

AP 1989 \_

Jimmy Carter

EIGHT years after he left the presidency in humiliating defeat, Jimmy Carter,

who brought Arab and Jew

together in the historic negotiations at Camp David, is back in business as a mediator. He has negotiated on behalf of exiled Miskito Indians in Nicaragua, denounced election fraud in Panama and sat down with warring Ethiopian factions to arrange peace talks.

Not since Herbert Hoover was defeated in 1932 and started work on behalf of famine relief and made recommendations for streamlining government has a former resident of the White House taken so prominent a role in public affairs. Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, also take tools in hand to work on projects for Habitat \* for Humanity, a U.S.-based volunteer organisation which builds homes for the needy from Uganda to New York City.

Carter's return to the spotlight comes at a time of renewed interest in former presidents, with a confer-

ence on the subject scheduled for October 18-19 at the Hoover Library in West Branch, Iowa. I do think that our ex-presidents are supposed to do more than play golf, Hoover biographer Vaughn Davis Bornet said in an interview. They are supposed to have been " so interested in public af-

fairs at one time that they

RM- 'N\TNE.â\200\230SS

Ex- president

are not supposed to give up  
that interest.â\200\235

Carter has certainly not  
given it up. He has travelled  
frequently and been host to

â\200\230current and former world

leaders at the Carter Presi-  
dential Centre, the public  
policy research institute he  
founded in Atlanta, Geor-  
gia. After nine days of pre-  
liminary talks at the centre,  
he announced last month  
that the Ethiopian Govern-  
ment and Eritrean rebels  
had agreed to begin formal  
negotiations in Nairobian a  
settlement of their 28-year-  
long conflict. Carter will

serve as co-chairman, play-

ing much the same role he  
did in the talks between Is-  
raelâ\200\231s Menachem Begin and

. Egyptâ\200\231s Anwar Sadat in 1978

at Camp David, the presi-  
dential retreat in the Catoc-  
tins.

Also last month, on a trip  
to Nicaragua as head of a  
delegation that will moni-  
tor elections there in Feb-  
ruary, Carter successfully  
negotiated with the govern-  
ment for the return of rebel  
Miskito Indian leader  
Brooklyn Rivera after years  
of exile in Costa Rica. Car-  
ter went to Panama in May  
as an election observer  
from the unofficial Council  
of Freely Elected Heads of  
Government. At a tabula-  
tion centre, he said he  
found officials tabulating  
counterfeit tally sheets, so  
he stalked out and de-  
nounced the countryâ\200\231s elec-  
tion as rigged for the hand-

and me

S Qo ORBEF

Jimmy Carter

picked candidate of Gen-  
eral Manuel Antonio No-

riega.

Some believe Carter is  
trying to improve his presi-

dencyâ\200\231s poor image. Carter "  
and Hoover are the only in-

cumbent presidents in this  
century to be defeated for  
re-election. Both were engi-  
neers more noted for their

grasp of detail than their

power to sway audiences.  
Both were vanquished by  
slick political opponents â\200\224  
Hoover by Franklin Roose-  
velt and Carter by Ronald  
Reagan.

When Hoover left office

in 1933, the country was in

the grips of deepening eco-  
nomic depression. Carter  
relinquished the White  
House in 1981 bedevilled by

â\200\230managed

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'tor

the hostage crisis in Iran, a  
sagging ~ economy and  
peopleâ\200\231s memories of wait-  
ing in long lines for petrol.  
â\200\234Carter, I think, is making  
every effort to erase an  
impression that he thinks

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people have of him,â\200\235 said

Bornet, a professor emeri-  
tus of history at Southern  
Oregon College. â\200\234And in  
that he is absolutely at one  
with Herbert Hoover.  
Hoover really worked at  
that.â\200\235

But Robert Strauss, who  
Carterâ\200\231s  
unsucessful re-election  
campaign, disagrees. â\200\234I sus-

pect that Jimmy Carter is

oblivious to what people  
like me are very sensitive

to,â\200\235 Strauss said, adding, â\200\234I

have a feeling of great con-  
fidence that Jimmy Carter  
as a person is going to be  
viewed better and better.â\200\235

In fact, scholars generally

gave Carter better marks  
than his two predecessors  
â\200\224 Richard Nixon and Ge-  
rald Ford â\200\224 or Reagan.

While striking out on his  
â\200\234own, Carter said in May, â\200\234I  
think if I had an official role  
â\200\234to play, it might hamper my

freedom and limit greatly  
what influence or access I  
do have.â\200\235 Louis Gould, a  
professor of history at the  
University of Texas and stu-  
dent of the presidency, said  
in an interview that Carter  
â\200\234has really improved his  
national standing with the

conduct of his post-presi-

dency.â\200\235 â\200\224 Sapa-AP. -

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â\200\224iâ\200\224to-Ashdown- â\200\234in 86 To  
Edendale. To Harewood. -

HOW long! How long!  
How long will the blood of  
black sons and daughters;  
mothers and fathers flow  
â\200\230with monotony. out-  
violenceâ\200\235. It spread over  
~Streaming the drying uM.

sunduze river? For how  
long Mr Adriaan Viok?  
For how long Mr F.W. de  
Klerk? For how long Mr  
Coetsee? The  
people of - Pietermaritz-â\200\224  
Kobie

.To KwaShange. - Sweet.-  
waters. Taylor's Halt.  
Emgodini & eSigodini. In  
Edendale to Dambuza,  
Smero and Sinathing. In -  
Sobantu the slaughter of  
boys & girls had never  
been seen before as in  
87-88.

