

Give peace a chance - Dhlomo

SOWETAN 06-05-91

BLACK liberation movements and businessmen must come together and stop the escalating violence in the townships.

Speaking at the Foundation for African Business and Consumer Services' general meeting at the weekend, the executive chairman of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said all leaders would have to co-operate to end the violence.

The conference took place at Nasrec near Soweto where there have been violent clashes between Inkatha and ANC supporters.

Dhlomo said: "Leaders must avoid the temptation to use violence to

By JOSHUA
RABOROKO

score political points and entrench their political positions.

"Political power and influence obtained over the dead bodies of thousands of innocent people is not worth having."

He said ANC and Inkatha leaders must continue to talk about peace.

"There is no alternative to peace and reconciliation," he said.

Dhlomo said the Government and the ANC must accept that the route to a new South Africa could never be smooth.

Whatever turbulence was encountered, on that route could be addressed through dialogue and not

through accusations and counter-accusations, he said.

PAC deputy president Mr Dikgang Moseneke said: "The State, which suppressed our people for more than 300 years, cannot be heard to say they cannot stop this carnage."

"It suits the State not to stop the violence. Our people reserve the right to defend themselves."

The ANC's director of international affairs, Mr Thabo Mbeki, said businessmen must help to stop violence for the sake of black economic empowerment.

Most managers will be Black, says Dhlomo

citizen
6.6.91
DURBAN. — Most managerial positions in commerce and industry will have to be manned by Blacks in the future, according to the executive chairman of the Institute for Multiparty Democracy, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Addressing a seminar yesterday on industrial relations, organised by the Natal Chamber of Industries in Durban, Dr Dhlomo said the introduction

of Black managers in most sectors of industry was a demographic fact that could not be avoided.

"The Black population growth rate continues to increase at about three percent a year and it is only natural that in the future most managerial jobs in industry will have to be manned by Blacks.

"Further, if and when a predominantly Black government of the future comes to power, it will almost certainly insist that more Blacks be brought into management sooner rather than later.

"There is already an expectation by Black business organisations such as the National Federated Council of Commerce and the Black Management Forum that this managerial change should begin to take place.

"Industries that do plan ahead and are capable of anticipating impending changes should begin now

to implement policies that facilitate the rapid advancement of Blacks up the managerial ladder.

"They should not wait for the future government to tell them to do this. We all know that governments, of whatever complexion, are not good businessmen or industrialists." — Sapa.

Blacks 'must' be decision-makers'

C/6/9/2001

Political Reporter

LABOUR representatives should be on the boards of directors of companies in a post-apartheid South Africa, according to the executive director of the Institute for a Multi-party Democracy, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Delivering the keynote address at a Natal Chamber of Industries industrial relations seminar in Durban yesterday, he outlined several challenges which would face industry in a post-apartheid South Africa.

As long as workers were not included in industrial decision-making, 'there can be no industrial peace', he said.

Their inclusion 'would help to eliminate the we/they syn-

drome' from industrial relations.

Misunderstandings between worker and management representatives would be decreased and 'company directors would begin to understand worker problems directly.'

He said it was inevitable that the majority of management positions would be filled by blacks in future — a future black government would probably insist on this.

The lifting of sanctions would open the international market to South African commodities, and industry must be prepared to compete with 'masters in world trade'.

Dear Sir,

I WRITE in connection with the article "Restoring miners' family lives will help control AIDS" (Business Day, May 29). While the sentiment expressed in the headline is unquestionably accurate, the report itself demands closer examination.

The Chamber of Mines has never denied that the migrant labour system embodies certain characteristics conducive to the spread of AIDS. What it finds objectionable, however, is the imputation expressed in the article that migrant labourers, and therefore mining industry employees, will be responsible for spreading the HIV virus throughout SA and across national boundaries.

Examination of the facts, an exercise clearly ignored by the authors of the article for they base their allegations on the results of an outdated survey conducted among 20 mineworkers, shows that mining industry employees are no more likely to spread the virus than any other sexually active individuals in the broader SA society. If anything, they

will be less likely to contribute to the spread because the prevalence of HIV infection among mineworkers is lower than in many other communities, including the areas from which many employees are drawn.

