tusks on the market that came from poachers, Mr Thornton said.

South Africa and Zimbabwe were resisting moves to ban the trade, claiming their elephant herds were well-managed and there was no danger to them, 'but this is simply not true', Mr Thornton said.

He said South Africa was a central gathering point for illegal ivory to be exported clandestinely to the East from as far afield as the Congo, as well as a substantial trade in rhino horns.

The South African Government was using the ivory trade as 'part of its destabilisation process of other southern African countries,' Mr Thornton said.

'It is common knowledge in South Africa that certain Government elements are protecting certain major ivory dealers, in spite of the efforts of many conservation-minded people.'

Mr Thornton appealed to the new State President, Mr F W de Klerk, to throw his weight behind those fighting the ivory trade and join other African states' efforts to save the elephant.

Zimbabwe was an equally guilty party in the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of elephants, he said, because it was trying to suppress reports that army officers and Government officials were engaged in the wholesale slaughter of the country's elephants to sell the ivory.

About 1000 elephants had been slaughtered near the Mozambican border, he claimed.

Mr Thornton said there was definite evidence of a drop in illegal ivory prices of up to 60% in African countries which had banned the trade.

The international price had however almost tripled over the last few years. — (Sapa)



# FW pleads for all to unite in search of peace

By Brian Stuart

A CALL on all South African leaders to help create a new spirit of unity in seeking peaceful solutions to the country's problems, was made by the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, in his inaugural speech in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr De Klerk said the government was serious about its commitment to reform and would translate its promise into action. But it was not the only actor in the field and all South Africans should contribute towards a new South Africa.

"More than anything, the watershed at which South Africa finds itself demands of all our people a commitment and the will and determination to reach a peaceful accord.

"It demands of all South Africa to rise above their fears and suspicions and to start building a new South Africa," said Mr De Klerk.

It could rightly be expected of the government to take the lead and to provide guidance and initiative. It had accepted the challenge of leading the way on the road to renewal.

"The other side of the coin, however, is the attitude and reactions of other players regarding the different focal points where progress is sorely needed.

"That is why I plead today for a new spirit and approach in our fatherland.

"For years progress has been hampered by lack of co-operation, suspicion and mistrust. And, as critics of the government would surely want to say, also by actions and failures on the part of the government itself."

Mr De Klerk said that to argue about who had erred was a dead end for South Africa and all its people. It achieved nothing.

"Protest about past injustice or alleged injustice also brings as no closer to solution. Nor do unrest and violence.

"There is only one way to peace, one way to justice for all. That is the way of reconciliation."

## Solutions

This meant seeking mutually acceptable solutions, together discussing what the new South Africa should look like seeking permanent understanding, participating in a balanced economic plan to ensure growth and beat inflation, and accepting

that sacrifices and adjustments would be required of everybody.

"We accept that time is of the essence. We are committed to visible evolutionary progress in various fields.

"I am aware that we have raised certain expectations during the past months. We intend to live up to them, because we believe in what we advocate.

"I am, however, also aware of other unreasonable expectations which have been aroused.

"While we are quite prepared to be tested against our undertakings, we cannot accept responsibility for over-enthusiastic or even twisted versions of our policy."

Mr De Klerk said an end to discrimination was an important aim, while he suggested "alternatives" to existing laws would be explored to protect group and minority rights.

"We shall work urgently on proposals with regard to the handling of discriminatory legislation. The continued removal of discrimination remains an important objective.

"We shall work just as urgently on the formulation of alternative methods of protecting group and minority rights in a

non-discriminatory manner.

"This includes urgent attention to the place and role of a Human Rights Bill and constitutional methods to eliminate domination.

"What is indeed of importance today is that I commit myself and the government to the practical implementation of our mandate with efficient speed. And that I do with conviction. We are determined to put our words into actions."

## Details

Mr De Klerk said that the new government, which would be installed today, would start immediately on the details of practical steps directed at reaching the objectives.

A great deal of preparatory work had been done and the government fully appreciated the urgency. However, it would not be guilty of over-hasty or ill-considered action.

"On this day on which I assume the highest office in our country, I want to pledge myself to a quest for peace through fairness and justice. And I invite my fellow countrymen and women to join me in this quest.

