

THE: CITIZEN

Monday 29 February 1988

R1124-m package
for developme, tin
N atal

"ULUNDI. â\200\224
KwaZulu/Natal plan-

ning council has rec-

ommended develop-
ment projects at a cost
of R1124 million,
according to a joint
statement released by
the Chief Minister of
KwaZulu, Chief Man-

gosuthu Buthelezi, and
the South African Min-
ister of Education and
Development Aid, Dr
Gerrit Viljoen.

The planning council
â\200\230was jointly established by
the two governments in
1984, with a mandate to
mvesugate and report on
the lmpovement of the
quality of life in KwaZu-
lu/Natal as well as of Zulu
people in Durban, Pine-
town and Pietermaritz-
burg.

The R1 124 million fig-
ure includes the upgrad-
ing of existing infrastruc-
tural and community fa-
cilities in the metropoli-
tan areas to the amount of
R486 million and the de-
velopment of new areas at
a cost of R638 million.

â\200\234The two governments

of the urgent need for the
improvement of living

principle for unplementa-
tion over a period of at
least five years subject to
availability of the necess-
ary finances,â\200\235 the state-
ment reads.

The KwaZulu govern-
ment has been authorised
to proceed with those
projects which can be fi-

nanced by the Development Bank of Southern Africa. The bank has indicated that it may be able to provide loans to the KwaZulu government for projects up to R428,5 million.

The South African government will by way of the normal budgeting cycle provide the KwaZulu government with the necessary financial aid to service these loans. ;

The Natal Provincial Administration will proceed with the projects for which it is responsible within its normal budget-

- ary gmdehnes of expenditure have considered the pro- ture

posals and in recognition

'llle implementation of other projects for which additional funds have to

be voted by Parliament will be considered at a later stage, the statement says.

A joint coordination committee will be formed under the chairmanship of the Department of Development Aid. The committee will coordinate and implement the proposals. Representatives include the KwaZulu Government, the Department of Finance, of Development Planning and of Educa-

tion and Training, the Natal Adminis-

tal Provincial

- tration and the Develop-

ment Bank of Southern Africa. The committee will also monitor projects initiated following the councilâ\200\231s July 1985 mtu'-im report.

The latest proposals cover urban infrastructural and community requirements, but do not include the costs involved in the provision of housing.

The KwaZulu government and the entity of Development Aid will negotiate with tribal authorities over the use and :Â«:lmabnhty of certain tri-

lands for township development, subject to suitable compensation for the â\200\234tribes concerned. â\200\224 Sapa.

â\200\224â\200\224

S

OLIVER Tambo . | :
ANC leader

JOHNSON Mlambo . ..
~ PAC leader

SLAM

GOVT

3G/ F&Y

A CLAMPDOWN

â\200\230: . SOW_ETAN Africa News Service =

LUSAKA â\200\224 The African
National Congress and
the Pan Africanist

- Congress have said the

latest restrictions on 17
organisations will not
silence opposition to the
Government.

~ In a statement issued
in Lusaka the ANC said
the action against the

organisations had been
taken at a time when
â\200\234President Botha and his
generals are readying
their machinery to set in
place refurbished puppet
bodies and dummy
institutionsâ\200\235.

â\200\234Fearful that mass
resistance will once again
reveal the hollowness of
their co-optive attempts,
the regime is trying to

disarm the resistance,â\200\235

the statement said. -

It added that the
Governmentâ\200\231s actions
showed there was no
truth in Pretoriaâ\200\231s claims
that it was introducing
reform in the country.

The PAC said. the
restrictions came in the
wake - of a nation-wide
militant activities
Organised to commemo-
rate the 10th anniversary
of the death of PAC
founder president
Mangaliso Sobukwe
which began on Feb-
ruary 207,

The PACS Statement
recalled that the South
African Government
already had at its

.disposal - hundreds of

security laws and that

South Africa was

presently under a state of
emergency.

The fact that the
curbs on mass organisa-
tion are imposed amid a
myriad of these draco-
nian' laws, is a clear
indication that no

amount of repression
silence the African

majority until they
achieve their self-
determination and
national independence, the
statement said,

n" Mphal Marmiry

A9~ A~ 1983

for uparading
R VTR YATT TR

| African Affales |

.| Correspondent .
'ULUNDI~The Kwa-
Zulu/Natal Planning
:Couneil has recom-
mended that projects.

: for the upgrading of fa-'

cilities in black areas
. and the development of
' newareas amounting to
" R1,124 billion be
implemented. e o
" The recommendations â\200\224
sccepted in gtmciple y the
- KwaZulu and' South African |
Â© . governments - were an-|
_ nounced in & joint statement
by the RKwaZulu Chief Minis-
ter, Dr Mangosuthu Buthe-

. legi, and the Education and

Devslopment Ald Minister, '
. Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday.
f the R1,124 billion, R486
~ million will go on the upgrad-
" ing of existing infragtructural

and community, facilities in

. the metropolitan areas and
. R628 million on the develop-
ment of new arems. â\200\230

- Five yaars â\200\230.
The council was esteb-
lished by the two govern-
| ments in 1984 to investigate
Â¢ and report on the improve-
ment of the quality of life of
- Zulu people in KwaZulu/-
Natal. = CRATRE :
Itz recommen
. be implemented over at least |
" five years, subject to the
aveilability of funds, under
three authorities. = |
'The maLority of projects, to-
talling about R680 million,
fall under KwaZulu, while
Development Ald will be re-
sponsible for projects total- .
ling an estimated R427
million, . |
The Natai

rrsinlstration will bi responsi- |
};_e for projeets of R37 mil: |
e 1) R il :

â\200\230The development of new
areas will provide 57 600 sites
within KwaZulu and 25800

dhtioï¬\201s will

Provincial Ade

â\200\230sites on South Attican Devel:
â\200\230opment Trust land. â\200\230
Authorised =

As the propogals do not In-
â\200\234elude the costsâ\200\231 involved in:
the provision of housing, the
private sector and the South
Afyicen Heusini¬\201iâ\200\230met wil], in
accordance with State policy, -
be involved as clogely as pos-
'siblie in the provision of
. housing, ' iU ! :
- KwaZulu has been

â\200\234authorised fo proceed with
| thoge projects which can be
â\200\234fnenced by loans from the
Development Bank of Sauth-
ern Africa, which has Indjcat-
ed that it might be able to
' provide KwaZulu with ub to
- R428,5 millllon, in order lo
avoid delays in implementing
' the projects, | fo
â\200\230The central Government
~will provide EwaZulu with
| the necassary finencial ald lo
services â\200\230these loans through

- ! lts normal budgeting cyele.

