

Whites must

Imbali,
Inkath

et out of 7
ams
aMP .

Cronje has given his backing to the Im-
'bali Support Group and spent the
whole of last week in the township to
int him-

" follow up an incident and acquaint .
{ g:lf witl? conditions there. He said h,e
hoped the Imbali Support Group's
' action would be ongoing and lead to the
ager's formalisation of contacts between
; . : As outside white areas.

A GROUP of whites are breaking new =

- ground in the struggle to normalise =

~ South African life with a new initiative

~ in which whites are staying with fami-

- lies in Imbali on a regular basis to

~ deter violence in the area.]

~ The concept of the Imbali Support

- Group is to place white guests with
families requesting support, an idea
which arose spontaneously during an
impromptu discussion between Imbali

residents and a member of a local

- church organisation, Mr Graeme Swan.

.+ Mr Swan had heard about the plight
~ of the Gabela family after the assault of

~ bela, and offered to stay with the Ga-
' bela family for a week. 3

. It just grew from there. Currently
we are visiting 14 homes and 20 people
are on our list of committed white vol-
unteers. The members of the group,
some of whom have never spent much

~ time in townships, are from all walks of

* life,â\200\235 said Mr Swan. :

- He said the aim was to be a visible

- deterrent to- those' threatening ele-

~ ments in the community that wanted to

- injure or harass local residents.

â\200\234It is an unfortunate and sad fact that a white skin can have a dampening effect on the violence. We have seen evidence of this during the time we have spent in Imbali. Potential attackers have run away after seeing whites.â\200\235

~'~"-; .~'Â\$estricted youth activist, Mr Sipho Ga-

The group also wanted to show con- -

crete support for â\200\234our brothers and sisters in the township who have stood -alone for too longâ\200\235, Mr Swan said. .

Speaking on behalf of the commu-

â\200\230nity, Mrs Nomonde Mlotshwa said:

â\200\234â\200\234They (the whites) are a godsend to the â\200\230community and we welcome them.

â\200\230Their presence has definitely helped

to ease the tension.â\200\235

She said the tense atmosphere which

-had gripped Imbali for so long was starting to lift and people now had a +sense of hope for the future.

Â¢ â\200\234We are building bonds of friendship

â\200\234across race divisions created by apart-â\200\230heid and this has been especially

â\200\230meaningful,â\200\235 Mrs Mlotshwa said.

â\200\234~Mr Swan said whites going to the

wnships were experiencing personal

growth and becoming â\200\234conscientisedâ\200\235

to the realities of life in a township

â\200\230plagued by political violence.

â\200\234Democratic Party MP Mr Pierre |

AV 1ARD 3 (1 2R

: : by Khaba Mkhize

INKATHA wants all whites and Indi-

ans who are â\200\234squatting in Imbali to get out as soon as possible or we will be

forced to take the law into our hands,â\200\235

- warns KwaZulu government MP for Vulindlela, Mr David Ntombela. - ;

â\200\234They must not come here and interfere in our affairs. They must go to Northdale and attend to the rates increases there. They are coming here just to cause trouble and escalate the violence we are trying to sort out with our brothers in the UDF. When I drive through Moscow the amaQabane greet me...and that shows we're getting somewhere,â\200\235 a fuming Ntombela told Echo on Monday.

About 20 whites are now living in and around Phenduka in Imbali in an effort to discourage the ongoing violence in the township. A spokesman for the group from a Pietermaritzburg church

. organisation, Mr Graeme Swan said

their â\200\234aim was to be a visible deterrent to those threatening elements in the community who wanted to injure or harass local residentsâ\200\235. Y

â\200\234If the police donâ\200\231t take steps to remove these whites and Indians we - will be forced to take the law into our - hands,â\200\235 stressed the KwaZulu MP L

Among the whites, described by the . MP as â\200\234squatting because they had no permit to sleep in Imbaliâ\200\235, is Democratic Party MP Pierre Cronje who is now popularly known as â\200\234Kron;â\200\235.

Interviewed by Natal Witness reporter Christelle de Jager, the mayor of Imbali, Mr Phikelele Ndlovu, said there were people who did not want the white people in the township.

â\200\234I do not want them there without the consent of the Imbali town council.

â\200\234We are black people and black people must obey black rules. They are | whites and must stick to white rules.â\200\235

Mr Ndlovu did not elaborate on what |

- he meant by the term â\200\234black rulesâ\200\235.

