

THE Star 25/Feb. 1991

Nafcoc backs free market

By Sven Lünsche

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Nafcoc) has committed itself to the promotion of the free-market system as a means to achieve a more equitable distribution of wealth and income in South Africa.

In a key document, outlining its view on the economy in a post-apartheid South Africa, Nafcoc acknowledges that the market is the feature that makes free-enterprise economies superior to centrally planned socialist systems.

"Therefore it is this feature that one must highlight in a new economic system for South Africa," the document says.

Nafcoc is the umbrella body for black business and has close links with the ANC.

It says the role of the Government must be that of a facilitator, ensuring a stable socio-economic environment, directing the provision of social services and guaranteeing free access to

economic resources.

But Nafcoc says it is essential that both individual liberties and individual properties are protected.

A future government should give special support to blacks, the document says.

"The State needs to correct past wrongs by improving the redistribution of income, promotion of asset ownership and protection of the poor by measures that do not distort the market."

Nafcoc stresses that the main rationale for redistribution is not only to correct the wrongs of the past, but to enable blacks to make a new start.

"It would be inadequate to confine oneself to dismantling apartheid and expect blacks to compete with whites who have been placed in a very strong economic position by policies of the past."

On the question of land reform, Nafcoc argues that a programme should be implemented that would lead to a more equitable distribution of land, with minimal negative impact on agricultural productivity.

What is there left to

OF all the duplicity and chicanery taking place in South Africa today nothing rivals the specious claims that "progress" is being made to a "negotiated settlement".

That same kind of claptrap preceded the handover of Rhodesia to Mugabe. With the NP government having already conceded the ultimate concession — a one-man, one-vote, one nation dispensation — in advance of the commencement of actual formal negotiations, what is there left to negotiate?

Having already agreed in advance to the surrender of power and with Mandela on record as stating that the SACP/ANC sees itself as a gov-

ernment-in-waiting, the truth behind the contrived applause for each new agreement between the NP and the SACP/ANC is simply that Whites are being hastened down the road to the surrender of their heritage and civilisation into the hands of Third World Marxist tyranny.

False expectations are being created by the media fanfare that greets each lurch of the NP government towards the demands of the SACP/ANC. Yet by now it should be apparent even to the man in the street that the only things left

for the NP to negotiate are their ill-earned pensions and a worthless piece of paper called a Bill of Rights.

It is to the everlasting shame of the NP that in its dealings with the SACP/ANC it has totally ignored the findings which the Rivonia trial of 1964 brought to light.

When history adjudicates the roles of deceiver and deceived in the betrayal of South Africa, the evidence pointing to the role of the NP will render debate unnecessary.

D L du BOIS

Durban

Zulus slated

YOUR correspondent Gordon Hollander, of Sandton (The Citizen 18.2.91) is attempting "to introduce the mighty Zulu nation of Natal to his fellow White South Africans . . . a nation of people of whom they seem to be completely unaware, but would be honoured to be acquainted with".

We are very well acquainted with the mighty Zulu nation — it is constantly all around us — it, in fact, took completely over.

They are dominating streets, beaches, parks, and all the other available facilities day and night. Millions of self-invited unproductive and criminal elements infested, mainly Zulu squatters have encircled Durban. Criminality everywhere is rocketing sky-high.

I have a suggestion to make, Mr Hollander — leave your posh glass towers of Sandton, and move to the Durban beachfront. Then, you will be right in the middle and completely surrounded by your beloved mighty Zulu nation — what a thrill! — come to live with us in our dirty Soweto by the sea, and you can salute them all day (and night) long.

STAN STEPANEK

Durban

Damage of apartheid

SURE, I was brought up to believe that Blacks and Whites are equal, and that the new DP (then PFP) was the right party to vote for. Yes, I am also in agreement to the New South Africa, and pleased at the abolition of apartheid.

But over these last two weeks I came to realise how fickle and shallow these beliefs were, and how society had moulded people to act and react within expected norms and boundaries without commitment and true understanding.

Over these two weeks I also learnt more than any academic degree or amount of experience could ever have taught me — it's about heritage, life and values.

As head office personnel manager for a large retail organisation, I interviewed approximately 40 Blacks graduates for different positions.

The experiences that I

heard about were startling, awakening and emotionally disturbing. I came to really understand the damage of apartheid, the farce of supposed equal opportunity in organisations, the deep entrenched anger of Black to White, unfairness, and the stunting of potential and growth of intelligent Black graduates simply due to the colour of their skin.

For the first time I felt that I really realised what it was like to be struggling for success in a White man's society, and the hardships and disappointments endured solely because of race.

I felt a deep sense of comradeship, true understanding, and empathy to every talented Black person out there wanting to succeed.

I implore all White South Africans (particularly human resource practitioners and management) to sit down and

chat to maybe 20 such people so that you, too may understand what I have experienced, and so that a New South Africa is not merely a topic of conversation at social gatherings, so that Black advancement is not merely an ethical and socio-political front, but that you speak in honesty, understanding and commitment to it.

SIEGIE KLESSE

Johannesburg

Will America feed them?

AMERICA states that it will not repeal sanctions against South Africa until all expatriots are back in the Republic. Will America feed, house, clothe and find employment for these 50 000 people when they return to South Africa?

E GREY

Johannesburg

16/1/11

Mandela, FW share top Press award

SOWETAN
25/02/91

THE ANC has called for an interim government ahead of negotiations because it wanted to begin the reconstruction of a law-abiding society as soon as possible.

This was said by the organisation's deputy president Nelson Mandela in Johannesburg on Friday night.

The ANC leader was addressing the Johannesburg Press Club during his first joint appearance with State President FW de Klerk on a public platform.

The two men were elected Newsmakers of the Year by the club.

"I fear that the longer we postpone the installation of a government that

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

enjoys the confidence of all sections of our society, so long shall we be condemned to endure this steady drift towards lawlessness, with all the dangers that it entails," Mandela said.

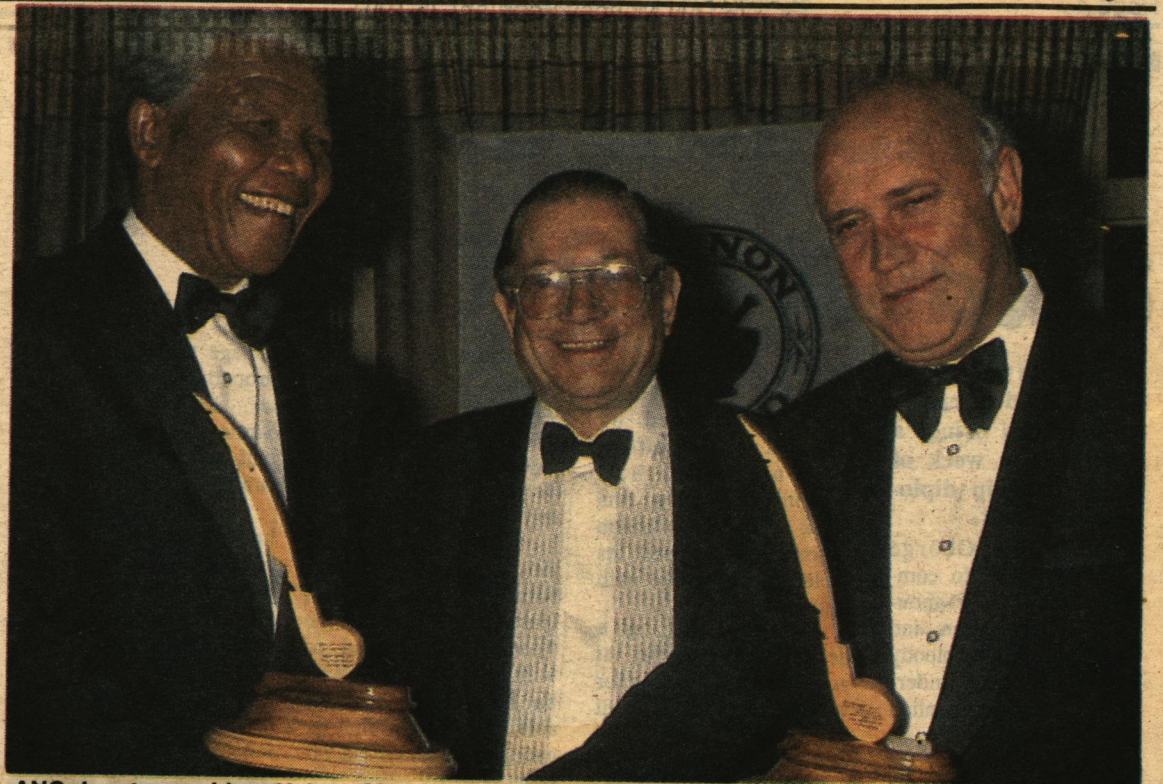
The most effective means of building a law-abiding society, he added, was to cultivate respect for the law.