Since 1986 the Chamber of Mines has offered free voluntary HIV testing at all sexually transmittable disease (STD) clinics within the industry. To date 120 000 tests have been performed and the prevalence of HIV positivity at the STD clinics for the last six months of 1990 was 2,8%. Although this figure gives cause for concern, it is considerably better than the earlier reported prevalences of 3,6% (Natal) and 4,8% (Johannesburg) from STD clinics outside the mining industry.

The article also casts doubt on the effectiveness of the mining industry's AIDS education programme by

suggesting that it is perceived to have sinister motives and to be insincere. Once again these allegations are founded on answers to questions put to a handful of mining employees in 1988. A more recent and scientific survey involving a sample of 429 people showed a high awareness of AIDS among mining industry employees. It also demonstrated that the vast majority of mineworkers do not have sexual behaviour patterns which place them at a greater risk of contracting HIV infection than similar groups of adult men elsewhere in SA.

The results of the latter survey were published in the SA Medical

PO Box 1138
Jo'burg 2000
Fax: (011) 836-0805

AIDS: unfair to blame migrant workers

Business Day 6/6/91

Journal in November 1990 by Padayachee *et al.* Combined with the previously mentioned prevalence figures, the survey findings are indicative that the chamber's information and education programmes are having the correct effect and are therefore not perceived as being either sinister or insincere.

DR I FOURIE
Medical Adviser
Chamber of Mines

□ □ □ □

Dear Sir,
THE letter signed P J H ("Have critics of the ANC ever questioned apartheid?" Business Day, 5 June) raises some important issues.

Criticising an advertisement headed Answer Please Mr P J H placed by 31 businessmen on grounds of piety, it asks critics have ever

government.

P J H makes no effort to respond to the questions raised by the advertisement. Instead, P J H seems to be saying that if the 31 "pious businessmen" have never criticised the government they have no right to criticise the ANC.

In short, if criticism was not permitted in the Old SA, it will not be permitted in the New.

Will this be a New SA, or will it be an old song on a new disc?

Let's face it: the New SA, whatever it is, will be launched in honour of the majority, and against such a majority there can be no appeal. The old minority rule is now called to account, but the majority is beyond criticism.

Is that what P J H is trying to get across?

GERSCHOM GREENE
Johannesburg

□ While pseudonyms are sometimes used, correspondents should sign their names, a street address and telephone number. The

REVIEW

NP, Inkatha in coalition?

CITIZEN 6/6/89

DURBAN. — A coalition between the National Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party was definitely on the cards following lengthy discussions between the two organisations, said Natal MEC for Hospitals, Mr Peter Miller.

Addressing a National Party meeting in Umhlanga on Tuesday night, Mr Miller said the NP, its allies and other groupings that shared its principles and values "are going for government".

"We in Natal have long been having detailed discussions with Inkatha, not to try to make a deal against any other political grouping... but to see and identify the common values we share," he added.

"The scene is set — although not consummated at this stage — for a logical working arrangement at some time in the future."

He said it was imperative that parties and organisations with such shared values drew together "so we can become an unstoppable force for government".

The fundamental issues which drew the NP and parties such as Inkatha to-

gether were the belief in a multi-party democracy, the need for free, fair and frequent elections, a market-driven economy based on free enterprise, and a Bill of Rights which protected individual and minorities, Mr Miller said.

He said Inkatha subscribed to these beliefs.

Mr Miller praised the recent defection of Labour Party MPs to the NP, and called for members of the Indian community "to stand up and be counted".

"If there were ever successful entrepreneurs, capitalists, traders and businessmen, they are to be found in that community. Surely they have a stake in a free market economy."

Mr Miller said any future government in South Africa that wished to maintain the country's current standards and success, would have to draft a constitution which made the first world sector of South African society "confident to want to stay". — Sapa.

'Inkatha is targeted'

DURBAN. — Inkatha was being targeted for attack and its leaders were being slain because it stood for a multiparty democracy, the rule of law, justice and a non-racist future, IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi claimed in Durban yesterday.

In a speech delivered at a symposium banquet of the SA Institute of Irrigation, read on his behalf by IFP national chairman Dr

Frank Mdlalose, he alleged IFP members and leaders were dying in attacks because they were adamant that they rejected communism and socialism.