- Additional funds for the im-
| plementation of all other
projects under contrel of
KwaZulu and Development
| Aid will have to he voted by
sParliament. }

In July, 1883, the council
submitied an (nterim report
ident{fyng 70 priority
projects emounting to about
R107.8 million, which were
approved by both govern-
ments and: are in the final

~ stages of completion

A Joint Co-ordination Com-
mittee will be formed under
the chalrmanehip of the De-
partment of Daveiefmeï¬\201t Ald
to co-ordinate and implÃ©ement
the proposals, on which
KwaZuly, the Department of
Finance, the Department of
â\200\230Development Planning, the
Department of Education and
Training, the NPA and the

Deveiopment Bank willi be -
represented.â\200\231 r

â\200\224

e

k&.&\ â\200\234\

~ Massive
upgrading
plan for

i, S Fâ\200\224e_%

KwaZulu

t |
R1 124 billion to be spent on projects

Daily News Reporter

THE KwaZulu/Natal Planning Council
has recommended that R1124 billion
be spent on new and upgraded develop-
ment projects to improve facilities in
black areas. .
The recommendations were an-
~ nounced yesterday in a joint statement
. by KwaZulu Chief Minister, Dr Man-
gosuthu Buthelezi, and the Minister of

Education a\nd Development Aid, Dr,

Gerrit Viljoen.

They are part of the interim report
submitted by the Planning Council in
1985, which identified 70 priority
projects.

â\200\230The KwaZulu Government and the

South African Government have agreed
in principle to accept the proposals
for implementation over a period of at
| least five years, subject to the avail-
ability of the necessary finances.

The KwaZulu/Natal Planning Coun-
cil was established jointly by the Kwa-
Zulu and South African governments to
investigate and report on ways and
means to improve the quality of life of

the Zulu people in KwaZulu/Natal with

special reference to the Durban, Pine-
town and Pietermaritzburg metropoli-
tan areas. ;

'Projects identified are to be imple-
mented under the jurisdiction of three
authorities. Most of them â\200\224 at an esti-
ated within the area of jurisdiction of
.the KwaZulu Government.

The Department of Development Aid will be responsible for projects totaling an estimated R427 million on South African Development Trust Land while the Natal Provincial Administration will be responsible for projects of nearly R37 million.

The development of new areas will result in an additional 57 600 sites within KwaZulu and 25800 sites on South African Development Trust land.

The KwaZulu Government has been authorised to proceed with those projects which can be financed by way of development bank loans. The South African Government will provide the KwaZulu Government with the necessary financial aid to service these loans. :

A joint co-ordination committee, under the chairmanship of the Department of Development Aid, will be formed to co-ordinate and implement the proposals. ; ;

The KwaZulu Government, the departments of Finance, of Development Planning and of Education and Training, the Natal Provincial Administra-

tion and the Development Bank of Southern Africa will be represented on the committee. 3

mated cost of R660 million â\200\224 are situ-

V982

Radical
NETRE WiThesg =2
he Minister of Law and Order
has declared that the police will
win their fight against the radicals
in the Pietermaritzburg
area and elsewhere in South
Africa, Effective police work has
indeed quelled some of the vio-
lence in the local townships, and
the state's massive security
machine has been able to main-
tain a sort of order across the
country in response to very real
challenges. Yet those challenges
are not new. It is more than a
quarter of a century since the
ANC was banned. The police
have worked manfully to enforce
that ban, yet the ANC is today
more influential than ever. The
police can hardly be accused of
inactivity in the enforcing of the cur-
rent emergency, yet politically-
motivated violence has con-
tinued in the townships despite
regulations intended specifically
to curb such unrest. And despite
its panoply of long-stand-
ing security and emergency pow-
ers, the government only last
week found it necessary to re-
strict the activities of a further 17
organisations. Mr Vlok's confi-
dence that the police will win can
hardly be based on past suc-
cesses. :

The fault, of course, lies not
with the Police but with the laws
and regulations that they have to
enforce. Attempts to impose
order without the rule of law, and
to implement laws that are de-
void of justice, have created the
revolutionary climate in which
radicalism now flourishes. If the
Minister of Law and Order wishes :
to restore peace and security, it is
to his political colleagues that he
must speak, not his policemen.

,

The Natal Witness, Mpnday, February 29, 1988

South Africa

by Gerald Shaw

Why the clampdown now? 04

THE far-reaching security crack-

- down last week has caused some
' puzzlement. Why has it come now, at

a time of relative peace by recent
South African standards (Maritzburg
excepted)? It is hard to take the bla-
thering about a â\200\234revolutionary cli-
mateâ\200\235 very seriously. We are not on
the brink of revolution. What Dr
Denis Worrall describes as an
â\200\234incredibly foolish and irrespons-
ible actionâ\200\235, is seen by the security
establishment, I imagine, as a rou-
tine exercise in good housekeeping.