"In particular, I address myself to all the

leaders of South Africa, irrespective of their sphere of leadership, be it political, economic, religious, educational, journalistic or whichever other sphere.

"All reasonable people in this country — by far the majority — anxiously await from the leadership of South Africa a message of hope.

"It is our responsibility, as leaders in all spheres . . . to turn our country away from its present direction of conflict and confrontation.

"Only we, the leaders of our people, can do it," said Mr De Klerk.

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THE CITIZEN  
**COMMENT**  
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## The President

MR FW DE KLERK was inaugurated yesterday as South Africa's second executive State President.

We need hardly remind readers of the new style he has brought to the office of Head of State.

His predecessor, Mr PW Botha, was something of an autocrat, imposing his will not only on his Cabinet and party but also on the country.

Yet nobody should under-estimate the great contribution Mr Botha made to the country's development, especially as a regional power, nor should they dismiss as cosmetic the very real reforms he introduced.

Indeed, had Mr Botha not been such a powerful leader, the reform process would not have reached the stage it has and the task of Mr De Klerk would have been infinitely harder. History, we are sure, will judge Mr Botha far more kindly than his present-day critics do.

His place as a great South African and a great leader and statesman is assured.

Today a different style is needed.

The logjam on negotiation has to be broken.

The Great Indaba has to get off the ground.

The confrontations of the past have to be replaced by reconciliation.

The country is ripe for drastic change.

Mr De Klerk has the sense of urgency that is needed for this task.

He has promised a new South Africa, free of discrimination, with Blacks taking part in decision making at all levels to the very top.

He means what he says — and Black leaders sense he is in earnest and seem willing to talk to him.

He has impressed foreign leaders, the local business community and his fellow South Africans, even some of his political opponents, that he is a pragmatic, thoughtful and caring State President who intends to keep his promises.

In his inaugural address yesterday, Mr De Klerk pledged himself to a quest for peace through fairness and justice and invited his fellow countrymen in all spheres to join him in his quest.

The mandate his government had received on September 6 had "placed us irrevocably on the road to a new South Africa", he said.

"We are going to develop a new constitutional dispensation in which everyone will be able to participate without domination."

Although he emphasised "we shall continue to deal with unrest, violence and terrorism with a firm hand", he said the government would try to help create a climate which would make it possible to lift the state of emergency, or at least gradually to move away from it.

In an "urgent appeal" to the international community, he said: "Take note of what is happening in South Africa. There is a determination amongst millions of South Africans to negotiate fair and peaceful solutions. Use your influence constructively. Help us attain that goal."

"Now is the time to adopt a positive attitude toward the positive developments in South and Southern Africa."

We hope his appeal will achieve a favourable response.

His speech was strongly reformist, without dealing with any specifics.

We hope that once he settles in as State President, he will spell out in detail the government's plans, for this is what the country expects of him and eagerly awaits.

Mr De Klerk faces some stern challenges in handling the domestic situation, the financial problems of the country, and the pressures from overseas.

He has shown that he is sincerely committed to drastic change, and he has confirmed all the good things this newspaper said about him during the election campaign.

Mr De Klerk is the leader of today, a man of vision, and has the strength of purpose and courage to take us along the road to a new South Africa.

He can be sure that all who believe, like we do, in his mission will ask for God's blessings on him, his family and the government he leads.

AFRICAN DIAMOND DEALERS



# Zulus won't rule us: Treurnicht ②

No domination by Buthelezi, CP leader tells big crowd

MARTIN CHALLENGOR

Political Reporter

SUPPORTERS of the Conservative Party would resist any attempt by Inkatha leader Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi to assert political control over them. Dr Andries Treurnicht said in Pietermaritzburg last night.

More than 600 people attended his meeting — in Pietermaritzburg City Hall — including one woman who constantly heckled Dr Treurnicht from the back of the hall with shouts of "racist" and "boring".

Dr Treurnicht said it was the right of "Chief Gatsha Buthelezi" to have his own Inkatha movement, and to govern and be prime minister "of his own Zulu people in his own homeland".

"But I think I am justified from this platform in telling him that I recognise his right as Zulu leader but please remember the Afrikaner and his English-speaking ally in this country, proud of his own heritage and proud to belong to the first world community.