Chief Buthelezi said: "Every Christian fibre of my being revolts at the violence that is taking place around us".

He said there should be a national campaign to "shame violence out of existence". — Sapa.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

6/6/91

School plan

SINCE South Africa is to be a non-racial democracy in which Blacks will have equal rights and may run the government, it is obvious that the present education system, which favours White children, will have to be drastically changed.

Although the government is now pouring huge amounts into Black schools in an effort to reduce the gap between Black and White schooling, the Black child is still disadvantaged and Black education is generally inferior.

However, there is no magic wand whereby the disparity between Black and White education can be remedied.

Nor are there the astronomical amounts of money that will be needed to meet the burgeoning requirements of Black schools, never mind raise them to the level of White schools.

The Education Renewal Strategy commissioned by the government makes a very brave effort to tackle the crucial problems facing education today.

Under the plan, primary schooling (the first seven years) will be free and compulsory.

After that pupils will be channelled into academic and vocational streams, with costs borne mainly by parents and the private sector.

Other changes are also aimed at directing children away from academic education to vocational training.

Race should not be a feature in restructuring education and equal education opportunity should be offered, the report says.

A single education authority responsible for policy on norms and standards and for national education institutions should be created.

Other functions should fall under the jurisdiction of education departments, possibly regionally based.

Universities should concentrate more on academic subjects and technikons should be upgraded to offer degree courses in technical subjects.

New institutions called "edukons" should offer bridging courses to universities and technikons for Blacks who have had inferior schooling.

The report also proposes far-reaching measures to boost teacher training, one year of compulsory pre-primary school training to help deprived children bridge the gap to schools, building standards of schools to be scaled down to reduce costs, and large-scale devolution of power to educational institutions and school management councils.

The Conservative Party rejects the proposals, saying that "We are not prepared to give up our own education system and in the process to destroy our own future".

It raises a point which will be echoed by many parents, namely, that the proposed system would be costly for parents already burdened with the rising costs of educating their children.

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee, representing Black educational bodies, takes a similar view, criticising the proposals as inadequate. It is especially critical of the proposal to provide free basic education only up to Standard Five.

It suggests that the majority of Black children will only have a primary school education and the White children will continue to have their present advantages.

Whites, on the other hand, fear a deterioration in standards and that schools will be integrated. But Dr Johan Garbers, director-general of National Education, who led the team which drew up the report, says that Whites-only schools, funded by the State, will still be allowed.

Only educationally relevant criteria should play a role, he says. "But it is politically important to allow parents to define the sort of value system they want to expose their children to."

The proposals are not the last word but are for discussion, though obviously, in the main, they have the support of the government.

The plan cannot please everyone, and may in fact displease most, but it is an honest effort to find an effective solution to a very difficult and divisive problem.

No collusion with CP, says Inkatha man

Citizen Reporter

THE Inkatha Freedom Party was prepared to talk to the Conservative Party and to listen to its proposals, but totally rejected the notion that it was "working hand in hand" with the CP, said the IFP's regional representative for the Transvaal, Mr Themba Khoza, yesterday.

Mr Khoza, who is also manager of Inkatha's youth committees, told students at Potchefstroom University an alliance between his organisation and the CP was a "total impossibility" as there were fundamental differences between the two in terms of policy and ideals.

"Why would the IDP devote years of its struggle to opposing the independent homeland system of the government, only to now accept an even greater demarcation of land on racial grounds in the future?" he asked.

"Our organisation is firmly committed to the building of a unified South Africa, in which all people share a common destiny, regardless of colour, race or creed."

Mr Khoza was responding to what he termed "widespread speculation concerning the IFP's relationship with the Conservative Party".

"We will strenuously oppose any efforts to impose a bipolar political agreement in South Africa, or any settlement which upholds the apartheid ideals of racial separation and discrimination."

Inkatha was devoting all its efforts to the transformation from a national liberation movement to a political party.

"Division in Black politics today is a division of opinion about how best to eradicate apartheid and reconstitute South African society.