"The law in our country will only be deserving of respect to the extent that it serves the ordinary citizen and ceases to be a club wielded by the authorities to bludgeon us into submission or deprive us of our rights.

"This relates directly to the issue of the

legitimacy of the incumbent government and its administrative arm. When we say that the incumbent government has no moral right to govern, we say this not to heap insults or offence to anyone."

Obedience to the law should not be based on fear, but rather on respect for the law as the expression of commonly-held societal values and shared goals.



ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and State President FW de Klerk were named joint Johannesburg Press Club 'Newsmakers of 1991'. Congratulating each other at a glittering banquet on Friday night they are flanked by (left) Mr Clive Stanton, the main sponsor, and JPC chairman Mr Hans Lombard. Picture by LEN KUMALO.

Uhlabe abefundisi

16/1/20

Janca
25/02/91

kufihlwa 18 abeNkatha

VUSI SOSIBO

EMGUNGUNDLOVU:- Isekela likaNgqongqoshe wezemisebenzi kuHulumeni waKwaZulu futhi elingomunye wabaholi esifundeni saseVulindlela eMgungundlovu, uMnuz V.B. Ndlovu, usihlabe kakhu-lu isenzo sabefundisi benkolo kuleli sokungazwakalisi ngisho elilo-dwa izwi lokuhlaba ukubulawa kwamalungu eNkatha Freedom Par-ty esehlakalweni osenzeka kulendawo emasontweni ambalwa edlu-le.

Ekhuluma phambi kwezinkulungwane zamalunga e-IFP enkonzweni yesikhumbuzo sabangu 18 abafa kulesisehlakalo, uthe nanxa abanye babefundisi kwaziwa ukuthi bavamise ukuphawula bezihlaba izenzo zokuhlaselelwa kwabantu ngaphandle kwesizathu, kodwa mayelana nalesisehlakalo akekho kulababafundisi oseke waphumela obala wasihlaba.

Uqhube wanxusa amalunga e-IFP ukuba nokuba ozakwabo bebulwe ngaloluhlobo aluchaze ngokuthi kwabekungoluhleliweyo kepha kufanele bazithibe. Uthe umhlaba ubhekile ukuthi sinyathelo sini manje amalunga e-IFP azosithatha njengoba echukuluzwe ngaloluhlobo.

Uthe seziningi izinku-

lumo ngalesisehlakalo ezenziwa ngabathile ngisho abamaphephandaba bephendulela amaqiniso bekubeka ngendlela yokuthi kuhambisane nalokho okuyizinhloso zabo. Wathi phakathi kwaloluhlobo lwabantu kukhona ngisho nezifundiswa kanye nabameli. Uthe ukusho kwakhe ukuthi amalungu e-IFP mawangathathi izikhali alwe akakusho ngenxa yokuthi engamagwala kepha i-IFP iyinhlangano ehambisana nokuthula.

Ubuye walihlaba kakhulu iqenjana labeLungu elaziwa ngokuthi yiMonitoring Group elakhiwe ngamalungu eqembu iDemocratic Party (DP) wathi leliqenjana lizikhombisa ngokusobala ngemibiko eliyikhiphayo ngodlame ukuthi lichemile kwezombusazwe.

Ekhuluma kulomngcwabo, uMnuz T.D. Ntombela, ilungu lesi-Shayamthetho KwaZulu, utshale abebekuwo ukuthi sekuyisikhathi lesi-lapho abantu kudingeka bame baqine babambane ngezandla. Uthe akukho muntu oyoke aqede amalunga e-IFP endaweni yaseMgungundlovu.

Ubuye wayihlaba kakhulu imizamo yabathile yokuba amaZulu ephu-

cwe izikhali zendabuko, wathi lokhu kuyimizamo yokuba kwephucwe amaZulu izikhali zawo ukuze kube lula ukuwahlaselela ngendlela okwahlaselwa ngayo amalungu e-IFP.

Kwenzeka lokhu nje kubikwa ukuthi baningi abajoyinayo kuleliqembu kulendawo ngisho nalabo abasezindaweni ezithathwa ngokuthi kazikho ngaphansi kwalo. Lokhu kudalulwe ngumfowabo wenkosi N.W. Zondi naye ongomunye owasinda ngokulambisa ngesikhathi kudutshulwa kubulawa abantu abangu 18 kulendawo. Uthe ngenxa yobabucayi kwesimo kulendawo abantu bashushumbisa izimali zokujoyina baziqondise kuye.

Khona manjalo uMnuz Ntombela umezele ukuthi kuzokuba nomhlango enkantolo yesizwe KwaMcane ngeSonto lomhlaka March 3 ngo 10 ekuseni lapho kuyobe kuzokwethulwa khona umbiko ngomhlangano owawuphakathi kukaMongameli we-IFP uDr M.G. Buthelezi kanye neSekela likaMongameli we-African National Congress uDr Nelson Mandela.

Inkatha Freedom Party ikhiphe isamba semali enguR10 000 ukwelekelela ezindlekweni zalabo abashonelwe.

16/1/20

FW is harming his cause, says Tutu

Soweto 25/02/91
THE State President missed a "crucial chance" to win the trust of blacks by failing to deal with dirty tricks operatives in the security forces, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said at the weekend.

Tutu, who was himself a target of the shadowy

By ISMAIL
LAGARDIEN
Political
Correspondent

CCB, said only decisive action could save President FW de Klerk.

Unwillingness to take action on this very sensi-

tive issue could send De Klerk's credibility plummeting, Tutu said.

"When we are moving into a new dispensation, one would hope that we could have a thorough spring-cleaning.

"The President, who has to be commended very warmly for many of the things he has done, is hurting himself and his own operations by his seeming unwillingness to

deal vigorously with this viper in his bosom," he said.

He said De Klerk was not just robbing himself of the right to criticise future governments that might engage in CCB-type operations.

"More than that, he is undermining the credibility that was building up with great difficulty in the black community," he said.

Unuka izikhulu ze-ANC ngendluzula equbuke eMgababa.

16/1/11
IUNGA 25/02/91

VUSI SOSIBO

ETHEKWINI:- Owesifazane waseMgababa ozichaze ngokuthi uyilungu le-African National Congress (ANC) ngeledlule uthu ukhathazeke kakhulu ngemibiko ayichaze ngokuthi inikeza isithombe esingesimo lqini-so ngesimo esikhungethe indawo yaseMgababa sokuthi yinkosi yendawo uPhilbert Luthuli edale kubekhona indluzula kulesisifunda.