"We claim the right not to be dominated as we claim the right to be governed only by our own people."

Dr Treurnicht referred to an address by Dr Buthelezi in Port Shepstone recently when he told a group of youngsters that they would see in their lifetime black people in parliament and a black state president.

"You can be the state president of KwaZulu 100 times, but you have no political claim to govern my people and my people will re-

sist any attempt," Dr Treurnicht told Dr Buthelezi to loud applause.

Mr Pat Mohr, Natal vice chairman of the CP, said that three candidates in the Pietermaritzburg municipal elections were standing under a CP banner. Another 12 CP candidates from other areas were also at the meeting.

Dr Treurnicht spoke for 55 minutes, almost totally in English. He said the CP wanted to get power but did not want to dominate any other group: it wanted to be alongside but not mixed up with other races in South Africa.

In response to a taunt from the

heckler that he was racist, Dr Treurnicht said to loud applause: "If being proud of your own nation is being proud of your own people is racist, then I am racist and proud to be.

"I am proud to be an Afrikaner and I am proud of my English-speaking friends who are with me in the struggle for survival of the white man and freedom."

He said there was only one sound policy, "and that is good relations between various racial groups, recognition of the races, and of each of these groups to self-determination.

"If we recognise the rights of self-determination by black people, coloureds and Indians, then we demand the recognition of the right of the white man to rule himself."

It was the most natural thing in the world to recognise the diversity between people, Dr Treurnicht said, pointing out that God had divided the nations and mankind into peoples. Even before the Christian era there were peoples, nations, cultures and diversities, he said.

"You cannot force together disparate people and create a nation."

Forcing together a disparate community was tyranny, he said, saying it was absolutely nonsense to talk of South Africa as being one people.

During question time, Dr Treurnicht said that if one took Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland into consideration, then the land in South Africa was divided roughly equally between whites and blacks.

When the CP came to power, it would negotiate border adjustments with black nations, he said.





IN MY first public address after my election as leader of the National Party I made the following statement: "Our goal is a new SA: a totally changed SA, a SA which has rid itself of the antagonisms of the past, a SA free of domination or oppression in whatever form, a SA within which the democratic forces — all reasonable people — align themselves behind mutually acceptable goals and against radicalism, irrespective of where it comes from."

In my first public address after my inauguration as State President, I repeat that statement. This time I do so not on behalf of a party, but on behalf of the new, lawfully constituted government with a clear mandate for reform and renewal. Executing this mandate is our highest priority.

The new government will start working immediately on the details of practical steps aimed at reaching our objectives. We are determined to turn our words into action. Considerable preparatory work has been done and we fully appreciate the urgency of prompt progress in all fields.

I am aware that we have raised certain expectations during the past months. We intend to live up to them, because we believe in what we advocate. I am also aware of other unreasonable expectations which have been aroused. In many cases this was done benevolently; in others, less so. While we are quite prepared to be tested against our undertakings, we cannot accept responsibility for over-enthusiastic or even twisted versions of our policy.

The mandate of September 6 placed us irrevocably on the road to a new SA. Executing this mandate will place high demands on the government. It also confronts the entire SA population with great challenges. Progress on the road of constitutional reform, to which all sensible South Africans look forward, does not de-

pend only on the government and myself.

I plead today for a new spirit and approach in our fatherland. For years progress was hampered by, among others, lack of co-operation, suspicion and mistrust. And, as critics of the government would surely want to allege, also by actions and/or failures on the side of government. I do not want to argue about

cause and effect on this occasion. We shall not succeed in getting a new SA off the ground with accusations and reproaches. An argument about who erred where and when is a dead end.

Protest regarding past injustice or alleged injustice does not bring us closer to solutions either. Nor do unrest and violence.

