

# International response

*Z. OBSERVER 20/07/90*

**The untiring efforts of the Eshowe Christian Action Group - in the field of rural education - have attracted international interest and support from as far afield as Australia, the UK and Europe.**

The organisation has assisted in the building of some 550 classrooms in the Inkanyezi area of Eshowe since its inception in 1977.

Statistics show that there is a need for one-million places in black schools in KwaZulu-Natal over the next four years and locally the group has a waiting list of 250 requests for assistance - providing enough work for the next five years.

## Remote Areas

A number of the more remote areas are barely accessible by road. An occasion was recalled by a committee member of the ECAG where the principal of a school literally carried building materials on her head to the building site with the assistance of others using wheelbarrows.

School committees are

required to raise R1 200 per classroom before receiving assistance from the ECAG. A rand for rand subsidy of up to R5 000 is then granted by the Government for each classroom.

## Financial Backing

Through personal contact and the involvement of Rotary exchange students, the group has been able to publicise their campaign and has received financial backing from Rotary clubs and other organisations abroad.

Grinaker recently pledged their support to the project and over the next three years will be financing the building of 22 classrooms.

Plans are afoot for the extension of the ECAG project area to incorporate the Nkandla district.

## Prince Gideon Zulu

The group is made up of voluntary committee members with Prince Gideon Zulu - Minister of Welfare and Pensions for KwaZulu - currently chairman of the group. Other members include Mr Guy Chennells - vice-chairman and fundraiser, Mr Scone Bannock - treasurer, Mr Ivon Braithwaite - director and Mr Fred Volbrecht - quantity surveyor.

The school principals and their respective committees are encouraged to attend monthly meetings of the ECAG.

## Assistance

Progress is however entirely dependent on financial assistance with R7 500 needed to build one classroom.

For further information contact the Project Co-ordinator on Eshowe 41452.

16/1/20



# People can't be homeless all their lives

# ANC-UDF joint squatter move

N. Mercury 20 July '90

**CAPE TOWN**—The UDF and the ANC will join forces in a campaign of occupying 'symbolic' areas of land to highlight South Africa's housing crisis.

This was revealed by a joint ANC/UDF panel at a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday, following earlier calls by the UDF for 'all interested parties' to move on to areas of residential land, including white areas as part of a 'democratic initiative to provide homes for our homeless people'.

UDF vice-president for the Western Cape, Mr Dullah Omar said committees of the ANC and UDF were 'looking for vacant land throughout South Africa' for the homeless and did not envisage 'people living in shacks all their lives'.

He said the ANC was mooting a National Housing Policy to provide homes 'for all the people of South Africa'.

Areas of land will include Hout Bay, parts of Stellenbosch and District Six. The campaign to occupy District Six has been given momentum through plans by a local development company, Ilco Homes, to build what the ANC and UDF call luxury homes on a three hectare site in District Six next week.

## Upmarket

The campaign forms part of a UDF national workshop held in April, which had decided to embark on a programme to resolve the situation of 'homelessness and landlessness'.

'The issue is not one which has come up suddenly,' said Mr Omar.

He said, however, that the UDF and ANC had not consulted all groups, including Ilco Homes, which was planning to build 176 'upmarket' homes on the site the UDF/ANC group hopes to occupy.

'The UDF will meet today and the intention is to make representation to all parties,' he said.

The campaign will begin with a picket protest in Woodstock on July 21, followed by a similar protest opposite Ilco Homes' office in the city on July 23.

'Our first major objective is to stop the development by Ilco Homes. If that means we must physically stop it, we will do so,' Mr Omar said.

He said the group intended to mainly occupy public land, 'but some private land won't be exempted'.

'We're not saying to people — go and squat in backyards,' he said.

Asked whether squatters might move on to the land before a final decision to do so had been made, UDF regional chairman Mr Bulelani Ngcuka said the UDF would then pledge solidarity with them.

'The impression is that we have already set a date for squatter occupation of land, but this is not yet so,' Mr Omar added.

Parish priest of the Holy Cross Church in Woodstock where the meeting was held, Father Basil van Rensburg, said District Six was 'bloodland' and its emptiness had remained as a monument to those evicted in the 1960s.

'The people who were removed were promised suitable alternative housing. Many of them never got it.

'Some members of the Government should be brought to trial for the way they edged people out of District Six,' he said.