Lona wesifazane ongathandanga ukuba igama lakhe lidalulwe futhi oveze ukuthi washonelwa ngumyeni wakhe kulendluzula, uthu ngabanye abaholi be-ANC kulendawo okufanele basolwe ngesimo esikhungethe uMgababa.

Uthe kulendawo abantu bayaphoqwa ukuba bakhokhe imali enguR50 umuzi ngomuzi kuthiwe lemali ngeyokuthenga izikhali zokubhekana nezitha okunga-

malungu e-Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP). Wathi ngaphezu kwalokhu kukhona imali enguR10 ebikhokhi-swa abesifazane kuthiwe eyokubhekana nezindleko zomngcwabo kulabo abashonelwe kumbe ngekamasingcwabisane.

Uthe kodwa okuxakayo ngokuthi abanye bomphakathi osendaweni eyaziwa ngokuthi ngeye-ANC bagcina bengasalutholanga usizo lwalemali. Wathi emhlanganweni owawubizwe yilababaholi be-ANC kwexwayiswa wonke umuntu owayekuwo ngokuthi lo-wo ongazikhokhi lezizimali uzobhekana nobunzima futhi uyohlaselwa ngisho ukuhlaselwa. Wathi abantu baseMgababa abasiwo amalungu e-ANC ngentando yabo kepha abakwenzayo bakwenza ngenxa yokwesabela impilo yabo.

Ekhuluma abuye afikelwe yizinyembezi uqhube wathi Inkosi uLuthuli ayenze lutho kepha ezondelwa khona ngokuthi iyenqaba ukuba yiqabane. Wathi enye inkinga ngokuthi kukhona omunye oyisihlobo senkosi oyishaya emuva ayishaye phambili nokunguyena amchaze ngokuthi ungumxabanisi omkhulu kulendawo.

Wathi ngakolunye uhlangothi uma umuntu eke wakhombisa izimpawu zentuthuko kulokho akwenzayo futhi okumngenisela imali ubizwa ngokuthi uyimpimpi kumbe ilungu le-IFP bese ehlaselwa. Uthe izingane eziningi kulendawo kazisafundi ngenxa yokuthi zingene shi endluzuleni.

UMnuz Sbu Ndebele, unobhala weNatal Southern Region ku-ANC, uthu udaba lwaseMgababa luwudaba oselusukunyelwe. Uthe njengamanje kunezingxoxo eziqhubekayo phakathi kwe-Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) kanye ne-African National Congress (ANC) ngenhloso yokuxazulula inkinga ekhungethe lendawo.

Uqhube wathi udaba lwezinxushunxushu ezikhungethe lendawo akuselona udaba lwegatsha laseMgababa kepha sekuwudaba olusezezingeni lwesifunda kanye nolukazwelonke wathi ukholwa ngokuthi luzoxazululeka.

Mayelana nezimali ezingo-R50 okuthiwa zikhokhi-swa abantu bakulendawo ngenkani, uthu inhlango yakhe kayazani nazo wathi imali ekhokhelwa ubulungu be-ANC ingu-R1 ngenyanga kumbe u-R12 ngo-nyaka. Wathi futhi uma kungenzeka ukuba loludaba luyiqiniso inhlango ingathatha izinyathelo ezifanele-leyo ikakhulukazi ngoba inhlango yakhe kayikhokhelwa ekutholeni amalungu ngokuba iphoqe abantu ukuba bajoyine.

Ubuzo ukuthi kungasizani ukujoyinisa abantu ngenkani okungathi uma sekuvotwa bavotele elinye iqembu njengokuthanda kwabo. Wathi kungabangcono ukuba lona wesifazane athintane nabaholi balenhlango abasezingeni eliphezulu, wathi ngaleyondlela angabuyiselwa imali ayikhokhile.

16/1/11

X No sign of millions X

Cape Times 25/02/91

promised to ANC

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC has still not received any of the tens of millions promised to Mr Nelson Mandela during two high-profile foreign tours last year.

ANC finance director Mr Vusi Khanyile said at the weekend the organisation had not yet received the proceeds from Mr Mandela's US tour in June, nor his Far East visit in October.

And, he added, it was not expecting to receive anywhere near the hundreds of millions reportedly pledged

during Mr Mandela's eight-city US visit. He said a figure of R5m was "not far off".

Mr Mandela reportedly received pledges of up to R70m during a four-nation tour of the Far East. Mr Khanyile said that these funds had not yet been received either and indicated the ANC was expecting some of the donors to renege on their undertakings.

However, the organisers of Mr Mandela's US trip had indicated that the money was still forthcoming.

16/1/11

ANC hasn't yet had its millions

Mercury 28/02/91

X **Mercury Correspondent**

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Mr Khanyile said that these funds had also not yet been received and indicated the ANC was expecting some of the donors to renege on their undertakings.

However the ANC was in contact with organisers of Mr Mandela's US trip, who indicated that the money would still be forthcoming.

Mr Khanyile said he could not specify how much foreign aid the ANC had received since its unbanning in February last year.

A large proportion of donations went to ANC missions and its structures in Zambia and Tanzania.

16/1/11

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MERCURY 25-02-91

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Govt, ANC rapped over Winnie trial

MERCURY

25/02/91

NEVER before have the Government and the ANC jointly endured such a trouncing from the Press as over the Winnie Mandela trial fiasco. From all quarters, almost unanimously, have come cries that the reputation of South Africa's administration of justice is in dire danger.

From the far Right, *Die Patriot*, official organ of the Conservative Party, not content with mere comment, came up with an allegation that the missing state witness Gabriel Mekgwe had been abducted by 'the State's intelligence service'. This allegation was reflected with palpable caution in the mainstream newspapers.

Meanwhile *Weekly Mail*, which has often shown support for the ANC, asked in a searing editorial whether that organisation was going to countenance the kind of behaviour that led to the disappearance of accused and witnesses.

'Is the ANC going to continue to allow appalling behaviour to be excused in the name of "struggle"? Is any victim of apartheid going to get political backing, regardless of his or her actions?'

Both *Weekly Mail* and *Vrye Weekblad* protested strongly against the conduct of 'arrogant' ANC marshals in the environs of the trial.

'The ANC marshals' conduct at the Supreme Court — as on other occasions in the past — makes one wonder,' said *Vrye Weekblad*, 'whether we are not going to exchange one set of bullies for another when the New South Africa dawns.'

Predictably, the Government-supporting newspapers attacked the ANC's attitude to the trial. *Rapport* also expressed misgivings over the handling of the affair by the legal authorities.

□□□□□

SPEAKING of legal procedures, isn't it time somebody pointed out to court re-

Sayings of the Week

● South Africa does not need charity from other countries. — Mr Harry Schwarz, SA's ambassador-designate to the USA, in an interview with *Transvaler*.

● It is impossible for free political activity to coexist with laws such as the Internal Security Act. — South.

● There is not a single magisterial district in South Africa where whites are in a majority. — *Die Volksblad*.

porters that the plural of counsel is counsel, not 'counsels'?

Some also apparently need to be told that a subpoena is not a 'sub-poena', nor is the plural 'subpoenaes'.

□□□□□

AGAINST the sensational background of the Mandela trial, the brutal killing by parcel bomb of Mr Mbeki Mlangeni, lawyer and ANC activist, has drawn relatively little attention.

However, *Beeld* said it looked as though the former policeman Dirk Coetzee was the target — 'because someone wanted to prevent him from making known more details of the alleged police murder gangs'.

But why, then, had Mr Mlangeni collected a return parcel he had not sent? And why had he not wanted his family to be there when he listened to the cassette it contained?

It was just as important, said *Beeld*, that the questions raised by the incident be answered as it was to find the missing accused and witnesses in the Mandela trial.

IF *Rapport* is correctly informed, the assumption that the NP cannot hope to gain more than a minority share in South Africa's next government is rejected by many influential members of the party.