It does not even have much to do

| with the approaching by-elections in

the Transvaal. The CP is unim-
pressed, anyway, and is already re-
proaching the NP for its namby-
pamby half-measures. This sweeping
crackdown has rather more to do
with the growing cost and bother of
keeping hundreds of leading black

politicians and their followers in de-
tention without trial.

The security establishment, with
rather more power than is good for
any human institution, and occupy-
ing a murky half-world remote from
everyday reality, believe it is neces-
sary in terms of their brief to neutral-
ise certain organisations which enjoy
a mass following in the black commu-
nity. It is not practical to keep all the
leaders and significant members of
the UDF, Azapo and the black civic
and youth organisations in detention
indefinitely. A detention system on
such a scale imposes a huge adminis-
trative, political and financial bur-
den, and is a continuing focal point of
grievance, agitation and political mo-
bilisation of the masses. 5

So what now seems likely is that
long-term detainees will be steadily
released, without announcement,

and immediately placed under re-
strictions which will prevent them

from making speeches, writing for newspapers, being quoted in newspapers, addressing meetings, attending gatherings of any sort, or indeed playing any political role at all. Many will also be confined to their own districts, no doubt, or even placed under house arrest.

Some key leaders are already re-

stricted in terms of the new measures, such as the liberal-minded Mr Archie Gumede, who believes that the question of working within the system should be considered in the UDF. That it should be men such as Archie Gumede who are now silenced is a striking illustration of the cynicism of the Botha government in its spurious commitment to â\200\234reformâ\200\235 and â\200\234negotiationâ\200\235. v The government seeks to crush

black dissent by coercion, and having restored some kind of calm, to co-opt amenable blacks in a supportive role into the existing white supremacist constitutional system. That is all. There has never been any intention at all to give up Afrikaner Nationalismâ\200\231s monopoly of effective power.

Given the implacable resolution, some might say ruthlessness, which is the distinguishing mark of a remarkable tradition of ethnic nationalism, no one should underestimate the readiness of the NP establishment to go to all lengths to retain power in the future, even if the economy should go to blazes. But the economy may not go to blazes, not for a while anyway. On the short and even on the medium term a lot of money could continue to be made by some people in a tightly controlled society

where the slightest stirring outside the system is smartly bludgeoned

into oblivion.

And what about the CP? Dr Treur-

nicht and his followers will never make it to the treasury benches, I would guess, because the more they seem to be gaining the more the orthodox NP will move rightward to pre-empt them. The more the CP succeeds, the more it fails. If the CP does well at the by-elections in the Transvaal, the rightward trend in the NP will be further stepped-up.

For the rest, the political hatches

will be well battened down, with all but the most docile black organisations having been put out of business. South Africa under continuing NP rule will be a white-supremacist garrison state for a considerable time to

come.

o Gerald Shaw is associate editor and political columnist of the Cape Times.

' : sy

| burnt late inJanuary|

and three minor

JLES
IES

SIX me.mbers of an Actonville, Benoni family and two others ap-
pfea.red in the Benoni Magistrateâ\200\231s Court in connection with the
killing of two brothers who were found beheaded and their bodies

Butcher
owners
in court

By SELLO
RABOTHATA

Thet. skx: are a
mother, her two sons

-daughters.

The other two are a |
friend of the familyanda |

black domestic worker.

Their names cannot be
published because of the
girlsâ\200\231 ages. The family
owns a-butchery in the |
Indian township of
Actonville.

No evidence was led on
Friday when the cight
appeared on two charges
of murder before Mr J P
Myburgh. They were not
asked to plead.

The mother and two
sons are out on RSO&O
bail each, the girls on
R3000 each and the
other man was release
on â\200\230R2000 bail. The
domestic is in custody.

| In_ camera

The case was post-

poned to March 14 and is
being heard in camera.

Their appearance is a
sequel to the finding of

' the bodies of two men,

believed to be Mozambi-
can refugees, on the
outskirts of Actonville

on January 26 this year. |

The two were Mr

| - George Sithole (21) and

' his 26-year-old brother,
Johannes.

Their throats were
allegedly slit before they
were beheaded.

A large number of
curious spectators from
Actonville and Wattville
was cleared from the
court as the accused were
led in. :

COMMENT

Telephone: (011) 6734160
< celar/

Glgantlc
hattle for VL
votes 295/5Â¢

HITE voters in Standerton
and Schweizer-Reneke go
' to the polls on Wednesday

to elect their representatives in the all-
white House of Assembly â\200\224 and that
probably explains the events of the
past few days.

It probably explains the sudden
clampdown on the United Democratic
Front, the Azanian Peopleâ\200\231s
Organisation, the Congress of South
African Trade Unions and 14 other
organisations. It explains the
-desperation of the SABC to stage
tonightâ\200\231s debate between the leader of
the National Party in the Transvaal,
Mr F W de Klerk, and the leader of the
Conservative Party, Dr Andries
Treurnicht.

There is a gigantic battle for theâ\200\231
hearts and minds of the white voter.
The National Party is determined to
â\200\234reverse the trend that was shown at the
May, 1987, elections when the -
Conservative Party gained so much
ground that it became the official

- opposition.

- The only way that the National
Party can win back the white voter is to
show that it is still firmly in control,
that it puts the white manâ\200\231s interests
first. The Government had to show
that it could act firmly against
â\200\234trouble-makersâ\200\231 of the left. '

_ Al that one needs to do to see the
real intentions of the Government is to
listen to the debate on Netwerk
tonight. It will be the same old story of
white man boss. The two gentlemen
will be vying with each other to show
how they love the Afrikaner,
particularly, and whites generally.

The majority of South Africans are

ignored in all this. In any case, that these are all-white by-elections, has already damned them in the eyes of the majority of South Africans. :

R T T P S R T T T

e

IT WAS A NIGHT of boerewors, koeksusters and realistic idealism in

Standerton when President Botha hit town on Thursday.,

Being assigned a National P.
More daunting was that it was
But feelings of being the ni

arty by-election meeting had
as held in this conservative 5
gger in the woodpile, in a manner of speaking, were

soon dispelled. Apprehension gave way to curiosity and, finally, to a strange
mixture of disbelief and relaxation. :

Perhaps hoor, hoortis

matter.