Technical manager of Ilco Homes, Mr Des Farrell rebutted the UDF/ANC position.

'We've held this land for a long time, we have approved plans, we've fought the Government to get this as a free settlement area.

'We regard ourselves as developers for the masses, but the bottom line is cash. If squatters want to squat, they must squat wherever they can. But if people want to pay for a home, they're entitled to do so.

'I can't understand the UDF's attitude on this. We're actually trying to help improve the housing situation in South Africa,' he said. — (Sapa)

## Durban attorney faces suspension

Mercury 19 July '90

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A DURBAN attorney, Mr Simon Mthimkhulu, has been ordered to show cause in the Supreme Court here by August 16 why an order should not be made suspending him from practising for at least one year or until he has replied under oath to complaints made against him and paid fines imposed on him by the Natal Law Society.

In an affidavit before Mr Justice Page the assistant executive officer of the Natal Law Society, Mr Alfred Rees, said it was resolved by the Society's council on May 18 to apply for an

order suspending Mr Mthimkhulu following a 'series of complaints' against him by clients who had entrusted him with work.

Mr Rees said Mr Mthimkhulu had failed to respond to inquiries from his clients and from the Natal Law Society and failed to pay fines imposed by the society.

Mr Rees said a final letter was sent to Mr Mthimkhulu on April 23 this year in which the complaints against him were summarised and calling on him to pay the fines by no later than May 7.



good many other countries are now coming round to our point of view.

**Q: Have you and Mandela drawn closer since your recent meeting?**

A: Mr Mandela has shown great courage and dignity and a remarkable lack of bitterness. I am sure that he is genuinely committed to negotiations. But I certainly do not agree with him about sanctions or the ANC's continuing commitment to the "armed struggle", and I have explained to him very clearly why we think the ANC are wrong on both issues.

But we are agreed, absolutely, on the need to bring an end to apartheid in all its forms and to achieve a fully democratic constitution.

**Q: If you were a white South African would you put your trust in Mr Mandela?**

A: I think it is absolutely vital, because he is a reasonable person and can see the force of argument, absolutely vital that the negotiations are completed by both President de Klerk and by Mr Mandela. They are two very important people and both of them are necessary for the future.

**Q: You have been critical of the ANC for embarking on an armed**

**struggle. Had you been in Mr Mandela's position, would you have done otherwise?**

A: I still regret the decision to divert the ANC away from its peaceable roots. But now that Mr de Klerk is offering negotiations, it does not make any sense to continue to talk about the use of violence.

**Q: Have developments in South Africa since Mr de Klerk's accession to power not undermined your argument that economic sanctions are inappropriate or ineffective in bringing pressure to bear on the South African Government?**

A: I believe that the main influences that have caused Mr de Klerk to open negotiations with the black majority are internal and a realisation that apartheid is morally wrong. I do not believe that comprehensive sanctions were the right way to try to bring that influence to bear.

**Q: Many people see a fundamental contradiction between Nelson Mandela's appeal for economic aid and jobs for returning exiles, and his insistence on maintaining sanctions. Likewise, his call for armed struggle while pursuing negotiations.**

A: I also see contradictions in that. We help provide nearly 1 000

scholarships for black South Africans. We also support nearly 300 projects in the townships. We are giving assistance with low cost housing through the Urban Foundation and in the rural areas through Operation Hunger. Now all of this can have only a limited impact unless there is a return of foreign investment and an expanding economy.

**Q: Multi-party democracy is almost non-existent in the rest of Africa. Why should an ANC-dominated system be any different?**

A: Because they have got to learn the lessons of the past, they really have. Communism is learning the lessons of the past which is that communism is no good for people. We gave heaven knows how many constitutions to many states in Africa and many of them have gone to one-party states. It does not leave a place for an alternative government, that is one of the problems I learned early on.

You must not look at democracy as the acquisition of power for the sake of power, to have power over people. You must look at democracy as a system in which you take power to limit what government does to the essentials and to liberate people to exercise their freedom under a rule of

law in their own way. And you are accountable to the people at regular intervals for what you do. If they do not like you there is an alternative government and that is very important.

**Q: With Namibia now a multi-party democracy and South Africa on the road to becoming one, is it not time that other African states within the Commonwealth begin to practise what they preach to us?**

A: There are many countries with considerable resources in Africa — I suppose Angola is one — where the absence of good government on the right basis is depriving the people of a good future. So you have got to have good government which is a genuine democracy and one which believes in the framework of law to allow free enterprise to flourish. It really is good government on sound principles that matters.