There is but one way to peace, to justice for all. That is the way of reconciliation, of together seeking mutually acceptable solutions, of together discussing what the new SA should look like, of constitutional negotiation with a view to a permanent understanding, of participating in a

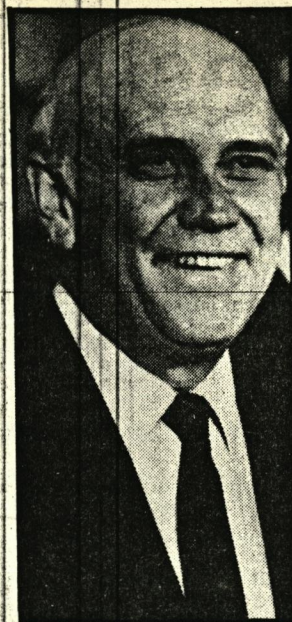
balanced economic plan that will ensure growth and break the back of inflation, of accepting, with understanding, the sacrifices and adjustments that will be required of everybody.

More than anything, the watershed at which SA finds itself demands of all our people a commitment and the will and determination to reach a peaceful accord. It demands of all South Africans to rise above their fears and suspicions and to start building a new SA.

The time has come for SA to restore its pride and to lift itself out of the doldrums of growing international isolation, economic decline and increasing polarisation.

I pledge myself to a quest for peace through fairness and justice. And I invite my fellow countrymen

and women to join me in this quest. In particular, I address myself to all the leaders of SA, irrespective of their sphere of leadership, be it political, economic, religious, educational, journalistic, or whichever other sphere.



# All leaders *BUSINESS DAY 21 SEPT 1989* must help end conflict

This is an edited extract from the speech by PRESIDENT F W DE KLERK after his inauguration in Pretoria yesterday.

All reasonable people in this country — by far the majority — anxiously await a message of hope. It is our responsibility as leaders in all spheres to provide that message realistically, with courage and conviction. If we fail in that, the ensuing chaos, the demise of stability and progress, will for ever be held against us.

History has thrust upon the leadership of this country the tremendous responsibility to turn our country away from its present direction of conflict and confrontation. Only we, the leaders of our peoples, can do it.

The eyes of responsible governments across the world are focused on us. The hopes of millions of South Africans are centred around us. The future of southern Africa depends on us. We dare not falter or fail.

It will not be easy. Fine words, eloquent speeches and stirring appeals will not cause peace to descend upon us. No, much more will be needed from all sides.

I commit myself and the new gov-

ernment to an active effort to remove the actual and imagined obstacles on the road to peace and understanding.

Firstly, I should like to convert election promises into definite government commitments. During the term of the new government we shall concentrate especially on five crucial areas:

☐ We shall set everything in motion to bridge the deep gulf of mistrust, suspicion and fear between South Africans. The time has come for unity within our diversity to take form. A broad national consensus must be built up around the core values the large majority of South Africans already share with one another.

Unification and co-operation, with the maintenance of security, are the recipe for the future. We are going to work out that recipe with all leaders from all communities.

☐ The negotiation process will, from the start, receive incisive attention.

Where necessary, a completely new approach to remove obstacles will be used. Discussion and negotiation between everyone who seeks peace are the key to the future.

☐ We are going to open the door to prosperity and economic growth.

We shall do this by breaking out of the international stranglehold which, for political reasons, has been applied to our growth potential. This will be accompanied by the determined and consistent implementa-

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# ALL LEADERS MUST HELP END

CONFLICT.  
FROM PG 1

tion of a comprehensive economic plan, which will include strong expenditure discipline by the state, lower taxation, privatisation, deregulation, increased exports and import substitution.

A progressive economy is a prerequisite for success. In co-operation with the private sector, we are going to place our country on the road to sustained economic growth and prosperity.

□ We are going to develop a new constitutional dispensation in which everyone will be able to participate without domination.

Experts will investigate all possible constitutional models which can achieve just this. There are good examples elsewhere from which we can learn. Our constitutional discussion will take a clear direction, domination must be excluded and participation for everyone be assured.

□ We shall continue to deal with unrest, violence and terrorism with a firm hand.

We shall work urgently on proposals with regard to the handling of discriminatory legislation. The continued removal of discrimination remains an important objective.

**W**e shall work just as urgently on the formulation of alternative methods of protecting group and minority rights in a non-discriminatory manner. This includes urgent attention to the place and role of a human rights bill and constitutional methods to eliminate domination.

The process of the release of security prisoners, started by my predecessor, will be continued. In each case the test will still be whether it would be appropriate on the basis of all the relevant circumstances, that proper order should not be threatened and that the process of peaceful solutions be promoted.

