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Women tre  
- mo

and Arthur Kemp

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 TheÂ«  
shape of the future  
South Africa depends  
on the participation  
and contribution of all  
women in the country  
as a united force.

This was the view of a  
large group of women  
who returned yesterday  
from talks in Harare,  
with, among others, the  
African National Con-  
gress.

According to a state-  
ment the group was

individuals, and included  
workers, academics, pro-  
fessionals, religious  
women, housewives and  
activists from South Afri-  
ca, as well as members of  
thÃ© ANC.

The aim of the talks  
was to exchange views,  
and to arrive at a common  
understanding of the  
nature and source of the  
conflict in South Africa,  
as well as the role of  
South African women in  
the resolution of the con-  
flict.

Â»Speaking from a family  
farm in Harare, Mrs Jen-  
â\200\230ny Boraine told The Citi-  
zen it was agreed that

every effort had to be  
made to dismantle apart- |

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THE CITIZEN

API19%a\_g 4 3y

| tated by

heid as the root cause of |

the crisis in South Africa  
and the Southern Africa  
region.

The participants agreed  
on the necessity for all  
women to join hands in-  
the creation of a favour-  
able climate for a just and  
peaceful resolution to the  
conflict.

Mrs Boraine said the  
talks provided a rare op-  
portunity to break down  
the historic barriers be-  
tween the women of  
South Africa, and to iden-  
tify common areas of con- \*  
cern and possible co-op-  
eration.

She said there had been  
broad agreement for the  
need to continue the ex-  
change of views.

ers agree on

re talks with ANC

The talks were facili-  
tated by Idasa, and  
hosted by the Zanu PF  
Women's League of Zim-  
babwe, she said.

Mrs Boraine, wife of -  
Idasa co-director, Mr

- Alex Boraine, is due back  
tomorrow.

According to another '  
| delegate, Mrs Eirma Xe-

nopoulos, the purpose of

| a visit by more than 50

women was not to nego-

tiate with the ANC or |

even to exclusively speak  
to the organisation.

Mrs Xenopoulos, an |

drawn from a broad spec- ~ executive member of the  
spectrum of organisations and 1

Women for Peace organisation, said the conference they attended included women of many persuasions.

Mrs Xenepoulos also said the delegates saw no need for government retribution over the visit.

â\200\234I canâ\200\231t see why it should concern the government,â\200\235 she said. â\200\234It was simply people discussing matters of common interest and was certainly not a question of negotiating ~ with the ANC.

â\200\234We donâ\200\231t have a man- |

date to negotiate with | them anyway. We didnâ\200\231t go there specifically; talk to the ANC. There were women from all over South Africa there, as well as a delegation of Zimbabwean women and women from the ANC.

â\200\234Many of the women from inside the country had also never had the opportunity to talk to each other before either.â\200\235

The conference, which was held from last Thursday to Saturday, was opened by Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of Zimbabwean president Mr Robert Mugabe.

\_ Fifty-eight women from South Africa attended, while the ANC delegation was made up of 37 women.

The first day of the con-

| ference was taken up by the Zimbabwean delegation telling the conference

of their experiences, said

Professor Selma Browde, former Progressive Federal Party MPC for Houghton who attended the conference.

The other day and-a-

half was taken up with

| discussions between the

various delegations on issues ranging from attitudes towards violence,

sanctions and the militarisation of society, which

â\200\234prutalising \_the

was

said prof

youthâ\200\235,

Browde %

â\200\234All delegates agreed fully that the violence must be stopped, and that

-one must have the climate

ready in which to negotiate.

â\200\234To create this climate

all people must have the freedom to negotiate, which they do not have at the moment. The women unammouï\201!y reed that

the only way to stop the violence is to smantle

i\.

â\200\234the apartheid IM g2 said.

irdered

THE Kagiso Trust said yesterday it had no  
for funds by Trevor Tutu. :

Trustee Achmat Dangor added that, if an application  
were received from Archbishop Desmond Tutu's son, it .  
would be rejected. : EBLte '

'The archbishop is on the trust's 13-member board.

Trevor Tutu said in yesterday's Sunday Times he had |  
e | applied for money through the "am;"

ese consulate to raise funds to help to. |  
take over Shareworld. Dan%:t denied

an approach had been made.

Even if we were to receive such  
an application we could not grant

funds to individuals, or companies

. owned by individuals, especially for

\* profit-making," Dangor added.

Tutu claimed in the report he and

B W partner Mark Gordon had approached-

'TREVOR TUTU had major corporations and . various

trust funds to put up R30m to take over Johannesburg's

financially strapped Shareworld entertainment complex

and turn it into an education centre. P

Shareworld MD Rene Lion-Cachet confirmed his board

save Tutu written permission to solicit unconditional

donations for the centre. : !

He added Tutu could keep 20% of the donations.

" Lion-Cachet said Tutu and Gordon had decided to go it

alone and make a take-over bid for the complex.

Trevor Tutu could not be contacted yesterday and

been asked

~ Archbishop Tutu is abroad. gt .

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INKATHA CALLS FOR |

N HELP TO END ST

ULUNDI â\200\224 KwaZulu ChiÃ©

Buthelezi yesterday called on the ANC, the UDF,  
| Cosatu, and all concerned organisations to support  
Inkatha in ending the killings in black communities.

He outlined a plan to declare

1989 the Year of Action for Peace

and end the strife that has left

more than a thousand dead, large-

y in Natal, and undertook to raise

â\200\234money from the worldâ\200\231s churches

for the campaign.

Addressing Inkathaâ\200\231s central

committee, he called on the ANC

. | to say that the killings must cease.

Â« He pleaded for an end to politi-

cal propaganda which demanded

" violent retribution and urged the start of a publicity

' campaign to end â\200\234the killing mentalityâ\200\235. '

Buthelezi outlined points of action for an Inkatha

' peace campaign at grassroots level, but said a multi-

party approach was needed. â\200\224 Sapa.

FRIKANERDOMâ\200\231s two  
great bequests to South

A8 Africa â\200\224 the Afrikaans

A language and Roman  
Dutch Law â\200\224 have both been put  
in jeopardy by the National Par-  
ty's oppressive reign, but the Na-  
tionalists are not alone in their  
culpability.

Â¢ curious propensity of Afri-  
kaans â\200\230opponents of apartheid to  
abandon their own community and  
to take up refugee status in other  
communities â\200\224 usually English â\200\224  
has also contributed to the damage.  
The constant flight of Afrikaner dis-  
sidents has crippled the development  
of a modern Afrikaans liberalism in  
the communities which they have  
abandoned.

As a result, Afrikaans has in 40  
years displaced English as the lan-  
guage of oppression. English, though  
weakened by the emigration of its  
elite, has ironically become, in its  
pidgin form, the language of liber-  
ation. Even a semanticist like Wim-  
pie de Klerk is forced, when he  
writes on liberal topics, to use Eng-  
lish terminology because Afrikaans  
has not developed its own.

Worse, the Nationalists have gut-  
ted the libertarian traditions of -

Român Dutch Law by elevating the  
executive to quasi-totalitarian sta-  
tus. From the 90-day detention law of  
John Vorster, to the Rabie Commis-  
sion, to the most recent fascist pro-  
posals to enable government to get  
rid of Botshabelo, the story has been  
one of abject submission to power.

The result has been to discredit the  
law and the courts, and to expose  
both of them to attack in the name of  
justice. In passing, of course, the Na-  
tionalists have all but destroyed the  
one really important English contri-

bution to SA â\200\224 the idea of liberty .

under law, or, in a more technical  
sense, the rule of law. But that is  
another subject.

Many Afrikaners of outstanding  
talent have rebelled against this de-  
struciveness. Among the names that  
come instantly to mind are Beyers  
Naudé and Braam Fischer; Johan

van der Vyvver and Marinus

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| ZZETS

â\200\234the liberal camp\*

"KEN OWEN

Wiechers; Breyten Breytenbach and ' Andre Brink; Andre du Toit and Herman Giliomee; Marius Barnard and Tiaan van der Merwe; and many, many others. ! :

A few, mainly churchmen like J ;- han Heyns or academics like Willlle\* Esterhuyse, have continued to toil In - the unrewarding soil of Afrikaner, nationalism, but most have fled from , the Afrikaans institutions where they Â¢â\200\231 became, by reason of their dissl-â\200\231 dence, outcasts. They have, instead, . climbed aboard the ramshackle Engs- . lish bandwagon. . il g

Beyers Naude found refuge in the'â\200\231 SA Council of Churches, Fischer â\200\230i â\200\234the struggleâ\200\235; Van der Vyver has - Eâ\200\231one to Wits, Du Toit and Giliomee to

TRy 34 T

CT; Brink is at Rhodes, and Brï¬\201ï¬\201,j' . :



tenbach is in exile. Many journal  
and writers have abandoned, or been

driven out of, Afrikaans publications: \* .

Wimpie de Klerk, David de Villiers, \*  
Harald Pakendorf, Hennle Serfon:,  
tein, Hans Strydom, and whole gen- .  
erations of younger people. %" |

Lately, there has been an atteipt Â¢

to return to Afrikaans in publications:  
like â\200\234Die Suid-Afrikaan,â\200\235 and â\200\234De .  
Katâ\200\235 and â\200\234Vrye Weekblad,â\200\235 but:  
mainly Afrikaans dissidents write:n:â\200\231  
English, addressing theggelves toâ\200\235  
English readers, preac he ex-

i stk -  
ileâ\200\231s hot-eyed sermon like white Rus-  
sians in Paris!Â\$ -

Their influence on Afrikanerdom  
has,:yx theirâ\200\230i,apostasz'. been de-  
stroyed. They represent nobody but  
their admirable selves and, like poor

relations, they.carp endlessly about

{

the accommodation among the Eng-  
lish.â\200\231 b  
Politics has been no different. Jan  
Steytler, Japie Basson, Van Zyl Slab-  
bert and many others have fled from  
the harsh Afrikaner environment to  
find an admiring following among  
English voters,.whom, very often,  
they learned driâ\200\231the end to despise.  
Slabbertâ\200\231s contempt is legendary.  
Y i '  
Â¥ R B  
e

z  
Ni' vk :  
ow Wynand Malan, Wimpie de  
Klerk, Louis Luyt, David de Villiers  
and;a phalanx, of Afrikaners of  
prominence are tryinE the same  
stunt, though more ambitiously. Al-  
ready they have established domi-  
nance â\200\230of theâ\200\231 Democratic Party,  
where they have managed, in the  
politics .of smoke-filled rooms, to  
capture most positions on the Demo-  
cratic Partyâ\200\231s governing board.  
However, a rolitical arty is not a  
church or a university; it is â\200\224 or it is

- the PFP there is a nagging suspicion "~

supposed to be â\200\224 a representative,  
mass organisation. A writer or a phi-  
\* losopher, or even a lawyer, can sur-  
vive on his own; a political leader  
without followers is nothing but a

huckster. And herein lies the weakness of the Democratic Party, the source of its dissensions.