"Rather than advocate the violent overthrow of the repressive South African Government, at a heavy cost of lives of Black people, we seek a transition through non-violent, democratic and negotiated means — the establishment of a post-apartheid government by consensus in an open

democratic society."

Inkatha rejected proposals for a Constituent Assembly because it was designed to culminate in a one-party state with the dominant political organisation, in terms of numbers, commanding the sole right to draft the future constitution.

The IFP believed a Constituent Assembly "could seriously undermine the process of negotiations" inasmuch as the "dominantly elected party would have the strongest say in the drafting of a new constitution".

The government was negotiating from a position of strength and President De Klerk's "constituting influence" was needed "on those members of society seriously trying to undermine the struggle for peace and harmony between White and Black South Africans".

Tembisa ends its consumer boycott

Citizen Reporter

THE consumer boycott of Kempton Park had been suspended since the Tembisa council dedicated to switch on lights in the township but any further disconnection would lead to the renewal of the boycott, Mr Amon Msane, president of the Tembisa Resident's Association (TRA) said yesterday.

But he warned, however, the rents and services boycott would continue until the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) and the Tembisa council were prepared to admit the boycott was aimed at solving the broad interests of the township residents and not only rents and services.

At a Johannesburg Press conference, Mr

Msane called on the council to switch on all the lights in the township and not to concentrate on a partial reconnection.

"A full switch on will be conducive to a climate for full negotiations," Mr Msane said.

He said the TRA has mentioned in the past that a switch-off of electricity would only bring anarchy to the township and the TRA would hold the TPA and the council responsible for the suffering, inconvenience and losses incurred by residents.

He confirmed there was a strike by municipal employees in Tembisa on Tuesday because they had not been paid, but said White workers had been on strike in the township since last Friday.



BUTHELEZI . . . looking for common ground

Alliance speculation 'premature'

Natal Witness

by CARMEL RICKARD
Durban Bureau

COLD water has been poured on speculation that a long-expected alliance between the National Party and Inkatha was just around the corner.

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that talk of a coalition being on the cards amounted "to jumping the gun". He was commenting on remarks made earlier this week by Natal MEC in charge of hospitals Peter Miller.

Speaking at a meeting of the National

Party at Umhlanga, Miller said the stage was set for a working arrangement between the two at some stage in the future. From his remarks it appeared that plans for such a coalition — long predicted by some political analysts as part of a larger front against various combinations of extra-parliamentary groups — were well advanced.

However, Buthelezi denied this was so. He said there were continuing consultations between the IFP's "think tank" and members of the National Party.

The Inkatha central committee had been kept informed of these discussions

and the fact that much common ground had been discovered between the two parties.

"We do agree with the National Party on issues such as a belief in a multi-party democracy; the need for free, fair and frequent elections; a market-driven economy based on a free enterprise system; a bill of rights which protects the individual; and protection for political and/or cultural minorities."

However, Buthelezi pointed out that the IFP had held similar discussions with many other political groups in and outside Parliament.

6 June 1991

Water, power cuts plague Edendale

ECHO 6/6/91

by Thabo Mofokeng
and Nomusa Cembali

EDENDALE residents, most of whom had to spend a long weekend without water, are demanding immediate action from authorities to alleviate the water problem facing the township.

They say water cuts which result mainly from burst pipelines are frequent.

According to Johannes Simelane, vice chairman of the Edendale Landowners Association (ELA), the water supply in the Georgetown area was cut off on Friday morning for no apparent reason and only returned on Monday morning.

Simelane said the water problem was not limited to specific areas but was facing the whole of Edendale. The ELA had also received complaints from people living at Caluza, Dambuza, Esigodini and other parts of Edendale, he said.

He said people living near Esigodini terminus had been without water for more than six months. Representations to the authorities have drawn a blank as no action was forthcoming, he said.

Some residents who had water pipes installed in their homes last year have not seen a drop of water from their taps.

The reason given by authorities for this was that they could not release more pressure into the pipeline as it was old and could burst, said Simelane.

"If they see that waterpipes are old and could burst, why can't they install new ones?" he asked.

A spokesperson for the township manager's office, who asked not to be named, said they were aware of the water problem and were doing their best to address it.