This opinion, according to Anne-Marie Mischke, is based partly on a 'gut feeling' and partly on a firm conviction that large numbers of conservative and moderate coloured people and blacks (especially six million black Zionists) will vote for the NP in preference to the ANC or similar organisations.

This would mean 'if not a majority for the NP then enough support to be able to form a majority coalition with a few allies'.

Die Burger drew pointed attention to President De Klerk's assertion in a television interview that an alliance would not be possible with the ANC 'in its present form'. In an editorial *Die Burger* said there would be no benefit for South Africa or the NP in such an alliance so long as the ANC 'continues to nurture the SA Communist Party in its bosom'.

□□□□□

A NEWSPAPER in California, the *San Diego Union*, recently invited its readers to list the five outstanding events of 1990. South Africa's biggest event, President De Klerk's speech on February 2 and the subsequent release of Nelson Mandela, came nowhere.

However, the newspaper's own editorial staff took a slightly different view. The South African story was not on their list of five, but at least they put it fourth among the 'runners-up'.

The events listed by both readers and staff were the Gulf crisis, the upheaval in the Soviet Union, the changes in Eastern Europe, the reunification of Germany and the savings and loan scandal in the USA.

16/1/11

Owe-ANC ugxeka iphepha lesiZulu

ILANGA

DUDU MBATHA

25/02/91

ETHEKWINI: Isikhulu se-ANC saseMpumalanga, eHammarisdale, sikhwele sazehlela kwelinye lamaphephandaba aseThekwini esiZulu (kodwa okungesilona ILANGA), sathi alihlukane nokubhala izinto eziqhubekisela phambili indluzula emphakathini.

UMnuz. Meshack Radebe, we-ANC, ekhuluma ebhekise entathelini yaleliphephandaba uthe: "Bafowethu yekani ukubhala ngendlela engalungile eqhatha abantu."

Usho lokhu ngesikhathi ekhuluma emhlanganweni wokulamula abanikazi bamatekisi baseMpumalanga nasePinetown obukwelinye lamahhotela eThekwini ngolwesiNe ntambama.

UMnuz. Radebe uthe ngesikhathi kusenodlame kakhulu leliphephandaba laluhlale libhala kodwa manje alisabhali njengoba sekunokuthula.

UMnuz. Radebe uthe indlela leliphephandaba elibika ngayo ayiyinhle neze, wathi 'khuthaza ukungezwani okukhona ezweni.

Uphethe ngokunxusa leliphephandaba ukuba liwuye lomkhuba walo.

End bloodshed, Buthelezi tells thousands at rally

By correspondents in Johannesburg

TENS of thousands of supporters of South Africa's Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party packed a Soweto sports stadium yesterday to hear their leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, call on them to lay down their arms.

Chief Buthelezi told Inkatha loyalists at the rally in Jabulani Stadium, many of them carrying tribal spears and clubs, to end bloodshed and use peace as a means to gain political power.

Although Inkatha and its main rival for black support, Mr Nelson Mandela's African National Congress, differed sharply on some fundamental issues, he said, the two movements had agreed to disagree peacefully.

"We must end up living under a democracy which unites us ... we as black South Africans would never accept the way we were governed under apartheid, we would rather die than that," he said.

Chief Buthelezi appealed for mutual tolerance and said the township war between ANC and Inkatha supporters, in which more than 4000 people

have been killed, must stop.

He and Mr Mandela met last month for the first time in three decades and shook hands on a peace pact. Despite some fresh violence since then, the townships have been generally quiet.

Chief Buthelezi arrived to an ecstatic welcome and gave a clenched-fist salute as he walked to the podium with his wife.

Despite the huge crowd, estimated at up to 50,000, police reported no disturbances although many Zulus carried their traditional weapons.

Appeal for tolerance

Chief Buthelezi attacked the ANC's demand for an all-party meeting to negotiate a new non-racial constitution. He said it was a recipe for a racial conflagration worse than any in the history of Africa.

"We must end up living under a democracy which unites us ..." he said. "I do not

want to foist a way of government on anybody prepared to die to resist it."

As the political rally continued, supporters of the ANC and Inkatha turned out in their thousands to bury victims of the country's political violence.

Thousands attended the mass funeral of victims of a bus ambush in Natal province that claimed the lives of 18 Inkatha supporters.

In Soweto, ANC supporters attended the burial of a senior ANC official killed last week by a parcel bomb.

Police said both funerals passed peacefully with no reports of any violence.

Mr Mahdela and his wife, Winnie, and communist leader Mr Joe Slovo attended the funeral of ANC lawyer Bheki Mlangeni, who died after opening a parcel that contained a booby-trapped cassette player.

The Inkatha supporters were killed two weeks ago when the bus in which they had been travelling was ambushed.

Reuters

THE AUSTRALIAN

25.2.91

Mandela lets Buthelezi in

IT CAN do no harm, probably. But how much good it will do is open to doubt. The symbolic meeting between Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Durban this week should help open the way to all-party talks about a new constitution. But whether the public reconciliation of the leaders of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party will really stop the killings between their respective followers is another matter. And without an end to the killings all progress towards achieving the common goals of black South Africans will remain stalled.

Chief Buthelezi, once a member of the ANC, broke with it in 1979. In the fighting that began five years ago in Natal between Inkatha members and supporters of the United Democratic Front, a surrogate for the ANC which was banned at the time, 5,000 or more blacks have been killed. The slaughter has generated its own terrible momentum. As both Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi made clear after their nine-hour meeting on Tuesday, it would be unrealistic to expect that violence to stop simply because the two leaders are now on speaking terms.

The meeting is significant, however, in that it has met Chief Buthelezi's main demand of the ANC — recognition that Inkatha has a place in any discussion with the white Government of South Africa over a new constitution. Given the relative stature of the ANC and Inkatha, this is a significant concession by the ANC. It follows and accords with an equally important ANC policy change on its approach to constitutional reform. The ANC no longer insists that the next step should be the election of a constituent assembly but has agreed — subject to certain

conditions — on a conference of existing political organisations. Until this change in policy, Chief Buthelezi had as much reason as white South Africans to complain about the "winner-takes-all" character of the ANC demand for reform based on an elected constituent assembly. Now all that has changed.

The next step, however, will not be simple. The Government has promised that talks on a new constitution will begin early this year. Agreement between the ANC and Inkatha should make it easier to get these talks under way. But the Government and the ANC have been arguing about the ANC's precondition that all political prisoners and all political exiles be allowed home first. Satisfying these demands while keeping his white constituency satisfied that the law of the land has not been compromised will not be easy for President F. W. de Klerk.

Meanwhile, almost a year after the release of Mr Mandela, Mr de Klerk is expected to announce at the opening of Parliament today further measures towards power-sharing between white and black. These measures may include the removal of the legal basis of apartheid in land ownership. Even the release of political prisoners and the ending of all states of emergency are possible. But however far Mr de Klerk goes towards maintaining the momentum for reform, real benefits to black South Africans will be illusory without a real and durable co-existence between elements in the black majority. It will be a tragedy for black South Africans if that larger aim, on which so much depends, is now to be overwhelmed by the personal hatreds that have been generated by long years of black-on-black violence.

OKH

1-2-91

Student leader's plea for discipline

THE Azanian Student Movement must deal firmly with disruptive students if the anarchy looming in black schools is to be avoided, a Black consciousness Movement leader said on Saturday.

At the launch of the Sibasa branch of the Azanian Students Move-

ment in Venda, BCM student leader Mr Rudzani Nemutubi also said the organisation should discourage the expulsion of principals "without any earth shaking reasons."

"The high failure rate in our schools cannot be reduced by the barbaric and immoral pass one, pass all slogan," he warned.

