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; INTENSE forces of rapid urbanis
â\200\230Greater Molweni area,
â\200\234â\200\234In'the atest edition â\200\230of Urban Monitor,
rou and Crouch said the rapid peri-urbanâ\200\231 "7

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'wâ\200\231f.asâ\200\230i".

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tion on

the periphery of the Greater Durban Metro- | 3

politan Region have created conflict be-
tween groups of black people competing fo;

access to limited resources. '

"And â\200\230according to the researchers Stavros

Stavrou and Andrew Crouch from the Univer-
sity of Natalâ\200\231s Centre for Social and Develop-
ment Studies, this has been a
aggravating the Natal violence. RS |

;During September last year they conducted
a survey of about 100 residents and a range of
the parties involved in the conflict in the.

Durban. The region encompasses a'traditional |

-rural farming sector, an urban township set- '
tlement, a relocation camp and a squatter -
-community. ", EUs A 1 e

Â«Expectations .

Stâ\200\231Ã©v-'

Kon it
Â¥ T {0

Â¢/ 4 'who live in Upper Molweni.â\200\231

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" weni. On the other side are he*Ng'qungqulu

" Mr Gavin Woods, Director of the Inkatha Institute, was reported earlier this year to have.

. said the main cause of violence in the area

major factor

was land occupancy. However, Stavrou and

Crouch point out while this is â\200\230closest to the :

. core of the problemâ\200\231 there are several other
â\200\234â\200\234â\200\230factors contributing to the violence, including

which lies just outside .

â\200\234an â\200\230exceptionally high rate of in-migration,
rife unemployment and, a scarcity of infra-

"7 structural resources. T

" /i Very prominent also are political issues re-

volving around allegiance to diametrically op- â\200\230

â\200\234â\200\234authority structures. Further, the construction
â\200\234of the Inanda Dam in Lower Molweni has com- '

growth around Durban had created a demand ' Â°
for labour and expectations of employment ;:

among people in rural areas. '}

â\200\230â\200\234The resultant influx of rural African people

has far exceeded the capacity of allocated ur-

ban land and housing, giving rise to major: Stk

squatter_settlements. People are settling in
these areas to gain access to land and â\200\230accom-
panying infrastructural resources for residen-
tial purposes, and not primarily in order to
gain access to employment opportunities in

the city. ;

Some migration into these areas is due to a process of natural urbanisation caused by the lack of economic opportunities in rural areas. Others move into the peripheral areas in order to escape the social ills which prevail in Durban's formal townships. The majority move into the city's fringes because of land pressure elsewhere. ;

It is these intense forces of rapid urbanisation that have created a classic setting of conflict between groups of people who, for reasons of survival, are competing for access

to limited resources. An imbalance, created

by large numbers of people in areas lacking both land and infrastructure, creates a pressure valve, manifested in the form of ideologi-

cal warfare between competing political groups.

It has been estimated that between July 1988 and March 1989, about 200 people died in the Molweni conflict. Superficially, it is relatively easy to identify the warring factions. One group comprises the Ngcolosi of Lower Mol-

SO RS Vs R vk 4

. shopping and water facilities.

ounded existing social tensions through re-ovals and the creation of a resettlement { i

Comrades

' THE authors said it appeared tribal leaders

B staunch Inkatha supporters, There is little evidence to suggest that those involved in

Inkatha ideology. The residents of Upper Molweni, whose fighting groups consist mainly of youths, appear to be less inclined toward traditional values and, consequently, are widely referred to as comrades.

Whether this perception provides clear evidence that they align themselves with or are sympathetic to the principles of the UDF is debatable. A common feeling amongst residents of both areas, and indeed the image portrayed in the popular Press, is that the conflict is one between the UDF and Inkatha. Such a clear-cut distinction is both incomplete and short-sighted.

While battle-lines may now have been drawn within these parameters, the myriad of possible causes do not find their roots in the underlying ideological differences in the UDF and Inkatha.

The survey respondents speculated that one

potential source of conflict is the relatively comprehensive infrastructure which Upper Molweni boasts. The Upper area is far better organised in terms of roads, available electricity and water supply, and services such as schools, as well as greater accessibility to

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. posed ideologies and the role of traditional -
and elders in Lower Molweni were -

"the actual fighting are the torch-bearers of

" The recent flood of migrants into the area in 200\231

the two years preceding 1987 was also cited as

a problem, as the population in both Upper -
and 200\230Lower Molweni almost doubled during :

that 200\230period, increased

g at 4 rate of about 37%
per annum. . i IR AR AR e

P e R RS

%/ And the authors point out that high levels of |
. unemployment, always concurrent with rapid |
.44/ urbanisation, were a major factor contributing *

to general dissatisfaction in the area. They
conclude that all these factors, together with a

' constant struggle for land, have led to clashes :

"' between Upper and Lower Molweni residents
."200\230to protect their own interests, the income
from migrant rents and levies200\231.