â\200\234They must go back to their homes. If there is fighting in Scottsville, black people do not go and stay there.â\200\235 3

On the other hand there is strong support for the presence of whites in - Imbali. De facto amaQabane leader Mr Bogart â\200\234Ndlovu Weydudlaâ\200\235 Ndlovu said â\200\234these are our whites: they eat our food and they sleep in our homes and not in the oppositionâ\200\231s â\200\224 they are our whites.â\200\235 : : v

Mr Ndlovu pointed out that â\200\230, group of white men disguised in bal-

aclavas and driving Husky kombis
camped in homes of certain residents
inImbali â\200\234we never shouted any forced
removal ordersâ\200\235.

Added Mr Ndlovu: â\200\234We are supposed
to be fighting discrimination and apart-
heid with its Group Areas Act. This
anti-white line is totally against the

. struggle for human equality. If these

people are not anti-white then what is
it they donâ\200\231t want the whites to see in
Imbali? Our whites will never leave Im-
bali until the violence is stamped out
completely.â\200\235 TS -

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KwaZulu MP tells â\200\230squattersâ\200\231 to feave o S

Row erupts over

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whites in Imball

" by CHRISTELLE DE JAGER

A ROW has developed over the pre-
sence of white guests in Imbali, who
have been accused of â\200\234squattmgâ\200\235 and
told to leave the area â\200\234as soon as pos-
sibleâ\200\235 by KwaZulu MP for Vulindlela,
Mr David Ntombela.

The whites, members of the recently
formed Imbali Support Group, are stay-
ing with families in Imbali in an effort
to discourage attacks and to document
and report perpetrators of violence.

Mr Ntombela said this week that In-
katha wanted all whites â\200\234squattmgâ\200\235 in
Imbali out as soon as possible â\200\234or we
will be forced to take the law into our
own handsâ\200\235.

In response, Inkatha secretary gen-
eral Dr Oscar Dhlomo said he did not
know the background to the Imbali
situation, but if the motive of the Im-
bali Support Group was to reassure
and support people affected by the vio-
lence, it was a co*ia\200\234ziendable effort.

Inkatha stood for non-racialism and '

multiracial contact, and thls should be
encouraged wherev ace, and
especially in black! shlps e said.

He warned, however, that the meni-
bers of the support group should be
careful of being perceived by sections
of the community to be supporting onl; y
one side.

â\200\234If this happens, their efforts will be:
misinterpreted and create further
problems. They must consult with both
parties,â\200\235 Dr Dhlomo said.

But Mr Ntombela said: â\200\234They must
not come here and interfere in our af-

fairs. They are coming here to cause trouble and escalate the violence we are trying to sort out with our brothers in the UDF.

yesterday that there was no law which prevented whites from visiting black areas.

As long as they are bona fide guests of residents in the area, it is completely legal. Police can ' only act against whites in a black area if they have committed a crime,' he said.

Mayor of Imbali Mr Phikelele Ndlovu said he did not want the whites in the township without the consent of the Imbali Town Council. ' There are people who do not want them here. We are black people and must follow black rules. Whites must follow white rules.'

By contrast -several members of the Imbali community are enthusiastic about the initiative and have called the visiting whites a god-send to the community,

Mrs Nomonde Mlotshwa, speaking on behalf of community members involved, said they welcomed the presence of whites and that this had definitely helped to ease tension

and prevent attacks.

If the police don't take steps to remove these people we will be forced to take the law into our hands.

A spokesman for the Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg said

' We do not feel alone anymore. An added ad-

vantage is that we are
sharing our lives and
communicating with
each other in a way
which has given us
hope.â\200\235

Democratlc Party MP
Mr Pierre Cronje has
given his support to the
initiative and spent last
week in Imbali.

- He said he hoped it
would not just be a crisis
response but would be
an ongoing project which
would lead to the â\200\230â\200\234nor-
malisationâ\200\235 of contact
between people of dif-
ferent race groups.

The support group
members indicated yes-
terday they would con-
tinue to support the Im-
bali community by
staying in their homes.

Natal) -
leaders,
tÃ©â\200\231?ï¬\201g /456
Mandela
by CARMEL RICKARD

" NATAL peace prospects |

been given a boost
k\ï¬\201:ï¬\201 the announcement
that jailed African Nat-
ijonal Congress leader |
/Nelson Mandela is t()
hold talks with a party 0
community leaders from
the province next week.