Addressing an emo-

tionally charged crowd, he said students should refrain from embarking on unnecessary boycotts, which had contributed to the high failure rate.

Lashing out at the Government, he said it should be blamed for the education crisis because it had proven unwilling and unable to resolve the crisis.

In addition, he said

that students should not take over the administration of their schools, which accelerated the crisis.

The gathering was characterised by speeches, poems and slogans praising exiled BCM leader Mr Mosibubi Manyena. - Sapa

Left: Inkatha members with their weapons at a weekend rally. Right: An Inkatha supporter with a leopard's headskin. Below: Buthelezi rejects the Harare Declaration.

Pictures by Moffat Zungu.



Kuqubuke impikiswano ku-ANC

ETHEKWINI:-Sekuqalwe inkulumbo-mpikiswano enkulu ngaphakathi enhlanganweni i-African National Congress (ANC) ngodaba lokuba izimboni ezinkulu kuleli zenganyelwe nguhulumeni (nationalisation) okunezinkomba zokuguquka komqondo kulenhlangano mayelana naloludaba oseluke lwasusa impikiswano enkulu emphakathini wakuleli.

Ngokombiko otholakele kuthiwa lempikiswano iqubuke ngemuva kokuba uMnyango obheke ne nezoMnotho kule-

nhlangano ukhipha ibhukwana elichaza kabanzi ngobubi baloluhlelo. Kanti ngakolunye uhlangothi imininingwane ngalokhu ekhishwe nasephephabhukwini lalenhlangano iMayibuye inikeza amalungu e-ANC ithuba lokuchaza ukuthi kungani ekholwa ngukuthi uhlelo lwe"nationalisation" luwuhlelo oluhle.

Lelibhukwana libhalwe yiCentre for Development Studies eSeNyuvesi yaseWestern Cape futhi esebenzisana ne-ANC. Kulelibhukwana kwenziwe isibonelo ngelizwe laseZambia elake la-

zama kodwa lehluleka ukufaka ngaphansi kombuso imboni ekhiqiza insimbi (copper). Kanti uhlelo lokufaka izimboni ngaphansi kombuso ludinga ukuba umbuso weboleke izimali.

Lezizimali kubikwa ukuthi zigcina ngokuse-tshenziswa nje kodwa akuthuthukisi amathuba ezemisebenzi. Kanti ngakolunye uhlangothi leliphephabhukwana likhombisa ukuthi i-ANC isiyakuvuma ukuthi uhlelo lwe-nationalisation angeke lumbeke uHulumeni okhethwe ngentando yeningi esimweni lapho

eyokwazi ukuba asungule amathuba ezemisebenzi, akhe izindlu abuye asungule imfundo efaneleki-leyo.

Ngaleyondlela-ke le-nhlangano ithi izobheka olunye uhlelo enokulusebenzisa ukuhlangabezana nezinkinga zomnotho wezwe. Kanti maqondana nezimayini i-ANC iveze ukuthi nanxa ukuzithatha kungadala amathuba ezemisebenzi kodwa ukuzifaka ngaphansi kombuso kungafaka uHulumeni walenhlangano ezindlekweni ezinguR70 billion.

16/11



Mourners keep watch over the coffins of the kwaShange bus massacre victims at the mass funeral held on Saturday.

Mass funeral for bus victims highly charged but peaceful

by CRAIG URQUHART

HIGH-RANKING Inkatha officials and thousands of heavily armed Sweetwaters residents attended an emotionally-charged but peaceful mass funeral in Mpumali on Saturday for the victims of the kwaShange bus massacre.

Addressing the crowd — estimated to be about 3 000 strong — Phillip Zondi, brother of Chief Nsikayezwe Zondi, vehemently denied speculation that the attack was provoked by passengers travelling on the KwaZulu Transport buses through kwaShange at the time.

In a blistering attack he accused the media of carrying biased reports on the incident. Zondi was adamant that the attack

occurred when the buses were ambushed by a group of ANC supporters.

"Today we have to stand for the truth in the face of the Lord," Zondi said.

Several mourners were overcome with grief and had to be carried out of the marquee where the funeral was held.

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member David Ntombela urged the crowd to "forgive and forget".

A small contingent of SADF personnel was stationed at different points near the funeral site but they kept a low profile throughout the proceedings.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Henry Budhrum said there were no reports of any violence following the funeral.

ANC lawyer Mlangeni buried in heroes' acre

JOHANNESBURG — Slain ANC lawyer Bheki Mlangeni was buried in the Heroes' Arch section of the Avalon Cemetery, Soweto, during a peaceful funeral on Saturday.

Mlangeni was killed last week by a bomb hidden in the headphones of a cassette player.

High-ranking officials present at the funeral included ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and SACP chairman Joe Slovo. — Sapa.

F.W. owes SA a confession on apartheid — Wimpie

CAPE TOWN — State President F.W. de Klerk owes South Africa an open and firm confession on apartheid, says his brother Wimpie de Klerk.

He expresses this view in a biography he has written on his brother entitled *F.W. de Klerk — The Man and His Times*.

The book is published in English and Afrikaans by Jonathan Ball and Tafelberg and is due to be on sale from today.

After dealing with what he identifies as the "seven sins" which brought about the disintegration of apartheid, Wimpie de Klerk says he is not certain whether F.W. de Klerk and his Government would underwrite his diagnosis.

"To my mind it remains a pity that there

has not been an open and firm confession that apartheid was an error," he says.

There was a rationalising argument which broadly stated that the Afrikaner had not sinned against the blacks in the sense of a deliberate meanness or an evil plotting, that mistakes had been made but much uplifting service had been rendered.

"Our people will have to abandon this argument because it is unacceptable and contains only a kernel of truth," the author says.

"It is an old truth," writes De Klerk, "that forgiveness demands confession of guilt. And it is the perception among black leaders that F.W. de Klerk is refusing it."

One of them told the author in an interview that his brother radiated a paternalis-

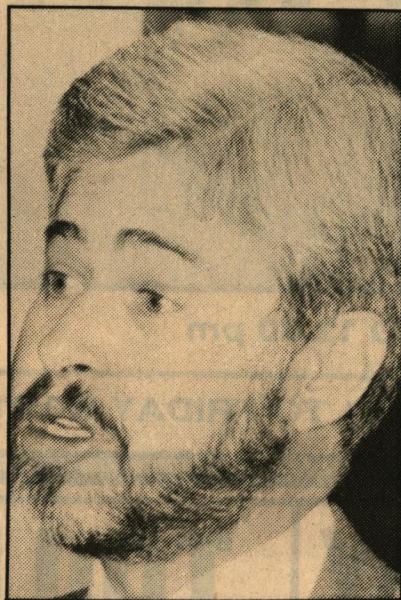
tic spirit, "as if he is doing us a generous favour by his considering to give us a place in the sun".

De Klerk says he does not believe the President radiates such a spirit, "but that does not refute that such perceptions do exist".

Another conclusion the author draws about his brother is that he has undergone a "great political conversion".

Knowing his brother as he did, his level-headedness, self-criticism and "hyper sober-mindedness", his serious, truth-orientated and responsible nature, "I believed these attributes would let him look afresh at South Africa and that his eyes would be opened." — Sapa.

SAIRR: looking towards change in the country



JOHN KANE-BERMAN

John Kane-Berman, executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, visited the local branch of the institute last week.

STEPHEN COAN spoke to him.

Has the dismantling of apartheid forced the institute to redefine its role?
We started redefining our role about five years ago when our research started to indicate that the erosion of apartheid — not because of, but despite the Government's policies — was not only an irreversible process but unstoppable.

We set up the Policy Research Unit whose purpose was to identify strategies that could be used to speed up that process, identifying opportunities where the private sector could push change ahead of the Government ... for example, that companies could co-operate in helping black people to acquire property in supposedly white areas despite the provisions of the Group Areas Act.