- There were two and a quarter hours to kill befo

speech Transvaal NP
leader Mr F W de Klerk
called a bul-spraak.
~ To the 'only black man
at the meeting, the speech
was largely just that in
~ another sense: P W spoke
of four million tele-

phones in South Africa, :

40000 in Angola and
1000 in Chad.

He spoke of the
hundreds of thousands
leaving the heaven of
socialist progress in
Mozambique for the hell
of apartheid in South
Africa.

But the jubilant party
faithful evidently loved
the bull talk and
showed it by stomping
their feet, clapping their
hands, cheering their
leader and giving him a
long standing ovation
when he was through.
~ The NP at fever-pitch
Is an unbelievable
experience, so I thought
after the Standerton
meeting.

Only 24 hours earlier
they had effectively
dared black South
Africans to do their
worst. They had clobber-
ed 17 organisations
opposed to NP rule into

submission, and there
was no hint of remorse in
the air, nor any reflective
appraisal of the possible
consequences of the
bannings. Nor any care.

Of immediate conce

was the Kah-Pee and the

fact, as repeated by local
candidate Hennie Eras-
mus and Agriculture
" Minister Greyling
Wentzel, that the
Nationalists had lost
Standerton before.
There was also no
visible concern about a
black man among the
Volk. In truth, everybody

QWELANE

showed surprised curios-
ity at seeing a black face
at a white election
meeting and soon lost
interest.

They were very
friendly at the braaj
which preceded the
meeting. The rannie who
served koeksusters
watched with no small
amount of curiosity and
interest, perhaps? as
the unlikely visitor
munched her offering.

She asked a political
correspondent who his

companion was, and.

gave another a look
which seemed to spell
approval. And she
smiled.

The live band played

some boeremusiek, and
abruptly switched to the
distinctive township
kwela beat of an age gone

- by. It was good stuff ,and

In Standerton

the Volk version of Amandla! but that is another

re Mr Botha arrived to deliver the

â\200\230boerewors and

boeremusiek
Wwith the Volk

PRESIDENT Botha . . .
standing ovation.

â\200\230people inside the covered ~
stands of the school
sportsground smiled and
stared curiously,
Outside Someone was
overheard asking a
Prominent Nationalist
attending the braai who
the black man was, and
Was promptly told: â\200\234Heâ\200\231s
welcome here,

And, incredibly, the
band started another
tune and a voice cooed
softly into the mike:
â\200\234Have I told you lately
that I love you?â\200\235

Suggort -

Not so at the other
meeting, the one to solicit
support for the candidate
hundreds of Conserva-
tive Party posters in the .
town call â\200\234the man who-
can stand firm.â\200\235

â\200\230They held their braai

across the muddy waters
of the Vaal, and were not

~as welcoming and as
approachable as the
Nationalists the other
side of town.

A woman asked a
colleague as he bought a
boerewors sandwich:
â\200\234â\200\234Whoâ\200\231s that kaffir
roaming around here?
Whatâ\200\231s he doing there?â\200\235

The kaffir was a
reporter covering the
election meetings.

She replied promptly,
coldly: â\200\234Heâ\200\231s' just here to
cause a sensation.â\200\235

It was time to leave
and return to the Natsâ\200\231
meeting â\200\224 only to be
told Mr Botha would be
late because bad weather
had forced his helicopter

- observed

back to Jan Smuts. He
would be making the trip
by road.

To kill time they sang
Volk songs. They sang
them all, from Sarie
Marais to Jan Pierewiet
and back again, and
quickly exhausted their
repertoire.

There was also
something â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234for our
English friendsâ\204¢ by way
of a folk song sung in
English. Another an-
nounced that Mr Botha
would be late and the
leader of the singing
that â\200\234â\200\230our
English friends and
colleagues are going fo
get another chanceâ\200\235 â\200\224
and led Sarie Marais in
English.

The cherry on top of
the musical cake _was
perhaps when, after
every Volk song imagin-
able had been sung, the
crowd broke into the
English â\200\234Bring back my
Bonnie to meâ\200\235 and sang

it using sign language.

They laughed at them-

selves. So did I.

P W arrived, and a

deafening roar filled the hall. Like a colossus he strode to the podium, the hand with which he rules the country clasped in Elize's. They obviously enjoyed the adulation and the whistles, and they received a long standing ovation just for being there.

The bul-spraak had nothing new, except this time a realistic idealism had completely phased out the clichéd total onslaught, a total

e

strategy, a vertical differentiation and a eie sake.

No political party, and

- Nho government, was

perfect, declared Mr Botha.

Several times, for curiously inexplicable reasons, I imagined 1000 pairs of eyes focusing on my back, which was turned to them.

It was when Mr Botha made references to elements brewing trouble in the urban black areas, when he spoke of being accused of governing South Africa with an iron hand, and when he declared that Africa and the world were on fire.

- Those imaginary eyes once again jabbed my back when he asked any farmer in the crowd to stand up and say he could have made it without black labour.

- But it had been a good night, speaking purely in terms of my intact health,

and National Party MP
for Jeppe, Mr Hennie
Bekker, also thought it
had been a good night.

After leading some of
the songs on stage, Mr
Bekker walked across to
the Press table, leant over
and firmly shook my
hand and asked if
everything was okay.

- Everything was okay.

: (-chorl by J Q\Qelanc. 47 Sauer St,
Johannesburg).