Every move the party leaders make is subject to the suspicion, often justified, that they are not necessarily expressing the wishes, or even recognising the limits of tolerance, of their followers. The following of

every one of the DP's leaders, except active politics. It is what happens in the

the PFP MPs in their own constituencies, is in doubt. And in the case of

that support was evaporating any-

way. 4%  
ertainly, there is no way of tell-

- ing how much support Zach de Beer

can count on; he was manoeuvred into leadership; rather than elected, and now his rivals are trying to manoeuvre him out again. Nor is it irrelevant that Worrall challenges on the

basis of public opinion polls. He re-

cognises that legitimacy depends on mass support.

However, Worrall himself, while waving the poll data to show that he can [ ] in more support than the old PFP crowd, is not willing to risk his neck in Helderberg, where he

came within 39 votes of establishing a power base. He wants a safe passage into Parliament from the loyal PFP folk whom he has been castigating for years.

alan is even weaker. He has perhaps just enough votes in Randburg to defeat his old friend, Olaus van Zyl, provided the PFP voters, on

" whom his henchmen pour scathing,

ethnocentric criticism, turn out for him again.

This is not to suggest that the energetic Afrikaners of the Third and fourth Forces do not deserve to lead

the DP; clearly, they are smarter, tougher, more ambitious, and better

\_at the close-in knife work than the

leaders thrown up by the depleted

English community, Denis Worrall excepted. The feeble English deserve their role as the doormat to the future.

Yet there is this problem: the only source of legitimacy, and therefore of authority, for a political leader is mass support, and not one of the DP leaders can demonstrate as much support as Harry Schwarz in Yeville or Roger Hulley in Constantia. Without legitimate authority, dissension reigns.

When Worrall and Malan were alone, they fought like two scorpions

" in a bottle; now they unite to deny De

Beer the leadership. Later, they will

no doubt fight like scorpions again. This is the nature of unrepresenta-

Kremlin.

The remedy is to go back to the voters, to the source of legitimate

political authority, in order to identify

representative leaders. To squabble for the decaying rump of the PFP, like hyenas over a carcass, is no solution.

Until Afrikaans leaders accept the challenge of leading Afrikaans followers into liberalism, they will remain what they are now: ethnic carpet-baggers, ruthlessly exploiting a defeated, dwindling and demoralised minority. And Afrikanerdom's two great gifts to the nation - the law and the language - will remain in the fatal custody of the National Party.

â\200\2341f | needed shoes and SA was the only  
plate 1 could get shoes, 1 would do  
without them. But if | needed corn and SA  
was the only place to get corn, | would go  
to SA.â\200\235 â\200\224 Former Tanzanian President  
Julius Nyerere

N

â\200\231s neighbours

GABORONE â\200\224 Almost a decade after  
nine southern African states launched  
an ambitious effort to lessen their reli-  
ance on SA, they have yet to tap their  
economic potential and still depend  
heavily on their white-led neighbour.

From war-ravaged Angola to deeply in-  
debted Zambia, several nations in the re-  
gion are poorer, despite formation of the  
Southiern African Development Coordina-  
tion Council (SADCC), which concentrates  
on transport and food supplies, and has  
helped increase member statesâ\200\231 trade.

â\200\234In many ways, the countries are worse  
off now than when â\200\230the SADCC  
started,â\200\235â\200\231says Tom Kennedy, an SA-based  
researcher. â\200\234Due to wars, bad internal  
policies and poor management, thereâ\200\231s  
been very little progress.â\200\235.

SADCC has no authority â\200\230over national  
economic policies or management, where  
economists say many of the deep-rooted  
problems exist. e :

Almost three-quarters of the 75-million  
people in SADCC countries remain subsis-  
tence farmers. The World Bank says annu-  
al per capita income in the region is less  
than \$500. '

SAâ\200\231s 28-million blacks have higher aver-  
age incomes than those in any SADCC  
country. More than a million workers from  
neighboring countries work in SA.

Malawi, where annual per capita in- .

come is about \$200, spends an extra \$100m

e C"\i-

a year exporting produce through SA be-  
cause railway lines in Mozambique are  
mostly inoperative, says Kennedy.

SA remains the leading trading partner  
for seven of the nine SADCC countries, Its  
transport, power and communications net-  
works are essential to their economic sur-  
vival. However, black-led countries want  
to reduce reliance on SA, not only because  
of apartheid, but to take advantage of po-  
tentially more efficient trade routes.

Zaire, more than 1000km north of SA, receives more than half its imports via SA, although it has its own Atlantic Ocean port.

## Fighting

There are five major railways that connect landlocked southern African nations to the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Four

ass â\200\230through Angola or Mozambique,

here civil wars have halted or sharply reduced traffic. The fifth, linking Zambia to Dar es Salaam, was unaffected by war, but poor management had kept it barely operative since it was built.

â\200\234The region will never have secure food supplies until we can make these rail lines work. That wonâ\200\231t be possible until the fighting stops,â\200\235 said an SADCC spokesman.

Farm-to-market roads throughout southern Africa range from primitive to non-existent. Crops in the fertile region

poorer

often rot in the fields.  
The Southern African Economist, a

" magazine published by SADCC, noted that

regional governments â\200\234blame decline in food production on a host of factors ranging from adverse weather, escalating fertiliser costs and longer transport routes, to disruption of agriculture by SA-backed terroristsâ\200\235. It added that blame also lay with governments for maintaining subsidies and setting unrealistic producer prices.

SA had been trying to improve relations with black Africa and expressed eagerness to cooperate on development projects. It agreed to grant Namibia independence and said it stopped supporting guerrillas in Angola and Mozambique. However, "the SADCC estimated that SADF actions in the region cost more than \$10bn during the 1980s.

Several countries have begun to pursue market-oriented economies and are moving away from â\200\234African socialismâ\200\235 and centralised economies.

Tanzania, long hostile to Western capitalism, has been implementing austerity measures backed by the International Monetary Fund since President Ali Hassan Mwinyi came to power in 1985.

â\200\234IMF conditions are painful,â\200\235 Mwinyi said last year. â\200\234But we have to make a choice between two sharp-pointed spears. It is either we go forward with shops full of

expensive commodities, or we revert to  
the days of empty shops.â\200\235 â\200\224 Sapa-AP.

Let us end the killing, Inkagijah's relief is a fight for peace and ANC  
Buthelezi calls for a  
united peace drive

There would be regular peace gatherings at  
5 Witness Reporters / Which every Inkatha /  
Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi / branch would meet a year-  
yesterday committed the 1,6-million strong Inkatha gently and repeatedly  
movement, of which he is president, to a massive / to listen to the people  
drive to end the killings in black communities, and take their advice in

Addressing the Inkatha Central Committee at regaining harmony, he  
said.

the churches and other interested organisations to The offices of Inkatha /  
stand a shoulder to shoulder with Inkatha to bring / that's secretary-  
general  
about peace, and his deputy would be

The ANC has already given strong backing to re-clearing houses for the  
cent peace initiatives, In a statement sent to a Johannesburg newspaper last week, the ANC expressed people at branch level,  
full support for the peace conference proposed by a However, it was essen-  
number of leading members of the community a / in- / to adopt a multi-  
cluding Archbishop Denis Hurley, party and multi-strategy

The message appears to be at pains to include In- approach. No neighbour-  
katha along with other groups being addressed, stress- hood must any longer  
sing that all have a responsibility to end apartheid / tolerate anyone who had  
and work for peace, It is also stressed that Deceit- / become a / killing  
ing in Natal should contribute to unity, against apart- / machine / devoid of  
heid. . PP b - human values,

- Mr Buthelezi's peace pledge also follows a letter Mr Buthelezi under-  
to him from jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela Urg- / took to raise whatever  
ing all parties to work to end the killings. money he could from the

Yesterday Inkatha called a number of peace world's churches for the  
prayer meetings around the province to coincide with / peace campaign. Mil-  
Mr Buthelezi's address to the Central Committee, at lions in overseas church  
which he unwrapped a plan to declare 1989 the Year / money was deposited in  
of Action for Peace. He said Inkatha would pursue a = South Africa for the vie-  
vigorous peace campaign at grassroots level to a / pro- / tims of apartheid and  
duce a solid opposition to violence / aimed at ending / much of this could be  
the internecine strife that has left almost 1300 dead / used for peace.  
and tens of thousands of ', a / I call on the ANC . .

d < to unambiguously say /  
that the killings in Natal  
and KwaZulu must now  
cease, a / he said, . )





â\200\230Black perspectives

e Wnege Q4 -eq-gg | vl -  
\_Homelands join call for Mandelaâ\200\231s releasd

'THAT man Mandela is in the news  
| again, featuring in all the major  
â\200\231 black newspapers. The Sowetan  
ref)qrts that the leaders of all six  
self-governing territories are now  
united in demanding the jailed ANC  
leaderâ\200\231s release before they partici-  
pate in the governmentâ\200\231s proposed  
national forum. Latest to join the  
call is the new KwaNdebele Chief  
Minister, M.J. Mapena, who recently  
| met Minister Chris Heunis along  
- with other homeland leaders.

New Nation, says the government  
is seriously considering releasing

umph for â\200\234the democratic move-  
mentâ\200\235 and for â\200\234progressive peopleâ\200\235  
throughout the world. But the state  
will wish to release him as â\200\234part of  
their agenda and not oursâ\200\235, says New  
Nation, warning that Mandelaâ\200\231s re-  
lease is being carefully orchestrated  
to give credit to groups such as Inka-  
' tha. City Press marks the 25th anni-  
versary of Mandelaâ\200\231s â\200\234Rivonia  
speechâ\200\235 by publishing most of that  
historic address from the dock in

Mandela. His freedom would be a tri- ;

Pretoriaâ\200\231s Palace of Justice.