"All I can say is that the whole water system is being upgraded in Edendale," she said.

She said water cuts were "normal" when repairs were being made to the damaged pipelines.

Meanwhile Landauville residents in Caluza spent their long weekend without electricity as technicians could not come to fix the problem as it was a holiday and they had no armed escort.

Assistant city electrical engineer Thomas Carmichael confirmed that repairmen could not work without an armed police escort as his staff had been threatened with firearms since the township unrest.

One resident, Siphosenkosi Msimang said he phoned the electricity department and was told they could not come to the township as it was after hours. He phoned again the following morning and was told that it was still after hours.

Carmichael said the department considered holidays and weekends as after hours. He said they had decided not to go into townships after hours even if there was an armed police escort.

"The safety of the staff is of prime importance," he said.

Electricity in Landauville had not been switched on by yesterday morning. Carmichael promised they would arrange for an armed escort and go into the area soon.

Page 12 Witness Echo, Thursday.

Minister dismisses allegations during Edendale hospital tour

Witness Echo

6/6/91

by Nomusa Cembi

KWAZULU health minister Baldwin Ngubane, MEC for health services Peter Miller and KwaZulu secretary of health Darryl Hackland led an inspection of Edendale hospital last week in response to allegations by the Natal Midlands branch of the ANC that conditions at the hospital had deteriorated since it was taken over by KwaZulu.

The ANC had marched to the hospital two weeks ago to demand the resignation of the chief superintendent. They alleged that the hospital was infested with cats and rats.

Democratic Party MP Rob Haswell had earlier this year criticised conditions at the hospital and said that rats copulated on the hospital beds.

However, during the inspection of the hospital there was no evidence to back up these allegations and the floors were shining clean.

At a press conference after the tour, Ngubane said the hospital staff should be commended for providing high quality medical care despite inadequate state funding and with patients only paying a nominal fee of R3.

He dismissed the allegations about the deterioration of services as a political attack.

He said that the hospital — which treated between 1 500 and 1 700 patients per day — had 2 500 staff. The patient nurse ratio was 1:1.

Hospital superintendent Peter Evans said there were 202 medical officers. He said they only had vacancies for senior consultant staff.

The hospital also has a nursing college which provides four post-graduate courses.

Evans called for a stop to the "continual criticism" of the hospital as "it demoralised people who work hard helping patients".

Miller said he had come as a public demonstration to show the "wonderful relationship" between KwaZulu and the NPA. He also said he looked forward to the day when one unified hospital service would be introduced.

Miller said only people who were prejudiced could describe the hospital as rat-infested. He said it was not so as the hospital had a dedicated staff.

"It is counterproductive to destroy what is there. We can only replace what we have got. Let's give Edendale hospital a fair break," he pleaded.

Hackland blamed violence for the negative attitudes. He said the hospital was non-partisan but through violence some programmes like immunisation had been disrupted. Ambulances had been stolen and nurses in remote clinics had been threatened.

The dignitaries said it was the community that had dumped cats in the hospital premises. They said their main worry was to care for patients, and they could not worry about rats and cats when they had patients with Aids, tuberculosis and other diseases to care for.



KwaZulu health minister Baldwin Ngubane (right) led an inspection of Edendale hospital last week following allegations by the ANC that conditions had deteriorated since the hospital was taken over by KwaZulu. With him was MEC for health services Peter Miller (left).

ANC's way forward

NEW AFRICAN

06/06/91

Future ANC economic policy has long been a talking point in business, industrial and economic circles. The organisation has at last supplied a draft economic manifesto for discussion and presentation at its national congress in July. FRASER MTSHALI summarises the document.

AFFIRMATIVE action to correct racial and gender imbalances in the economy, is one of six 'immediate priorities' of a future government, says the African National Congress in its draft economic manifesto.

Future ANC economic policy has long been a talking point in business circles. Criticism was leveled at the organisation for not spelling out their economic policy especially after calls within the ANC to nationalise sectors of the economy.

The framework of an economic policy envisaged is that of a mixed one, 'based on the principles of democracy, participation and development'.

'The continuing trend in South Africa in recent years towards conglomeration is not compatible with a democratic economic system,' says the draft manifesto.