**Q: There are English speakers with British passports in the ranks of Dr Treurnicht's Conservatives, resisting the current developments. Do you have any particular message for them?**

A: There is no future in that: that is a dead end which would lead to conflict and injustice. The way ahead is the way

which gives justice and equity for all.

**Q: There is a mounting campaign within South Africa to marginalise Chief Buthelezi and to persuade Western governments to withhold support from him because of violence in Natal. Do you still regard Buthelezi as a crucial factor in the coming negotiations?**

A: Yes, very much so. You should not be trying to marginalise anyone. You should be trying to bring them along, to build a future together. Chief Buthelezi has been very courageous. He opposed sanctions and the few of us who opposed sanctions and won the day will enable the new government to inherit the most prosperous economy in Africa.

Chief Buthelezi had been absolutely outstanding in the way in which he stood out against sanctions and the way in which he would not agree to violence to achieve the objective of democratic government. He has been extremely good, very wise.

**Q: On the same subject, when Nelson Mandela was here he advised the British Government to talk to the IRA...**

A: That was absolutely and utterly appalling, a great mistake. I think perhaps he did not rea-

lise the enormity of what he was saying. The members of the IRA have a vote, the IRA have democracy, they do not like its result, and they wish to bomb and maim and murder people out of it. To say you should talk to people like that is totally and utterly wrong.

**Q: There have been suggestions that because of the British Labour Party's closer connections with Africa and the Third World, the new South Africa might actually benefit from a Labour victory at the next election.**

A: I would not have thought so. It is not the Labour Party that creates the wealth — it is the free enterprise economy, that is what the Soviet Union has learned. Socialism and communism are two sides of the same coin. Socialism is a creed of maximisation of government instead of limitation of it. It does not work, it undervalues human beings.

As I said to Mr Mandela: "If you want prosperity, you drop your nationalisation!" The world all over is asking for more investment — the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, India, Africa, South Africa, the whole of Latin America and South America are asking for more investment — more investment at the moment than there are savings. People have

got to compete for that investment and show it has a chance of being successful there.

**Q: Did you sense that the message got through in your talks?**

A: It always gets through when I am there. I come back frequently and say: "We won our case, we got people to realise." Then they go off somewhere else and they kind of forget.

**Q: With the focus shifting towards Eastern Europe, Africa is going to need some help.**

A: All the more reason why she should get rid of things like nationalisation and make it clear that business is welcome. It is no good saying to business: "Please come when we want you but, of course, we might nationalise you." That just will not do.

**Q: What you have been saying is that Africa is going to find itself in a much harsher, more competitive world and that time is not on South Africa's side.**

A: Steady! Africa is already in a competitive world. Her industries and her exports are already in a competitive world. We are all finding ourselves in a more competitive world as other countries which had previously embraced a communist or extremely left-wing regime start to get private enterprise.



**Q: Will British aid for a post-apartheid economy be forthcoming in spite of the needs of Eastern Europe, and will decisions on aid be affected by steps by a new South African Government to nationalise the means of production?**

A: Of course British aid will be forthcoming. Everything will depend on the economic policies of a future government. As we have seen elsewhere in Africa, external aid cannot remedy the effects of mistaken economic policies.

**Q: Do you think the Equity ban on the performing arts is serving a purpose and, if not, will you encourage efforts to have it removed?**

A: On February 2 I made it clear that the British Government considered that there was no longer any possible justification for the cultural, academic and scientific boycotts and that we would actively encourage contacts in those areas.

Britain is a democracy and it is for Equity and the members of Equity to decide for themselves what to do. The arts and theatre have always been a liberalising force in South Africa and I cannot for the life of me see how it can make sense to deprive black and white audiences of access to plays and television programmes.

**Q: Would you advise a politically acceptable South Africa to seek re-entry to the Commonwealth?**

A: As soon as there is a fully democratic constitution, I believe that Commonwealth countries would want to see South Africa readmitted and that would be part of South Africa's return to full acceptance in the international community.

**Q: Do you have any special message for the people of South Africa?**

A: Yes — and it is a hopeful one. President de Klerk has created conditions in which you can work out agreement on a new constitution and that gives us great hope for the future of South Africa. The period ahead will be very difficult. There will be all sorts of problems and setbacks. But I do now see light at the end of the tunnel in a way I certainly could not before.