The agenda is open,
but mem%ers of the nine-
person group due to visit
Mr Mandela behev?d
that the meeting would

. aim at findiug a -way of
getting peace talks back
on course. ;

One of the group said
that he believed Mr Man-
dela sensed â\200\234an urgent
need for communication
in relatlon to Natal vio-
lenceâ\200\235.

â\200\234The need for contact
(on the issue) appears to |
be realised by him as
well as by us,â\200\235 he said.

The new mitlatlves in-
volving ANC leaders fol-
low the apparent break-
down of peace talks be- |
.tween Inkatha, the E
United Democratic |

Front and the Congress
of South African Trade |
Unions, and the soaring
death rate.

NIC MDM = UDF
What does thzs
-add up to?,

The Inkatha leader-
ship is an eclected
leadership, stands

glare of publicity, and
is known to supporters
and opponents alike.
Although the King of
the Zulus, King Good-
will Zwelithini Zulu, is
a constitutional mon-
arch, he is the embodi-
ment of the unity of
the nation and his
authority is very con-
siderable.

What of the "opposi-
tion" in this part of the
world? It is shadowy
and secretive, but let
us have a closer look
at it within the con-
straints imposed by
the secrecy with which
the MDM and the
UDF cloak them-
selves. These observa-
tions are those of an
MDM insider:

There is no official
leadership of the
MDM in Natal. It has
never been formally
launched in Natal or
nationally. It has nei-
ther office bearers nor
members.

This, we are told, is
because it is a alliance
or organizations, of
which the most impor-
tant are the UDF and
COSATU. Since there
are no organizational
structures, the numeri-
cal strength is im-
possible to gauge.

The people who have
acted as spokesmen
for the MDM in Natal

are Dr Farouk Meer |
(Secretary of the Natal
. Indian Congress), and

Dr Diliza Mji, a for-
. mer leader of SASO

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and Chairman of
NAMDA, and Dr
Jerry Coovadxa an-cx-

:MDM

i ecutive 'm:mbc,r of the
: Natal Indian Con-
i gress(NIC).

clearly visible in the . |

- It is interesting to note
. that the numerically
! most powerful con-

stituent member of the
NN gl
COSATY has not

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â\200\235

produced a spokesman

in the region. The
brains- behind
COSATU in Natal is
Alec Erwin, but he
chooses to keep a very
low proiile.

It is also interesting to
note that UDF Presi-
dent, Mr Archie
Gumede, has not ap-
peared as a speaker on
MDM platforms,
Church leaders, on the
other hand have,
despite the fact that
they ostensibly do not
have either formal or
nformal relations wwith
the MDM. Thereby,
no doubt, hangs a long
tale indeed

The high profile of
"churchâ\200\235 spokesmen
within the MDM is
known to have caused
tension within the
ranks of youthful and
worker activists.

With regard to the
UDF leadership, Mr
Gumede again seems
to have fallen from

grace and isolated
from the mainstream

of UDF politics fol- â\204ç

lowmu his now-famous
interview with
â\200\234Leadership South Af-
ficaâ\200\231. He retains,
though, his position of
National President.

The leadership of the
UDF has b 2n con-
centrated in the hands

01 .3 small group of
NIC leaders, who con-

trol the organization in
the same way they

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control the MDM
Due to the lack of or-
ganizational structures
within the movement,
this small group of in-
dividuals has little dif-
ficulty in keeping tight
control over leader-
ship positions and ac-
ting as spokesmen.

The NIC might have
minuscule support
within the Indian com-
munity, but through its

-abal-like control of
:ne MDM and UDF, it
exerts considerable in-
fluence in Natal. The
existence of this cabal
has, â\200\234however,
alienated many once

respected NIC mem-
bers such as Rabi Bug-
wandeem, R Ramesar
and M J N:udoo.

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wealthy middle class |

by the UDF and
MDM that they em-
body "workings class
leadership", ring dis-
tinctly hollow and are
an insult to the Afri-
can people.

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~ . 5 \
professionals, claims |
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If you have your ear
on the gâ\200\231ouâ\200\231:d you will
know that MDM and |
UDF-supporting ac-
tivists in the townships
are finding it in-
creasingly intolerable
that the two organiza-
tions are totally con-
trolled by the profes-
sional middle class of
the Natal Indian Con-

g{CSS. .

The leading membersâ\200\231

of the cabal are, not
surprisingly, the indi-
viduals who act as
spokesmen for the
UDF and the MDM -
Farouk Mcer, Jerry
Coovadia and M Ram-
gobin, among others.