The document says the ANC is not opposed to large firms but 'would undertake a major inquiry into the impact of the conglomerate structure' and anti-trust and anti-monopoly legislation would be considered as mechanisms to promote greater efficiency in the private sector.'

Redistribution of resources to the disadvantaged is the cornerstone of the draft policy. It calls for the starting of 'redistribution programmes which should be accompanied by measures to promote

employment'.

The six immediate priorities embodied in the draft aim to address the most pressing problems of poverty and inequality.

The priorities are:

- * the removal of obstacles to participation by all people in economic activity;
- * the creation of a rising welfare floor capable of progressively guaranteeing freedom from hunger and preventable disease through provision of inter alia, safe drinking water, sanitation and minimum levels of nutrition;
- * the launching of a major housing programme to provide affordable and adequate housing for our people;
- * the overhaul and expansion of the education and skill base of the country;
- * the implementation of a land reform programme and the creation of rural infrastructure.

The manifesto says 'the new state

must accept ultimate responsibility for the provision of welfare. State pensions will be equalised immediately. A national retirement scheme underwritten by the state and a compulsory, comprehensive unemployment scheme, involving contributions from workers and employers as well as the state, will be

'Our future lies in becoming a manufacturing nation and transforming the economy from its current reliance on mining exports.'

introduced.

Programmes of redistribution 'can provide a kickstart for the growth process. An example is the starting of a new housing project which would create employment and generate income.

'This together with other redistributive measures will expand demand for basic goods. A new growth path will necessarily require a strategy of industri-

alisation.

'Our future lies in becoming a manufacturing nation and in transforming the economy from its current reliance on mining exports.'

The industrial policy of the new state will aim to enhance our technological capacity and, in the longer term, ensure that South Africa emerges as a more significant manufacturing exporter.

A successful national development strategy depends on developing and upgrading our human resources, the draft says

'A comprehensive programme of education, training and skills acquisition will have to be developed.

'Many more opportunities will have to be created for black people, especially women, to acquire technical and managerial skills.

The content of all education and

training will be made more relevant. The general level of education, including basic literacy and numeracy skills need to be raised considerably.'

Taxation is also to play a major role in equipping the state for task of post-apartheid reconstruction. Tax reforms will be essential in order to achieve our objections.

'The incidence of the present tax burden rests disproportionately on both personal taxes and indirect taxes. The ANC supports shifting more of the tax burden towards corporations and applying principles of progressive taxation.

The draft calls for a ministry specialising in development. Existing government departments and parastatal institutions will need to be democratised and transformed.

* The ANC's draft economic document is a result of grass-root input from all branches of the ANC in the country.

Different regions of the movement are to peruse the manifesto at their conferences next month. The Natal region is to do so at its conference to be held in Durban this weekend. Thereafter it will be presented to the national conference, also to be held in Durban, at the beginning of July.

If the national conference adopts the document, it will form the long-awaited ANC's official economic policy.

Day of joy, bitterness and drama in Parliament

Apartheid's pillars come crashing down

STAR 6/6/91
By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

There was joy, bitterness and drama yesterday as Parliament toppled one of the last pillars of apartheid by repealing the notorious Land Acts, the Group Areas Act and other discriminatory land measures.

The laws which underpinned geographic apartheid were consigned to history with the passing of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill.

The last pillar is the Population Registration Act, but legislation is already before Parliament to repeal it.

The Labour Party dramatically withdrew its opposition to the repealing Bill at the last moment — thus ensuring that the apartheid laws would be struck from the statute book this month.

"We will vote for this Bill with joy in our hearts," enthused the Democratic Party's Peter Soal.

Only the Conservative Party opposed the Bill, with a bitter declaration from Kuruman MP Jan Hoon that "you will have to kill us to remove us from our beloved land".

The repealing Bill was passed by 112 votes to 30 in the House of Assembly.

All MPs in the House of Delegates backed it and all of the House of Representatives — except the LP, which sat in sullen silence when Acting Speaker Dr Helgard van Rensburg called "all those against say no".

The LP had earlier declared that it would oppose the Bill because it detected inherent racism in one chapter introducing measures for tighter policing of physical living standards in residential neighbourhoods.