Itâ\200\231s an election ploy, says CP vgu%'nets

Ay

2qle2\ee

RSC levies cut
for farmers ln
W Tran ;

A 20% reduction of jonal Ser-
vices Council levies to farmers in
the Western Transvaal was an-
nounced by Finance Minister Bar-

end du Plessis in a Government Ga-

zette at the weekend.

â\200\230The concession was described by Con-
servative Party local government
spokesman Pik e Coetzee as an at-
teg?t by government to win National
Party votes from farmers in the
' Schweizer-Reneke constituency where a

by-election is to be held on Wednesday.
Coetzee said the CP had long called

for concessions to farmers. â\200\234The CP is
totally opposed to RSCs and is therefore

against farmers paying any such levies,â\200\235 -

he added. ,

RSC national chairman Gerrit Born-
â\200\230mansaidtheconeessionmares\i-\202tofa
request by the Wesvaal agricultural
community, whi suffice

L

financial setbacks due to drought in
recent years.

In terms of the Act, the Minister has
the power to consider requests and grant
concession to differentiate in the pay-
ment of levies, Bornman said.

~ According to the notice, levy pa
fromtheagriculturalsec%ronthe es-

- vaal RSC, which includes the Schweizer-

Reneke constituency, will be excluded
from paying the full 0,25% tax on remu-

operation and benefits' levy and 0,1%

turnover and receipt tax.

The concession to farmers, who would
frquarchlpayonly&0%ofthetariff
paid by the rest of the business sector,
was announced in terms of the RSC Act
of 1985. . Th o
(Report by EisabÃ© Wessels, TML, 11 Diagonal
Johannesburg.) Â¢ /

Street,

ed son, James Thomas

Jones â\200\224 better known to

most people as the late
Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Jus-
tice â\200\224 has put on the reputation
of the people who nurtured him a
_stain, a blot, which history itself
will not wash away. :

If you doubt that, ask the govern-
ment to let you see the movie â\200\234C
Freedomâ\200\235 which records for all
mankind the only comment that,
for callousness and blind stupidity,
matches the deathless words that
preserve the memory of Marie
Antoinette.

Marie Antoinette found her
place in history by saying of the
starving: â\200\234Let them eat cakeâ\200\235.
Jones has similarly found his place
in history by saying of the death of
Steve Biko: â\200\234It leaves me cold.â\200\235

In a way, â\200\234Cry Freedomâ\200\235 is the
vengeance of Donald Woods, for-
mer editor of the Daily Dispatch,
against Jones, both for the l?illing
of his friend and for his own exile.
And a terrible vengeance it is.

I saw â\200\234Cry FreedomÂ@* last week
in Londonâ\200\231s Leicester Square,
where it is playing to half-empty
houses â\200\224 mainly, I would guess, to
intelligent young people whose in-
terest in South Africa outweighs
the failings of Sir Richard Atten-
boroughâ\200\231s worst-made movie.

AFRIKANERDOMâ\200\231S adopt-

It is, frankly, a bad film, a fiction-
alised documentary that plods its
way through a litany of the sins of

apartheid and the brutalities of the -

ationalist regimen. But the effect
on the audience is simply shatter-
. ing. When the movie ended, half of
them simply sat staring ahead ...
and sat, and sat, and sat. In the end,
they wandered out, shattered and
bemused; one woman wandered to-
wards Piccadilly, sobbing all the

way. â\200\234

I'Yor me, personally, the effect

was not dissimilar to the effect of
- watching the television footage of
the execution by burning of Maki
Skosana in Duduza: a cracking of
the human spirit, a faltering of

viper

So 8 FEBR.
in 200\230Cry Fre

200\234Afrikanerdom 200\231s
Business?d Dad

01SOI1S
(312

SA

edom

KEN OWEN

faith in the nature of man.

The reasons are obvious: 200\234Cry
Freedom 200\235 presents, in fictiona-
lised form, the truth about apart-
heid. I know from my personal ex-
perience over the past 30 years
that every episode shown in the
film is solidly based in fact, from
the smashing of sorry shanties by
bulldozers, to the sexual abuse by
policemen of African women, to
the panic-stricken shooting of un-
armed protestors by young and

nervous policemen, to the beating
to death of prisoners in the cells.
These atrocities do not repre-
sent all of South African life; they
are not even a fair sampling. But
every one of these things has hap-
pened. The evidence is in the court
records, in the findings of commis-
sions of inquiry into Sharpeville
and Soweto, in photographs, in par-
liamentary replies, in official stat-
istics, in newspapers, in books.

And now, gathered together in
one, appalling package, it has been
given to the world in 200\234Cry Free-
om 200\235. ;

The film ends by scrolling the names of those who have died in

[0 KRUGER ... adopted son

detention, beginning with â\200\234Looks-martâ\200\235 Ngudle in 1963, and ending in 1987. Behind each name is the official reason for the prisonerâ\200\231s death: slipped on a piece of soap, fell down stairs, fell ten storeys,

fell against a chair, no official rea- &

i

son, suicide by hanging. It is a catalogue of official lies.

As it happens, I reported Looks-martâ\200\231s death in Cape Town at the time. The tip-off came from a woman who later decided she wanted to be no part of white South Africa and quietly moved into the coloured community where, for all

I know, she is still honourably

â\200\234passing for colouredâ\200\235. She was not

the kind to evade moral dilemm

â\200\230by emigrating. {

Since then, detention without trial has produced another 70 or 80 victims, whose killers we may hope will one day be hunted down by civilised mankind and, like Adolf Eichmann, be brought to justice. For the moment they are immune.

: In one case, that of Joseph Mdluli,

who died of appalling injuries, Mr Justice James found that the victim had not, as police said, suddenly fallen against a chair but that all or most of his injuries â\200\224 his stomach was twice normal size â\200\224 had probably been inflicted by the police themselves. Nobody has yet been cgnvicted. ~

Let me say at once that recently there has been a great improvement in the treatment of detainees, not as a result of the actions of government but because the judges of the Supreme Court have

taken it upon themselves to visit detainees, sometimes without warning or late at night. By doing so they have, thank goodness, rescued the reputation of the law and the courts from the ineffectual system that had depended on State-paid magistrates and doctors.

