

ANC REPRESENTASJON I NORGE

J OINT STATEMENT

MEE'ING BETWEEN ANC AND INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY

DEMANONS

A meeting took place this evening between National Executive Committcc members of the ANC who constitute a special sub-committoo to look into the Natal violence, and a delegation of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party.

This was a historic meeting and the first btwoon such high-runldng officials of both organisations- since :11: London meeting of 1979. '

Mattt-Lrs discussed were in thc; 'main ,cxplomtory. ,in nature and each party sought to understand the other party's stance whilst explaining its own.

Naturally, thd- issue of violence in Natal and elsewhere in the country was top on the agenda and rcports-Qf tho various Local initiatives to diffusc it dame under the 'spotli'ght. As the' matters discussed were so grave, vital and .urgcnt, the meeting is due to continue again on 26 September, 1990.

ANC DELEGATION: John qudirncng, T Nkobi, J Zuma, J Nhlanhla, G ShochMrs). J ocl thshitzhzc .

IFP DELEGATION: F T Mdluloso, D R B Mndidc. E S E Sithcbcy
V B Ndlovu, E T Bhongu(Mrs), Musa Zondi,
N Nkchli

19th September, 1990

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Nordahl Brunsgate 22 .

African National Congress Press Release. 20th September 1990;
The National Executive Committee of the African National Congress,
met in extended session from Tuesday 18th September until shortly
afternoon today, 20th September.

The extended NEC meeting, which included representatives of
COSATU, the UDF, members of the Interim Leadership and
representatives of all sixteen regions, 'was convened as a matter of
urgency to review the ANC's strategic and tactical perspectives in
view of the current wave of violence that has visited so much death,
injury and misery on the African townships of the Reef.

The meeting received an extensive report from the Joint National
Working Committee on Violence, comprising representatives of the
ANC, COSATU and the UDF; and discussed a Strategy Document
prepared under the auspices of the Political Committee.

The meeting noted that while the South African government is
evidently committed to political change in South Africa, it is
becoming clear that it would prefer that change occurs on terms most
favourable to itself. In pursuance of that objective, the government
has adopted a two-track policy which, on the one hand, accepts the
need to negotiate a settlement of our country's problems while, on
the other hand, devising stratagems to weaken the ANC and other
democratic formations. . h

The government has, consequently, adopted a laissez faire attitude
towards the violence in Natal and in the Transvaal with the hope that
it will generate a climate of insecurity, fear and terror and thus make
a decisive majority of our people more amenable to an authoritarian
regime.

' The ANC condemns, in the strongest possible terms, the violence that
has been unleashed against the people of the townships in Natal and
the Transvaal by the combined forces of elements of the security
services and Inkatha vigilantes and emphasizes that the ongoing
violence poses an immediate threat to the entire process of peaceful

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transition. Though the ANC has a profound and unwavering commitment to in peace our coutmy. we were the South African government that, unless_ the government is seen to be' taking apprOpt-tate measures to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of this violence. it will have to assume full responsibility for the detailing of the peace process .

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It was the unanimous opinion of the NBC that the measures announced by State President De Kletk on Wednesday 19th September and those threatened by General Erasmus of the South ' African Police ,on Saturday 15th September. are designed to abridge the civil liberties of the African population. on the Reef, repress h legitimate political activity, reintroduce the State of Emergency by ' guile, and not to bring an end to the violence or track down its organisers and instigators. 'h '

We are obliged to draw the attention of the Seuth African people and the international community to the act of bad faith committed by State President De Klerk in his most xecem actions. It is a matter _ of record that pursuant of the addption of the Pretoria Minute. a joint Government / ANC Working Group was established to devise mutually acceptable principles for the implementation of , a cease-fire. Among the numerous tasks with which this Working Group was charged was the disposition of the arms and other weapons in the possession of the ANCTs military wing. Umkhonto weSizwe. The State President has deliberately undennined this Working Group by prep emptively criminalising the possession of such weapons. We cannot but interpret this as a measure directed against the ANC and its underground military structures. It does nothing to build mutual confidence between the ANC and the government.