The midlands
chairman of the UDF
- Includxno
I u, [râ\200\231rrnar, ubuu - 13
MrAS Cuet*y, anoth-
er executive member
of the NIC. A distinct
lack of an Africaxl
presence in iuc UDF
and MDM leadership
is probaâ\200\234ly traceable
to the fact that the
NIC firmly clutches
the purse strings.

The elevation of per-

sons such as Dr Mji

through the ranks of !

the MDM and
NAMDA hac dana

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little to alter the dominance of the NIC
â\200\234cabal in the Natal region. As all the NIC

leaders are very !

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AVING obviously won the Cold War, the West is engaged in debating what it all means, what new global system should replace the familiar one of the past 40 years, and how to ensure that the victory of Western political values and economic liberties is permanent.

In this heady atmosphere, all sorts of ideas germinate. One such notion is the fashionable doctrine that history is dead, that the political-philos-

phical-ideological struggles of man since Plato to define the perfect society are over: Western economic liberalism and democratic principles have won.

At one level that is true, but that victory is a rather abstract proposition for most people in most nations.

The struggle to realise it in practical terms around the globe has a long way to go. Unlike the Namibians who

" have just participated in one of the most democratic experiences in

kind lives under governments that

â\200\234 were never elected and that probably would not survive free and fair elections.

The burdens of history are evident in the struggles for perestroika: how do you move toward a market economy when the entrepreneurs have been killed off and the people have forgotten the meaning of work?

b Iâ\200\231m not sure that history is dead in Europe or Asia either. Marxism, the last of the Utopian philosophies, most certainly is dead in Europe.

One has to visit out of the way places like SA to find people who . can, with a straight face, carry banners. around saying things like

â\200\234workers of the world uniteâ\200\235. One

has to visit places like Cuba, Ethio-

pia or North Korea to find people

who run Stalinist regimes and who

believe that classical Marxism â\200\224 - which I define as â\200\234ministerial ownership of the means of productionâ\200\235 â\200\224 can work.

Leninism is also dead in Europe,

As a technique for conspiring to seize and hold a monopoly of power, Leninism is under basic challenge in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. A symbol of all these trends is the extraordinary breaching of the Berlin Wall and the legalised mass

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sounds a far way off

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in the Third

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~ CHESTER CROCKER

African history, the majority of man-

migration of East Germans to West Berlin and West Germany.

Within the Soviet Union, however, the primary alternative to a constantly redefined Marxism-Leninism is the principle of nationalism.

The Soviet leadership is now paying an enormous price for the decades of a policy of separate development in which local orientations and loyalties have taken root in the party and state structures of 15 union

_republics, 18 autonomous republics,

23 autonomous provinces and 48 autonomous regions (all of them multinational). Sound familiar?

All the isms even Marxism

" are still contending for influence in

the Third World. About 95% of all the

wars that have occurred since 1945 have taken place in the Third World.

Why is this so? After all, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and his team have apparently rejected the legacy of Third World expansionism they inherited and come to recognise that their Third World entanglements were a costly waste of time and money and political credibility.

It is not Moscow and Washington or Beijing and London that have caused the clash of â\200\234ismsâ\200\235 and the

hideous price tag of Third World -

turmoil. ;

A most persuasive case can be made that the worldâ\200\231s great powers have by the very carefully ritualised nature of their competition actually

] CROCKER ... can history be dead?

restrained local conflicts. Sometimes, by their diplomatic involvement, as in the US and British efforts in southern Africa over the past 10 years, they have helped resolve such conflicts. :

And it is by no means clear that superpower disengagement from the Third World would by itself enhance regional stability in such places as the Persian Gulf, south Asia, the Horn of Africa, southern Africa or Southeast Asia. R -

The reasons for conflict in the Third World lie elsewhere â\200\224 in the

inherent societal and regional fric-

. tions set in motion by the emergence

of a global system of Western-style

_nation-states during the latter half of

this century. The Third World will be the last arena to eliminate such conflicts because it represents those regions and societies most recently organised into a series of modern nation states.

Thus, it should not surprise us that the Third World remains a laboratory for the clash of â\200\234ismsâ\200\235.

Leninism, for example, has offered some political leaders a model for seizing and monopolising power, in the name of the people but

in the interest of themselves and their power base.

Marxism has been utilised as a rationale for ministerial profiteering in the name of the people. Nationalism has been used as a means to unity in fragmented societies and a source of legitimacy that is otherwise lacking.

But wait, I can hear you say: Doesn't the track record of the past 40 years in the Third World give us fairly conclusive results from this laboratory of the 'isms'? Is it not fairly obvious by now that democracy and free market economics are the answer?