â\200\234the same story. Mention  
Mpumalanga & you hear-

of orphans lost in the  
bloodbath. At Deda and  
KwaMpande. KwaHhaza,  
yes & at KwaMgwagwa.  
At Inadi. Talk of  
Nishongweni â\200\224 5 num-  
ber of women are .in  
black garb mourning  
their husbands & sons &  
daughters. At KwaShifu  
& Mpophomeni. p  
Last Wednesday night

Sikyear-old Nqobile

Zuma (in the picture) of .

Inadi was at home when  
her fatherâ\200\231s home was at-

| tacked. Inkatha member

Mr Lawrance Zuma 35)  
was shot, together with  
his mother-in-law, wife,  
sister-in-law and  
another daughter while  
they were sleeping and  
gas bottles were thrown  
in. Nqobile's grand-  
mother and aunt died in  
the attack. Nqobile died  
in hospital of gunshot

- and burn wounds on Fri-

day morning. A KwaZulu  
policeman has been ar-  
rested in connection  
with the attack.

For four years, since  
our areas have become  
known as 'Valleys of  
Death', the people are  
still weeping the blood.  
It has never stopped

flowing. Shortlived lulls  
. have deceived us and  
| given hope that peace

talks may work after all.  
But alas.

Today this senseless  
violence has spread out  
to new areas in Natal  
Midlands. On the list  
Camperdown's Hlanzeni  
has been added. It's hap-  
pening there right now.  
People are dying. In

' Richmond we hear cries .  
. of 'no protection, we're .

dying!' Same cries in  
Inadi again & in Mpuma-  
langa they will be .bury-

ingloved ones tomorrow.

What is really going on  
in this part of South  
Africa? What's happen-  
ing in this part of the  
country? :

burg now demand an ur-  
gent answer. .

It was in Imbali in 1985 .

when it started. Killings

cliché as political vio- -  
\_ lence. 'Black-on-black

" At KwaNoshazij. it was a longing a to a wli'ites had

gone to waste in this way? This is a serious question I humbly put in all earnesty and desperation to Messrs De Klerk, Coetsee and Vlok. .

\* \* \* \*

SINCE 1987 there had been repeated claims that the SAP were taking sues in the violence. Brigadiers & top brass of the police including Mr

Vlok have | denied police involvement. i Earlier this year a call was made to the then-President P.V. Botha and Mr Vlok for a commission of inquiry. They said there was no need for it as the police were containing the violence., One brigadier cited the fact that in February last year there were about 280 killings but

strongly

this February he was encouraged that police were doing fairly well because only 30 lives had been lost. Thirty deaths In one month is highly abnormal in any sane

society. It sticks in the

a throats of breadwinners

and our youthful hopes for the future.

If all these facts can fail to move the consciences of rulers to ur-

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gently launch an independent commission of inquiry, then God help us allin Pitymaritzburg. :

For in our present pre-

dicament the accusations and counter-accusations have taken a bizarre direction. Whereas police had in the past been accused of siding with Inkatha, today Inkatha is accusing the SAP,



1X-MP SAYS POLITICAL VIOLENCE

N MPUMALANGA MUST BE STOPPED

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Daily News Reporters

HAMMARSDALE business-  
man and former MP, Mr War-  
wick Webber, has asked for  
the army and other law en-  
forcement agencies to stop the

political violence between In-  
katha and United Democratic  
Front supporters in Mpuma-  
langa.

Mr Webber said he could not ac-  
cept that law enforcement agen-  
cies had been unable to stamp out  
the fighting which yesterday saw  
860 ~people-clash, with the- battle  
spilling into Natalâ\200\231s horse racing  
training headquarters, Summer-  
veld.

â\200\234I know the first time when troops |

moved into the area there was a strong  
reaction from young people that they

should leave, but the older members of

the community were grateful for their  
presence.

â\200\234No country can allow such violence  
to continue without anything being  
done. This is why I have called on the  
Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan  
Vllok, to send in the troops and mem-  
bers of law enforcement agencies  
swiftly.â\200\235

Mobs

He said there were many young people who wanted nothing to do with Inkatha or the United Democratic Front. However mobs were turning up at their homes at night and giving them a choice: â\200\234Join us or else.â\200\235

â\200\234The real tragedy is that so many young people who just want to get on with their lives have left the area | and are living elsewhere,â\200\235 said Mr Webber.

Last week, he said, there were reports of automatic gunfire late at nights and people â\200\224 both black and white â\200\224 were living in fear.

One black community leader at Hammarsdale, who was afraid to be named, said the killings were part of a revenge campaign being waged by both Inkatha and United Democratic Front supporters.

He said so many people had been killed that no immediate solution was in sight.

Solve

The mayor of Mpumalanga, Mr Rodgers Sishi, who is in Johannesburg at the moment, approached the African National Congress during a meeting in Lusaka a few months ago. He asked the movement to help solve the problems at Hammarsdale.

Steps were taken to get the two groups to talk but the killings continued and at the weekend another wave of violence erupted.

Brigadier Jac Buchner, Commissioner of the KwaZulu Police, said the situation was back to normal.

â\200\234Members of the SAP and KwaZulu Police are in the area. We now have the situation under control.â\200\235

It was feared that a percentage of the grooms housed in the Summerveld training complex would leave the area overnight owing to the clashes.

However they are back at work

which means there is no longer a threat  
to tomorrow's race meeting at Scotts-  
ville.

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Renewed call for in

FL YO

into new Natal violence \*

by Heidi Gibson

AN urgent call has again been issued for an independent commission of inquiry into the ever increasing violence which is affecting the Richmond and Camperdown areas.

On Tuesday Democratic Party MPs Mr Rob Haswell and Mr Pierre Cronje and the DP's Natal Inland youth branch joined Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) president Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo and other community leaders in

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quiry

the renewed call for an immediate |

independent commission of inquiry.  
In the light of President de Klerk's recent election and the hope for an end to the violence, I am calling on him and the Minister of Law and Order Mr

Adriaan Vlok to investigate the ongoing killings," said Chief Maphumulo.