The LP's sudden decision to abstain — possibly done to avoid a fatal split in the party — means President de Klerk will be able to keep his promise to the world to scrap the land apartheid laws by the end of the parliamentary session.

Conditions

The laws will officially be erased from the statute books on June 30 — so meeting one of the few outstanding conditions for the lifting of US sanctions.

The new Bill repeals the Black Land Act of 1913, the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936 (together known as the Land Acts), the Group Areas Act of 1966 and the Black Communities Act of 1984, and removes hundreds of racist restrictions in other laws.

Extra-parliamentary organisations today expressed reservations that the repeal alone would enable blacks to take advantage of the new law.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus applauded "a first and important step".

However, the new legislation would not enable people to "retrieve the land they lost" and move into residential areas of their choice because of legal and financial constraints.

Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) general secretary Benny Alexander said the repeal of the Acts did not return the land "to the landless African majority" and therefore could not go far enough.

The leader of the Boerestaat Party, Robert van Tonder, said that now these laws had been repealed he would "work twice as hard" for the re-constitution of the Boer Republic.

Suzanne Vos, a spokesman for the Inkatha Freedom Party, said the repeal of the Acts was "yet another nail in apartheid's coffin".

The AWB and Azapo could not be reached for comment.

Clause on sanctions ^{STAR 6/6/91} 'smuggled' into draft

ABUJA (Nigeria) — A sentence "smuggled" at the last moment into a resolution on South Africa at the OAU summit yesterday has taken the country closer to international acceptance.

The Abuja Declaration on South Africa was adopted by African heads of states yesterday, the last day of the summit.

The key sentence which was mysteriously inserted into the declaration reads: "Should the South African Government adopt measures which lead to positive, profound and irreversible change towards the abolition of apartheid, we commit ourselves to review the question of sanctions with a view to re-admitting South Africa into the international community."

This sentence was absent in the draft declaration agreed to by the ANC, PAC and Foreign Ministers of the Frontline states on Tuesday, of which The Star's Africa Service has a copy.

Tuesday's draft resolution gave the OAU chairman a freer hand to review developments



**Reports by
Barney Mthombathi
Star Africa Service**

within South Africa and make recommendations, a marked departure from the original sanctions package which has always required that a democratic government be installed first before they could be lifted.

The inclusion of the new sentence yesterday has further weakened the package and it now seems possible for the Gov-

ernment to satisfy the conditions before the end of this year.

The draft declaration on Tuesday brought to an end wranglings which had gone on throughout the summit between the ANC and PAC on how to handle sanctions. The ANC had circulated a plan on how to lift sanctions progressively which the PAC bitterly opposed.

But yesterday's developments triggered accusations of bad faith. The PAC reacted angrily to the amendment last night and vowed to fight it.

PAC spokesman Ahmed Gora Ebrahim said the sentence came to his delegation's attention for the first time when President Kaunda of Zambia read the document for adoption by the summit yesterday.

He said the sentence was "smuggled" into the resolution without them being consulted. PAC sources have blamed the ANC and President Kaunda, and possibly Nigeria, for the addition.

Nigerian president Babangida, the new OAU chairman is known to take a softer line towards South Africa.

A few months ago he was reported as saying his country would be the first to lift sanctions should all pillars of apartheid be removed. The statement was later "clarified" after a hostile reaction.

In an interview with The Star's Africa Service, Mr Ebrahim said the PAC was surprised that a paragraph was "smuggled" into the declaration without consultation. "This paragraph was never discussed by the Frontline states' drafting committee.

"We were given this document minutes before it was read out by President Kaunda for adoption in the summit. He said on inquiry they found that most of the Frontline states had also not been consulted."

ANC spokesmen were not available for comment at the time of going to press.

Dr. M. G. BUTHELEZI

F.Y.I.

"AJ"

Florida
TODAY
June 6, 1991

Mandela's lack of leadership creates dangerous vacuum in South Africa

Increasing violence in the world has pushed South Africa to the more remote pages of the daily newspapers.

Another reason for the diminishing coverage has been the media's realization of the failed promise of Nelson Mandela. While South African President P.W. De Klerk has risen far beyond the expectations of the anti-apartheid world, the septuagenarian African National Congress leader has yet to meet a single test of much-needed leadership. The vacuum is dangerous.