The meeting unanimously condemned the continued detention of members of the ANC and the democratic movement, including our colleague. Comrade Mac Maharaj. under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.We shall hold the Seuth African government accountable for any harm or injuries these comrades incur while in its custody.The attitude of the government with, regard to these anti-apartheid fighters and leaders contrasts sharply with the concern it displays in relation to detainees of the White 'ultra-right.The refusal of the. South African government to extend indemnity to Comrades

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Chrisd Hani and Ronnie Kasrils, both members of the NEC, was also note . - '

The NRC noted the inevitable avalanche of charges, emerging from every area that has been affected by this wave of violence, to the effect that the South African Police and the SADF have adopted a partial attitude in favour of the vigilante aggressors in almost all instances of violence. The Report of the Goldstone Commission On the March 22nd massacre in Sebokeng confirms our belief that internal departmental inquiries conducted by the Police and the Defence Force do not deserve public confidence. The ANC therefore calls for an independent judicial commission inquiry, with adequate terms of reference, to investigate the numerous charges levelled against the state's security organs. '

The NZEC also adopted a recommendation made by the Joint ANC-COSATU Working Committee on Violence to conduct a national campaign to achieve greater public accountability on the part of the Police and other Security Services. This campaign shall be centred, inter alia, on demands for z ' t

(t) The establishment of an independent review body, equipped with powers to recommend action, to investigate complaints against the police. t . '

(ii) The establishment of a publicly devised code of conduct for all police personnel. '

(iii) The demilitarisation of the police.

(iv) The limitation of police arms and weaponry to those adequate for normal law enforcement and the detection of crime.

Consistent with this view, the NEC calls for the immediate and visible disbandment of the Various State murder squads such as the CCB, the Askaris, Koevoet and other mercenary formations such as Battalion 32. There should be full public disclosure of the future deployment of the personnel of these units, the distribution of its assets and its arms. j

The extended NBC noted the century-old migrant labour system and the degradation and humiliations it imposes on a sizeable section of the African working class. These hostels and labour compounds were

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expressly designed to isolate the migrant labourers from the urban environment in which they work by segregating them in barrack-like conditions which permit neither privacy nor normal family life. This situation of stress has inevitably contributed to feelings of aggression and hostility which have on numerous occasions been cynically exploited by elements pursuing political agendas that are inimical to the best interests of the migrant workers and their fellow workers.

The speedy elimination of the migrant labour system should be regarded as one of the priority national tasks facing us as we strive towards a new South Africa. During the intermediate period the ANC demands that all labour compounds, single sex hostels and similar compounds be converted into decent living quarters, such as flats, to accommodate those who wish to live _ as single persons .and those who wish to live as families. e

In order to get to the root causes of the violence and to secure peace among the people the extended NEC resolved to convene a meeting with all homeland leaders, including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to devise a joint strategy for ending the violence and measures to prevent any possible future outbreaks.

The ANC, in cooperation with its allies will, at the earliest possible date, also call a conference of the broadest spectrum of anti-apartheid and democratic forces with a view to discussing a common strategy to combat the forces of destabilisation and violence.

In order that they can mount effective defence, the extended NBC encourages all our people in the areas affected by vigilante violence to organise themselves for purposes of self-defence.

The meeting instructed the NEC of . the ANC to seek an early summit with the South African government to discuss the gravity of the ._
: situation and to bring to the government's attention our profound anxieties regarding the future and integrity of the peace process. In this regard, the NBC is instructed to demand: that the government take the necessary measures to put an end to the activities of all irregular, pro-apartheid armed groups and forces such. as the

vigilantes, right-wing paramilitary formations and the covert armed wing of Inkatha.