Government slams Umkhonto we Sizwe chief's threat to "seize power"

# ANC commitment to talks questioned

Daily News Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: The Government has expressed doubts about the ANC's commitment to negotiations after Umkhonto we Sizwe chief Chris Hani's statement that the ANC might have to seize power if the Government did not relinquish it or share it.

Mr Hani's remarks in Umtata on Wednesday — on the eve of an expected further round of talks where the ANC was expected to suspend the armed struggle — have been described as "most unfortunate".

President de Klerk said: "It is apparent that aspects of Mr Hani's speech militate against the words and spirit of the Groote Schuur Minute."

"I will take the matter up further with the ANC leadership during the imminent discussions."

## ANC's threat over violence in Natal

Political Reporter

THE African National Congress may well have to "revert to the armed struggle" if the Government does not take immediate and effective steps to quell the violence in Natal, according to the ANC's southern Natal convenor, Mr Patrick Lekota.

Mr Lekota told The Daily News that in the light of Wednesday's horrific bus ambush, in which at least 26 people lost their lives, two members of the ANC's Groote Schuur working group were coming to Natal today on a fact-finding mission.

He said they would return to their continuing discussions with the Government next week and update them on the situation at the first possible opportunity.

"The Government must make clear whether it intends to meet the commitments set out in the Groote Schuur minute or not," he said.

"They must take decisive steps to end the violence and must hold up their side of the deal."

"If the Government is going to betray the negotiation process, the recent statement by Umkhonto we Sizwe Chief of Staff Chris Hani that the ANC might have to revert to the armed struggle, may well become a reality."

Mr Lekota said the ANC intended to place increasing pressure on the Government to take steps to end the bloodshed in the province. He said that after gathering information about the bus ambush, the ANC had concluded that the police had not acted in good faith by removing a Hippo from between the two warring areas, where they had been positioned to keep the peace.

Education and Development Aid Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe said the statement seemed to confirm that they are not trying to get a democracy going but are playing a power game.

However some political observers believe that Umkhonto chief of staff Hani's remarks may just be sabre-rattling to reassure ANC militants before the ANC formally suspends hostilities — in exchange for the release of prisoners, the return of exiles and other concessions by the Government.

Dr van der Merwe said: "It was a most unfortunate statement to make because what is needed now is that each party should make an act of faith in negotiations."

"And if you are continually kicking down the back door, this is never going to happen."

"Until such time as we get real commitment to a democratic and peaceful future, we won't really make any progress."

Dr van der Merwe said he believed the Government had made the necessary "act of faith".

"Perhaps the time for them to make that act of faith has not yet come, so one should not come down too hard on this statement."

But as long as this sort of statement was the order of the day, it would be difficult to make progress to democracy.

Dr van der Merwe said it was difficult to say if Mr Hani's statement was out of line.

He said so many conflicting ANC statements had been made lately that it was impossible to discern the ANC line. "Of course one must always distinguish between rhetoric and real positions. But if rhetoric is too much out of line, then one starts doubting the real position."

Dr van der Merwe said that although Mr Hani's remarks had cast doubt on the ANC's negotiating credibility, he was on balance still optimistic about the success of negotiations.

16/1/90



# Indian traders badly hit by Cosatu boycott

By Martin McGhee

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) yesterday turned down a request by Indian businessmen to be exempted from the four-day-old consumer boycott of the Vaal Triangle.

Cosatu's West Rand representative, Mr Zwelinzima Vavi, said the request was refused because the boycott was not racist, and should not be aimed only at White businesses.

At a meeting on Wednesday night, Cosatu had

considered the exemption request.

"We know that the Indian community are also victims of apartheid, and have no say in the running of Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging.

"We also note the role they have played in the fight against apartheid, but the object of the boycott is to put pressure on the councils to guarantee

free political activity," Mr Vavi said.

The chairman of the Roshee/Dadaville Ratepayers' Association, Mr Rafique Baba, said yesterday that the Indian community agreed with Cosatu's demand for the right to march and picket.

He noted that small businessmen were already experiencing up to a 90 percent drop in business.

The Indian traders were due to meet last night in an effort to map out a strategy, and form an ad hoc committee which would ask the council for a meeting.

Cosatu yesterday cancelled a scheduled meeting with the Vereeniging Council.