The violence has not stopped. Besides continuing in those areas which

have now been affected for the past .

four years, the violence is spreading to Indaleni, near Richmond and to Hlanzeni, near Camperdown," he said.

Three months ago a similar call by Chief Maphumulo on former State President Mr P.W. Botha met with no response.

Deputy Minister of Justice Mr Danie Schutte said the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee would be paying urgent attention to the matter. But he could not say when exactly this would be.

The call of an inquiry was also supported by former president of the Methodist Church, Dr Khoza Mgojo, who said: 'Violence never solved anything. All it does is give birth to a philo

However Inkatha Central Committee member Mr Ben Jele said that 'calling for an inquiry into the violence is like pouring petrol on a burning fire. It will |

not help us. Chief Maphumulo should put his own house in order before he goes nosing around in other people's business.'

Last week, the Democratic Party called for a separate independent commission of inquiry following an incident in Richmond which left a 16-year-old girl dead and at least two other people injured.

Although the police had already begun an inquiry, the call by the DP was the result of preliminary investigations by three DP MPs into allegations by two clerics and students from Stellenbosch that they had witnessed riot police 'hunting unarmed students through the bush'.

Mr Schutte said anyone wishing to call for a commission of inquiry should write to the Minister and make a formal application as soon as possible.

He said the Minister had sent Mr Wessel Nel, DP MP for Mooi River a telegram on Monday regarding the Richmond incident.

Commenting on this call, Mr Cronje said photographic evidence of what had happened and a number of neutral witnesses were available.

DP regional director Mr Radley Keys said three people had been killed in separate violence in clashes at Nxamalala, Sweetwaters on Tuesday morning.

This brings the death toll in the area to four.

Police have reported that a man was pulled from a bus and stabbed to death on Monday but were unable to confirm the three other deaths at the time of going to press.

Unrest figures for the Natal Midlands area monitored by the Adult Education Centre put the number of people killed for September 1989 at 46 ' a drop of seven from September last year.

sophy of retaliation. Instead of directing our efforts to finding out what the real cause is, we spend time killing each other. It must stop.'

Mr Peter Kerchhoff of the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa) described the call as 'long overdue' and said; 'the

sooner the public knows what is going on the better.  
'(ll'he situation will only get worse unless somethmg is

one.â\200\235

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THE DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1989

INSIGHT

hen Pre-

toria does

not deliver

by June of  
next year the laundry  
list of reforms Ad-  
ministration officials  
are glibly predicting  
it will, there is going  
to be much embar-  
rassment and anger  
in the US capital.

The Bush Adminis-  
tration will be embar-  
rassed for having been  
suckered into believing  
all these reforms are  
going to take place.

Congress will be  
angry for having been  
talked by the Adminis-  
tration into postponing  
additional sanctions in  
order to give the new  
South African Govern-  
ment a chance.

The result will very  
likely be a sharp retri-

bution by Congress in -

the form of additional  
sanctions against South  
Africa, regardless of  
arguments as to the ef-  
fects these may have  
on the black South  
African population.

Reforms

The only way to stop  
this development of  
course is for Mr de  
Klerk to deliver, if not  
all, then at least a sub-  
stantial proportion of  
the reforms so anxious-  
ly awaited in Washing-

ton, with a promise the rest will follow soon.

US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Mr Herman Cohen this week briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on what he expected to see from South Africa:

W Starting almost immediately, but certainly by the end of the year, the lifting of the state of emergency together with the unbanning of political parties and the release of all political prisoners;

B In next year's parliamentary session, which would ordinarily end in June, a repeal of the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the 1913 Land Act and the Sepa-

Great expectations

" Absurdly high expectations of what

the De Klerk Government is going to deliver by way of dismantling apartheid

and starting constitutional negotiations over the next months form the basis of the Bush Administration's new South

Africa policy. DAVID BRAUN of The Daily News Foreign Service reports

from Washington.:

rate Amenities Act;

M Also by mid-year, visible progress towards starting negotiations with credible black leaders on the future South Africa.

Mr Cohen said by this he did not mean black leaders who had been co-opted into the apartheid system (such as homeland leaders and leaders of coloured



and Indian administrations).

## Signals

The secretary went as far as to say he believed Mr de Klerk had re-thought the entire South African situation, had read the signals from black leaders that they preferred negotiation rather than confrontation, and that he believed the methodology was already

PRESIDENT de Klerk...needs to deliver something substantial.

being developed by the -

South African government to implement the

above reforms.

At least I hope they will. And from what everything they (the SA government) have said to us, this is the first step in the process, he said.

It was not clear just who in the government has been giving the US Administration this impression, but Mr Cohen was careful to point out that it was all rhetoric at this stage. Actions would have to prove the words, but at least the beginning looked promising.

The administration is using this argument of giving the South African Government an opportunity to change in order to buy time on Capitol Hill. A majority of senators and possibly also of congressmen have bought it, so there will

,be no attempts at additional sanctions this

year.

PRESIDENT Bush...giving South Africa a chance to buy time.

Some legislators, like Congressman Howard Wolpe and Senator Edward Kennedy, frankly do not believe a word of it, and they are already talking about which sanctions they should reach for next.

Legislators more kindly disposed to South Africa who have seized upon the Give-Pretoria-a-chance argument with enthusiasm might find themselves out on a limb come next June, when the results, in the face of such high expectations, look pretty thin.

Sanctions

What is more, the Administration itself might make no attempt to stop additional sanctions next June, unless it can persuade Congress that yet another year is needed to give Pretoria a

MR COHEN...action will have to prove the words.

chance in view of

progress made in the first half of 1990.

There has been a distinct shift in administration policy on sanctions, opening the way for possible endorsement of additional measures if South Africa does not come up to

scratch.