\* ok Kk

The Sowetan finds cause for tre-  
mendous hope in the acquittal of

' unionist Moses Mayekiso of Alexan-

dra and four co-accused on all  
charges of sedition, subversion and  
treason. The paper praises the  
judgeâ\200\231s understanding of Alexan-  
draâ\200\231s turbulent history and his view  
that citizens be allowed to express  
their aspirations and to strive for a  
better South Africa. New Nation says  
the trial tested the parameters of the  
legality of non-violent extra-parlia-

- mentary opposition, and quotes Co-

satuâ\200\231s Jay Naidoo as saying that an  
acquittal would strengthen the argu-  
ment of civil and labour organisa-  
tions that their struggle has been  
open, lawful and legal.

\* \* \*

Ali Bacherâ\200\231s claims that his town-  
ship cricket coaching scheme has

~ the support of community leaders is

scoffed at by anti-apartheid sport  
organisations, according to New  
Nation. The National Sport Congress |  
(NSC) and the South African Council  
on Sport (Sacos) have challenged  
Bacher to say which â\200\234community

~leaders back the project,Â® -

|  
New Nation says it is clear that |  
Bacher did not consult Sacos or the 3  
NSC about the scheme. Sacosâ\200\231s |  
newly-elected boss, Joe Ebrahim, |  
told New Nation that his organisation |  
would ensure that overseas cricket-  
ers coming to SA are barred from i  
international competition for the  
rest of their lives. |

\* %k K

The latest increases in the bread  
price will hit every consumer, and |

blacks, who form the majority of the |  
underprivileged, will be hardest hit, |  
says City Press. The paper asks  
whether SA can point fingers at eco- |  
nomic mismanagement in the rest of

Africa when, with all its natural re- |

.sources, this country appears to beI

in economic trouble.

([HE CITIZEN Shell International Director, Mr Desmond

Watkins, who is also Shell's regional co-ordinator for the Western Hemisphere and Africa, has put the case for Shell staying in South Africa:

> ; More than 8 000 people are employed by Shell South Africa, there are nearly 2 000. It is ironic that police teargassed, baton-charged and water-cannoned anti-apartheid demonstrators blockading the Royal Dutch families at present dependent on Shell for their livelihood is a significant multiple of

Amsterdam last week. Those numbers. : Sixteen people were injured in the clashes. Shell employees have chosen to work and Why do we think it is ironic? Because they build their careers in a business which is a Dutch Government and media had so much meritocracy of equal opportunity and is dedicated

to say about police bashing demonstrators in, dedicated to racial equality. The company is in South Africa, and here were Dutch police beating back their own anti-apartheid demonstrators

implementing plans to progress Black managers into senior positions 20 percent by 1992. : The call from Shell is Black employees, deal-

The anti-apartheid Mayor of Amsterdam; Mr de Vries ; Mr de Vries is for Shell to stay in South Africa. Ed van Thijn, blamed the demos for the violence in Africa. There is no Black boycott of Shell in South Africa; rather, the Black community forcefully against the demonstrators unless increasingly looks to Shell for support.

they left one main gate open for employees, "BY What authority do those who urge disinvestment and visitors. s Investment claim to speak for these members

Who did the mayor come up against in the South African community? he asked.

ensuing battle of words? none other than Appeals to reason like this one are ignored by the anti-Shell vandals. F

Klaas de Jonge, who staged a two-year sit-in, ; S Tty S with Dutch Government approval, in the But if De Jonge and Co succeeded in driving Nedbank building in Pretoria. ; Shell from South Africa, they would only be Although the Dutch Government knew of the bringing unemployment and poverty to thousands of Black South Africans... - setting up arms caches for the African National Congress - Pity that a policeman (didn't bash De Jonge)ional Congress, it stood by its assertion that - with a baton or wringing the blistered neck. the offices in which De Jonge holed up were part of the embassy, though it subsequently moved to new premises. Seaag i This same De Jonge, as head of the Shell Out of South Africa organisation, co-ordinated the two-day demonstration in Amsterdam that resulted in the police-demo clashes. Mayor Van Thijn accused the blockading demonstrators of

demonstrators of Provoking the anti-riot THE Kagiso Trust said yesterday it had not been asked

policemen, saying: "This can hardly be called : for funds by Trevor Tutu.  
the peaceful demonstration which the organ- Trustee Achmat Dangor added that, if an applica-  
tion  
isers have been promising us. This is pure " . were received from Archbishop Desmond Tutu's  
son, it |  
provocation." S 53 would be rejected. - : I  
De Jonge viewed the police action, however, 'The archbishop is on the trust's 13-me-  
mber board. |  
as the "height of hypocrisy. Van Thijn sits in Trevor Tutu said in yesterday's  
Sunday Times he had  
City Hall and calls this an anti-apartheid city, 5 i applied for money through the Japan- .

while ordering police to baton-charge and g . ese consulate to raise funds to help to.  
beat us up," he said. L : ; , take over Shareworld. Dangor denied

: "an approach had been made."

We have a few comments concerning De 2 "Even if we were to receive such

Jonge. The first is that he was lucky that he k" an application we could not grant  
managed to duck into the Nedbank offices funds to individuals, or companies  
and hole up there with the Dutch Govern- 1 gmetdntla\200\231gk\200\230i\200\231:l\200  
\230;\200\230X\200\230%\200\230;anlzbfsagg@glly for  
ment\200\231s help (it even sent policemen to pro- ; B Tutu claimed in the report Ba it  
tect him). : " | partner Mark Gordon had approach-  
Secondly, he was lucky that the South African " TREVOR TUTU ed major corporations and vari-  
ous  
Government did not make a bigger song and trust funds to put up R30m to take over Johannesb-  
urg\200\231s  
dance about him, since he should have been financially strapped Shareworld entertainment co-  
mplex

J 5 ; " and turn it into an education centre. :  
handed back to the police and been ar- Shareworld MD Rene Lion-Cachet confirmed his board

reigned in court. : : gave Tutu written permission to solicit "unconditional  
Thirdly, we are pleased he was involved in the donations" for the centre. ]

disturbances in Amsterdam " the Dutch can He added Tutu could keep 20% of the donat-  
ions. ,  
now see what a political lout he is. Lion-Cachet said Tutu and Gordon had decided to go it  
|  
However, we deplore the fact that De Jonge's alone and make a take-over bid for the  
complex. |  
movement and others have picked on Shell in Trevor Tutu could not be contacted yesterday an-  
d  
4 % Archbishop Tutu is abroad. .  
an attempt to force it out of South Africa.  
Royal Dutch Shell has been the victim of more  
than 200 acts of vandalism in the last five  
years, the damage to property running to  
R180 million. : :

|  
1  
A

! merging the two plans after

' received support from local  
| business, church and political

| peace talks are still bogged  
? down, with different propos-

â\200\230tives by archbishop Dennis  
: Hurley, and instead made a.  
' proposal with foreign fund-

joint monitoring structures.

By S'khumbuzo Mlyá

#nd Willlam Harper

CALLS for an independent

| commission of inquiry into the  
| violence in Natal are gaining  
| widespread support as the kill-  
| ing continues with no sign of  
{ any solution in sight.

â\200\230 Both the Congress of South  
1 African Trade Unions (Cosatu)

| and â\200\230rebelâ\200\231â\200\235 Midlands Chief

1 Mhlabunzima Maphumulo

issued separate calls for com-  
missions.

The ANC has also made a

; age 1 :

The Cosatu call has re-

leader\$ and organisations.

\* Attempts to initiate new

| als coming from Buthelezi and  
" church; academic and business  
\* Leaders.

Buthelezi rejected initia-

ing, peace-keeping units and

However, he suggested

-said.

â\200\230â\200\235â\200\231L\Q-Nw A  
suppor

misled Botha by stating he was -

g appeal for unity and an

end 10 the killings.  
Although both calls have

ulu chief minister Gatsha Buthe-  
lezi, they have received back-  
ing from a wide variety of  
organisations and leaders.

At a Mpumalanga regional  
authority meeting on Wednes-  
day, representatives of about  
ten regional and community  
authorities backed Maphumulo  
despite Buthelezi's claims that  
Maphumulo had deliberately

\* This newspaper has

lhcy are dxscussed by Inka!.ha. /

His proposal comes after  
the ANC, Cosatu and UDF af-  
filiates backed Hurley's plan.

â\200\234Calling for unity, the ANC  
said it â\200\230fully supposed' the  
initiative.

â\200\230Wherever we are, mem-  
bers of the UDF, Cosauy, Inkatha  
and others, we are victims of  
apartheid in one way or an-  
other. By achieving peace  
among the people we strengthen  
our forces while weakening  
Wosc of the regime.

â\200\230Join forces and present a  
formidable front against the  
violence of qmlhud, the ANC

not been supported by KwaZ--

Iâ\200\230C,

chairperson of the authority.

. \*WeasMpumalangacom-  
munity leaders reject violence  
and believe that the commis-  
sion will be a neutral and  
impartial body,â\200\231 they said in a  
statement.

| Both parliamentary and  
extra-parliamentary leadersin  
the region have also endorsed  
Maphumuloâ\200\231s call.

Radley Keys, Democratic  
Party co-ordinator, said: â\200\234The

violence has been fluctuating

for the past two years and is still continuing without any sign of abating, so the commission must be appointed to investigate its origins and the solution to it.â\200\231

\*The commission will determine who is wrong or right,â\200\235 he said.

Peter Brown, spokesperson for the local Liberal Democratic Association said Maphumuloâ\200\231s call deserved the â\200\230fullest supportâ\200\231. -

â\200\230By responding positively

to Maphumuloâ\200\231s petition, the State President could take the first step towards returning peace to Pietermaritzburg,â\200\231 Brown said.

Gcina Mfeka, chairperson of the Edendale Crisis Committee (ECC) supported the appointment of the commission.

â\200\230Some people are saying that the African National Congress (ANC) is behind the violence whereas here in Pietermaritzburg there is no

CEEG NN EVRGR R the emergency CIENT]ES

knowledge of that,â\200\235 Mfeka said.

â\200\234The people who instigated | the violence, by using forced | recruitment drives especially | in Edendale, are known, and | they are not linked to the ANC.