During its final session the meeting received news of the successful exploratory meeting, held in Durban on the evening of 19th September, between members of the NBC and members of the Central Committee of Inkatha. The NBC welcomes this development and congratulates the participants, from both organisations, for the excellent work they have commenced.

The meeting concluded by sending a message of greetings to Comrade President O. R. Tambo and expressed its collective confidence that his continuing recovery will enable him to attend the forthcoming ANC National Conference scheduled for December 1990.

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P. O. Box 61884, Mailshalt 2307, Johannesburg.

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Oh this important Wday in the.histopy of women 's struggle, thee

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n 1 ANC Women's" League isalutes all fighters against,.apartheid1

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injustices. We honour all those inho have sacrificed throughl

harrasement and detentions, stalWarts who were victims .of

, endless banning orders hand banhishments including fallen

1'heroines' ihi the process Hof' struggle against an unjUSt. and

,1-illegal System of oppression. Let International Women' s D ay -

a March 8th this year, bring us much more closer together -in

y working towards' a changing South Africa. History poses.a_

.' challengel. to all women Of this country irrespective of colour"

1 or creed, religion or political beliefs, for joint efforts in

1 making an impact on a post apartheid dispensatibn. fp_

We need t9 v_igorously fight all discriminatory laws and social

1 abuse of women. ' Violence and sexqal harrasement of women _in

a our country is en the increase. In every hour of the dayJ'

mKthare are reported cases of rape. ! In this year alone, _how

. many cases have been reported on gang rapes ? These rapes and

lw0men abuse involve young childreni school girls and even' old

Ewdhen. 'All women are' Victims and must as a right demand

Eprotection and safety. Women have become vulnerablthO-this

?kind of vicious attack in society while penalties on, rapeV

?charges are also not aimed at conve'rting the culprits. 'It is

ivery important that we expose both physical and psychologicali

gaffects -of rapel oh the victims. 'The act should attempt to

lshow the 3Very Serious implications l3nd liable damage of _repei

Eon wome. A . '

lThis is just one form of violence, the state hits hafder- at

Ewomen with its long arm of vigilantes Young and old women'

lwere killed during train attacks bvi vigilantes. In the Natal

province including areas of the PWV region such as Phola Park

Sebokeng and Bekkersdaal, women still die from vigilante

'lattacks. Most of them haVe even been displaced and sought

!refuge in community and church buildings. We must work harder

lto identify these 1 elements while demanding for their

gperseoution 1 '

QIn the same vein, the plight ofW our children bee to be-wf

iaddreSSed in our various formation\$. They. equally have a.f

lright to live and be. cared for by soeiety. Numerous incidents

ihaVe happened of of child abduction into farms for purposes of

Wchild labour and.abuse. The victimthave told horrific Stories

Wof treatment on- the farms. WiEvidenee to some of the 'stories

gwas exposed recently around Eastern; Transvaal where'a farmer

burnt a 15 year Wold boy beyond recognition. -In. most

linstanoes, culprits are never brought to book. As mothers Who

ibring life into this earth, we iare duty bound again to 1

:preserve it, 1 - i '