Mr Cohen hinted at it when he spoke to the Senate committee this week. He admitted sanctions had played a role in stimulating new thinking within the white power structure. And he said that because the De Klerk government had indicated it was prepared to take concrete steps to address the need for a negotiated political settlement that resulted in political equality for all South Africans, the administration recommended "no new sanctions be considered at the present time"

SENATOR Kennedy...doesn't believe a word of it.

Senator Paul Simon, Democratic leader of the Foreign Relations Africa sub-committee, seized upon this as a welcome shift of position which would have been unthinkable in the Reagan administration.

So the two sides, Republican-controlled administration and Democratic-controlled Congress, appear to have built a kind of bipartisan policy on South Africa after all: give South Africa a chance to produce the goods without us imposing additional sanctions and if by June next year this has not worked, the position can be reviewed again. In the meantime, the administration recognises Congress's 1986 sanctions have been successful (implying that more of the same could be useful).

Most observers in

Washington do not believe the Bush administration will be prepared to hold the line against sanctions after June. President Bush's style has been demonstrated in virtually every other issue that he prefers to take the line of least resistance. He is running for reelection in 1992 and the last thing he wants is a black-white rumpus over South Africa policy.

#### Policy

Until June next year, six principles will guide the Administration in its policy towards South Africa:

B A commitment to an end to apartheid and to fundamental political change, leading to a nonracial, democratic South Africa;

B Expanding assistance to black South Africans;

W Active US diplomacy to resolve conflicts and support economic development throughout southern Africa; 1

B Intensive consultations with other nations, especially South Africa's major trading partners and the frontline states;

W Closer co-operation with the Congress on a bipartisan approach;

B Full enforcement of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) of 1986.

This last principle has been only recently added to the other five, and it means the Bush

Administration has now endorsed that which President Reagan opposed so strongly in 1986 and every year since. It is also intended as a sop to the Democrats who have complained bitterly that the Republican Administration has not properly enforced the sanctions Congress ' passed in 1986.

#### Leadership

Translated into actions, these principles will see US aid to black - South Africans pushed up from the current level of just under R100 million a year, with the emphasis of spending being on educating black South Africans for leadership positions in the new non-racial South Africa.

State universities which have integrated will be among institutions to benefit from increased US funding.

The US will consult with its Western allies, the non-aligned countries and the frontline states to see how greater coordination could be achieved in bringing pressure to bear on South Africa while giving economic assistance to blacks.

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' Photographer loses  
claim for R37 000

THE STRR- /10/  
By Cathy Stagg

Magubane, who was shot  
during unrest following a  
funeral in Katlehong, lost  
his civil claim for dam- |  
ages of more than R37000  
from the Minister of La  
and Order in the Rand Su

preme Court yesterday. -

Mr Magubane was shot -  
in the feet, leg and but-  
tocks on July 13 1985.

Mr Justice DA Mela-  
met rejected Mr Magubane's  
to the shooting.

Mr Magubane, who was commissioned by Time  
magazine to take photographs of incidents of unrest,  
said he went to Mrs Pearl Nyembe's funeral because  
experience had taught him that rioting was likely  
after a funeral.

His version of events  
ple was singing in the  
Casspir arrived and, for no reason whatsoever,  
shooting at the feet of the crowd.

The police said that the group, which had just  
stoned a liquor outlet, began throwing stones at  
the Casspir. The crowd did not disperse and tear gas

Peter Magubane .  
shot during unrest.

version of what led up

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nts was that a group of people

he street when a police Ca-  
began

was ineffective because of the wind direction. â\200\230  
An Oï¬\202i¬\202wa& ) birdshot & e fe Q! \â\200\230  
the crowd, but ng once the crowd  
had dlspemd, M â\200\2307;.,,:Â»0â\200\234;5:: 5.  
It was com ause there was unrest in the  
township at t 6, the judge said, wl Âçl

d gone there to take.t

why Mr Magubane  
graphs for the magazine. â\200\230 AT R &  
The judge said it-was highly improbable the crowd

gathered in the street was peacefully singing and  
dancing and that none of them had participated in the  
recent stoning of the liquor store. 8

Mr Magubane might well have been unaware of the  
earlier stoning, the judge said, but according to the  
evidence it had continued while he was present. -  
The position of the wounds in Mr Magubaneâ\200\231s feet

also cast doubt on his version of events, the judge  
added. 2 3 Â¥ :

The policeman in charge of the Casspir, Warrant  
Officer Steyn, was described by the judge as a simple  
person and not over intelligent. But, the judge â\200\230said,  
he did not try to embroider, or play down, his part in  
the events. : oA

Mr Justice Meleket ruled it was justifiable and  
lawful for Warrant Officer Steyn to have

order to open fire. ; 2 e  
Mr Magubaneâ\200\231s claim was for medical expenses.  
amounting to R1738, R20 661 for loss of earnings and  
for general damages for pain and suffering amount-  
ing to R15 000. .

Mr C Loxton, instructed by Mr R Tucker, ap-  
peared for Mr Magubane. Mr ECD Bruwer, in-

structed by the State Attorney, appeared for the  
Minister.

/Chief  
THE chlative e  
Vvestment of the KwaZulu  
g:ance and Investment

rporation (KFC) and  
the private sector in KFC  
Projects has reached the  
one billion rand mark  
Chief Mangosuthu Buthe..

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Chief Buthelezi who

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â\200\234l'lh Legislative Assemb] ;  
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The long wa  
Mozambiqueâ\200\231s refugees

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The:war in Mozambique has brought  
unfold hardship and, for many, the  
ptoblems just begin when they flee  
their homes. WINNIE GRAHAM vi-  
sited Gazankulu into which thou-  
sands of refugees have fled after  
crogsing the Kruger Park. She heard  
stories of women and children who  
braved wild animals, starvation and  
soldiers in their quest for survival.