But the film does not depict the work of the judges. It focuses on the failure of the legal and medical professions to protect Biko. It records, with shocking blandness, the inquest verdict. It shows Donald Woods' little daughter screaming with pain after putting on a T-shirt impregnated with a skin irritant, supposedly a poisoned gift from

the ce.

Of course, Cry Freedom is the story as told by Woods, and man will dispute him; they will mock his pretence of escaping across a mighty river where there is none; they will rightly question the film's

- perspective; and they will be infu-

riated by Attenborough's unrelieved malice and bias. They will say that while the details may be based in truth, the totality is a lie.

It makes no difference. South .

Africa is stained by this movie as <

Germany was stained by the pictures that came out of Belsen. We may redeem ourselves, as the Germans have done, by a generation of exemplary behaviour; but the stain will not wash out.

James Thomas Jones once

3 bragged to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

of his Dutch origins. In fact, he was born Welsh, taken into the Kruger family, loved and given their name. Never, except for the Dutch-born Hendrik Verwoerd, did Afrikanerdom take to its bosom a more lethal than the cold, pitiless man who, in Cry Freedom, masquerades as a Kruger.

S â\200\224

He Doy

CONSIDERING the magnitude
needs over the next 20 years of
one of the worldâ\200\231s fastest grow-
ing Populations, the
R1 124000 000 Natal-KwaZulu

~development project announced
at the weekend must be seen as
only the start, . F

Apart from the need to cope
wit population â\202¬xpansion,
there is also leeway to be made
up after. decades of neglect.
These were the years during
which Natal stood at the end of
the receiving line because of its
failure to vote â\200\230Nat, and later
the years in which KwaZulu

NG we

suffered a similar fate for re-

%

Making a start

fusingb to walk the

of the task of providing for the rgaq

Schools, training colleges,
university facilities and hospi-
Is are needed. Then there are
the multitudinous requirem
to support the developm

announced are merely the start
of a gigantic task. At least,
however, they are a start and a
welcome one that wil] Create
jobs and a d of prosperity
in a neglected part of South
Africa. . |

MXE

A FORMAL inquest into the murder of civil rights attorney Victoria Mxenge might find ' that enough wasn't done to identify or track down her killers, an inquest magistrate was told last week. Shiud

The hearing was told in affidavits and by IG Farlam, SC, appearing for the Mxenge family, that several clues which could help solve the murder had been handed to the investigating officer, Warrant/Officer Jurgens Johannes Prinsloo. >

The magistrate, Mr F M Vorster, found Mrs Mxenge (43), of Umlazi, died of a head injury, and had been murdered by unknown persons on August 1, 1985, - .

_ His findings are to be forwarded to the Attorney General whom, he says, might order the case re-opened. Mrs Mxenge was shot and axed to death after her attackers had told her: 'You are insulting Mntwana (Chief)'. Mr Farlam, in an application for the inquest to be a formal one, told the court that facts surrounding Mrs

Not enough done to track

The killers
at Mr DL

Mxenge's death indicated it could have been a political assassination, = He said the family believed that Warrant Officer Prinsloo had not investigated the murder thoroughly. However, Mr Vorster said it was not the function of an inquest court to allow

the investigating officer's investigations - to be scrutinised.

He said the case would be sent automatically to the Attorney General who might order that the matter be reopened.

Dominick Shezi, who was a partner in Mrs Mxenge's legal practice, said in an affidavit that he had handed a letter bearing names which had been pushed

GE M

under the door of his office to WO

Prinsloo after the murder

â\200\234This, according to my understand-

ing, might be a clue to the killing. T also believe that Rev Xundu (who was with Mrs Mxenge at the time of the murder), 8ave WO Prinsloo certain names. Mr Xundu said he had got the list from a woman -who did not want to be identified. . . . * .

â\200\234Iam of the view that the affidavit of Warrant Officer Prinsloo is lacking in material aspects. I and the family would like Warrant Officer Prinsloo to answer certain questions regarding his investigations. T o

â\200\234Certain witnesses who have written statements said they can identify â\200\230both the blacksâ\200\231 if seen again who were

_responsible for the killing.â\200\235 Mr Shezi said in the interests of .

justice and the family, the inquest should be a formal one, as cross-examination of WO Prinsloo and certain other witnesses may reveal that â\200\234enough wasnâ\200\231t done to identify or track down the killers.â\200\235

DE

SOWETAN, Monday, February 29, 1988

S y

THE late Griffiths Mxenge. He and his wife, Victoria, were murdered in two separate incidents.

it . , M""â\200\230mï¬\201hÃ©:â\200\231::ï¬\201&:ï¬\201&-â\200\230.&***;*; clhsum

THE INDEPENDENT

12 FOREIGN NEWS ...

\

Pretoriaâ\200\231s

â\200\230nightmareâ\200\231 g
crackdown =

kills hope

Frem Tony AI[&n-Mi!la
in Pietermaritzburg

[HE SOUTH African govern-
ment's new restrictions on the
United Democratic Front and
other radical anti-apartheid

of peace for Pietermar-
itavaged Zulu townships,
1 and community leaders
killed yesterday,

Khgza Mgojo, the Southern Af-
rican Methodist Church president
/10 has been spearheading
efforts to bring the warring fac-
tions together, described Pre-
toria's actions as & â\200\234nightmareâ\200\235,
{c said: â\200\234We have been doing
our best ... but this has brought
the peace initiatives into a total
cul-de-sac.â\200\235 Peter Kerchoff,
â\200\230hose church-based Pietermar-
itzburg Agency for Unnitarian So-
cial Awareness has been closely
monitoring the conflict, said the
current situation â\200\234realistically has de-
stroyed any chance of peaceâ\200\235,

The Pietermaritzburg conflict
has claimed more than 400 lives |
Panoramic Bodies yesterday, bring-
ing the number of deaths in the
last two months close to 150. For
more than a year, radical activists
openly identifying with the
'DF have been locked in a vi-
olent struggle for control of the
Apartheidships with more conservative
elements supporting the leader of
the KwaZulu homeland, Chief

fangosuthu Buthelezi, and his
olitical movement, Inkatha.