\*The commission should | be implemented in order to } prove whether such allegations are true or not.â\200\231

The Cosatu call has received support from local business, | church and political leaders and |

organisations in the region. \_  
Please turn to page 4

iIrrlgate'i-\201nd move th

A MASSIVE state irrigation  
scheme on the Makhadini Flats"  
in northern KwaZulu has caused  
the removal of 5 000 people  
and is threatening to cost 60  
0000thcn thelrhnd and their

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i â\200\2306. i  
Pongola River floodplain in

and has already seen 5 000  
people moved off their land. :  
. About half of the displaced  
people have left the area alto-  
â\200\230 gether, and those remumng  
{'have been relocated into a series  
of six settlement ghettos aromd

. lthe scheme. 9  
Less than a third of those  
living in the resettlement ar-  
eas have been granted land on

" the scheme, despite promises

that they would be able to  
participate in it md benei-\201t  
from it.

" The scheme is planned to.  
\_cover most of the Makhadini -+

"' Flats state land corridor, and

%â\200\230 will threaten about 62 000  
z Âç| up to 20 ha are now settled on

" people if it is completed.

" ' Although it is presently  
-\* being run by the Department

â\200\234of Development Aid and the

"South African Development :

â\200\234Trust Corporation (STK), the  
"Pretoria government decided



"hst year to hand the land over '

. to KwaZulu.

The initial part of the  
5scheme mcludmg 11200 ha

mrâ\200\224

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Ubombo was started in 1980, -

{ cash crops rather than food

â\200\230ficient for their needs, they

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t'mn called lhc Central Umt  
Project (Cup) - has cost about  
R37-million for the develop-  
ment of 3500 ha with an an-  
nual input of about R8-mln-  
lion.

tion For Rural Advancement  
(Afra), the project is aimed at  
production of export-oriented

crops required by the local  
people. .

This falls wxlhxnl Soulh  
Africaâ\200\231s bantustan policy and  
is aimed at ensuring KwaZ-  
ulu's rapid economic growth,

. Afra, however, siys it has  
meant dispossession and im-  
poverishment for: the vast  
majority of people in the area.

Farmers who had plots of

five ha strips of land.  
Because this land is insuf-

have been forced to work at  
the Cup or for settler farmers  
and earn as little as R2 a day.

Afra said local people are  
up in arms because they feel  
they have been robbed of their

A Apumisuz arp Mo, "TuIM3UOYS

According to the Assocm-)â\200\2311 â\200\231

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bmlf

eethres. Clacey said.

land without any consultation

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ent Aid had agreed to  
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ing had been prevented by&mr  
KwaZulu officials and ehiefs  
bedausc the people had not  
gi¬\201t through the con'ect' pro-

{ a-statement mmtly  
Kwnthu Education Miâ\200\231uincr  
Oscar Dhlomo said KwaZulu  
uut Developruent Aid would

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ONOHS

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The New Aftcaw, 24 Al 1989

â\200\234

A KwaZulu policeman guards the victim of a vigilante attaack at Shongweni on Tuesday night.  
Six people were murde  
in three attacks in the remote valley on the same night. Pic: Clint Zasman

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By Vusi Ngema -

A RESOLUTION taken at a recent meeting of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (Numsa) in Mandeni to narrow the wage gap between urban and home-land workers could bring labour relations in 'deregulated zones' sharply into focus. .

More than 500 workers from various metal industries at Isithebe unanimously approved a proposal for a minimum wage of R3,50 an hour.

Numsa Northern Natal regional chairperson Vincent Shandu said the demand put Numsa in a 'stronger bargaining position.

'There has always been a tendency among employers to migrate to decentralised zones in search of cheap, exploitable labour. Closing the wage gap between the rural and the urban work force can only strengthen our unity,' Shandu said.

Although Numsa has made headway in the area - achieving majority membership in most factories - the resolution could prove difficult to implement.

Deregulated zones - 'independent' homelands, 'self-governing states' and peri-urban areas - fall outside the ambit of the Labour Relations Act and employers are under no obligation to recognise the union or deal with it.

'This also means that a union in such areas has no legal recourse in case of a dispute except arbitration or mediation,' said Sabelo Dan-gazela, Numsa's Isithebe organiser.

'In some cases one has to try to build up a case of victimization in order to get legal

redress,â\200\231 he said.

This issue seems to be at the heart of most major disputes at Isithebe - a situation

LHomelan

9.t+ A/wq 118 i â\200\231

n focus '

which could militate against the success of the resolution.

â\200\230We have cases of employ-

ers refusing to recognise- the union even when a majorily membership has been achieved,â\200\231 said Dangazela. â\200\230They simply say that they are not obliged to. In such cases

one has no option but to go for. |

strike action. In fact most of our significant gains have been achieved through industrial action.â\200\235

A report on disputes tabled by Numsa shows that the prospect of bitter industrial conflict is inevitable.

Management at one firm â\200\230responded to a request for recognition by stating bluntly that it was not prepared to deal with any union based in KwaZuluâ\200\231, while a second refused to sign a recognition agreement with Numsa because â\200\230the union would be unnecessary since we have an efficient works

â\200\234committee and the workers

seem to be happy with the present status quoâ\200\231. Thereport also documents

cases of\_\_attempts by~ some .

employers to promote the United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa) over Cosatu unions since July 1987.

The consequences of such intense union rivalry are reflected in the latest wave of political killings that, have ravaged Sundumbili Township.

â\200\234The level of anxiety caused by such development is very

much inevidence,â\200\231 said Willis Mchunu, Numsa regional organiser.

â\200\230During the course of the meeting we had to take seriously the idea of extending the peace proposal to the whole of the Natal region,â\200\231 he said.

Mchunu presented the details of the peace initiative to the meeting and called for a thorough discussion of the proposal at grassroots level.

R



e New Aficaw 2 -4 389

n recently.

rlzgvv members at a living wage campaign rally held in Durba

MP /1

By Slpho Khum  
THOUSANDS of squatters  
from the Siyanda shackland  
near KwaMashu will soon be  
homeless because a housing  
company owned by, among  
others, a KwaZulu Legislative  
Assembly member, wants to  
demolish their shacks. 4

The land where this sprawl-  
ing settlement is situated is to  
be used by National Homes to  
build upper class houses rang-  
ing from R25 000 to R65 000.

Alrcady some squatters had  
been removed near KwaMashu

When The New African  
news team visited the shack-  
land last week angry squatters  
said they were saddened by  
the fact that â\200\230prominent KwaZ-  
ulu politiciansâ\200\231 were involved  
in their removal.

The directors of National  
Corporation Investment, whose  
holding company, National  
Homes, is behind the removal,  
include AM Nzuza, KwaZulu  
Legislative Assembly mem-  
ber for Nongoma, IB Mthembu,  
GT Thula, a former KwaZulu  
urban representative, and MZ  
Khumalo.

Critic

Nzuza has been an outspo-  
ken critic of forced removals  
during debates in the Legisla-  
tive Assembly.

Nzuza told The New Afri-  
can it was not that they did not  
sympatise with the squatters  
but they had bought the land  
and they wanted to build houses  
on it.

â\200\230It is unfortunate that these  
people moved onto the land  
after we had boughtit. I donot  
know what needs to be done. I  
am aware that those people  
have been told to move from  
the area.â\200\231

Section K for this extension. -

Nye: New Afnean 24 Ave] (989

n removails I'OW

~ Asked how hc reconciled  
it with the fact that he was a  
critic of removals, he said: "We  
where people are being removed  
for nothing. In our case we  
want to upgrade housing stan-  
dards."

Squatters said they were  
from Durban townships where  
a chronic shortage of houses  
existed.

"We are not at all able to

houses. We want to be left on  
our own to see how we provide  
houses for ourselves," said one  
who requested anonymity.

Demolished

Homes' managing director  
Willy Thomas warned squat-

be demolished soon to give  
ment.

prepared to uplift the standard  
of housing for the black com-  
munity, even for those who  
cannot afford upper class  
houses. We have schemes to  
cater for different income  
groups," he said.

People would be given six  
weeks to vacate the land, he  
said.

; The New  
NEWS "We

pay these exorbitant prices for |  
Earlier this year National |  
ters that their 400 shacks would '

way for the housing develop- |

â\200\234The officials of this com-  
pany which is black-owned are :

DERRICK Naidoo (28), a former Bayview Residents' Association activist, was released from Robben Island last week after serving a two-year sentence for terrorism. Naidoo, of Chatsworth, was jailed for a limpet mine blast at the Arena Park home of former House of Delegates leader Amichand Rajbansi and at the Chatsworth courthouse.

~ Because he is a 'sensitive' person, Naidoo, a laboratory assistant, cannot be quoted or talk to the press.

R 200 230 Pic: Rafe Maye (Afraplx)

The NEW 200\230\\k\ AN

Irrigate and move t

New African

A MASSIVE state irrigation scheme on the Makhadini Flats in northern KwaZulu has caused the removal of 5 000 people

and is threatening to cost 60 000 others their homes

&, Q

L3/t #4

MY Y

cotton irrigation scheme on the Pongola River floodplain in Ubombo was started in 1980, and has already seen 5 000 people moved off their land.

- About half of the displaced people have left the area altogether, and those remaining have been relocated into a series of six settlement ghettos around the scheme.

Less than a third of those living in the resettlement areas have been granted land on

that they would be able to participate in it and benefit from it.

The scheme is planned to cover most of the Makhadini Flats state land corridor, and will threaten about 62 000 people if it is completed.

Although it is presently being run by the Department of Development Aid and the South African Development Trust Corporation (STK), the Pretoria government decided last year to hand the land over to KwaZulu.

| The initial part of the  
\* scheme - including a 1200 ha

the scheme, despite promises

farm called the Central Unit Project (Cup) - has cost about R37-million for the development of 3500 ha with an annual input of about R8-million.

According to the Associa-~7-

tion For Rural Advancement  
(Afra), the project is aimed at  
production of export-oriented

| cash crops rather than food  
crops required by the local  
.people.

This falls within South |  
Africaâ\200\231s bantustan policy and  
is aimed at ensuring KwaZ-  
uluâ\200\231s rapid economic growth.

Afra, however, says it has  
meant dispossession and im-  
poverishment for the vast  
majority of people in the area.

Farmers who had plots of  
â\200\234up to 20 ha are now settled on  
five ha strips of land.  
Because this land is insuf-

ficient for their needs, they  
have been forced to work at  
the Cup or for settler farmers  
and earn as little as R2 a day.

Afra said local people are  
up in arms because they feel  
they have been robbed of their

; feel\_thcymbeingusedtothg

â\200\230another said rice had becn

. objections from the commu- |

â\200\230because the people had not

land without any consultation

ontheppmm 1  
They said decisions abmit

who would be moved, who |

would get land, what crops i

would be grown and how they |  
would be marketed had been {  
taken by STK officials alone. |

Even those who have been  
granted land are unhappy, and

benefit of the developers.