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Sellinah Ndlovu fled from her vil-  
lage in Mozambique when the hos-  
pital and school were set alight in  
the, fighting between Renamo  
rebgls and Frelimo forces.

With her 18-month-old son strapped  
to her back and two small children in  
tow, 'the barefooted Mrs Ndlovu left  
home in such a hurry she did not stop to  
say goodbye even to her parents.

What will happen to them? She said  
they were too old to survive the six-day  
walk with little food, less water and the  
possibility of being picked up by South  
African patrols or attacked by wild  
animals. â\200\234They will die. There is no  
food in our village.â\200\235 4

Determined to bring her small fami-  
ly to safety, she walked from her vil-  
lage â\200\224 somewhere in the Limpopo Val-  
ley â\200\224 across the hills towards the  
Kruger Park. |

Her meagre rations lasted three  
days. She could not cook in the Mo-  
zanibican bush because she was afraid

the soldiers would see the smoke and  
seize her food.

She eventually found other women  
waiting with their children for a guide  
who would lead them across the Kruger  
Park to Gazankulu (adjacent to the  
Sabi-Sand private reserve).

Each woman paid the guide R100 for his services. The fee was worth it, Mrs Ndlovu said. The man knew how to avoid the dangerous animals and the patrols. She said the group, walking only at night, hid during the day to avoid detection.

#### Built fires

Some of the women with Mrs Ndlovu had nothing to eat. Water in the game reserve was difficult to find. When they stopped to rest, they built fires to keep wild animals at bay.

Unlike many groups, this party had no unpleasant encounter with animals or soldiers. :

Mrs Ndlovu, however, was more afraid of the fighting than of the wild animals. Some groups tell frightening

stories of being chased by the army

and having to scatter after being surprised by patrols.

Mrs Ndlovu, a slim, pretty young woman, was near tears as she told her story to Mr Paulus Mathebula, the man employed by the Catholic Church in Gazankulu to register refugees before they are given rations.

She spoke softly in Shangaan, the

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#### ESVRE

language the people in her district have in common with the people of Gazankulu. Their surnames are another common bond.

Among those registered this week were the Ngwenya, Nyoti, Ubisi, Chauke and Khosa families, but while the people of Gazankulu generally have English first names, the Christian names of the refugees are Portuguese such as Orlando, Rosito, Batista, Florida, Leonora and Roberto.

Mr Mathebula questioned Mrs Ndlovu closely but gently. Aware that the local people often try to get included on the free rations bandwagon, it is his job to ensure that only genuine cases are helped.

Why did you leave Mozambique? The war. The soldiers burnt the school and hospital, she said.

â\200\234Where is your husband?â\200\235 Â¥

â\200\234He stayed behind to look after our three cows.â\200\235 "

Most of the women in Mrs Ndlovu's group had babies on their backs when they arrived, totally exhausted and with bleeding feet, at a clinic in Gazankulu. Here the sister tended their wounds, gave each a blanket (supplied by the International Red Cross), a cake of soap and a meal.

The sister keeps emergency rations

\* to help out newly arrived refugees.

Mrs Ndlovu was issued with a ration card at the Hluvukani distribution centre. It entitles her to mealie meal and soup powder â\200\224 an inadequate supply

Ik of fear for

but it will help her family survive. Another young mother had already found work for two of her sons, who were herding cattle. s

Mr Mathebula commented: â\200\230â\200\234This often happens. A man will hire Mo-

- zambican children to look after his

stock so his own children are free to go to school. The refugees accept because they appreciate the food they receive in exchange.â\200\235 :

Many refugee children, however, are accepted into the overcrowded homeland schools. The hospitality of the people of Gazankulu is well known.

The Catholic Church estimates there are roughly 150000 refugees in South Africa: 10 percent are men, 30 percent women and 60 percent children.

Water shortage

Most find their way to families and friends, or build a shelter for themselves on land made available by the homeland governments of Gazankulu and kaNgwane. The shortage of water is a problem in the homelands. Sometimes supplies are cut for days. But when the summer rains come, refugees are given seeds. Then vegetable patches spring up around thousands of mud huts. . Syt

Mrs Ndlovu knows she cannot work either in Gazankulu or South Africa, but while the war continues in Mozambique she does not want to go back.

â\200\234We will stay here,â\200\235 she says

resolutely. i

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, October 5 1989

-Sowglat became% the Iron Lady?

LONDON â\200\224 It was 4.50pm British y ; On reform in SA, she said: â\200\234Mr de Klerk move; to get rid of apartheid, practical  
[f SINHO NGCOBO J said that he regarded the election result big moves to getrid o:ï-\201?a :theid.â\200\235

time on Monday when British Prime :

Minister Margaret Thatcher wel- : as a mandate for reform. He is now work-, She went on to qualify her views: â\200\234We

comed me and three other black SA new for freedom-loving South Africans. ing out his progr  
amme. He knows full believe the prospects for reform, the kind -  
\_ Sowetan editor Aggrey Yes, she was still opposed to sanctions. well that we expect certai  
n things to hap- of reform we wish to see, the end of apart-