"The council knows our demands. All they have to do is to meet and

change their policies on peaceful marches and pickets," Mr Vavi said.

Meanwhile, the police spokesman for the Vaal Triangle, Captain Piet van Deventer, reported yesterday that increasing incidents of intimidation were being seen by police patrols in Sebokeng.

Capt Van Deventer appealed to people to contact the police after in-

timidation. Action would be taken, as intimidation was very serious.

Three incidents were seen:

- One man was seriously assaulted by a group, and had to be hospitalised.

- A woman shopper had shampoo poured over her head.

- A man was forced to eat raw boerewors.

Mr Vavi said Cosatu deplored intimidation and persecution.



## THE CITIZEN COMMENT

20 July 1990

# Confused

IT takes some getting used to, but we now have African National Congress exiles in our midst who were on the "most hated" list.

People like Mr Joe Slovo, the general secretary of the SA Communist Party, and Mr Chris Hani, the chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the military wing of the ANC.

Both Mr Slovo, as a former chief of staff of MK, and Mr Hani, the present chief of staff, are regarded as having masterminded terrorist attacks.

Now they are able to operate freely within the country — Mr Slovo relaunching the Communist Party as a legal political party and Mr Hani overseeing the recruitment of members for MK.

Of the two, Mr Slovo is the mildly spoken intellectual, the man who still believes in Communism and Socialism, despite their failure in Eastern Europe.

South Africa, if he has his way, will be turned into a Socialist State.

Mr Hani is a more belligerent leader.

This is reflected in his speech at Umtata this week, in which he said the ANC might have to "seize power" if it appeared the South African Government was not prepared to share or shift power.

Mr Hani was candid enough to admit that the Sasol 2, Church Street, Pretoria, and Voortrekkerhoogte bombings, among others, had been carried out by the ANC.

The Church Street bombing killed 19 people and injured 217 — and it wasn't anything that anyone, even Mr Hani, should boast about.

He also disclosed that "the struggle still goes on. We are still deploying our cadres inside South Africa and that's no secret".

But his candour stops short on the question whether arms caches, to be held in readiness in case the ANC tries to "seize power", are being set up as part of the "deployment".

We mention Mr Slovo and Mr Hani because they are two powerful members of the ANC's National Executive Committee, both are Communists, and the Communist Party dominates the NEC.

Neither of the two speaks the same language as Mr Nelson Mandela, the Deputy President of the ANC.

Mr Mandela talks of conciliation and compromise; Mr Slovo remains a doctrinaire Communist and he speaks of Communism and Socialism as the answers to everything; Mr Hani is the tough hardliner determined to try to take over the country by force if the negotiations fail (not that he would succeed in doing so).

Other members of the NEC are also around; all have something to say when the opportunity arises; all place different emphases on aspects of ANC policy that they feel should be projected.

There is a lot of confusion and ambiguity about what the ANC's real demands or intentions are.

For example, there has been a lot of talk of nationalisation not being the only way in which the redistribution of wealth can be achieved, but the impression remains that nationalisation is still on the cards, and nobody defines the other ways of redistributing wealth.

Another issue is the "armed struggle". The impression at one time was that once the obstacles to negotiation were removed, the armed struggle would be ended.

Mr Mandela says now that the ANC is prepared to consider a suspension of hostilities, not the end of the armed struggle, once the government has removed the obstacles to negotiation.

However, others have said the armed struggle will continue until the ANC takes over.

The "obstacles" have been defined not only in terms of those being negotiated, like the release of political prisoners, but also in terms of the Harare Declaration and the UN resolution on South Africa, both of which make more demands.

The question is whether Mr Mandela determines policy or whether the NEC does — and if it is the NEC, as seems likely, whether Mr Mandela merely tells us what he thinks we should hear, while the NEC has its own secret agenda.



# Top churchmen in visit

Natal Mercury 20 July 1990

## to bus crash victims

By Geraldine Malherbe



Bishop Philip Russell (left) and Archbishop Denis Hurley, pray for one of the victims of Wednesday's bus accident.

FIVE top church leaders visited the Inanda bus crash victims in Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital yesterday to show sympathy and support for them.

'Bishop Philip Russell, chairman of Diakonia, said they visited the patients to pray for them but also in the hope that by highlighting the tragic accident which claimed the lives of at least 26 passengers, something would be done.

On Wednesday night the Durban Ecumenical agency Diakonia sent a letter to President de Klerk urging him to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the disaster.