~ One farmer said his crops  
had been sprayed by STK  
without his approval while '

planted on her plot on the s'me  
basis. <

Afra fieldworker Richard

Clacey said that following

nity, the Dcpartmcm of De-

velopment Aid had agreed to  
meet them. However, the meclâ\200\231vi"  
ing had been prevented by senior  
KwaZulu officials and chiefs |

gone through the correct pro-  
ccdurcs. Clacey said. Tt  
In a statement /mccnlly  
KwaZulu Education Minister-  
Oscar Dhlomo said KwaZulu  
and Development Aid would  
meet and discuss the issue.



\i-\202y Sithembiso Sangwenl  
TWO youths from KwaMashu

police seriously assaulted them  
in two separate incidents re-  
cently.

Emmanuel Ntombela, 20,

on April 14. He was hit with  
rifle butts, kicked, punched and:  
sjambokked.

\_ . Ntokozo Ngcobo, 21, said  
he was assaulted on April 8  
after the police chased a group  
of young men walking down  
the street after a funeral. He  
was twice shot at, kicked,  
punched, and his legs were  
beaten with an iron pipe.

Ntombela was assaulted at  
about 9.30 on a Friday night  
after fetching clothes from the  
washing line. He heard heavy  
footsteps, entered his house  
and locked the door.

At the front door the po-  
lice asked why he had locked

it and threatened to rip it apart  
if he did not.

- He asked his grandmother  
to open the door e he  
was scared. -

â\200\230Action-packedâ\200\231

â\200\230When they entered it was  
like an action-packed movie.  
About ten uniformed and plain-  
clothes policemen stormed into  
our two-roomed house and  
jumped over sofas in an at-  
tempt to gnb me behind my

ns:dei-\202leh)usei-\202npdwefamd  
it difficult to assault him. They  
then tried to force him outside  
by pushing and striking him  
with rifle butts. He was also  
kicked, punched and sjambok-  
ked.

â\200\230When his mother, who was  
| sleeping in an outside room,  
came to check what the noise  
was about, she was slapped  
with an open hand while his  
| granny was forcibly pushed

aside, claimed Ntombela.  
He alleged the police con-

Fig-oi  
ZP assau

have claimed that KwaZulu

said he was assaulted at home

t clai

s

nnucd to. assault him until he  
ran outside covering his head  
with both hands. After he locked

|| side room the police waited  
for a while and said: â\200\230You boys  
in L section are troublesome.  
We will straighten you.â\200\235  
Ntokozo Ngcobo, 21, a  
University of Durban- Westville  
student, claimed that Kwazulu

walking down the street with  
friends after a funeral.

Confronted  
Police in blue and yellow  
vans suddenly stopped and  
confronted them. The police  
chased him after a policeman  
pointed him out as the person  
they were looking for.

the door, ordered him to open

|| directions, but the police con-  
centrated on him. When bul-  
lets whizzed over his head, he

afraid they were going to kill  
me.â\200\231 :

When they did not find it in the

locked in a cell. He was re-

~ | leased after appearing at the

Ntuzuma magistrateâ\200\231s court on  
April 11. Ngcobo is unclear  
why he had to appear in court.

He was told to be back in court

1 on May 5.

Major S Van Sittert of the

' | himself in his mother's out- |

police shot at him twice after |

They scattered in different

decided to stop running. 'I was

| They grabbed -him and  
ordered him to produce a gun. |-

nearby bush he was kicked and

' Ntokoza Ngcobo display his wounds. Pic: Rafs Mayet

| to the van and taken back to the  
' police station where he was

' into the back of a van at gun-  
/ point. 8

'I was struck with an iron  
pipe on my knees  
before being thrown into the  
van,' Ngcobo said.

When he arrived, at  
KwaMashu police station he  
could not walk because of severe:  
i pain. Two policemen had to

carry him inside. :

The next day he was taken  
to a local clinic after a police-  
man said he was dirtying the  
floor with blood.

Ngcobo said the police who

transported him to the clinic

produced a knife and claimed

' -it belonged to him. When he |

disputed this, they threatened  
to kill him,

~ At the clinic nurses lanced

his eye because it was swollen  
with clots of blood. He sat on  
a wheelchair because he was  
still unable to walk. :

A nurse suggested that he  
be taken to hospital, but one of  
the police intervened and he  
was not taken there.

He was wheelchaired back :

KwaZulu police declined to  
comment on Ntombela's alle-  
gations as a complaint had not  
been laid with the police.  
Colonel JJA Fourie, also  
of the KwaZulu police, said he  
could not comment on Ng-

" because

there is nothing traceable  
about them.

\* punched. He was then thrown :

e

Emmanuel Ntombela after dmslnmbokkodby KwaZulu Police.  
i Pic: Rafs Mayet (Afrapix) :

THE State's new urbanisation policy has resulted in the forced removal of poor squatters to build housing for upper income groups.

The policy has a closer relationship with private companies - the development of housing by private companies. The result is that only certain social classes, usually the wealthiest or those with access to housing subsidies, are catered for. It has also been directed by the government's new strategy of passing on powers and responsibilities to a mass of tricameral, provincial and local governments.

| In a paper on urbanisation  
| presented at a conference on

Forced Removals and the Law

in South Africa in Cape Town

last week, the Built Environ-

ment Support Group (BESG)

said the policy generally bene-

fitted the well-off to the detri-  
{ ment of the poor.

| vincial and municipal govern-

ment created further confusion and tension with homeland governments, who also provide housing to gain votes.

Provincial government had been given the responsibility for planning black urbanisation, but remained firmly under the control of the central government in all decision-making.

Also involved in the picture were black local authorities - created to manage and develop black areas. Their role is undermined by their lack of credibility, limited resources,

~ 'Their attempts to win  
' votes and support |  
to through

producing  
' housing resulted in the  
eviction of black

~ Squatters in several  
areas.'

corruption and poor manage-

## Struggles

| The housing departments  
of the junior houses had emerged |  
as important actors in land and  
housing struggles in urban areas i  
and had often been the force |  
behind the removal of black  
squatters.

BESG described this as â\200\230the  
logical outcome of the  
tticameral parliamentary sys-  
tem and its lack of popular  
legitimacy"'. .

Locally, their attempts to  
win votes and support through  
producing housing resulted in  
the eviction of black squatters  
in scvcral areas.

ment skills. ;  
Added to all these influ-  
ences are the Regional Serv-  
ices Councils - formed with  
the purpose of financing the  
upgrading of old and develop-  
ment of new black areas and  
coordinating squatter housing.  
They have not been success-  
ful, according to BESG.  
Privatisation meant the  
stateâ\200\231s withdrawal from the  
direct provision of services and  
to some extent from the fi-  
nancing of housing, BESG said.  
Private developers, finan-

cial instutions, employers and  
individuals had become increas-  
ingly involved in the provi-

The power glven to pro- I

~ The policy has had avari- | than R25 000 whllch most  
ety of effects on the black developers produce houses  
community.

The working class | had been subjected to forced removals in urban areas.

Middle-class

At Emzomusha near New-lands East, for example, developers had forced 4000 blacks to move off land chosen for middle-class coloured housing. A similar situation is developing at Luganda near

| Mariannhill, where blacks are

being removed to make way for Indian housing. Privatisation is also causing poor blacks to be moved even further from the city centres because most of the nearby land is being developed for expensive housing. Very few housing opportunities exist for Africans close to their work places, and none

of these schemes cater for their -

needs.

" Low-income housing is neglected because it is consid-

ered risky and unprofitable with

sion\_ gf housin;.

|

| high administrative costs, small

loans and poor buyers.

\_In 1987 about 40 percent

of the money spent on black housing went on houses cost-

ing more than R40 000 and only 15 percent on housing costing less than R15 000. This means 40 percent of this money was spent on meet-

ing the needs of only 10 percent of the urban black popu-

lation, while only 15 percent went on serving 57 percent of

| these people.

The situation is worsened by the fact that lending institu-



tions are unwilling to provide  
| bonds for houses costing less

worth more than R35 000.

Corruption :

Also, because developers  
control new housing, people

| find it even harder to get ac-  
cess to land and houses.

There was strong evidence  
that corruption over land deals  
had increased since the provi- |  
sion of housing was privatised.  
Developers have become the  
main way in- which housing  
was provided in a number of  
areas, and therefore they have  
become a major cause of re-  
movals in many areas.

They have failed badly to  
meet the housing backlog. In  
1988 only 35 000 houses were  
built for blacks outside the

| bantustans.

Its influence on the na-

| tional housing backlog - esti-

mated at about 800 000 - is  
â\200\230negligibleâ\200\231. 2  
" Because of privatisation,  
| the state is now only respond-  
ing in emergencies to meet dâ\200\231xe  
needs the private sector can t.  
Development by the state  
appears to come from the need  
| to provide alternative accom-  
modation for squatters threat-  
ened with removal and the need-  
to establish state control over  
squatting. .  
The government's new  
' housing policy led to less  
coordination, and confused and  
piecemeal development of  
housing. ;  
" The state has created new  
laws giving it greater powers

over squatting, making those -

living on land earmarked for  
upmarket housing most vul-

| nerable. 7

Eviction notices have been

= B

5.-) \_

- Weenen emergency camp - Mrs Judith

l  
!

served on those hvmg in the

wrong group areas, in their  
own group areas, and in areas .

where their presence becomes  
a p\_olitical'issu\_e.

While the state has set aside  
land for the consolidation of  
black areas (about 10417 hais  
awaiting approval and 21 084  
ha is under consideration), little  
of this has been opened up in  
Natal because it is near KwaZ-  
' uly, while it is also difficult to  
. find suitable land.

Special attention was given

to upgrading politically unstable

i  
{8  
|

areas such as Alexandra,

. Inanda.

) repression of local political |

Mamelodi, Crossroads and '

"~ This, combined with the |

organisations, is an attempt to

â\200\230win hearts and mindsâ\200\231 and |  
- undermine the ability of â\200\230revo-

lutionary elementsâ\200\231 to mobil-  
ise around housing issues.

BESG outlined state pol-  
icy on poor blacks-settling in  
urban areas: ; ;  
\* migrants may now come

to the cities; i

\*if people have a job and ]  
are well-off then they may get  
housing; i

\* if people have been living in an area for some time, they may remain there, unless the area is to be developed;

\* if the area is considered political, the state may upgrade the townships, or the

- people might be removed from the area;

\* forced removals generally take place in areas where immediate (usually private sector) development is called for, and

\*if people are not affected by any of the above, and they are poor (squatters), they might be able to survive in the open spaces of the townships.