_The International Women's Day this year 'comes at a time. when

ithe organisation has declared Mass Action for the transfer of

power to the people. Campaigns that go with the practicalities

of this declaration focus on the return of all exiles and

immediate releasa Of all political drisoners. 1

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According to the Pretoria 'Minute, the first group of exiles
t was scheduled to land on 6th October last year, but this never
'L'happened; ,When .the date came,. some technicalities were
. l reported which centred around a procedure to follow in their
! coming. in.n This is despite oonttOversial forms which. were
ig'dismissed by the 'as demanding personal details which' every
5 exile reserved the right to withhold. In January again when
they never turned up, it got revealed to the public that the
working groups were no longer meeting because of obstacles
; created by Pretoria. Indications had been obviously that
i,there were attempts to delay the process of people coming back
g home. the women we feel equally; affected by the situation.
a_What guarantee do we- have that the regime is serious in
j pronouncements about change .in S.A.? , We are equally.
; vmgoonOBrned about the 'safety 'of returnees. Some of' those
g _g already in the country have been detained by police for t
; i uexplained reasons to instil fear on those who are still ;to-
5 go. Again, promises had been that political-prisoners would
. be released in 'phase but hardly a third has been set free; gWen
:9 demand for their release now and an unconditional return of
' 'gall exiles.-.They: have a right of: political affiliation andlg
ytheir position is of expressing political beliefs in society; '
EOur priority task is to come together as women of South'Africa ,
and work out a document on Charter!for Women's Rights,: This-t
' \$15 one step and break through towards making a contribution'-t
q . Einto a future democratic constitution. A Charter ongiWomen's,
j' V?Rights will be. one organised voice of women's demands even to
.3 lbe_:carried in the-.country's Bill of Rights. It would ensure
53";affirmative action and the protection of women's rights in
yi"lgsociety.gteIn'addition, it would once again stimulate joint
r '\$effort towards equality, unity and development.
QIn all our activities to mark this day and mass action for the
ritransfer-of power to the people, let us demand;

"1 I . ' , i

?- Constituent Assembly and Interim government ' .- ' Vt

!- Dismantling of Bantustans and end of apartheid ' '

i- End of violence 5

2- End of separate and unequal education

ie Literacy Campaign i

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?As we join the women of the world in observing this day, we
remind them that apartheid is still alive. Their efforts to
isolate the regime in all spheres must continue.. We take this
:opportunity to once more express our gratitude to the;Women in
, the Front line states of Botswana, Zambia,Mozambique, -Angola,
. Zimbabwe, ,Namibia and Tangania who have shouldered our
struggle over the years. ' Our relations have been teemed
' with blood-and thus they will ever remain close to our hearts.
We ,extend our appreciation- to all? anti _ .apartheid women
3 through out the! world without whose support our struggle will
1. not have reached the level it is. '

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ea ,91 12:34 QNC NOMENS LEiGUE'aiiaaaasaa P.1

GLARA ZETKIN'S LIFE WAS DEDICATED TO THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

SHE TAUGHT WOMEN TO TAKE THE STRUGGLE FOR WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION AND EQUAL PARTNERSHIP IN THE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE OF SOCIETY INTO THEIR OWN HANDS AND TO UNITE AND WORK TOGETHER NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY FOR THAT PURPOSE.

SHE TAUGHT WOMEN TO PENETRATE THE MYSTERY OF HOW WARS COME ABOUT, TO SEE WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WARMONGERING AND WAR PREPARATIONS, AND TO SIDE WITH THOSE WHO HAVE DEDICATED THEMSELVES TO THE STRUGGLE FOR A LASTING PEACE, AGAINST MILITARISM AND WAR.

SHE TAUGHT TO USE SPECIFIC FORMS OF STRUGGLE TO EXPRESS THEIR DEMANDS FOR THEIR RIGHTS, CHILD WELFARE AND PEACE AND THEREBY TO MOBILISE AND INVOLVE MORE AND MORE WOMEN.

GLARA ZETKIN 1857 - 1933

A PIONEER IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

THE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

THE EMERGENCE OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY IS INSEPARABLY LINKED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRUGGLE OF WOMEN WORKERS AGAINST THE DUAL EXPLOITATION TO WHICH THEY WERE SUBJECTED AS WORKERS AND AS WOMEN, FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, AGAINST MILITARISM AND IMPERIALIST WAR, FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS FOR EQUALITY. '

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY: WAS BORN ON 26-27 AUGUST 1910

ON THE BASIS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE FIRST BIG WOMEN'S STRUGGLES, FOR INSTANCE:-

t THE FIRST WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION ON 8th MARCH 1857, WHEN WOMEN OF THE NEEDLE TRADES DEMANDED BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK;