'It's possible that the magnitude and prominence of this visit might persuade President de Klerk to appoint the Commission,' said Bishop Russell.

The five leaders — Archbishop Denis Hurley, Bishop Philip Russell, Rev Bheki Dladla, Bishop Norman Hudson and Mrs Virginia Gcabashe — walked

around the wards, praying for and consoling the nine injured passengers.

Most had suffered severe lacerations, broken limbs, facial injuries and one, a serious spinal injury. However, a hospital spokesman said none of the victims had gunshot wounds.

Mrs Brightness Ngcobo, the only woman admitted to KEH, said all she remembered of the accident was hearing what sounded like a tyre bursting and then she lost consciousness.

When she came to, the bus was on top of her leg and a body was lying next to her.

Mr Method Khuluse said he heard shots and felt the bus somersaulting before losing consciousness: 'I then found myself lying in the bush and heard people crying and shouting.'

Several of the victims interviewed said they heard shots before the bus went over the verge, with only one saying that he also heard shots afterwards.

After the tour of the wards, Mrs Virginia Gcabashe, Vice-President of the South African Council of Churches, said she was 'devastated' to think of all the mothers and wives who had to go through the trauma of going to hospitals or identifying bodies as a result of these sort of incidents.

'How long will this senseless violence continue?' she said.



# Driver of bus had no gunshot wounds say SAP

N. Mercury 20 July 1990

CONFLICTING reports continue to pour in about the bus and mini-bus accident near Inanda on Wednesday in which 26 people died and scores were injured — with doubts raised over whether shots were fired at the vehicles.

Results from police postmortem examinations show none of the dead was shot or had bullet wounds.

Meanwhile, the driver has been identified as Mr Muntomvi Fan-yana Mveli, 33. Nine victims of the horror smash are still receiving treatment in hospital.

## Volley

Mr Mveli was married with one child, and had worked for KwaZulu Transport for two years.

Police spokesman Lt Bala Naidoo said the driver had several injuries on his body but there were no gunshot wounds.

The bus was on the way from the Ndwedwe

courts to Lorne Street in the centre of Durban and was full of early morning commuters when it was allegedly attacked.

The vice chairman of the Ndwedwe Bus Disaster Committee, Mr Alfred Mqadi, said yesterday the bus and a mini-bus overturned after the passengers of the mini-bus fired a volley of shots at the heavily laden bus.

He says he has eyewitness accounts and signed statements from survivors and onlookers, stating the mini-bus 'trailed' the KwaZulu Transport Services bus from Ndwedwe — and then overtook the vehicle before occupants opened up with guns.

Mr Mqadi says the two vehicles then presumably collided before overturning.

He said it was possible that Mshayazafe residents then also grabbed guns and started shooting at the wreckage in the ensuing confusion.

By Jurgen Gregersen

He added the mini-bus had been identified as the same vehicle which had been used to carry out petrol-bomb attacks on the homes of Inkatha supporters last week.

Other eyewitnesses report a tyre of the bus burst — causing it to plough into the mini-bus.

According to Democratic Party regional director Roy Ainslie, people in Inanda's Amaoti area, an ANC stronghold, were tipped off on Wednesday morning that an ambush had been planned, and transport from the area was held back for security reasons.

As a result it was a bus filled with commuters from Ndwedwe that was hit when it reached the ambush at roughly the time the Amaoti bus would normally pass that spot.

Mr Ainslie, church leaders and Idasa are particularly concerned about the role of the police in the tragedy and have demanded an inquiry into the incident.

## Parked

A police Hippo was parked on the boundary between Mshayazafe and Inanda B-section, but after a meeting between Mshayazafe — where the majority of residents are known to favour Inkatha — representatives and police on Tuesday afternoon it was removed.

The Hippo was originally parked in the area at the request of B-Section residents who wanted protection.

According to Mr Ainslie, about half an hour after the Hippo withdrew on Tuesday afternoon, fighting began which spilled over into the night.

Both the DP and other groups have demanded to know why the police moved the Hippo and why no effective action was taken to halt the attack which was launched soon afterwards, and which ultimately resulted in the bus ambush.

The accident occurred about 7 km outside the Phoenix Industrial Park area, on a tarred road near Cassim's Store.

## Support

Lt Naidoo said it was too early to say who was responsible for the carnage, and police were still investigating the circumstances surrounding the accident.