In the longer term they might however be subject to controls under amendments made to the Squatting Act.

Mchuna outside her house which was destroyed just before she and other tenant 3 served with eviction notices. Pic: Cedric Nunn (Afrapix)

-

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He NBEW SNRRacQn

s - 04 ~-Ry

' FORCED removals still con- -

Byï¬\202charddmyo!tfn wâ\200\231f.

Association for Rural  
Advancement

tinue in the Natal countryside.  
In many cases these are  
not immediately seen as being  
forced removals. This is be-  
cause the common view of  
forced remdvals is that of  
\* bullying officials threatening  
people at community meetings,  
armed policeraids, detentions  
and bulldozers flattening  
homesteads.  
~Forced â\200\230removals in rural  
Natal donot present such stark  
and vicious pictures, although  
farmers do continue to demol-  
ish the homesteads of farm-

workers-is well-as to intimi-  
date, assault and harass their  
families. Removals are now  
achieved through more subtle:

~ but no less forceful means.

Suspended  
Th 1985 Minister Gemit

Viljoen â\200\230announced that the  
policy of forced removals had  
been suspended. At this time

many rural communities were :  
under immediate threat ofzâ\200\230

removals. Matiwane Kop,  
Steincoalspruit, Cornfields,  
Trust Feed, Tembalihle,

Natal that were waging a de-  
termined struggle against  
removals.

Since then government

nities has been inconsistent and  
ad-hoc. Trust Feed was offi-

cially reprieved in February |

1988. In June last year the  
Cabinet accepted that Driefon-  
tein and Reserve 4 should not  
be moved, but should be re-  
incorporated into KwaZulu.  
Steincoalspruit and Mati-

wane's Kop, whose land was

" It is the familiar carrot and

stick method the government  
" is using to achieve its  
. apartheid objectives instead  
of me old style bulldozer

expropriated by the govern-  
ment in 1977 and 1980 respec-  
tively, have been left in a state |  
of uncertainty, with no indica-  
tion that the government is  
going to restore the title deeds  
to the rightful owners.

Cornfields  
In Cornfields and Tem-  
balihle near Estcourt the gov-  
{  
s  
' ernment has shown more de-  
termined efforts to move the  
|

\_ stered by KwaZulu.  
o

communities. - oy  
- Both Cornfields and Tem>

balihle are clear examples of  
the government's new meth-  
ods of getting communities to  
move. The government wants  
to move them because they are  
black spots - an official term  
for African owned land in what  
the government has classified  
as a white area.

In Natal alone, more than  
. 100 000 people have been

forcibly removed from black

spots since the 1960s.  
The government wants to

move the communities to a

new settlement area that will

eventually be incorporated into  
KwaZulu. In 1982 the com-  
munities were told they would

have to move because of an

act of parliament.  
A year later they were told  
that they would be moved by

force if they resisted. But since

"1985 the government has been  
attempting to encourage the

community to move voluntarily.

Officials have offered to

assist those that request to

move. At the same time the

government has systematically  
Driefontein and Reserve 4 were  
some of the communities in

neglected to provide basic  
facilities to Cornfields and  
Tembalihle such as water,

roads, schools, clinics and  
services making life very tough  
for those who want to con-  
policy towards these commu-

tinue to live there.

At the same time the gov-

ernment has made more deter-  
mined efforts to provide proper

services at the proposed reset-  
tlement area, so as to induce  
people to move there.

It is the familiar carrot and  
stick strategy that the govern-  
ment is increasingly using to

achieve its apartheid objec-

apartheid bulldozer methods.  
The future of many black

the question of the consolidation of KwaZulu. It seems likely that as in other parts of the country where the government is increasingly choosing to incorporate rural communities

ties in Natal may find themselves being officially admini-

. increased

~ Although highly speculative, it is possible that deci-

g

3 5%  
maybemnotbmove

. communities in rural Natal.

Instead, a modified Indaba

R

plan could be used whereby

Pretoria would give Ulundi greater administrative control over black areas in Natal which are outside the official boundaries of KwaZulu.

For many communities this will introduce new problems and forces.

The violence that erupted through the community of Trust Feed in December last year following the official decision

not to move the community

was partly a result of what was

perceived to be KwaZulu's attempt to gain greater control

over this area.

In other areas forced removals continue in the hands of private farm owners rather than the government. The forced

eviction of African families living on white-owned land

continues to be the biggest category of forced removal in



. our region.

~ Evicted

It is estimated that as many  
as 300 000 people were evicted

from white-owned land in Natal -

between 1948 and 1982. These  
evictions continue, particularly  
in the Weenen, Muden, Vryheid,  
and Ngotshe districts.

On these, farms families  
occupy the land under a sys-  
tem called labour tenancy,

where members of the family |

' ~ are required to work for the

farmer for little or no wages in  
return for an allocation of land

| for grazing and ploughing. In

the districts mentioned above,  
the families have occupied the  
farms for generations on this  
basis.

About 250 000 labour len-

' " ants and their families are find- |  
| tives, instead of the old-style

ing themselves \nderÂ«inÃ@rels-  
ing threat of removal for a

: number of reasons.

| spotâ\200\231 communities is tied to '

â\200\234Structural  
changes in agriculture, such as.  
capitalisation,  
mechanisation and consolida-  
tion of ownership, mean farm-  
ers require fewer workers.

| White farmers are also fearful  
into the bantustans rather ma:n | of farm worker unionisation  
move them, rural communi- | gnd the presence of large black

settlements-on labour farms |

owned by absentee landlords.  
Over the past year there  
have also been mass dismiss-

als and forced evictiÃ@n of farm  
workers in an attempt by farm

economic |

ME New \FRacagy

A4 RAPRw \383

v e Hï¬\201

owners to crush fatm worker |  
unions.

SinÃ©e the eviction of more  
than 1500 tea workers at Sape-  
koe, Richmond, in July 1987  
over union recognition

struggles, similar actions have  
- followed at a number of â\200\234agri- |

businesses.â\200\231  
Until the Labour Relations |  
Act is extended to farm and

,domaucworken.fgâ\200\230mmml1 :  
,:oonunuetouscevxÃ©;lmsns:  
" tool against unions. \

In KwaZulu thoqunds of

| rural people are fncmg evic-  
tion to make way for \co:n  
" merical agricultural and tour-  
\* ist â\200\234development.'

BN WSeann  
Ay â\200\224 O'+ -~

s L A

l EVICTIONS of squat from both and urban areas,,  
â\200\230 combined with the Incorporation of whole â\200\230 settlements into  
the ban of the state, has caused the loss of the land of the people  
in the state. In the state, the land of the people is  
being lost. The state is  
losing the land of the people.

It is still being uprooted to allow for agricultural devel-  
opment in the rural areas, usually without any prior  
consultation. In the areas, â\200\230 squatter â\200\231 settlements are  
constantly being moved off land earmarked for upper-in-  
come housing development, often by private housing devel-  
opers. This week The New Age looks at the state of  
removals in both rural and urban areas and the reasons for  
them. o The Mjind\ Makhatini

Fo %;EMTHE%

OUR  
PR

CHISED TIICLAND

Residents of Comfields , a "black spot' near Estcourt, slale their rejection of a plan fo  
- move them from their homes, occupied by their families for more than 60 years. More  
than 250 tamilies were meved to a resettlement camp earmarked for incorporation into  
KwaZulu. Pic: Gill de Vlieg (Afrapix; ~

Â£

Buthelezn'

The "New

â\200\230g:Â» (3N \$Â°18  
civil  
servants

By William Harper

A MAJOR row has brokenout |  
between unionised KwaZulu !  
civil servants and KwaZuluâ\200\231s |

chief minister Gllsha Buthe- || exploilation as any ot )  
lezi.

Last week Buthelezi.said

| his government would not tol-  
crate â\200\230threatsâ\200\231 from its em-  
ployees and said the â\200\230rotâ\200\231 they  
were causing would be stopped  
\*for once and for allâ\200\231. :

Buthelezi lashed out at them |  
after they appealed to be al-:

lowed lo unionise without inter- -

.~ fference and that he negotiate |

with their union, the National  
Education, Health and Allied  
WorkersÂ® Union (Nehawu).

The civil servants andâ\200\231  
Nehawu called on Buthelezito  
stand by his earlier statements  
supporting workersÂ® ngl n to  
unionise.

Teachers and legal, waks  
nursing and clerical staff s:ngl  
they were concerned and sur-  
prised by Buthelezi's verbal

attacks on them and Nchawu, |

a Cosatu affiliate.

Buthelezi reportedly smed I  
that the civil servants were |  
â\200\230stabbing us in the backâ\200\231, ac- |

cused Nehawu of â\200\230prostitut-  
ingâ\200\231 professionals who were |

â\200\230behaving like labourersâ\200\231 and |,

asked KwaZulu MP's what they  
! were going to do about it.  
' \*The statement (by Buthe-

lezi) raised concern in that a |  
person of his calibre could not  
be expected to incite, instigate |

They joined Nchawu to |  
take up their grievances with | -

KwaZulu and had rejected  
KwaZulu's staff associations  
not because they were linked  
to Inkatha, but because they  
were â\200\230sweetheartâ\200\231 structures.

â\200\230Some of us are members  
of Inkatha and also of Nchawu  
because we have economic  
demands - our grievances speak  
for themselves.

â\200\230Does he (Buthelezi) want  
the world to believe profes- |

sionals are not workers?  
â\200\230We experience the same

in South Africa - we have

| families and dependants who  
are depending on us for a Liv- .

ing.

â\200\230We appeal to the chlc

| minister not to condemn us but â\200\230

to negotiate with our union.  
â\200\230If the chief minister is a

leader as he claims then why |

did he refuse to meet the clerical

staff last year?

Buthelezi said â\200\234appropriate  
actionâ\200\231 needed to be taken  
to deal with this kind of â\200\230rotâ\200\231. |

\* Nowhere in the world has  
a government been threatened  
by its employees in the man-  
ner in which we have been  
threatened.

â\200\230We will see to it that the  
rot ... is stopped once and for

all\*

or encourage the unruly elements within Inkatha to subject the civil servants in the KwaZulu government to physical harm,â\200\235 the civil servants | said.