. : 7 against SA and that was the line she was pen.â\200\235 heid are better now then have  
been. We  
{)(ila:st:l,l gltg.rl;;:s.h::%ltoï-\201 omgn%la going to push at the next Commonwealth : Â  
f believe that is so because the majority of  
M}aâ\200\231thi o No 10 Downi conference in Kuala Lumpur. Small signs white people want it  
and realise also that  
thiane . â\200\224 into. NO Wning And of course she wanted Nelson Man- e e it must come abo  
ut. But we do not believe  
St!:eet~ dela and Walter Sisulu and other political She added: â\200\234It seems to me that  
the in destroying the economy. If you destroy  
In the next hour she did not say much ~ prisoners released. She would not come to best hope  
now lies in taking measures for- your economy, you extinguish hoPa. You  
she has not already said. But sitting in the SA until that happened. ward. We are pleased t  
hat there are really do. And if you get any inancial  
White Room, where President FW de But that was all. i Â» sr\_nall signs. We were pleased tha  
t Arch- sanctions, what you will is the growth  
Klerk had â\200\230sat earlier this year, she Thatcher was determined in her de- bishop ond  
) Tutuâ\200\231s march went off rate going right down because you simply  
elaborated on British policy with a sur- mand for an end to apartheid and negoti- without p  
olice interference and we said cannot take the growth rate with your ob-  
prising politeness and persuasiveness. ation between the NP, the ANC,PACand SO We were pleas  
ed that all people went ligations of repaying debt and you know  
l e howl o sh . other political organisations. But she on the beaches. I entirely agree tha  
t they just exactly that mean more unemploy-.  
e tsal - lmb;ï-\201ss us e egï-\202? wslth could not talk to either the ANC or PAC should  
not be segregated â\200\224 they are not ment.. :  
Pâ\200\230Z"ntletâ\200\231h â\200\234::'c tâ\200\235 ing allowed in A, while they espoused  
violence. segregated here â\200\224 and the government â\200\234You cannot destroy your ec  
onomy if  
with the stay of certain executions, and so Thatcher had full confidence in De has done se  
veral things even since the you hope to achieve your ambitions be-  
o : Klerk and his reform promises, believing elections.â\200\235 : cause on a numbers basis  
you have a lot  
While we interviewed her for a full him to have shown his willingness to On the issue of t  
he death penalty, of people who have not yet got proper  
hour on her governmentâ\200\231s policy on SA, change. Thatcher said: â\200\234They (SA) h  
ave withheld education or proper housing and you are  
she maintained such politeness that at On a possible visit to SA, she said not the death s  
entence in some cases, as you going to go for quite a time. It does not  
one stage I wondered if it was indeed the only could she not come before the re- know, and  
so did President (P W) Botha. ~ come about overnight, because you look  
â\200\234Iron Ladyâ\200\235 we were interviewing. lease of political leaders, but also not  
be- ~ So, there are small signs. Obviously, we at other black African countries as well  
She kept her winning smile and main- fore they could express their views. â\200\234It is a

re waiting for the bigger ones because and they have problems too. :  
tained her diplomacy throughout. But be- no earthly good releasing them unless the SA gove  
rnment knows our view that â\200\234With all due resgecâ\200\230t, I think SA has  
hind the English smile, there was nothing they are free to say what they wish.â\200\235 aft  
er the election the world is expecting changed a good deal, I

pâ\200\224

'fThatCher 'faks  
to Siphon Ngco  
of Business Day

' THIS is an edited extract from reporter Si â\200\231  
interview with British Prime Ministgr M:rgS;ggg Tlflgct:hb:rs  
â\200\2341 O Ngcobo: Most black South Africans do no -  
rdent F W de Klerk as a reformer. Why do ;::gard Ko  
Thatcher: During the SA elections Mr de Klerk cam-  
paigned on a reform programme against opponents on the  
right who want to try to put the clock back in SA. He has  
made a lot of statements emphasising his commitment to  
work for change and a new SA â\200\234in which all the people would  
be fully representedâ\200\235. He has said he wants to discuss with  
black leaders ways to achieve progress. These are declara-  
tions of intent. Obvlo!|sly the SA government, like all the rest  
of us, are going to be judged not by what they say but by what  
they do. But we have welcomed some of the early decisions  
.that have been taken â\200\224 in l;:articular to allow the large  
peaceful demonstration which took place in Cape Town on  
September 13. That is a welcome break from the past.  
[J A good many SA blacks see your attitude to South mcm  
as supporting apartheid. What has your government got to  
show for its southern African policies over the past 10 years  
\ hclltqding rtl;g Â«lappr;iti&-;â\200\230 to sanctions? ; f  
It is certainly true that some le in SA like to i  
: opposition to sanctions as sup!;orf for apartheid.m Tt;;;râ\200\230ia:  
+ simply nonsense. Your own paper has published on many  
| occasions opinion polls which show that the majority of  
| black South Africans, for very understandable reasons, do

1 not want actions to be taken that would cost them their jobs -

. and inflict suffering which neither we nor anyone else w  
then be able to do anything about. As for mg' governmgnutlâ\200\231g  
srecord in southern Africa, when I became prime minister  
\* almost our first task was to try to achieve a Rhodesian  
â\200\234settlement â\200\224 a task which had defeated our predecessors,  
1 â\200\230We did manage to bring an end to the war in Rhodesia and to  
.pchxgve a settlement based on supervision and control. We  
--are today engaged in trying to help achieve a similar result  
~in Namibia, also based on free elections and genuine major-  
ity rule. I visited Namibia to show our support for the UN  
vplan and we were able to help salvage it when it very nearly  
~broke down on the first day of implementation. In terms of  
- practical achievements, we have a good record.