'We are now calling on all organisations to stop using the tragedy to drum up the emotional support of the people. They should wait for the outcome of the police investigation,' Lt Naidoo said.

Law and Order spokesman Brig Leon Mellet yesterday described the bus ambush as a barbaric deed and said the police would do everything possible to track down the killers.

Commenting on the allegations of who was responsible, he said: 'It is sickening, but indicative of the violence in the area which brings nobody any joy.'

'There are no winners, only losers. We are upset. We express our condolences to the families.'

## Slaughter

The Democratic Party has backed church leaders' calls for the commission of inquiry.

Co-leader Dr Denis Worrall, MP for Berea, said an inquiry was the only way to get to the bottom of conflicting claims coming from the ANC and the KwaZulu Government about the

incident, and the violence in general.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Chris Peckett, managing director of KwaZulu Transport, deplored the ambushing of the bus.

He said the KT drivers were not soldiers. 'It is a testimony to their bravery and public-spiritedness that they continue to operate in what amounts to the front line of a battle.'

● Twenty-three people injured in the crash were still in hospital yesterday.

## Merc for Mandela

JOHANNESBURG — African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela will take a three-day break to rest after his gruelling six-week world tour.

He will spend the time with his family, the ANC said in a statement yesterday.

On Sunday, Mr Mandela will travel to Bisho where he will be presented with keys for a Mercedes Benz by workers, the statement said. — (Sapa)



# 'Chaos' as police and protesters clash

VOSLOORUS—Police and youths fought running battles in Vosloorus township east of Johannesburg yesterday after a protest march developed into chaos, police and a community leader said.

Police spokesman Lt N Barkhuizen said the disturbances spread to nearby Katlehong where a house and a beer delivery truck were attacked.

'A battle is going on,' Mr Keith Motsitsi, a spokesman for the Vosloorus Civic Association, said, adding: 'Youths are running helter skelter, running from yard to yard, stoning police. Police are firing tear-gas...'

Lt Barkhuizen said youths petrol-bombed the house of deputy mayor Mr A B Ndambid and another belonging to a councillor. Mobs also petrol-bombed a traffic department vehicle, four trucks and a diesel tanker.

## Marchers

'They stopped the diesel tanker, the tank was punctured and the diesel was set alight,' Lt Barkhuizen said. 'The tanker was burnt out... windows were broken with stones.'

Eighteen people had been arrested in the disturbances, including a youth who was shot in the arm when he tried to throw a petrol bomb, Lt Barkhuizen said.

'Right now the situation is calm. Police are patrolling,' Mr Motsitsi said.

According to Mr Motsitsi, police arrived at Ilange high school where protest marchers had gathered, and fired tear-gas in spite of an

attempt by two community leaders to assure them it was a peaceful march.

Mr Motsitsi claimed the police action divided the protesters. He had intervened to restrain police, but later the 'battle' broke out.

A group of protesters, led by two civic leaders, evaded the police and joined by residents marched to the town council where they handed over their petition. Mr Motsitsi did not say who received it.

Protesters were demanding the release of two teachers arrested recently. They will appear in court on July 23, Mr Motsitsi said. It was unclear what charges had been brought against them.

Police found the corpse of a 'necklace' victim, and three houses were set alight and extensively damaged in Natal, according to the latest official police unrest report.

A Mercury reporter writes that the body of the 'necklaced' man was found at Imbali. Several shots were also fired at a woman resident, and two houses were set ablaze.

At Magabeni, near Umkomaas several houses were also damaged during stone-throwing and petrol-bomb attacks. — (Sapa)

# ANC unhappy with handling of violence

Political Reporter

THE convener of the Southern Natal region of the African National Congress, Mr Patrick Lekota, says the ANC is not happy with the performance of the Government in eliminating violence in Natal.

Addressing a Press conference in Durban yesterday, he referred to the background to Wednesday's bus smash at Inanda and said the Government would have to take 'decisive steps' to combat this violence to fulfil its commitment in the Groote Schuur agreement.

Mr Lekota said two members of the ANC's working group would be coming to Durban today and would investigate the incident.

'We want to convince the Government of the ineffectiveness of the

role of the police in the whole thing,' he said.

Mr Lekota said the fighting between residents of Emshayasafe and those of Section B at Inanda had been going on for a full 10 hours. The police had not intervened until an accident had taken place.