Surely, there's no contest, and history will end when more of the Third World simply wakes up to these realities? Surely that day will also usher in an end to violent conflict in the

the part of the people and

It's a stretch but it

awkward point: in much of

| the Third World there is no political

accountability.

That means there is no city on their local

institutions to demand that national leaders do what they should do: respect the rule of law, resist the vast temptations of official corruption, permit a genuinely free Press to operate, tolerate political opposition and create a climate where men and women can freely enjoy the fruits of their labour and entrepreneurship. ?

In much of the Third World, leaders are in business for themselves and a rather narrow group of supporters, whatever 'ism' they may use to rationalise their power. When the results of such rule become intolerable, governments are changed but usually by the army in the name of the people and whatever 'ism' is handy. For the people of such countries, nothing much changes.

Third World nations that remain trapped in the morass of left- and right-wing autocracy are the real losers of our age. ;

Since they have nothing much to offer the dynamic, vibrant societies

of the West or, today, the failed Marxist societies of the East their linkages to the world are eroded.

Investors and bankers leave.

In our information age, they are not totally ignored. But the attention they receive is not like the attention received by successful societies: instead they become theme parks, Disneyworlds of barbarity and deprivation, places for which funds are raised by rock concerts.

Saddest of all, these countries lose their best and brightest citizens. Unable to vote meaningfully and shape their destiny locally, they vote with their feet. Expatriates in the cities of Europe and North America bear witness to the agonies of Africa and the Middle East, Central America and Southeast Asia.

[Crocker is a former US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. This is an edited extract from his address at the 50th anniversary of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg last night.

tivists will visit Nelson Mandela next week in the latest talks between the jailed leader and anti-apartheid cam-

paigners, Mr Farouk Meer, of the Natal Indian Congress, yesterday.

- He said the African National Congress leader had invited the nine to his luxury bungalow prison at Paarl.

- Four would see him on Monday and five on Tuesday. ;

Dozens of government opponents have visited Mandela this year following a relaxation of rules on whom he may meet.

Mandela has been in captivity since 1962. ~

| Mr Meer said did not know what Mandela wanted to discuss, but he is probably interested in national politics

. About 2 000 people have been killed
| 50 years of clashes between rival
Black organisations in Pietermaritz-
| Mr Meer said the nine would include
Mr Archie Gumede and Mr Curnick
Ndlovu of the United Democratic
Front, whose supporters in Natal have
clashed repeatedly with Inkatha.
Meanwhile, it is reported from Lusaka that a delegation of South African
opposition activists began talks yesterday with exiled ANC leaders there.
The 26-strong Mass Democratic
Movement delegation is scheduled to return to South Africa late today.

| and in particular the Natal situation.

| Activists invited by
Ma'ndefo for

DURBAN. Nine South African ac-

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, described the two days' of talks as part of a programme of regular contact between the ANC and anti-apartheid leaders in South Africa. i

He said the agenda included discussion on arrangements for ANC leaders released from prison in South Africa to visit the ANC's external headquarters in Lusaka once they receive passports.

Other members of the delegation included Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, and the Murphy Morobe, of the United Democratic Front. 200\224 Sapa-Reuter-AP. .

200 The Citizen's political correspondent reports that the three co-leaders of the Democratic Party yesterday met Mr Walter Sisulu and other recently-released security prisoners for what was described as an exchange of views. : 200\230

It was the first meeting between the released ANC men and the DP co-leaders. Dr Zach de Beer, Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan.

In a brief statement, afterwards, they disclosed nothing of the content of the talks, which were held in Soweto.

The statement said: 200\234The talks were open-ended but fruitful, because they

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enabled participants to exchange views

200\230about recent developments in South '

Africa.200\235

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for the unions to violence
to discourage Violence

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violence incidents

attitudes but subject the
police attention.
Union members

confrontation as' rheilâ\200\230 cause

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with petrol and set on fire

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THE CITIZEN

COMMENT |
SANC talks

IT is now so fashionable for people to have
talks with the African National Congress that
it is beginning to look as if nobody in autho-

Â© rity really cares. S :

True enough, the State President, Mr FW de
Klerk, has made it known that he is against
such talks.

But with leading Broederbonders, Afrikaner
intellectuals, including academics, and others
trotting off to Harare, Lusaka and other

~ places for chats or conferences with the
ANC, it hardly seems as if anyone is listening
to what he says. %

- The trouble, of course, is that in pre-De Klerk
~ days the trek to the ANC had already begun
: _and nothing was done to put a stop to it.
Seizing passports had become unfashionable.