What really alerted us to the fact that apartheid was irreversibly on the way out, no matter what ministers were saying, was that our research indicated that as early as 1976 black people started moving into white areas like Hillbrow in Johannesburg, and other parts of the country, and despite prosecutions here and there — though on a very much reduced scale to previous years — the authorities were turning a blind eye.

Then it became clear in the early 1980's in Crossroads, Cape Town, that the Government had actually given up on its campaign to preserve the western Cape as a white and coloured labour preference area. From 1975 to 1981 there was an unbelievably ruthless reign of ter-

ror against people who were living there: shacks were bulldozed in the middle of night, usually in mid-winter, families were ripped apart, people were put in trains back to the Transkei and the Ciskei, but of course they got off at the first available stop and came back to Cape Town and re-erected their shelters ... by about 1982 the Government had given up and the squatters had won the battle of the dunes.

Two other things happened from the mid-eighties onward: there was the highly desirable trend of the disintegration of apartheid, with the recognisable pattern that laws were being repealed only once they were rendered inoperable by black action on the ground ... but at the same time an undesirable trend of the second half of the 1980's was the rise of coercive tactics to enforce consumer and rent boycotts.

This was not new — it had really come to the fore in 1976 in Soweto where the school children used coercion to force compliance with various kinds of protests and boycotts; that provoked a backlash which led to horrendous violence in Soweto. We saw the same phenomenon repeating itself in the second half of the eighties so we started to do more research into that, to try and assess why it was happening and why it was increasing.

What impact did the announcements by President de Klerk on February 2 1990 have on the institute?

The significance for us was that the Government realised the game was over as far as apartheid was concerned and therefore we decided to discontinue our research into strategies to speed up the disinte-

gration of apartheid because it was going to happen anyway. We tried to

anticipate some of the issues that would arise subsequently, so we refocused our research programme, looking much more closely at violence because our figures indicated that there was a massive increase in deaths from political conflict last year.

Our research indicates that although there was a massive increase in rightist violence last year its still a minority proportion of the total. Most violence emanates from the left of the political spectrum, so the focus of our criticism tends to be in that direction.

We have always been firmly rooted in western liberal democratic traditions which means being vigilant against laws discriminatory on racial grounds or violations of the law and civil liberties and we will continue to play that role until this country is a working, functioning, pluralistic multi-party system with regular elections by secret ballot, with a constitution which provides a framework in which the pendulum can swing between different political parties and they can be thrown in or out of office depending on the electorate.

What are the benefits of being a member of the institute?

We argue that people need our research because it is comprehensive and as objective as is humanly possible, and we argue you can't run your business effectively unless you've got access to all the data ... our annual race relations survey which now runs to 1 000 pages or so covers the whole spectrum of society and we consider that you need that information and various other publications we produce to run your business effectively.

The institute has been described as a "think-tank for enlightened capitalism". Is that a fair description?

I wouldn't describe us as a think-tank for business. If business asks for our views on any particular issue we will supply them but we won't do so on a basis where we can't publish what we've said.

In a sense we can claim to be the first organisation — long before Leon Sullivan or any of the British, American, or European pressure groups got in on the act — to start saying you must draw a clear distinction between the law and policy.

In the early 1970s we were the first organisation to do a study of the law and point out that black trade unions were not illegal, though the Government frowned on them and put all kinds of pressure on companies that started to deal with unions. We pointed out to business what the law was and said "just do it and if they change the law to prohibit it then we'll fight that when it comes, but there is nothing in law to stop you dealing with black trade unions. You must just go ahead and do it."

The Government was intensely hostile, as were the security police, and the great majority of employers — whether they were English, Afrikaans, American, German or anyone else. But I think the institute's efforts helped to encourage that very small number of companies that were willing to adopt a more flexible policy to start talking to unions and then it snowballed and now everyone's talking to the unions.

16/1/14

UDF men found guilty of murder

THE ARGUS 20/02/91

Supreme Court Reporter

TWO UDF supporters who virtually decapitated two men they accused of being Azapo members were today convicted of murder.

Gamlakhe Elliot Ngwegwe was found guilty of murdering Mr Mxoliso Herman Sibeku and of assaulting Mr James Charlie with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Lindemna Lawrence Dada was found guilty of murdering Mr Charlie and of assaulting Mr Sibeku with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Ngwegwe and Dada beat the two men, bound them with wire and cut their throats on Koelenhof Farm in Namaqualand on March 16 last year af-

ter accusing them of belonging to Azapo.

Mr Justice D M Williamson said in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, that the men's throats had been "systematically cut" with considerable force. Their heads must have been held back and their throats "deliberately sawed through", virtually decapitating them.

The judge postponed the hearing until Wednesday for a clinical psychologist to consult the two men and to prepare evidence in mitigation.

The assessors are Mr C H van Gend and Mr A H de Villiers. Mr M Stowe appears for the State. Mr D Potgieter, instructed by C E MacDonald, Papier and Associates, appears for Ngwegwe and Dada.

Mandela got Mangope to agree to funeral

ANC deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela told mourners at a Ga-Rankuwa funeral near Pretoria yesterday how he persuaded Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope to allow the funeral to be held.

Mr Mandela was speak-

ing at the funeral of MK cadre, Mr Bachana Mokoena and his brother, Alfred.

He said it took him four days last week to convince Mr Mangope to allow the service.

"Chief Mangope, however, conceded to my pro-

posal when he learned I would personally be present to maintain discipline," he said. Mr Mandela said he decided to come to Ga-Rankuwa to ensure that the locals did not act in a manner that would provoke the police to take action.

He said Mr Mangope told him it was contrary to Tswana custom to hold a funeral in a stadium. The funeral was conducted at the Mokoenas household in the township.

Appealing to the mourners to bury the two with dignity, Mr Mandela said: "Remember, the police are also workers like yourselves".

Mrs Mandela told mourners that nobody was going to prevent the people from burying their heroes. — Sapa.

16/1/11

ONLY birds and stray dogs now visit the huddle of burnt-out homes that divide the lives of Mrs Angelina Dhlomo and Mr John Fana.

For 16 years the two terrified Soweto residents have watched from opposite sides as enraged youths stabbed and burned each other to death on the township's oldest political battleground.

Some of the worst fighting in years shook the Meadowlands slum this month, causing an exodus of refugees and leaving the two black communities more divided than ever.

"We wait for death. Any day we can die," says Dhlomo, who lives in an area controlled by the IFP.

Her words are echoed 200m away, where Fana sits in a bullet-pocked drinking den in streets under the control of the ANC.

"We are living in fear. We don't want peace because it will not be a real peace. It will only last two weeks," he says.

A shaky truce has taken hold between pro-ANC township residents and Inkatha-supporting migrant workers who live in a nearby hostel. But hundreds of residents have fled, turning the worst-affected part of Meadowlands into a ghost town.

The irony is not lost on anyone in a township of 3 million people where the pressure for housing is intense.

The political divide leads to death in Meadowlands

On a once-bustling street where names of ANC leaders like Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo are lovingly painted on the tarmac, a nervous youth leans round the gateway of an empty house to survey Inkatha territory 100m away.

"Viva ANC! No peace for Inkatha," says a slogan on a burnt-out house on the front line. And 30m away the answer has been painted on an Inkatha wall - "Viva Shenge!", a laudatory reference to Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The violence is part of an 18-months long series of knife, gun and petrol bomb battles between ANC and Inkatha supporters that have killed 3 000 people in Johannesburg's townships.

The battles, the worst in decades in the country's urban areas, pose one of the main threats to multi-party democracy talks.

But in Meadowlands the unrest has gone on longer than elsewhere, and residents say the hatred accumulated in battles since 1976 makes peace-making



A policeman helps an injured man outside the Meadowlands hostel. Pic: MBUZENI ZULU

harder.