By the strict, but fair, maintenance of law and order, and the implementation of our action plan, we shall try to help create a climate which will make it possible to lift the state of emergency or, at least, to gradually move away from it.

In southern Africa the republic of SA is willing to expand the constructive role that it is already playing in this region. On the basis of good neighbourliness, non-intervention and healthy co-operation, southern Africa can enter into a new era of stability and prosperity.

To that end my government and I will exert ourselves.



# Mandela may speak at conference if he is freed

ECHO SEPT. 21, 1989

## Echo Reporter

NELSON Mandela will be the first choice as guest speaker at the historic Conference for a Democratic Future (CDF) if he is released in time.

This was said by the co-chairman of the CDF, the Reverend S'mangiso Mkatshwa, in the light of new rumours that Mandela could be released "within weeks".

The rumours (of Mandela's release) were rekindled following a statement by Mr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Constitutional Development, that Mr Mandela could be released "within weeks".

Political analysts have speculated that Mr F.W. de Klerk is under immense international pressure and that the deteriorating economic situation has multiplied his problems.

"The rescheduling of the country's foreign debt comes up in June next year and Mr de Klerk will be eager to change the climate in the country so as to restore the confidence of international bankers," one analyst said.

Government sources have indicated that Mr Walter Sisulu, the former secretary general of the African National Congress, could be the first to be released followed by Mandela.

Mr Sisulu is expected to be released before the Commonwealth Heads of State conference in Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia early next month.

The CDF was due to have its conference on the same weekend in order to send a clear message to the Kuala Lumpur meeting on the question of a negotiated settlement.

The conference has now been postponed to December 9 and 10. Mr Mkatshwa told Echo that more time was needed to organise and that

technicalities regarding the attendance of certain groups had to be ironed out.

Reacting to the rumours that Mr Mandela may be released soon, Mr Mkatshwa said; "First of all, we have heard rumours like this often before.

"The situation seems to have changed this time around and there appears to be some substance in the rumours, particularly after the statement of Mr Viljoen on BBC, although he kept his statement as vague as possible."

Mr Mkatshwa said that he would welcome the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners.

"If Mr Mandela is released before our conference then he surely will be the most likely candidate as guest speaker for the conference," Mr Mkatshwa said.

Mrs Winnie Mandela said that her husband would not participate in any negotiations until all political prisoners had been released, exiles had been allowed to return to the country and the ANC was unbanned.

From the grapevine Echo has gathered that prominent figures will be invited to share the same platform with Dr Mandela at the proposed historic conference. These include India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; Britain's Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock and Nicaragua's opposition party leader Daniel Ortega.



## Mini appointed acting trustee of Shembe church

by Lakela Kaunda

THE city's Council of Churches field worker the Reverend Mini Shembe last week won a court order appointing him as acting trustee of the Nazareth Ecclesiastical Endowment Trust of the Nazareth Baptist Church.

Mr Shembe is the brother of Londa Shembe, the late leader of one faction of the church commonly known as the Shembe church. The other faction is led by his ailing uncle the Reverend A.K. Shembe.

Mr Justice Hugo ordered that Shembe be authorised "and empowered to carry out the provisions of the Trustees of the Trust until such time as a successor to the titular head of the Nazareth Baptist Church shall have been appointed".

Londa Shembe's successor has not yet been appointed. Shortly after his death, Mini Shembe expressed wishes to unify the church which has been divided into two factions for many years.

People who want to oppose this application were given until tomorrow to notify Shembe's attorneys and file an answering affidavit within 14 days of the service of notice of their intention to oppose it.

## Inkatha youth criticise police

by Nomusa Cembali

IMBALI'S Inkatha Youth Brigade criticised police action in the township at a press conference in a city hotel on Monday.

Youth brigade spokesman Mr Themba Mtshali said: "the main duty of the police is to maintain law and order, but in Imbali we have had more than 20 deaths which have been reported and the police have not done anything."

SAP press liaison officer Major Pieter Kitching said it was not the first time that the SAP had been blamed for the problems in Natal by both Inkatha and UDF.