- THE PARTICIPATION OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF FRENCH WOMEN IN THE FIGHTING ON THE BARRICADES DURING THE DAYS OF THE PARIS COMMUNE IN 1871;

- THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AGAINST WAR IN THE HAGUE, 1899

- THE GROWING NUMBER OF WOMEN IN THE TRADE UNIONS IN GERMANY (IN 1907 THERE WERE 120.000 WOMEN IN THE TRADE UNIONS AND 10.000 WOMEN WERE ORGANISED IN 94 EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES);

- THE PARTICIPATION OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF RUSSIAN WOMEN WORKERS IN THE STRIKES AGAINST TSARISM IN 1905-07;

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1910, ON A MOTION FROM CLARA ZETKIN. RESOLVED TO OBSERVE AN ANNUAL WOMEN'S DAY AS A UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL ACTION AS A NEW WAY OF STRUGGLING TO INCORPORATE MASSES-OF WORKING WOMEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR FUNDAMENTAL DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS, PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

IN THE SPRING OF 1921, ON A MOTION FROM BULGARIAN WOMEN, THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CHAIRMEN BY CLARA ZETKIN RESOLVED TO CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY FROM THEN ON UNIFORMLY, ON 8 MARCH.

THE GOAL OF CLARA ZETKIN AND THE OTHER FOUNDERS, WAS TO DRAW LARGE NUMBERS OF WOMEN THROUGH INTENSIVE DAY-TO-DAY WORK, INTO THE STRUGGLE FOR THEIR RIGHTS, WHICH IS CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE GENERAL STRUGGLE OF THEIR PEOPLES FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS AND WORLD PEACE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.

WHAT STARTED AS WOMEN'S DAY OF STRUGGLE IN ONLY A FEW EUROPEAN COUNTRIES UNITED WOMEN FROM EVER MORE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AS WELL AS ASIA, AFRICA, NORTH, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

THE MILLION OF WOMEN AND MOTHERS FROM MANY COUNTRIES WHO HAD FOUGHT AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR AND CAME TOGETHER IN THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION IN PARIS ON 1 DECEMBER 1945 TO WORK TOGETHER IN AN ORGANISED MANNER FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, FOR THEIR RIGHTS, IN DEFENCE OF PEACE, FOR DEMOCRACY, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS HAVE CARRIED ON THE TRADITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY AND SPREAD ITS IDEALS AROUND THE EARTH.

TODAY THE MANY MILLIONS OF WOMEN WHO UNITE IN THE MOST DIVERSE WAYS IN POWERFUL DEMONSTRATIONS ON MARCH 8 ARE COUNTLESS. WOMEN FROM ALL CONTINENTS ALMOST ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD: WOMEN FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE POPULATIONS: WORKERS AND HOUSEWIVES, TEACHERS. RESEARCHERS AND PRACTISING ARTISTS: WOMEN FROM INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE: WOMEN OF ALL POLITICAL TENDENCIES AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATES: WOMEN ORGANISED IN WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS, TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES, AS WELL AS UNORGANISED WOMEN, ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY THEY JOINTLY PROCLAIM THEIR DETERMINATION TO TAKE THE CAUSE OF PRESERVING PEACE AND AVOIDING A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE, ENSURING SOCIAL PROGRESS AND ACHIEVING EQUALITY INTO THEIR OWN HANDS.

THEY KNOW THAT SOLIDARITY CONTRIBUTES TO VICTORY.

ON THIS HISTORIC DAY FOR THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S MOVEMENT MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF WOMEN ON FIVE CONTINENTS WILL ADD NEW SPLENDID PAGES TO THE HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY.

' v ANC REPRESENTASJON I NORGE
ANC PRESS STATEMENT ON THE GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER
ON LAND REFORM
12 MARCH 1991

The ANC's response to the government White Paper on Land Reform is one of outrage and deep disappointment.