Residents and hostel workers first took up arms to settle a political dispute in Meadowlands in 1976,

when Zulu migrants, loyal to Inkatha, refused to obey an ANC-backed call for a strike in protest against apartheid.

Scores died in subsequent knife and club battles that shaped the childhood of youths like MacDonald (19) and Fitz-Errol (23). The two pro-ANC residents, who declined to give second names, said the battles have steadily worsened.

"We have fled our homes many times before. But now the fighting is worse because we have guns," said MacDonald.

"We try to study at night, but we cannot because we defend ourselves," said FitzErrol. "We sleep during the day."

Memories of the 1976 carnage were strong at the start of local ANC-Inkatha peace talks, where delegates bowed heads as a French missionary priest intoned an impassioned prayer: "We are appalled by the deaths. Lord, we ask for your guidance."

Within minutes both sides were recalling flare-ups in 1985, 1986 and 1990, accusing each other of ousting opponents from homes near the battlefield and installing their own support-

ers.

Officials of both sides, echoing each other, said the unrest was a plot by the other side to increase their support.

Poverty

Poverty and pressure for homes were cited as contributing to the unrest, which has been marked by widespread looting. Much of the hostel, once for men only, has been turned into family units since 1977 but still the violence has continued.

Dhlomo, a township councillor, a job reviled by many blacks who see councils as apartheid institutions, said in an interview in her neat four-roomed home that fear marred her life.

"We are prepared for anything. I never go to Zone 1 (the pro-ANC area), my children never go to Zone 1," she said.

Hostel dweller Mr Wesley Dlamini said the violence had made him a prisoner in the compound: "I cannot walk in the streets. We and our chil-

dren are always being threatened."

On the other side of the battlefield, Fana's wife Tshidi listed friends and relatives who had been killed. One of them was her niece who was abducted, shot dead and dumped in a 50m no-man's land next to the hostel; she said.

Fana's uncle, Mr Enoch Mangena (47), displayed a stomach scar he said was a gunshot wound inflicted by hostel dwellers in 1982. Mangena said the wound cost him his job as a security guard. He lives on a disability pension.

The drinking den which he and Fana frequent was recently granted a coveted operating licence, but few patronise it because it is on the front line.

"We cannot cook because the other side will smell the food and realise we are here, ready to be attacked," said Mangena. "We must live on bread and tea. We disconnect our phone, otherwise the ring might remind them someone is living here." - Sapa-Reuter

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Zulus slated

YOUR correspondent
i- Gordon Hollander, of
r- Sandton (The Citizen
- 18.2.91) is attempting "to
t- introduce the mighty
o Zulu nation of Natal to
ll his fellow White South
- Africans... a nation of
- people of whom they
n seem to be completely un-
aware, but would be hon-
oured to be acquainted
- with".

We are very well ac-
quainted with the mighty
Zulu nation — it is con-
stantly all around us — it,
in fact, took completely
over.

They are dominating
streets, beaches, parks,
and all the other available
facilities day and night.
Millions of self-invited
unproductive and criminal
elements infested,
mainly Zulu squatters
have encircled Durban.
Criminality everywhere is
rocketing sky-high.

I have a suggestion to
make, Mr Hollander —
leave your posh glass
towers of Sandton, and
move to the Durban
beachfront. Then, you
will be right in the middle
and completely sur-
rounded by your beloved
mighty Zulu nation —
what a thrill! — come to
live with us in our dirty
Soweto by the sea, and
you can salute them all
day (and night) long.

STAN STEPANEK

Durban

25/2/91
Citizen * Page 17

Become Inkatha member

I WRITE to endorse
and support all that Mr
Hollander has stated
(The Citizen, February
18).

May I perhaps go one
step further and suggest
that the best way to
show solidarity and sup-
port for the true aims of
the Zulu people would
be to join Inkatha.

As a member of a
prestigious club in Jo-
hannesburg, we can
now boast of +40 club
members who have
joined Inkatha within
the last 12 months.

As is well known, the
ANC has kidded the
public and governments
overseas that they rep-
resent the Black com-
munity in South Africa
and receive enormous
funds for their "Xhosa
nostra".

(I like that apt de-
scription).

Whereas Inkatha re-
lies on members and af-
filiates primarily for
funds.

So Mr Hollander, do
join us, and perhaps
help us to recruit more
members to this great
political movement led
by Mr Buthelezi.

May I suggest a letter
to Inkatha Freedom
Party, PO Box 61447,
Marshalltown. 2107,
asking for application
forms and requesting in-
formation.

STAN BRUDENELL
Johannesburg

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Page 6

Buthelezi: Harare document a blunder

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Saturday rejected the Harare Declaration, saying it will prove to be a blunder if allowed to proceed.

Buthelezi was speaking at a rally attended by more than 35 000 Inkatha Freedom Party supporters, many heavily armed with an assortment of traditional weapons.

Speaking at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, he said the Harare Declaration will not offer the kind of democracy that everybody in the country will accept.

He also rejected calls for an interim government and a constituent assembly.

"There is nothing that justifies the thought that a one man one vote system of government in a unitary State employing winner takes all politics is the only democracy fit for mankind," said Buthelezi.

The proceedings of the rally were brought to a standstill when the councillors were introduced. Jubilant Inkatha supporters welcomed councillors with gunshot salutes.

Even Buthelezi was temporarily startled when the gunfire erupted and Inkatha supporters cheered the councillors. He was heard asking an aide: "What are they doing now? What is going on?"

25/2/91

Sowetan

COMMENT

SOWETAN 25 JAN 1991

Telephone (011) 474-0128

IT is good news that ANC and PAC leaders at Munsieville on the West Rand have set up a joint committee to try to deal with the violence.

The agreement is that the committee will meet residents who have been affected by the fighting, discuss their problems and report back to the community.

Also, according to the agreement, the ANC and PAC will respect the principle of political tolerance. PAC members who fled the violence in December will be able to return home.

It seems that here is an example for the whole country.

The ANC, the PAC and all other organisations and individuals have an absolute right to their political opinions and methods.

But when violence is brought into the picture everything changes. Nobody has the right to try to change anybody else's mind by force. It is right that all organisations, no matter what their political opinions, stand together to stop the killing and the intimidation.

Only when people can practise their politics in peace and safety can we make real progress towards a proper new South Africa.

Sowetan congratulates the PAC and the ANC on their wise move in Munsieville. We hope the initiative works and we hope that the same sort of agreement can be reached elsewhere in the country.

THE ANC yesterday once again called on the Government to re-open investigations into the "hit squads".

The ANC's call comes after Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Johan Kriegler, in a judgment last week, found that there was truth in various newspaper reports about the squads.

Sowetan agrees with the ANC.

Whoever was behind them, these "hit squads" mounted acts of great brutality against, mostly black, political activists.

There is great suspicion that similar activities are still going on, perhaps even behind the back of President FW de Klerk.

He would do himself and the country a great favour if he used Kriegler's findings as an excuse to look at the whole business again.

The ghost of death squads has not yet been laid to rest.

Form anti-New SA movement

ONE WONDERS how many of your readers are alert enough to appreciate the significance of the following:

1. That prominent DP leaders are openly beginning to refer to the NP as "the previous government". Quite rightly so, because while the NP has taken over the DP's policy, it converted itself into the DP and ceased to exist as a party still subscribing to even a single remnant of its policy of a year or two ago. Nothing can be more appropriate than to refer to it henceforth as the Ex-NP.

2. That the ANC/SACP alliance has blatantly taken over the Ex-NP's "negotiating table" and that henceforth it will be they who will decide who should join them at this "table". Whether they are going to permit the Ex-NP to participate remains to be seen.