Page 2 The New African 24 April 1989

H

'We thought we

Tor B

f we

e secure 1

he and his 16 year-old  
Musa, refused to join

'd b

all paid up members of fnkatha.  
â\200\230We all joined Inkatha when it

took over the area lasi year.  
â\200\230We thought that by jçining

llyl because

AN INKATHA member has | brother,

Inkatha we would be secure.

ed the

house afterwards, fearing that  
the attackers would return. He

â\200\234reported the incident to :the '

Kheswa said he fl;

\

.

â\200\234who took a statement  
and visited the scene.

police

Alfred (54), my brother  
Nhlanhla (35) and his wife  
Florence Malunga (28) were

mother Flora (48), my father

lying dead on the floor. All

had bullet wounds in the head

and neck.â\200\231

He pointed out bullet holes  
in the wall and bloodstains on  
His family members were \_

the floor.

tes breaking the door of my  
were fired inside the house.

more than 100 armed vigilan-  
" parentsâ\200\231 room. Later shots

After making " sure the  
â\200\230I discovered that my

vigilantes had left, Kheswa

returned to the house.

\

I decided to sleep in the

\_vigilantes.

'he is doing wnporuy wee!g: â\200\230

end work.

doors. I saw

â\200\230At about 1140 1 was

woken up by the noise of break-

described how four members.

igilantes who kill resi-.

join vi

lor's Halt near Pi-

ctermaritzburg.

Russell Kheswa (19) said

he heard he would be attacked | ing windows and

dents in Tay!



sl X

Iâ\200\231\Q\_

By Rafora Rangongo  
and Sipho Khumalo  
SIMMERING anger over the  
assassination of the plm'nmcnt  
Natal youth leader Chris Ntuli  
exploded into violence. and led  
to stayaways which almost  
brought Durban townships of  
KwaMashu and Nuzuma to a

standstill at the weekend.

A partial stayaway was  
observed in the two townships  
which saw major shopping  
centres and schools closed for  
the whole day on Friday. A  
number, of buses including  
commercial vehicles were set  
alight.

/A driver of Clover Dames  
was burnt to death when his  
truck was set- alight in  
KwaMashu's Sectiop M.

Durban Transport Manage-  
ment Board (DTMB) and Putco  
suspended .their services to  
Ntuzuma and KwaMashu on  
Friday.

Ntuli a foundermemberof -

Ntuzuma Youth League and  
an official of the Natal Youth

Congress (Nayco) - a UDF . â\200\230  
e

affiliate - was allegedly killed  
by the notorious AmaSinyora  
vigilantes on April 14 after  
reporting to the police in terms  
of his restriction orders.

He was restricted to the -  
â\200\230Inanda: magistrateâ\200\231s district  
on his release on April 4 after  
six months in detention under  
the emergency regulations. He  
could not leave his home be-  
tween dusk and dawn and had  
to report to the police twice a  
day. '

On Thursday hundreds of

angry students staged a plac-

Nerd

ard demonstxraun protesting  
'Niuliâ\200\231s assassination. Placards

hoxs y students blamkd the

death of Ntuli on Adriaan VIok,

the Minister of Law and Or-  
Âç der.

Students were adamant that  
if Ntuli was not restricted he  
would still be alive.

There was a strong secu-  
rity force presence at strategic  
points and all entrances lead-  
ing to both lowushxps at the  
â\200\230weekend.

B

| not allowed at the funeral.

" Nuliâ\200\231s lawyers wrote aâ\200\231  
letter to Vlok last Tuesday to |  
spell out how restriction or-  
ders were endangering the lives  
of restricted people.

Ntuli's assassination has

Detainees Coordination Com-

â\200\230I Rights Commission (HRC).  
Please tum to page 4

mittee (DCC) and the Human â\200\234 :  
| restrictions placed on former  
detainees marked a new method |

Meanwhile, Ntuli's tense  
funeral was marred by confu-  
sion when police slapped clev-  
enth hour restrictions on it.  
Hundreds of moumers who  
turned up for a funeral service  
at Ntuzuma were turmed away  
by police.

Before the police arrived  
the people sang and chanted  
freedom songs and slogans.  
Confusion reigned at the church  
when mourners were told by

lawyusllmlmcmi~\202mi~\202)'woâ\200\234ld

tull s deat

' AQF'/(,Q/\// | 2LÂç- /Q'/Ã@â\200\230\*w( /Q,&Q

not release the body without  
pohce approval.

Police, who scaled en-  
trances to Ntuzuma Catholic  
Church where the funeral serv-

" ice took place, only allowed

| 200 people to attend.  
Permission was required  
from the Commissioner . of  
Police for the funeral to be  
held. Attorneys acting for the  
Ntuli family received approval  
just before midday. -  
The body arrived at the

hurch at 3pm and the. btmal  
took place late in the after-  
noon. In terms of the restric- |  
tions people were not allowed  
to walk to the cemetery but |  
had to be transported. Because.  
no prior arrangement had been |  
made, mowmrs were trans- |  
Âçd in police vehicles.  
mewo helicopters hovered  
above the cemetery as the  
funeral was in procession. .  
Again orily 200 mourne:s  
could attend. Jounnhsts were

Trie Ne,w"i~\201:F(fc,ww 2&â\200\224

Vlok blamed

]

concerned with the extent to

~ which restriction orders have

affected the lives of individuals.

On Nnii-202x's mmdaclcarly indicates that the restrictions not mlytuna:hi-202 th@fmedom of individuals but also con-  
\*a-200\230 Minister Viok has previ-

ously assured us that any killing of political activists would be mvgned. However, he

'otrestncleddumum

=, muponlilxhty as'it was whui

waeâ-200\235 indewâ-200\231m.

e

deathâ-200\231

been condemned by the National Associalfon'fof' Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), the .

39

\* From Pago 1  
Simon Niombela, speaking in

ofelnmna ngi-202:em.

tions. The regime has deliber-  
alzlymtrmdlnmblnnda.

,nnkmghmuanmg&wkfor'  
his enemies because they can  
- easily detect his movements.â-200\235

\_ Ntombela said he viewed

Mmm  
mhymhbm  
their vigilanceÂ@â-200\231.

Sayco publicity secretary |

â-200\230r 'thwouldnothavedwd'  
\_if it was not for his restric-

i-202nsuah;d:wtodne.i

ity lo oppose these mlncâ-200\224  
uonsonmnlead as i  
Nadelmdxtwasclenthn

: lmehlundnotbeunmtntcted  
â\200\234to his

v and ordered to  
report to the police station twice  
a day, he would have taken  
some precautionary measures  
(like-going into hiding or hv-  
ing elsewhere) and he wonki  
sï¬\201llbeahve.  
scti

ofi¬\202ldl re-

: i¬\202unmhupbpctwphyswd

(ldpsutoexposeâ\200\230  
-thewhuuhmdi¬\202:edeâ\200\224

" tainees, nuhngnmfÂ«

for Ntull &  
> g

The New Africar, auw ARY 1189

P

KwaMashu students protest against the murder of Chris Ntuli last week. Pic: Deena Pillay e  
e

L

A FO

[illegible]

PEA

KWAZULUâ\200\231s Chief  
Minister, Mango-  
| suthu Buthelezi

yesterday called on -

the ANC, the UDF,  
Cosatu, the church-  
es and all concern-  
ed organisations to

support Inkatha in

a massive drive to  
end the killings in

1

black communities. |

He outlined a plan

to declare 1989 the

year of action for  
peace and end the  
strife that has left more  
than a thousand dead  
and tens of thousands  
of bereaved, largely in  
Natal.

## Killings

Dr Buthelezi undertook to raise whatever money he could from the world's churches for the peace campaign. Millions in overseas church

end to slaughtâ\200\234er"

?\(\)Q\_\ Q\).rLaLF â\200\230ï¬\201(\){f \g@

Chief ButheleZI

calls for

money was deposited in

South Africa for the  
victims of apartheid and  
much of this could be  
used for peace.

:4; In an address to  
| Inkathaâ\200\231s central com-

mittee in Ulundi, he said:

â\200\234I call on the ANCâ\200\231s  
national executive in  
Lusaka to unambiguously  
say that the killings in  
Natal and KwaZulu must

now ceaseâ\200\235

- He pleaded for an end  
to political propaganda  
| which demanded violent  
| retribution and pre-  
emptive strikes against



GABORONE    If I needed shoes and South Africa was the only place I could get shoes, I would do without them. But if I needed corn and South Africa was the only place to get corn, I would go to South Africa,    former Tanzanian President

Julius Nyerere.

Almost a decade after nine Southern African states launched an ambitious effort to lessen their reliance on South Africa, they have yet to tap their economic potential and still depend heavily on their white-led neighbour.

From war-ravaged Angola to deeply indebted Zambia, several of the nations in the underdeveloped region have grown poorer despite the formation in 1980 of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council (SADCC).

In many ways, the countries are worse off now than in 1980,    said Tom Kennedy, a South African-based researcher who recently authored a study on the economic conditions in Southern Africa. .    Due to wars, bad internal policies and poor management, thereâ\200\231s been very little | progress in the region.â\200\235

#### Problems

The SADCC members are Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana. Lesotho and Swaziland.

The organisation concentrates on the regionâ\200\231s two most

SAPA-  
AP

pressing problems,

transportation routes  
and food supplies.

SADCC is generally

perceived as a well-run  
umbrella organisation  
that has helped increase  
trade among member  
states and improved the  
flow of technology and  
research. It currently is  
involved in almost 600  
projects that will' cost  
some 7 billion dollars.

But SADCC has no  
authority over national  
economic policies or  
management, where  
economists say many of  
the deep-rooted prob-  
lems exist.

Almost three-quarters  
of the 75 million people  
in SADCC countries  
remain subsistence  
farmers. The World  
Bank says annual per  
capita income in the  
region is less than 500  
dollars.

South Africa remains  
the leading trading

partner for seven of the

nine SADCC countries.  
Its roads, rails, ports,  
power stations and  
communications net-  
works are essential to  
their economic survival,

JULIUS NYERERE  
president.

- . . Former Tanzanian

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D~ Ou~3H

South Africaâ\200\231s 28  
million blacks have  
higher average incomes

â\200\234than in\_any â\200\230SADCC  
country. More than a  
million workers from  
neighbouring countries  
earn their livings in  
South Africa; the traffic  
â\200\234in the opposite direction -  
is minimal.

The black-led coun-  
tries want to reduce  
reliance on South Africa  
not only because they  
oppose its apartheid |  
policies, but also to take  
advantage of potentially  
more efficient trade  
routes.