JEFF DUFFEY

GUEST COLUMNIST

Meanwhile, Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi continues to stand fast against the latest ANC terrorism and frustrate Mandela's plan to be the only black leader worthy of leading South Africa. Buthelezi's long-standing efforts to achieve a peaceful solution within a sound economic framework have won him the support of many white South Africans. The Zulu Inkatha organization is not intimidated by the Xhosa-ANC threats and has managed to strike back in kind for almost every ANC-sponsored violent action.

All this poses major problems for Mandela and his immediate associates. The radical and militant ANC Youth League wants new rules that bar anyone over age 33 from an ANC leadership position. Winnie Mandela, now a convicted felon and a major embarrassment, ran third in her attempt to be elected chairman of the ANC Women's League. Militant Chris Hani and one-time heir apparent Thabombeki are quietly plotting their own power strategies.

The stage for this showdown will be the major ANC Congress in Durban on June 14. This is the first time in 30 years the entire Congress has gathered in South Africa. Mandela has called for a national strike as a means of making the ANC point. The two-day "stayaway" could be the major spark for a continuation of violence. A meeting in the heart of Natal, homeland of the Zulus, was originally intended to prove Mandela was the political and spiritual leader of black South

Africans. This is probably another ANC mistake.

Recent events clearly demonstrate that the Xhosa-led ANC simply cannot frighten, coerce or terrorize the more numerous Zulus. Matching 4-foot spears against the Soviet-supplied weapons of the ANC, Buthelezi's Inkatha warriors have not only matched terror with terror, they have severely frightened Mandela and his associates. Making no comment about their own hidden AK-47s, the ANC is demanding the government ban the traditional Zulu side spear, as well as the cane-cutting *Pangas*.

The Zulus will go to work, and the ANC can only stop them with acts of violence and force. The Inkatha teams will not be turned aside, and the outcome will be more bloodshed, which Mandela will attempt to blame on the national government. These charges have begun to wear thin. CBS is shutting the Johannesburg Bureau, and Richard Wagner might already be home in the United States. It is rumored other networks will follow quickly. The British press publishes daily reports that characterize the ANC chaos and Mandela's confusion.

The present difficulty must be laid directly on Mandela's doorstep. His initial rebuffs and snubs of the competent Kwa-Zulu chief minister were intended to minimize the importance of Buthelezi to the post-apartheid process. The spotlight was to be Mandela's alone, a glory won through his years of imprisonment. Nelson Mandela languished in prison, refusing to renounce ANC

terrorism, and largely contributing to his continuing imprisonment. He was, after all, a convicted terrorist who remained unrepentant.

Buthelezi spent those same three decades leading the struggle for a just South Africa, inside South Africa, without violence and with a considerable measure of success. Buthelezi would reason and negotiate where Mandela would bomb and terrorize. This is a substantial difference and the basis for Buthelezi being able to achieve that which will always be denied Mandela — the support and trust of many white South Africans.

It has become clear to the ANC that it cannot gain control of South Africa without the support of Inkatha and the Zulus. They also realize that a coalition of the National Party and Inkatha, with the support of Indian and coloured voters, might just hand the ANC a whipping at the ballot box. The Zulus and most of the Tswana peoples want exactly what the diverse white South Africans want — a capitalist economy, freedom from terrorism and an escape from domination by one ethnic or racial group.

Faced with the reality of an inability to gain power through lawful means or by terror and violence, the fury of the ANC might turn upon itself at the Durban Congress meeting. Surely it will turn upon Nelson Mandela and the old guard. When the smoke clears, the single organized and competent black political force might be the Zulu Inkatha. Once again, South Africa might find a peaceful solution for the future.

Meanwhile, those who lionized Mandela are quietly exiting the South African scene, avoiding the painful vision of his expulsion from tomorrow. A symbol of the hopes of the past, he means nothing to the youth of tomorrow — an aging revolutionary whose message and time are spent.

Duffey, of Titusville, is a political science professor at the University of Central Florida. He has visited South Africa and studied the situation there extensively for the past several years.