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British Prime Minister

Margaret Thatcher welcom  
No 10 Downing Street.

ing Siphon Ngcobo to

- tions going

further sanctions against SA when we  
| Namibia agreement, for which the international community |

O President de Klerk has asked for five years to get negotia-  
with black people for a new constitution  
excluding majority rule. Will Britain give him his this and, if  
â\200\234not, by when would you expect to see what specific results?  
~ The SA government certainly does not have five years to  
. get negotiations with black leaders going. They have said  
' that they intend to open negotiations on a new constitution.  
â\200\234The NP has set out its ideas but the ideas of others will have  
\* o be taken into account in any genuine negotiation and the  
' outcome will depend on the negotiation. I am not going to set  
  
' some arbitrary time limit but the SA government obviously

Â«will be judged by what it can achieve and it â\200\230does not have  
\_unlimited time fo achieve results. That is true at least as  
much for internal reasons as for external ones. ?  
- [] What effect will the recent SA elections have on Britainâ\200\231s  
attitude to sanctions at the Commonwealth Conference this  
â\200\234month? Is Britain willing to risk a break with countries like  
â\200\230Zimbabwe and Zambia on the sanctions issue?  
Â« I certainly do not think that it is appropriate to impose  
ve just achieve the

has been campaigning for the past 10 years, and a new SA  
'government has been elected which says that it is committed  
â\200\230fo change. Our priority is to see the Namibia process through  
to a successful conclusion. There are a great many ways in

â\200\230which the Commonwealth can help an independent Namibia  
and we shall be discussing that in Kuala Lumpur. There is no

â\200\230question of a â\200\234break with countries like Zimbabweâ\200\235. We  
brought Zimbabwe to independence and have given a great  
deal of help to Zimbabwe since independence. have recent-

\_ly visited Zimbabwe and seen a that for myself. The

. neighbouring countries would be the first to suffer from

. more general sanctions against SA and, for very understand-  
able reasons, have not imposed them themselves.

O Do you plan to ask the Commonwealth Conference to send  
' anew Eminent Persons Group (EPG)to SA, inclu repre-  
sentatives from Zimbabwe and Zambia to give it Â¢ ility?

Wouldnâ\200\231t this be an exercise in futility?

"I do not think it is the moment to send a new EPG to SA.  
The EPG has done its work. It put forward conditions for a  
negotiation which we strongly su port. They include the  
release of the g:l;;ical prisoners, the lifting of the state of  
emergency, un| ing of the political parties and negotia-  
tions'in which all parties can participate on the basis of a  
suspension of violence. It seems to me that this concept,  
based on reciprocal and simultaneous commitments by both  
sides, still represents the best opportunity for getting a  
dialogue under way. What we have to do is to to influence  
the SA government on the one hand and the ANC and other

lack movements on the other towards negotiations on that



' When do you expect Nelson Mandela to be released and  
' what other; immediate steps does your government consider

.â\200\230}â\200\231E I do not know when Nelson Mandela will be released. That  
is a question which can only be answered by the SA govern-  
â\200\230ment. But I hope it will be very soon. I have made it clear  
"that I do not believe that there will be a real normalisation of  
" the situation in SA or in SAâ\200\231s relations with the outside world  
before Mr Mandela is released. I also have made clear my  
hope that other prisoners will be released.

United States

Who kil

AT 6.01 pm on April 4, 1968, Dr Martin Luther King Jnr was leaning over |

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a second-floor balcony at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee, talking to his chauffeur, Solomon Jones, who was on the ground floor, when there was a shot. A high-velocity dum dum bullet hit Dr King in the neck, severing his spinal column and leaving an exit hole that, according to the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, was "so big I could have put both my fists in it". One hour later, in St Joseph's Hospital in Memphis, King died. | :

His death was a tragedy that wrecked the hopes of a non-violent civil rights movement "in the immediate aftermath, 30 people died in riots that hit 64 cities "and the American black community lost a national figurehead that it has found impossible to replace. Like Kennedy, Dr King had become a figure of world stature "he was the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. His leadership of the civil rights struggle in the U.S. had made a powerful impact on black and oppressed communities throughout the world, including Britain.

That is why it seemed vital even 21

years later, that the unanswered

questions surrounding King's death should be thoroughly investigated for signs of cover-up or conspiracy. In spite of the arrest at Heathrow Airport, two months after the murder, of a small-time crook, James Earl Ray, his subsequent guilty plea

and 99-year sentence, the American public has expressed widespread |

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Secondly, there was the â\200\230informa-

Although it is 21 years  
since the assassination  
of Martin Luther King  
(right) in Memphis,  
~ Tennessee, John  
Edgington and John  
Sergeant, the makers of -  
a BBC documentary,  
explain why they  
believe the unanswered  
questions surrounding  
his death should be  
investigated for signs of  
cover-up or conspiracy.

dissatisfaction with the verdict. Ac-

cording to a 1969 Harris poll, only 12 â\204¢

percent believed that Ra  
l y was  
sole killer. During the early 19't7}(1)Â\$  
fihe general public sense of unease  
eepened with a series of revela-

tions about the way t â\200\231  
P Lo y the FBI had tar-

One FBI agent admitted that King,

was treated â\200\234worse than any Soviet

agentâ\200\235 â\200\224 his house, office and hotel |  
bedrooms were bugged, his phones â\200\230

wiretapped, a key member of his

staff was bribed by the FBI to act as |

an informer,  
reports were fabricated in order to  
discredit King amongst his support-  
ers. A few days before King received  
the Nobel Peace Prize, the FBI sent

him an anonym i  
: ous letter urging hi  
to commit suicide. bt

false letters and

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' being fed a line by a leading civil rights supporter, Jay Richard Kennedy, who said that King was under the influence of Peking-line Marxists in his own organisation, the SCLC. Detailed notes of Kennedy's conversations with his CIA contact ' were circulated within the CIA. This ] must have helped to create a climate

of paranoia about King, which was exacerbated in 1967-68 by King's passionate opposition to the war in Vietnam and his plans for a poor people's march to disrupt Washington. President Lyndon Johnson even began publicly to criticise King something that he and the Kennedys had been careful to do only in pri-

vate. {

Dr King's son, Martin Luther King III, told us: "When he began to deal with the issue of economic parity or This vendetta was initiated by the justice for all people, that's when he FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, and became a real threat. That's when a authorised by the Kennedy brothers group of people said "this is becoming at first because of suspicions that King was dangerous. It was all right to King was surrounded by communist fight for civil rights, but when that advisers, but then degenerating into broadened into an economic issue, a campaign of personal hatred (from that's when he was killed. Hoover who became obsessed by it, the FBI and CIA both had the the withdrawal of King's motivation for wanting King i ek removed and there is strong