The fact that Inkatha was the
nly black political organization
f substance to escape -Wednes-

day's government ctackdown was
seen by many UL radicals in
Pictermaritzburg as damning con-
firmation of what they had
claimed all along â\200\224 that Inkatha
was\$ in the government's pocket
and that Pretoria was using the

Zuly group to smash radical resis-
(I IR 4 cu;umum:uung.

Tnkatha was none the jess quick
to distance itself from the govern-
ment's actions yesterday. The
leader of the Inkatha delegation
to recent peace talks, Musa Zon-
di, described his UDF rivals a5 a
"â\200\234crucial element in the search for
peace, Who is there now for us to
talk to?â\200\235 Qther analysts com-
mented that Chicf Buthelezi had
little to gain by appearing to be
favoured by the South African
government, He insists that he Is
independent of Pretoria, and just
as committed to ending apartheid
as the UDF, He has no wish to be
seen as Pretoriaâ\200\231s pet,

But many tocal radicals felt the
guyennoies auion, though pri-
marily aimed at the broader anti-
apartheid resistance, was more
sEecifically intended to cripple
Â¥

a TTMDY Anfananns fo â\204¢Haso 2L
iteburg, enabling Inkatha to im-
posc control. Radical activists
were stunned two weeks ago by
the detentions under state of
emergency laws of two of the re-
glonâ\200\231s principal UDF organisers,
Skhumbuzo Ngwerya and Martin
Wittenberg, both of whom werc
playing leading roles in trying to
negotiate peace,

Radicals were further appalled
yesterday when police confirmed
that the UDF's two most scnior
figures in the fregion â\200\224 the Dur-
ban-based national president, Ar-

ALso By

Rme o
Dlscxfâ\200\231g

chic Gumedede, and the Pietermaritzburg regional chairman, A S, Chetty â\200\224 had both been served with restriction orders that effectively prevent them from playing any further part in peace negotiations. It seems as if there are some South Africans who simply don't want peace in Pietermaritzburg,"â\200\235 Mr Kerchoff observed,

E L R P 1
involved in the peace talks are now in detention or subject to restriction orders, The other racial group involved in the talks, the Confederation of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), has been ordered to confine its activities to trade union matters,

â\200\230The most distressing feature of the crackdown for many Pietermaritzburg radicals is that while those UDF activists committed to the peace process have been locked up, some of the Zulu leaders accused of responsibility - for

hideous acts of violence continue to go free. Although countless affidavits have been filed with Inland courts alleging brutality by Inkatha's so-called tribal "warlords"â\200\235, not one of these people has so far been detained.

â\200\234We just can't understand what's happening,"â\200\235 said a local Cosatu organiser who asked not

to say, I saw WED people they detained haven't raised a finger against anyone. That's why they detain them under the state of emergency laws. They can't pin a legal finger on them. But with the warlords, you've got eye-witness accounts of them killing and being violent. And they're still on the streets,"â\200\235

The white Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce, which has been supervising efforts to find a peace formula, agreed yesterday that effectively banning the UDF was not the answer to

e Lew

Pietermaritzburg

one of the p:
nnt shic ta b
cannot oanti
said.

LONDON -
yesterday e
condomnatior
on gati-aparth
Africa â\200\224 but

Laasvad W Pravw
to economic
Pretoriy, Joha
The Prime
cused of a
mentâ\200\235 of aparl
Party leader, |
ing angry Com
But she ret
appease apartl
spend consic
money helping
cans to get tb
might otherwis
ing sccurity
states.â\200\235

Â¥

CAPE TOWN, South Africa â We spent Christmas eve amid local media reports of an expected lightening of the sanctions by the U.S. Congress during the new year. â After a burst of righteous indignation in the United States and â the resultant sanctions, it has be-

- out of work and to slow the reform process away from apartheid itself

- The most important misconception was â that â the African government could be coerced into ac-

cepting demands from abroad to dismantle apartheid. â Instead, sanctions have contributed to a slowdown of the arduous process of scrapping apartheid, a process already progressively introduced â by the government as

a matter of policy long before sanctions were mooted. â Sanctions have assisted the radical left and right. The -