In his preface to the document, the State President states that "this document is also the result

of extensive consultations, deliberations and negotiations'. The ANC would like to make it clear

that we were never consulted on the document, and that the communities who have been the victims of land dispossession were also not given the opportunity to express their views on the matter.

The emotion and potential conflict around land referred to by the State President emanates from dispossession and the policy of apartheid that robbed the majority of South Africans of the land.

The White Paper on Land Reform does not acknowledge this at all. On the contrary, it presents a view of the history

of black dispossession that absolves the white population of all responsibility for the existing unequal land dispensation.

In the ANC's view until the present government recognises the reasons for the present situation and commits itself to

rectifying the wrongs of the past, no attempted Land Reform can ever hope to win legitimacy or credibility from the majority

of our people.

In the White Paper the government takes the geography of apartheid as its starting point and explicitly refuses to deal

with the lawlessness and dispossession that is the direct legacy of apartheid's policy of forced removal and bantustan

consolidation. In Section A24(16) of the document, it says that a programme to restore land to communities who were

forced to give up their land on account of past policies or other historical reasons "would not be feasible". Instead it

maintains that the 'present position should be accepted'.

For the ANC restoration of land to the victims of forced removal must form the underpinning of any credible land policy.

The white paper explicitly rules out the possibility of any redistribution of agricultural land. The ANC believes that in

order to rectify the gross imbalance in land ownership, redistribution cannot be left simply to the market. This is not only

our view. National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) in its recent land policy paper makes the same

point. i-

in our view, the document also perpetuates racist perceptions and practices and so maintains the situation where

there is one set of standards and practices for whites and one for blacks. " .

For example, in the sections of the white paper dealing with the abolition of the Group Areas Act and urban land

provision, the notion of "standards" becomes a thinly veiled protection of white privilege. For example, on page 11 84.4.3.

The document states that "... at this stage the accent should be on minimum standards and the systematic upgrading

thereof. Those who have already reached a high standard, are entitled to a higher order of services and to the

maintenance of values appropriate to their lifestyle". We can but wonder who this refers to. Again, in the accompanying

document on page 10, the government says that "Town planning and the expansion of towns will be regulated in

accordance with the needs and level of sophistication of the community concerned'. We ask who will determine this level

of sophistication and on what basis? '

The approach to communal tenure also worries us deeply. The government maintains it will allow the system to

continue to exist, but has also constrained it by a high level of administrative intervention which will make it very difficult

for communities to maintain this system.

Yet nowhere is there any suggestion that white farmers be subject to similar state control procedures to ensure that

they farm within the carrying capacity of the land and do not build their houses on high

potential land. i

The pressures in the White Paper to force black communities to choose individual over communal tenure reminds us of the disastrous experience of the betterment policy which destroyed the remaining base of black agriculture in the 1940s and 1950s.

The White Paper also does not deal with the pressing need to restructure the commercial agricultural sector. The

Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), among others, has pointed out the crisis in this sector, its indebtedness.

the environmental damage caused by mono-cropping etc. Surely a Land Reform for a new South Africa must overcome

the dualism inherent in our present reality and address the challenges of one agricultural system in one country.

The ANC is committed to a fundamental Land Reform that will entitle all South Africans to equal access to land. This

of necessity implies dealing with the apartheid legacy and restructuring our agricultural economy and spatial reality in a

fundamental sense. .

in our view, the white paper does not do this. This is regrettable. since its attempts to provide ownership rights to

blacks who are presently tenants would otherwise be seen as a positive move.

Finally, this document is not a Land Reform document as it claims. its effect is to codify the present state of

dispossession under the cover of free market proposals. All this emphasises the need for speedy progress in negotiations

for a constitution that will be democratic and serves the interests of all the people. , Land Reform means land redistribution. This document explicitly rejects land redistribution.

Issued by the Department of Information and Public Relations P O Box 61884 Mersheittown 2307 South Africa

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