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tion the CIA was being given. It was

Under pressure from black leaders such as Jesse Jackson and Andrew Young, the Carter Administration authorised Congress to investigate the King assassination in

of Information Act show that it had a failed operational interest in Dr King not only did its agents keep close tabs on his meetings and plans, but as one revealing release shows, they even kept copies of his credit card transactions and personal notes listing his phone calls (material that was clearly stolen from

circumstantial evidence linking the

agencies to his death. Clearly that is not enough in itself to accuse them of guilt. Our hard evidence centres on the dramatic confession of a man who has for long been a shadowy figure in the King assassination, but

"by John Edglington and John E

Kin

g7

1976. It focused considerable attention on the FBI. However, its conclusion that the FBI's covert activities helped to create a climate conducive to King's murder ... they encouraged an attack upon Dr King. ... their conduct was morally reprehensible, illegal, felonious and unconstitutional fell short of implicating the FBI in the assassination itself.

Less attention was paid by the Congressional committee to the CIA as potential suspects. This was probably because the first chief counsel for the committee got his fingers burned trying to wrest documents from a reluctant CIA, but also because the blatant stance of the FBI made the latter body appear more culpable. However, it is now becoming increasingly apparent that the CIA was deeply involved.

First there are the documents. The CIA claimed it was only interested in King's foreign travels, but documents released under the Freedom



- THE CITIZEN

IT was totally unnecessary for any pensioner to queue for his money from as early as 4am, a provincial official said this week. Pensioners who preferred to fetch their monies personally and who arrived at pay-points at 8 am would be paid in the course of that same morning, Mr John Mavuso. Transvaal MEC for Housing and Community Development, said in a statement. -

He listed steps taken by the TPA to facilitate the

payment of pensions to

- Black pensioners, following Press reports of delays, and various other complaints.

Special attention had been paid to the following aspects: long queues;

queues waiting for long

periods; complaints regarding the treatment of pensioners by staff members; the payment system; monthly payments; and the depositing of pensions

with banks.

Mr Mavuso said that to cope with the problem of long queues, five additional pay-points were created and the pay-period at each was extended to 10 work days a month.

Endeavours were made to serve pensioners at the pay-points nearest their homes.

Alternatively, at least one pay-point was established for each residential

Black pensugâ\200\230ggrs â\200\230don need to waitâ\200\231

area in Soweto â\200\224 that is Tladi, Senoane, Orlando

East, Orlando West, Mo-

folo, Jabavu, Zola, Chia-Â» /

welo and Pimville.

- Mr Mavuso said one of the results of the creation

of more pay-points and pay-teams was that the actual time spent in paying pensions daily on average decreased from about six hours to four. A considerable number

.of pensioners had reacted

avourably to an extension by the Administration to make pensioners aware of facilities to have their pensions paid directly into bank or

â\200\230building society accounts.

At present the pensions of 12 121 pensioners were paid into their accounts monthly, with a further 4 500 scheduled to be paid in this way as from next month,

- Effective steps were taken to eliminate allegations of pensioners being treated badly by staff.



"THE CITIZEN

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Pressure on

negotiate like

By Tony Stirling  
PRESSURE on the  
African National Con-  
gress to negotiate with  
South Africa and aban-  
don its armed struggle  
was likely to increase,

according to South  
African intelligence  
sources. :

They were commenting

increased

on reports that the Tanza-  
nian and Ugandan Gov-  
ernments had taken steps

to disarm cadres forced to .

relocate in the two coun-  
tries because of imple-  
mentation of the Angola-  
South West Africa peace  
accords, and a comment  
by an ANC spokesman in  
London that there was no  
longer a single African  
country that favours the  
ANC continuing its so-  
called armed struggle.

The sources said it had  
become apparent since  
the Zambian President,  
Dr  
stated at birthday cel-  
ebrations of Swazilandâ\200\231s  
King Mswati III earlier  
this year that he favoured  
negotiations as a way of

â\200\234gettling South Africaâ\200\231s

problems, that the ANC

\_ would come under press-  
ure.

Since that time not only  
had large numbers of

Kenneth Kaunda,â\200\231

ANC members been  
moved from the organisa-  
tionâ\200\231s main bases in An-  
gola to others much fur-  
ther north, but Zambia  
had placed strict limits of  
the number of ANC  
members permitted to re-  
main in that country.â\200\231

Although it could not  
be expected that the ANC  
would stop terrorism at  
this stage, it was coming  
under increasing press-  
ure, both in Africa and in-  
ternationally, to do so.

Similar pressure Wwas  
being exerted on South  
Africa to negotiate.

The sources were of the  
view that there were two  
possible aventualities that  
could materialise in the  
current situation.

The first was that the

South African Govern- |

ment â\200\224 which refused to  
negotiate with the ANC  
until it committed itself to  
peaceful change â\200\224 would

C to

ly to

proceed with its reform  
programme, and once this  
was working to any de-

the ANC would be-  
come a less and less rel-  
evant factor, which could  
force it to join the nego-  
tiations on unfavourable  
terms.

The â\200\234second was the  
failure of reform to pro-  
ceed successfully, in  
which case the probabili-  
ties were that the United

~ Nations Security Council

would enter the picture  
with a South West Africa-  
type settlement plan, and

apply pressure on both

South Africa and the  
ANC.

Recent reports quoted  
an official of the American  
Defence Intelligence  
Agency (DIA) as saying  
both Tanzania and Uganda  
were taking steps to  
disarm ANC cadres; and  
an ANC spokesman - as  
saying he was unaware of  
these developments, but  
adding that there was no  
African country in favour  
of the ANC proceeding  
with its armed struggle.