& . I g l -
 3 ir)ot!:)ndal.:eel;i,mĩ-\\201tcrhĩ-\\202fi-\\201i-\\201fgiĩ-\\202ggf:dwggi-\\201â\\200\\230il:: i
 -\\202h.ejdâ\\200\\230mal'and â\\200\\234t-hez_?gahcn?l Ã@Ci-\\202uni-\\202t..â\\200\\230 Poâ\\200
 \\230.n[.'ilcward s Â¥ :â\\200\\230 -Uy
 â\\200\\234 â\\200\\234â\\200\\234gountry is destroyed; hence their conviclion that apart- â\\200
 \\230Hulureĩ-\\201qsoqlh';iakincajinnâ\\200\\230a-\\rm&_ â\\200\\230negotiation sinsteadsof L0 TUD
 hieid should be reinstated as a policy. â\\200\\234confrontation and â\\200\\230power sharing i
 instead sol sapartheid "SiFss it s
 _But there is progress. Â\$ would be'the vital factors. =~ - LA lo
 - South â\\200\\230Africa is emerging from â\\200\\230he worst -economic â\\200\\234{n â\\200\\234P
 adiament, Colored -and -â\\200\\230.-lndxani-\\202mqmbe:sl are .
 recession â\\200\\234in â\\200\\23050 years. Key -economic indicators are â\\200\\234clearly -and
 increasingly playing an effective -role in 9
 ; - pointing upward. Business profils areimproving,auto- _ y politics and goyernment, but â
 \\200\\230theâ\\200\\230black'pqlul_lcal_Pli-\\201grb l
 " mobile manufacluring â\\200\\230and sales have 'soared, -dispos- g e l h wg] remain much r
 nore complex. A clear Â«distinction g AR
 Â«a_b]e incomes and copsumer _dem_and_lor credit are ; : e â\\200\\224â\\200\\224â\\200\\224â\\200
 \\224 ' :â\\200\\230S wmer:[ergedbÂ«:cet\\veenqad'wnc:l;zh% nmosue-voi:m- zâ\\200\\230s;m;â\\200
 \\234 A
 it â\\200\\230e;'::h"liâ\\200\\230i are up and 'dâ\\200\\234.i-\\202a"q:â\\200\\230e'frd"â\\200\\234'
 â\\200\\234- lfaf g4 Botha, Buthelezi, and Butheleziâ\\200\\230s wife Princess Irene chat durin
 g cefemonies marking the oG ic remhdblic?::gsre o Âf mpisx"â\\200\\234psul i =
 : Doum's gi Froe sw; ;â\\200\\2306;;1(' :5â\\200\\230321_ Lâ\\200\\230;% ez 'I:sP::Ia;Ã@al;t inaug
 uration of the Joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu/Natal late last year. _and often rely
 on violence lo achieve dheir aims, and b
 ~year. The country has run current account surpluses on ; : moderates who_believe thal a po
 sl-apartheid sociely i
 i(s international balance -of payments of between 3 inspired incidents. in the -early shour
 s of New Year's in-otherregionsof the country. - can only be ;achleved"thxough_(peaceful me
 ans, includ- L S
 Buthelezi â\\200\\234expressed ithe â\\200\\230hope that the -authority â\\200\\224ing negotiatio
 n and compromise and perhaps a

day, Cape Town's resort districts had â\\200\\230lo cope with
 massive traffic jams and thousands of loud revelers. il
 nothing else, the crowds demonstrated thal in many
 ways, post-apartheid South Africa already exists and
 that itt is lunctioning effectively in a shared multiracial
 society.

percent-and 5 percent of the GDP since 1985 and it
 has used this money lo repay a substantial part of ils
 foreign debi, including all loans lo the international
 Monelary Fund. The economic recovery may creale
 the incentives to speed up reform in spite of the sanc-
 ions. â\\200\\230There :are at least .no signs â\\200\\230that apartheid Â«is
 m:reasing;â\\200\\234 i s e
 n Cape Town â\\200\\230the -beaches and downtown were
 crowded â\\200\\230with vacalioners. Lhe hotels were full and
 standing in line for dinner culside reslauranis in Sea
 Point temporarily became a way of life. The crowds in
 the holeks, restaurants, shops and on the beaches come
 {rom all oves South Alrica and were dramatically mulli-
 -racial in composition. Therz were no reports ol racially

â\\200\\230during 987-was the historic first meeling â\\200\\230of theumiilti
 -racial Joint Execulive
 during the year. During hat â\\200\\230meeling, â\\200\\230President P.W.
 Botha and KwaZulu Chief â\\200\\230Minister Buthelezi inaugu-
 rated that authority, described by the president as â\\200\\234'an
 experimenl thal can succeedâ\\200\\231, and 2s an exampie ol
 â\\200\\230the need that exists for embarking on similar ventures

~ One of the most significant political developments

Authority for a (was a Zulu quota Hale' P

would prove to be a first step in a number of steps which will lead to more effective administration in political circumstances in which reconciliation between race groups will become a reality. A prominent Zulu politician, Dr. Oscar Dhlomo, was elected the first chairman of the authority, which will meet at least six times a year.

~ province of Natal. "The

that it is going ahead with negotiations with the Kwa-Zulu/Natal Indaba, which recommended a single legislative body for the region.

Also significant was the introduction of the National Council Bill in Parliament, which is to form a

Jointly administered KwaZulu and the government also announced

highest priority. It was also increasingly subject to the law which has resulted in a more equal environment has already amendments to the Government of South Africa Act, 1984, to remove existing racial discrimination and provide for a

L

announced its intention

developed in 1984 to remove statutory barriers to housing integration. The government's aim is to achieve a more integrated society as the completion of the historical Houses of Parliament in Cape Town. This will provide for the housing of

iColored -and ndian Â«chambers 0

style of government.
Tribal differences a
are only united in their rev
during 1985-
lence and many tragic
ed, except for the continua
he Midlands area of Nalal.
â\200\234The general â\200\230election held during
-alded theend ofaneraa

ulsion [or apartheid, w
deaths. This has large

â\200\230May laslyear

yeen the last whiles-only elettion in South Alrica:

Coetres Is consul general for the Republic of South Atr
Heusisn. -

y ;
obvious thal'ducing themew year the:
â\200\234four remaining amajor apartheid laws would â\200\230beconie

roups Areas â\200\230Act in derms o ;
rilegrats districts in cities
ovisions would â\200\230be

ntial
e last year ol the impressive ney
of Parliament building Â\$
uge new joirt
.assemblyâ\200\230fchambÃ©r;inwhichâ\200\230ioinl'sesionsâ\200\230offthexghhc.

{ Padiament will 'be

Iso remain. The black divisions

1986 led lo mostly black-on-black vio-
ly subsid-
tion ol the confrontation in

â\200\230her-

nd there are clear signs of new
litical alliances and divisions. Indeed, it â\200\230may have

UL e PR e

last

o5

i/
a2

S

the

AaNEoe

hich

lca