Capt Piet Bothma, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order in Pretoria, said the ANC should look at itself before it accused the Government.

The violence in Natal was a political problem, not a security problem, he said. The leaders would have to address it.

Mr Lekota also told of a campaign to call for the release of political activists detained in Southern Natal in the past 10 days.

If his resignation is accepted, Archbishop Penney said he plans to take a rest and return to parish life.

Released yesterday, the two-volume, 700-page report — the first of three on the scandal — makes sweeping criticisms and 55 recommendations.

The five-member inquiry headed by former Newfoundland Lieutenant-Governor Gordon Winter, an Anglican, estimated that as many as one-third of Newfoundland's 107 priests may be homosexual.

The report singled out Archbishop Penney, saying he allowed the problem to escalate.

It said that since 1975, Archbishop Penney and other church officials 'had heard rumours, reports or formal accusations of misconduct between priests and children on many occasions.'

Nevertheless, neither the current nor previous administration took decisive or effective steps to investigate further, to halt the abuse, or to inform parishioners of the risk to their children,' it said. — (Sapa-AP)

# Bishop quits over child sex report

ST JOHN'S (Newfoundland)—The head of the Roman Catholic church in Newfoundland resigned yesterday in the face of a scathing report on child sex abuse by priests.

'We are a sinful church,' said Archbishop Alphonsus Penney. In the past two-and-a-half years, more than 20 of his priests, former

priests and others connected with the church were charged with or convicted of sexually abusing boys.

'We are naked,' Archbishop Penney told a packed parish hall. 'Our anger, our pain, our anguish, our shame and our vulnerability are clear to the whole world.'



20 July 1990

**FANNING THE FLAMES**

THERE ARE QUESTIONS that need to be asked in the wake of the senseless slaughter at Inanda Road this week and we hope those who have to put them, from President de Klerk down, are already pressing for the answers.

High on the agenda must be the public disclosure of the reasons why the police agreed to withdraw an armoured vehicle from what was obviously a tension-racked area a day before the ambush which claimed so many lives — and innocent ones at that.

But the main questions we would pose today are to Mr Nelson Mandela and his Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff, Mr Chris Hani.

Why, Mr Mandela, on your return to South Africa do you immediately persist with your refusal to call off the 'armed struggle', which, incidentally, your organisation has acknowledged it cannot win, if not to incite and encourage more violence?

And why do you talk grandiloquently about refusing to order a 'ceasefire' if not for the same reason?

Who are you shooting at? As for Mr Hani, why do you still deploy your armed terror cadres in South Africa and talk about seizing power if things do not go to your liking?

Are you both so insensitive or naive — or both — not to realise that this sort of rhetoric fans the flames of the mindless violence that has so far claimed more than 3 000 lives in Natal? And not only in the minds of your followers but also in those who oppose you?

We do not suggest that the two of you are responsible for the Inanda Road slaughter.

But we have no hesitation in saying that your war talk does little or nothing to prevent incidents like Inanda Road.

Or can't you see that?

South Africa would like to know.

**No pot o' gold**

THE SOONER South Africa emerges from its long night of apartheid the better. But the notion that the post-apartheid sunrise will herald a sudden reversal of everything that sanctions, disinvestment and general ostracism have denied this country is highly questionable.

For a start, who decides when the post-apartheid era begins? In our view it dawned on February 2. It is understandable that Mr Nelson Mandela and his ANC comrades may take a more cautious view.

But six months later the effects of the ANC's unwavering insistence on the maintenance or intensification of sanctions, the continuation of the 'armed struggle' and its manifest confusion over nationalisation remind us of the response of a British newspaper editor who, when invited to visit South Africa a few years ago, replied that he would not come while there was apartheid, and after that he definitely wouldn't come!

That some of the world's major banks and investors may share this view is apparent from a new report from the US General Accounting Office, a congressional research body.

It says that capital outflows — S A's 'most serious economic problem' — are likely to continue well into the post-apartheid era. Lenders were still reluctant to extend medium-term credit to S A, and even if there were a rapid change to a post-apartheid government they would need time to assess the stability and policies of the new regime. Many had problems with Third World loans. They had less money to lend, and favoured 'emerging democracies'.

The time to remove obstacles to economic growth is now. South Africa pays dearly for every day wasted. Yet the ANC, whose place in the sun is now assured, continues to behave as if investor confidence and money flow abundantly from a tap that can be turned on and off at its behest.