Anyone could go to see the ANC unless he
was on a restricted list.

â\200\230Besides, there were institutions like Idasa that
were able to use funds from overseas to en-
courage such meetings.

In the absence of any curb on these funds,

. there was nothing but cluck, clucks at the
idea of people talking to the ANC while it
was still engaged in terrorist attacks and still
refused to denounce violence.

Some of the trekkers have been businessmen
who think it important to know what the
ANC has in mind should it take over the

' Big Business knows by now what the ANCâ\200\231s

. plans are â\200\224 which businesses it intends to

' nationalise and which it doesnâ\200\231t, how it will
- take over the land from the farmers and so
on.

Still they go in the hope that by talking they
may encourage the ANC to moderate its pos-
ition â\200\224 a foolish hope, since the ANC still
clings to the Freedom Charter and is still
mainly dominated by the South African
Communist Party with its Marxist ideas.

Or they go in the hope that if there is an ANC

government, they will be on good terms with it. ~

Other trekkers ~ notably the academics ~ believe the ANC is going to be the main player in any negotiations on the future of South Africa, thus it is a jolly good idea to have political discussions with it. i

.Sports administrators have also gone to see the

- ANC to try and do a deal with it on the lines

. that they will integrate Black and White sports bodies and, as a quid pro quo, the ANC should ease or lift the boycott of their sport. : '

The majority of the trekkers to the ANC, however, are either representatives of its fronts in South Africa or are active sympathisers. |

Together. with them, the ANC considers strategies for taking over the country. |

' tegies for taking over the country.

The next great indaba, which Idasa is again helping to arrange, will be at the end of the month at a chateau just outside Raris ot

The ANC has let it be known that it will be sending 25 top members and that it expects a contingent of 110 leading South African businessmen, politicians and academics to attend. T . y 4 :

At the same time it has been made known that the seven ANC leaders released recently are going to hold other rallies in various parts of South Africa as a result of the success of the Soccer City rally near Soweto.

No wonder a senior official in Washington says that ~ the state of emergency is virtually lifted on a de facto basis~ and ~ the ANC has been virtually legalised~ . ;

The ANC is now so active in South Africa that its external wing is ~ almost a bystander~ (the latter part of his remark, as we have shown, is far from correct). , :

What it all amounts to is that the ANC is being de-demonised while it has still not given any undertaking to seek peaceful change, and while it is determined to continue the ~ armed struggle.~ '

The dangers that this situation is creating should be obvious to everyone. S

The ANC is moving into the second revolutionary phase ~ the mobilisation of the masses ~ and is encouraging a section of

White. opinion to side with it. :

ats say poll will choose team to negotiã@fã© with theGovernme

23 October 1990 DALY VEWs

Possible electric
select black lea

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o Daily News Correspondent
PRETORIA: A general election for black
people is in the offing to choose their

ici s in the negotiat- â\200\224

â\200\230team to sit at the negotiating table with iâ\200\230,â\200\230,â\200\230;â\200\234
;?i-\201iesâ\200\230s;- he sai%,
the Government. They had long ago en-

This idea is circulating in the National Party unciated Pfe_condlthi-\202s
in the belief that it should be made clear for negotiation which,
to the African National Congress that â\200\234they are â\200\234wafaysf' i s okt
not the only pebbles on the beachâ\200\235. Rl viout i;ersneThey
. The Governmentâ\200\231s chief negotiator and Minister of had pr ogdu câ\200\230; dgr'esu
lts
Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said without becoming â\200\234pas-
at the National Partyâ\200\231s Transvaal congress at the sive puppetsâ\200\235 as they
weekend that negotiations would be multipartite.

â\200\234It is a fundamental misunderstanding that there were unfairly branded,

h : Dr Viljoen said.â\200\231
are only two real opposing parties, namely the Gov- President de Klerk
l.ernmgt qnd t,t,le mos_t extreme of the militant radical said his government
organisations,â\200\235 he said. would not allow them to
+ . Dr Viljoen said the Government had in principle be elbowed out of the ne-
â\200\230â\200\234accepted that black people should be entitled to ap- gotiating process: â
\200\234There
point their representatives to the negotiating table by is no single p Ã©rty or |
way of a special election. . grouping that can say it
' â\200\234The nature and details of such an election must alone speaks for all
' also, through negotiations beforehand, be found to be blacks.â\200\235
generally acceptable. Only in this way can it be de- All .striving for peace
terminated with certainty which alleged leaders actual- should be given the
ly represent their communities.â\200\235 | chance to participate or
Dr Viljoen said there were several important black if negotiations broughi ;
parties and groups who had had the courage to sub- South Africa to that
mit themselves to democratic elections in the past in | oint, to prove them-

self-governing states and local councils. }s)elvesâ\200\231 democratically at
â\200\234.i They had negotiated vigorously for years for Te:" the ballot box
â\200\234forms, and had produced results. T s e ;
./ â\200\234These groups and leaders have established them-
selves as experienced authorities who obviously have