"The SAP is apolitical and reject the allegations that we take sides. The fact that both sides have been arrested and charged for criminal activities proves this," he said.

The Inkatha Youth Brigade also said they were deeply concerned over the disruption of classes a few weeks ago following the death of two Imbali Youth Organisation (Iyo) members as the pair were not students.



STAR - 21 SEPT. 1989

Govt hopes to release more political prisoners, lift emergency

# FW pledges a quest for peace

By Peter Fabricius,  
Political Correspondent

New State President Mr FW de Klerk promised at his inauguration in Pretoria yesterday to continue the process of releasing political prisoners and to try to create the right political climate for lifting the state of emergency.

And in his first words in office, he called on all the leaders of South Africa to join him in "providing a message of hope" to South Africa.

He pledged himself to a "quest for peace through fairness and justice" and appealed to the leaders and people of South Africa to help him and the Government achieve it.

"Stretch out your hands. Do your bit. Together, let us build a new, just South Africa."

## New approach

Mr de Klerk committed himself to a "completely new approach" to tackling the state of emergency, the imprisonment of "security" prisoners and other obstacles to negotiation.

"Discussion and negotiation between everyone who seeks peace" were the key to this approach, he said.

Setting an urgent tone, Mr de Klerk committed his new government — which will be installed today — to the "practical and expeditious execution" of its mandate to seek a "totally changed South Africa".

He said the Government would live up to the expectations which he knew had been created during the last few months. It was prepared to be tested against its undertakings but it could not accept responsibility for unreasonable expectations, for "over-enthusiastic or even twisted versions of our policy".

He said the Government accepted the challenge to take the lead but the attitude and reaction of "other

players" was also important.

"That is why I want to plead today for a new spirit and approach in our fatherland."

For years progress had been hampered by lack of co-operation, suspicion and mistrust. "And, as critics of the Government would surely want to allege, also by actions and/or failures on the side of the Government. But an argument about who erred where and when is a dead end. It achieves nothing."

Protest about past injustice would not bring solutions any closer, nor would unrest and violence.

The only way was reconciliation, seeking mutually acceptable solutions, constitutional negotiation, economic participation and accepting sacrifices.

The Government would start working immediately on practical steps aimed at reaching its objectives.

"Today is not the time to provide details."

But he said the Government would take "certain initiatives on those matters which were regarded as obstacles by the Government opponents".

Mr de Klerk spelt out the initiatives in this way:

- The Government would urgently work on proposals to remove discriminatory legislation.
- It would "just as urgently work on the formulation of alternative methods of protecting group and minority rights in a non-discriminatory manner". This would include giving urgent attention to the place and role of a Human Rights Bill and constitutional methods to eliminate discrimination.
- Mr de Klerk said he would continue the "process of releasing security prisoners", which had been started by his predecessor.
- "In each case the test will still be whether it would be appropriate on the basis of all the circumstances."
- Mr de Klerk also committed himself to try to lift the state of emergency.

"By the strict, but fair, maintenance of law and order,

together with the implementation of our action plan, we shall try to help create a climate which will make it possible to lift the state of emergency or, at least, to gradually move away from it."

He said the Government would undertake these initiatives "because we believe civilised norms demand this, because it is in South Africa's best interests and not because we buckle to pressure".

"On this day on which I assume the highest office on our country, I want to pledge myself to a quest for peace through fairness and justice.

"And I invite my fellow countrymen and women to join me in this quest."

Mr de Klerk said he was addressing himself especially to all the leaders of South Africa.

"All reasonable people in this country — by far the majority — anxiously await a message of hope."

"It is our responsibility as leaders in all spheres to provide that message realistically, with courage and conviction.

"If we fail in that, the ensuing chaos, the demise of stability and progress, will for ever be held against us.

"History has thrust upon the leadership of this country the tremendous responsibility to turn our country away from its present direction of confrontation.

"Only we, the leaders of our people, can do it.

"The eyes of responsible governments across the world are focused on us. The hopes of millions of South Africans are centred on us.

"The future of southern Africa depends on us. We dare not falter or fail."

Mr de Klerk called on the international community to take note of what was happening in South Africa and to use its influence constructively.

"With all my limitations I am at the service of the Republic of South Africa and all her people."

● See Page 25.