â\200\230Malawi, where annual  
per capita income is  
about 200 dollars, spends  
an extra 100 million  
dollars a year exporting  
its tobacco, tea and nuts:  
through distant South  
Africaâ\200\231 because railway  
lines in neighbouringh

lines in neighbouring  
Mozambique are mostly  
inoperative, according to  
Kennedyâ\200\231s estimates.  
Zaire, more than 1000  
kilometres north' of  
South Africa, receives  
more than half its  
imports via South Africa  
although it has its own  
Atlantic Ocean port.  
There are five major  
railways that connect

â\200\234wonâ\200\231t be

landlocked nations of  
Southern Africa to the  
Indian and Atlantic  
oceans. ~

However, four pass

through Angola or

Mozambique, where civil  
wars dating to the mid-  
1970s have halted or  
sharply reduced traffic.

## Railways

â\200\234The region will never have secure food supplies until we can make these rail #lines work,â\200\235 said Nkwaki Ngâ\200\231wanakilala, a spokesman at SADCâ\200\231s headquarters in Gaborone. \$And that sible until the fighting stops.â\200\235

The regionâ\200\231s fifth rail line, which links Zambia to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, has been

\_ unaffected by war. But

poor management has kept it from operating anywhere near full capacity since the Chinese built it in the 1970s. About half its 75 locomotives currently are out of service.

Farm-to-market roads throughout Southern Africa range from primitive to non-existent. Crops in the fertile region often rot in the fields.

The region has the potential to feed much of the continent, but farmland is often

â\200\234 underutilised. Farmers

" are almost exclusively small-scale growers with

little training, equipment . or access to government services.

Zimbabwe is the only

'SADCC country that has more than 100 private commercial farms of several hundred acres (a

couple . of hundred. hectares) or more,â\200\231

according to regional agricultural officials.

The Southern African Economist, a magazine

- published by SADCC, noted that regional governments â\200\234plame the

decline in food produc-

\* tion on a host of factors

â\200\234ranging from adverse weather, escalating COSTs of fertilisers and longer transport routes to disruption of agriculture by South African-backed terrorists.â\200\235

But, it added, the â\200\234plame also lies with the governments themselves, for maintaining subsidies and setting unrealistic producer prices which give farmers no incentive to produce more.â\200\235

Despite the gloomy picture, there have been - two recent developments '

that could strengthen Southern African economies in the long-term.

South Africa has been trying to improve relations with black Africa and expressed eagerness to co-operate on development projects. It has agreed to grant independence to Namibia and says it has stopped supporting \_ guerilla movements in Angola and Mozambique. - SADCC has estimated that South African military actions in the region have cost more than 10 billion dollars during the 1980s.

"The more peaceful climate has eased the international pressure for sanctions against South Africa, which

inevitably would damage |

its neighbours as well.

Also, several countries |

have begun to pursue market-orientated eco-

nomies and are moving |

away from â\200\230â\200\230African socialismâ\200\235 and centralised economies. :

Tanzania, long hostile  
to Western capitalism,  
has been implementing  
austerity measures  
backed by the Interna-  
tional Monetary Fund  
since President Ali  
Hassan Mwinyi came to  
power in 1985.

IMF conditionalities  
are painful, Mwinyi  
said last year. But we  
have to make a choice  
between two sharp-  
pointed spears. It is  
either we go forward with  
shops full of expensive  
commodities or we revert .

J-Jâ\200\230;?;o;â\200\230;a,,mwf. il

7 | Buthelezi  
in call to  
end Natal  
violence

Political Reporter

INKATHA leader Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on the ANC,

the UDF, Cusatu, churches and all concerned organisations to support his or-

ganisation in a bid to end the Natal political violence and killings.  
; ' Inkatha members should stand shoul-

der-to-shoulder with members of the

ANC, the UDF, Cosatu and other organ-

,,? - isations to outlaw violence, Dr Buthe-

â¢ Cf i 3 Co 67 lezi told Inkathaâ\200\231s central committee in Ulundi.

He undertook to ask the world's churches for funds for the peace campaign.

Dr Buthelezi said that the political propaganda which demanded violent retribution and pre-emptive strikes against possible sources of attack had to end. e

A concerted publicity campaign by radio, TV and in pamphlets to end the killing mentality must be undertaken, the Inkatha leader said.

Dr Buthelezi outlined a grassroots : peace campaign for Inkatha. This in-

% volved regular Inkatha branch meet- \_  
. -} ings to â\200\234urgently and repeatedlyâ\200\235 listen =  
B S N e TR et L e people and take their advice in res-  
S A 3 toring harmony.

% â\200\231 The offices of Inkatha's secretary-general Dr Oscar Dhlomo and his deputy would be clearing houses for the ideas : brought forward by peo-

; ple at branch level,

: ' It was essential to adopt a multi-party and multi-strategy approach. No neighbourhood should

tolerate anyone who had  
become a â\200\234killing ma-  
chineâ\200\235 devoid of human  
values, Dr Buthelezi  
said,

- Neighbour had to act  
with neighbour regard-  
less of political affilia-  
tion.

Intensive action was  
needed by all, but would  
cost money, he said. Mo- o,  
bilising Inkathaâ\200\231s Youth o o  
Brigade, Women's Bri-  
gade and other groups to } - - e G

i) e e, e A AR GR SRS S re = Towret Btarded on the peace  
iygaie o5 campaign needed re-  
sources like transport,  
effective means of com-  
munication and the es-  
tablishment of represen-  
tation in areas most hit  
by violence.

Perhaps only a mora- e  
torlum on political prop-  
aganda would actuaily  
halt the violence, Dr By-  
thelezj said.

â\200\234I call on the ANC to  
broadcast messages of  
peace and political toler-  
ance over Radio Free-  
dom,â\200\235 he said,



BBREIEW 3173 PRC.  
FWARE EW SI73PRC.

â\200\230said on Saturday.

Bishop:

(  
| use defence.

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unds for  
ea\*catlo

MARITZBURG â\200\224 The

â\200\230Government should re-  
duce the defence budge; 2  
and the separate ameni-

: ties costs and put the ,

Lik

money into national edu-  
catlon Presiding Bisho,  
of the Methodist Churchâ\200\235â\200\231  
Bishop Stanley Mogoba, ,  
Speaking at the open-â\200\235  
ing of the Metro Teach- |  
ersâ\200\231 Centre, Bishop Mogoâ\200\224 3  
ba said education was a''  
real investment for the,  
future and the task of the  
teacher was to build a,,  
new South Africa. k-  
â\200\234With \* well-trained - 3  
teachers we have theâ\200\235  
chance of touching thou; |

| sands of lives in this .

country,â\200\235 Bishop Mogob:i\_,â\200\231;

| said.

â\200\234The task of the teach-  
er is to mould the person-  
alities of the pupils and  
thereby play an impor-  
tant role in nation build=T  
ing.â\200\235

Bishop Mogoba said!  
the number of properly!  
quahï¬\20led teachers rei!

| quired in the near futurel

was â\200\234mind bogglingâ\200\235.

The chairman of thel  
Education Committee ofi  
the Natal West District of !

the Methodist Church;i

" Prof Ronald MacMillan,

said his committee hadÂ®  
identified the area of the!  
teacher as that which!  
needed the most help. '  
â\200\234If we can improve the'l  
teacher we can improveâ\200\231  
the whole structure of"  
education. o  
â\200\234We can'â\200\231t solve every-  
thing. We are really just'

a drop in a bucket but weâ\200\235  
are quite a useful drop,â\200\235  
Prof MacMillan said.

The aim of the Metro~

â\200\230 Tegghers Centre: is to.li

promote the growth of\*r  
teachers in the Maritz- v  
burg area and to share

\* teaching skills. â\200\224 Sapa.

Qosby and  
e STAR  
Tutu team

| upâ\200\231%g Ã@fi¬\201\*â\200\231

refugees  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON â\200\224 Angli-  
can leader Archbishop  
Desmond Tutu and popu-

lar American actor Bill  
Cosby have renewed ef-  
forts to raise funds in the  
US for the education of  
South African refugees.  
In a message mailed to  
thousands of Americans  
in recent weeks, Bishop  
Tutu says: â\200\234South Africa  
is exploding. Each day  
brings new violence. The

. Tute Cosby  
inevitable result is a con-  
tinuing wave of refugees  
â\200\224 people marked for ar-  
rest â\200\224 who are fleeing  
for their lives.

.â\200\234The SA Council of  
Churches estimates that  
there are 10000 of these  
refugees academically  
prepared and ready to  
enter college. They must  
be educated.â\200\235

The letter is mailed in  
an envelope on the out-  
side of which says: â\200\234A  
message from Bill

osby.â\200\235 :

Cosbyâ\200\231s letter inside  
says: â\200\234What words can I  
use to prompt your gift to  
this refugee fund?â\200\235

Cosby says it is now  
clear South Africaâ\200\231s all-  
out assault on families

no respect for tenderness

n age.

and on young people has J

| By Tim Cohen

Labour Party leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse has refused to comment on a 47-page report alleging corruption in the management committee which controls " coloured areas in Johannesburg.

The report, which makes allegations of corrupt land allocation and electoral fraud, was compiled earlier this year by the United Civic Association (UCA), a minority group in the South Western management committee. :

The UCA executive committee said it was deeply disappointed by Mr Hendrickse's response and described it as an "evasive cover-up". Its leader, Mr Dudley Arends, said it as an attempt "to put on a brave face" before the general election.

In a letter to the UCA, Mr Hendrickse wrote: "I have to inform you that the first part of the memorandum compiled by your association deals with alleged corruption by members of the Eldorado Park management committee and (I am a Member of Parliament and his

Hendrickse accused of  
"of the JoTHERA. 24" |  
evading "corruption

A\

wife "about which the Administration cannot comment."

The UCA report includes sworn affidavits from two Eldorado Park residents who allege that before last October's municipal elections they were asked to cast their votes under false names. e L

It also states that the MP for the area, Mr DH Mateman, and two councillors, Mrs M E Mateman and Mr SS Adams, were listed as "silent members" of Hopewill Investments, a close corporation al-

located a property by the management committee for R300.000.

The council minutes record that Mr Mateman (who was a councillor at the time) and Mrs Mateman were asked to recuse themselves while the item was considered.

However, the UCA claims Mr Adams did not recuse himself despite the fact that he was bound to profit from the allocation.

Mrs Mateman, now chairman of the management committee, last night said she would respond after having read the report. . :

â\200\224â\200\224