'a large and important role to play as influential par-

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Until very recently, efectrical (as well as

could hardly understand one another's technical
Jargon. Metrication, like many other evolutionary
steps, could not have come &t a more opportune
time. At one stroke of the pen all enginears In
South Africa were using the same units and,a
universal languaga became the norm. The terms

watt, kllowatt and megawatt are no longer
questioned; they hava becoms housahold words
in the engineering profession,

In this perfod, there have been even more
fundamental boundary shifts, such as the pivotel
posttion occupled by the computer and
electronic instrumentation in mechanical
engineering today. Since Its incaption the
Bureau has developed a significant abilty In not
only using computerised slectronic
instrumentation, but also designing and
manufacturing this advanced equipment. One
such product is already freely available, an
instrumentation amplifier marketed by the firm
Spascon TMS, while several others are in the

. progress of development, aiso &t the special
' request of clients,

The Bureau's experimentalists, assisted by
the designers in the Computers and Electronics

Group, are well equipped to meet South African
- needs in the fields of experimental
measurement, instrumentation and data
acquisition and reduction. For further
Information, contact;

The Director

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electronic) engineers and mechanical engineers

Sandy prospects

An independent Namibia faces
the prospect of an independent
economy at a time when
traditional donor nations are
increasingly sceptical of
development aid; especially if
Swapo continues with Marxist
economics. Organic growth must

be the fledgling nation's priority 28

/ & -
â\200\234Zulug vs The Rest

Ethnic polarisation rears its ugly :
head following King Goodwill
Zwelithini's statements at the

Zulu. mass rally in Natal, The

dread spectre of tribal, especially
Zulu, nationalism could become

a reality unless an ANC snub is
atoned for 5 47

Software pleading

The local software industry is
hoping the Trade & Industry
Board's investigation will see

funding for local development in
this strong growth sector 81

Aerial city
Sats offers developers a unique
opportunity for innovative
design: 7 000 m² of airspace
above Johannesburg railway
tracks is to be leased to keen
developers

The big chicken
John Geoghegan is
lifting some of the
secrecy
surrounding
Rainbow Chicken
which has long
ruffled henpecked
journalists'
feathers, though
the clucker king's
coop is still not :
easily breached 3

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Iron Curtain rout

The tidal wave of reform
sweeping the Eastern bloc see
much of the communist status
quo beached. Czechoslovakia is

the latest cauldron, Rumania's
Ceausescu alone stands firm, but

the times are against him :
doctrinaire reign : 5%

Depression's cure-all

Preliminary CSS figures for
September show a massive leap

in retail sales â\200\224 notably at

grocers, butchers, bookshops and
stationers. In an otherwise

cooling economy, it is surprising

that South Africans are spending

so much on food and Â¢omics;

then again, maybe not 39

Rag trade summit

The local cÂ¢lothing industry's
convention at Sun City
emphasised the need for
commitment to quality exports to
ensure future growth, though
1989 is set to be a good year, A

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The bread line

The bread price has rocketed

lately and further hikes are
unavoidable as government

continues to phase out subsidies.
Deregulation could make for
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The Thatcher decade dissected
The Spectator has collated an
anthology of droll and acerbic
views of Britain under Thatcher,
The paper is known for its
impeccable writing and
conservatism, but the quality of
journalism has ensured more

than merely Tory readership 122 |

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POLITICS

The Zulu factor

Anything that looks like a move towards peace will be clutched at desperately in Natal-KwaZulu. Close on 2 300 people have died there in political violence in the past three years (including 72 in Durban and the coastal region in the last two months).

This may explain the optimism which greeted statements made by Zulu King Qoodwill Zwelithini ka Bhekuzulu and the ANCâ\200\231s Walter Sisulu at the weskend, They agrees that talks should be held between KwaZulu and ANC leaders.