This is the culmination of the Anti-Apartheid Movement's rape of the Ex-NP's separate development programme which gave non-Whites brand-new capital cities, other cities, countless whole towns and model residential areas (tourist attractions), whole civil services and government structures with personnel up to Ministers, Prime Ministers and State Presidents, heavily subsidised budgets of their own, schools (on average one per day for 40 years), colleges, universities, sports stadiums and other sporting and recreation facilities, hospitals and other health and welfare facilities, limitless job oppor-

CITIZEN
6 FEBRUARY 1991
tunities with the sky as the limit for advancement — nothing of which had been provided by a central government before 1948.

If an AAM could so successfully rape achievement, what about tit-for-tat? What about an Anti-New South Africa Move-

ment (ANSAM) applying similar tactics? While it took the AAM nearly half a century to successfully overturn the government's apple-cart, an ANSAM can become equally successful within a year or two.

AS BRINK

Johannesburg

End bloodshed, Buthelezi tells thousands at rally

By correspondents in Johannesburg

TENS of thousands of supporters of South Africa's Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party packed a Soweto sports stadium yesterday to hear their leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, call on them to lay down their arms.

Chief Buthelezi told Inkatha loyalists at the rally in Jabulani Stadium, many of them carrying tribal spears and clubs, to end bloodshed and use peace as a means to gain political power.

Although Inkatha and its main rival for black support, Mr Nelson Mandela's African National Congress, differed sharply on some fundamental issues, he said, the two movements had agreed to disagree peacefully.

"We must end up living under a democracy which unites us ... we as black South Africans would never accept the way we were governed under apartheid, we would rather die than that," he said.

Chief Buthelezi appealed for mutual tolerance and said the township war between ANC and Inkatha supporters, in which more than 4000 people

have been killed, must stop.

He and Mr Mandela met last month for the first time in three decades and shook hands on a peace pact. Despite some fresh violence since then, the townships have been generally quiet.

Chief Buthelezi arrived to an ecstatic welcome and gave a clenched-fist salute as he walked to the podium with his wife.

Despite the huge crowd, estimated at up to 50,000, police reported no disturbances although many Zulus carried their traditional weapons.

Appeal for tolerance

Chief Buthelezi attacked the ANC's demand for an all-party meeting to negotiate a new non-racial constitution. He said it was a recipe for a racial conflagration worse than any in the history of Africa.

"We must end up living under a democracy which unites us ..." he said. "I do not

want to foist a way of government on anybody prepared to die to resist it."

As the political rally continued, supporters of the ANC and Inkatha turned out in their thousands to bury victims of the country's political violence.

Thousands attended the mass funeral of victims of a bus ambush in Natal province that claimed the lives of 18 Inkatha supporters.

In Soweto, ANC supporters attended the burial of a senior ANC official killed last week by a parcel bomb.

Police said both funerals passed peacefully with no reports of any violence.

Mr Mandela and his wife, Winnie, and communist leader Mr Joe Slovo attended the funeral of ANC lawyer Bheki Mlangeni, who died after opening a parcel that contained a booby-trapped cassette player.

The Inkatha supporters were killed two weeks ago when the bus in which they had been travelling was ambushed.

Reuters

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by Charles Leftwich

Maputaland

Opinion

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People and conservation

Conservation, particularly in the Third World, must come to terms with a concept which is becoming increasingly important to ecologists: humanity as an inextricable factor in any environment. This is the first of two articles which explore the challenges and difficulties involved in the ambitious plans of the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources.

THE most spectacularly diverse game reserve in Africa, incorporating six distinct ecological zones, will soon come into being in northern KwaZulu. The Greater Maputaland reserve, to be established by the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources (KBNR), will cover a vast L-shaped area stretching from the Lebombo mountains through the Ndumo game reserve and the Tembe elephant park to the Kosi Bay lakes and the tropical coral reefs of the Indian Ocean.

At Kosi Bay begins a 65 km sweep of coastal reserve, along a crystal-line stretch of sea, free of river mouths, whose reefs teem with over 1 200 species of fish. Leatherback and loggerhead turtles come ashore to breed. At the southern extremity of this strip is Lake Sibaya, the largest freshwater lake in Southern Africa.

In addition to the ecological diversity will be the incorporation of two tribal or "people's reserves", a concept developed by the KBNR. In these, the local people will not only live and use the resources, but run the conservation programmes. All revenue from these reserves will go to the people of the area, who will be responsible, with the initial assistance of the KBNR, for making them



Thonga women who have been picking mussels from the rocks in the coastal forest reserve. Local people have free access to the reserve's sustainable resources.

profitable. Restricted hunting will be permitted, as will the sale of live game.

"A rhino will fetch R45 000 and a zebra R2 000," says Nick Steele, director of the KBNR. "This gives one some idea of the wealth that the local people will be able to generate for themselves. The money, as with 25 percent of the revenue from the rest of the reserve, will go towards their social upliftment.

"We shall have to reach consensus with the people and the traditional tribal authorities to formulate a legal agreement to ensure that revenue is spent on such necessities as schools, health care and social services, and not on Mercedes Benzes," says Steele.

The two people's reserves, which will be proclaimed after such agreements have been reached, will be the Matenjwa tribal reserve in the Le-

bombo Mountains, bordering on Swaziland, and the Mabaso tribal game reserve around Lake Sibaya, north of Sodwana Bay.

The Ndumo game reserve was inherited from the Natal Parks Board in April 1988. Situated in a floodplain zone, it is as much renowned for the beauty of its pans and vegetation as for its copious game and bird species. Apart from game like rhino, hippo, giraffe, zebra and abundant antelope there are 395 species of birds.

The 29 000 hectare Tembe elephant park to its east contains the last (until recently) free-ranging herds of elephants in southern Africa. Its northern border with Mozambique was recently fenced because the elephants, about 80, when roaming to the floodplains in the north, were caught up in the civil war there. "They got pumped full of lead, and they were rapidly losing their sense of humour," says Ed Ostrosky, officer in charge of the park, which is on the point of being opened.

The Kosi system is a necklace of lakes leading to an estuary which meets the sea only four kilometres from the Mozambique border. Ecologists recognise the balance of its components as uniquely fragile and regard it as a single living organism. The lakes are fed by pure fresh water filtered by the root network of the swamp forests which create a "sponge effect". Swamp forests are the second rarest forest type in South Africa. There are over 100 species of fish in the Kosi lakes and abundant aquatic bird species, as

To Pg 2

PEOPLE AND CONSERVATION

FROM PG 1

well as hippos and crocodiles.

"Kosi contains a very ancient people, as was pointed out to me by the late Dr David Webster, who have been part of the ecology there for over 2 000 years, living by fishing and collecting shellfish. These Kondo people are regarded as integral to the reserve."

A feature of the Kosi estuary are its fish "kraals", reed traps into which fish are herded and then caught with pointed sticks. These kraals do not threaten the overall fish population, and will also be regarded as a part of the reserve.

Locals from outside are at liberty to enter at any of several points to fish, gather seafood and collect reeds for building, and fallen wood for fuel. The reserve is run on this principle of sustainable access by people to natural resources.

The six unique zones to be represented in the "Greater Maputaland" reserve are: 1) the Lebombo zone (rugged mountains and gorges); 2) the Pongolo floodplain zone; 3) the sand forest zone (once the sea bed - marine fossils are widespread here); 4) the Mozi/Palm zone — where locals make a heady brew from the sap of the aptly named Lala (sleep) palms; 5) the coastal lake zone; and 6) the coastal zone.

There is wide interest in recreational development throughout the reserve, particularly in the Kosi area and the coastal zone. "Development could bring enormous revenue and employment opportunities, but will be strictly limited to avoid any threat to the ecology," says Steele.

• Part two will appear next Monday.