Talks have been held before â\200\224 for example, those initiated by the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce. There has also been 2 formal court agreement between Cosatu and

Inkathu. However, each initiative has ground to an acrimonious halt, followed immediately by a sharp increase in violence.

But the statements cloud the real thrust of Sunday's Zulu /mbizo (attended by between 70000 and 80000 people in Durban). 1If anything, this was a battle cry and a threat to the ANC and other groups that the Zulus

are going to do things their way.

The focus of the king's address was on ethnicity and Zulu nationalism. He spoke about "Zulu unity," said no major change could take place in the country which was not supported by "the Zulus" and, citing examples from Zulu history, warned that there could be no successful negotiations with the SA government "by any black group if they try to ride roughshod over us as Zulu nation."

The imbizo formalised a decision taken by Inkatha's central committee last month, to shelve what common ground had been gained in the series of talks between Inkatha and a body representing Cosatu, the UDF and (indirectly) the ANC.

Not that Inkatha is solely to blame for the collapse of the peace process. After a year of meetings, it was agreed there should be a summit between KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC president Oliver Tambo, Buthelezi wrote directly to Tambo, who didn't reply, In the corridors at Ulundi, this was naturally taken as a snub. After that it was only a matter of time before what remained of the peace negotiations was called off,

Buthelezi and Inkatha were further riled when excluded from the series of protest marches which took place around the country last month. The final insult, clearly spelt out by King Goodwill on Sunday, was being left out of the rallies held to welcome back the released ANC leaders, including Sisulu,

Now, peace talks between the opposing factions in Natal-KwaZulu seem further away than ever. The king spoke about the Zulu nation being spurned and rejected by the ANC and, bearing in mind his audience (including thousands bused in from the countryside), the result could well be more

\violence.

An insult to the king, chief minister and Zulu nation as a whole is a grave offence and could well be interpreted as a call to arms by more traditional Zulu people.

It should also be remembered that the king invited the released ANC members to talk about why he and Buthelezi had been ignored at the welcoming rallies, In his response, Sisulu raised the prospect of the respective leaders ~ discussing the violence in the region,

KwaZulu seems determined to play its role in negotiating SA's future. And, for the time being, it looks as if Inkatha and the

ANC will be going their respective ways.

. Sunday's imbizo, only the second called by the King in his 20-year reign, might have done a lot for Zulu unity, But it did nothing for black unity. i

BEACH APARTHEID
The sands run out

One thing about Nat caucus members which effectively dominates the Durban City Council: they act as one.

Last month they all voted for the five remaining segregated beaches to stay whites-only to set several conditions to be met before all races could use them.

This week the conditions were set aside. All but one of the Nat councillors voted for all beaches to be opened to all races,

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The dissenting councillor, Jo Allen, stood as an independent in the municipal elections but then asked if she could join the NP caucus after being elected. She justified voting against open beaches by saying it was consistent with election promises to her constituency,

When Peter Corbett (the councillor who managed to get the whites-only beach signs removed last month) produced Allen's manifesto, and pointed out it contained no reference to beaches, she said the promise was in a different manifesto,

It seems she has two manifestos.

Another feature of the council meeting on beach apartheid was that, after nearly nine years of fierce debate, the decision was taken quickly and quietly.

The beaches aren't officially open yet but municipal officials have been asked to be discreet with complaints. On December 8 the council will consider objections to opening all beaches. If the decision is upheld it will go to the provincial executive committee on December 12 for pertinent by-laws to be scrapped, :

Pretoria pushed

What caused the turnaround?

It was clearly pressure from the top though the caucus is unlikely to admit it. Deputy mayor and management committee

chairman Jan Venter, who last month advanced several arguments why beaches should not be opened, at least until after the holiday season (Current Affairs October 13), claimed this week to have secured a two-phase concession from the council opposition to break the beaches impasse. .

These include the provision of extra facilities and crowd control measures (which Venter estimates will cost the city about R250000) and the promise to investigate limiting the number of people using beaches on the Bluff perhaps the most conservative of Durban's white suburban areas,

Ideas include controlling the number of vehicles going to the beach and setting a maximum of 15 people per vehicle,

Venter admits, however, that the NP caucus met last Friday to consider the statements by President F W de Klerk, "We had a long debate on the issue," he says, "but didn't take a vote, We decided to consider the matter over the weekend and meet again on Monday."

The weekend's soul-searching had the same effect on each councillor,

Liberal councillors burst into cheers and applause after Monday's decision to open the beaches.

Cape Administrator Kobus Meiring out-

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