.200\230People in the lower area are more partial to |
*the tribal -authority system and its links to -

Inkatha; while the opposite is true of inhabitants of the Upper area. Further, many Upper Molweni residents are employed in the industrial sub-sector of the formal sector wherein

/ progressive trade union activities are more .
. prevalent. ol S g A

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.. 200\230It is therefore relatively 200\230easy to foster an
. Inkatha or UDF identity on the relevant pro-

-tagonists; who may themselves perceive the |

struggle as an Inkatha versus UDF one. Members of various groups, on the one hand, become either vigilantes or otheleweni (torch-

. bearers of Inkatha ideology and supporters of
200\234'tribal authorities), and on the other hand ei-

ther comrades or amaqabane (anti-traditional, liberation fighters and supporters, ultimately

of UDF ideology).

Comfort

Newcomers, suffering the effects of dislocation and feeling threatened by events around them, who have no existing allegiances, are likely to join a particular faction solely because it offers some kind of ideological comfort. Of those respondents interviewed, a fraction over one-quarter of the vigilantes and less than 20% of the comrades could identify the leaders of Inkatha and the UDF respectively. i

This is not to suggest that the respondents were unaware of the socio-political dynamics of each movement. However, there are important causes of the Molweni conflict that go beyond the ideological. Unless the struggle over resources is dealt with, political negotiations alone will not be able to eradicate the vio-

lence on the city's periphery.

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â\200\234South Africa, a W
Zimbabwe, were also: in the:
forefront of the battle against.

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l i A ctor of common knowledge in
the. Environmental Investiga- = South Africa that certain Goy-

tion Agency (EIA), Mr Allan ernment elements are pro- !
Thornton, claimed at'an â\200\230Ele- tecting certain major ivory .
friendsâ\200\231 Press conference, . dealers, in spite of the efforts
The EIA was founded in of many conservation-minded
1984 by a group. of exper- people.â\200\231 -l iyl
ienced environmentalists-and:, Mr Thornton appealed to
has campaigned against the - the new State "President, Mr
killing of whales, includingâ\200\234F W de Klerk, to throw his
â\200\230pirateâ\200\231 whaling, -~ .- - ix weight behind those fighting -
â\200\234The ivory trade, with Hong the.l Ivory tradg and join other i
Kong at the centre of the net- _African statesâ\200\231 efforts to save >

work, was worth billions of the elephant. i
dollars and it was fighting . Zimbabwe was an equally
back. against decisions by - Builty party in the slaughter |
some African states, like Ke; ~Of hundreds of thousands of
nya and Tanzania, to ban the ' + elephants, he said, because it
trade. g :.East trying to â\200\230si~\201uppress I&;:gorts 1
. Ll at army officers an V-
ProteCtIng - ~.-sceriment officials were ep.
The objective was to ensure - gaged in the wholesale -

a legal trade in ivory was a "slaughter of the country's elephants
| lowed, no matter how small, >phants to sell the ivory. :
| So that this could be used as a : About 1000 elephants had
smoked to launder the 35 been slaughtered near the-
"estimated 90 of tusks on the Mozambican border, he
_market that came from poach- 4 claimed. .
- ers, Mr Thornton said. -« = pp Thornton said there was
South Africa and Zimbabwe ~ definite evidence of a drop in
were resisting moves to ban illegal ivory prices of up to
the trade, claiming their elephants 60% in African countries
phant herds were well-managed which had banned the trade.
aged and there was no danger The international price had |
to them, 30 but this is simply not however a] st tripled over
true 31, Mr Thornton said. the last few years. 224 (Sapa)

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E Thursi-\201ay 21 Septamber 1989

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d solution. :

countryâ\200\231s problems,

for all.

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ious, educational, journa-

urgently on-the formula-;
tion of altematlve â\200\230meth-

Klerk, in his inaugdral Â»
speech in Pretona yes-

terday.

Mr De Klerk sald the :

government was serious
about its commitment to

reform and would trans- .
late its promise into ac- .
tion. But it was not- the !
only actor in the field and

all South Africans should
contribute towards a new
South Africa. i

â\200\234More than anythmg,
the watershed at which
South Africa finds itself
demands of all our people
a commitment and the

will and determination to reach a peaceful accord.

It demands of all South Africa to rise above their fears and suspicions and to start building a new South Africa," said Mr De Klerk. ;

It could rightly be expected of the government to take the lead and to

provide guidance and initiative. It had accepted the challenge of leading the way on the road to renewal.

The other side of the coin, however, is the attitude and reactions of other players regarding the different focal points where progress is sorely needed.

That is why I plead today for a new spirit and approach in our fatherland.

For years progress has been hampered by lack of co-operation, suspicion and mistrust. And, as critics of the government would surely want to say, also by actions and failures on the part of the government itself.

Mr De Klerk said that

to argue about who had erred was a dead end for South Africa and all its people. It achieved nothing.

L and violence

distic or ., whichever other sphere.

~All reasonable people

country_ by far

to peace, one way to justice for all. That is the way of reconciliation.â\200\235

Solutions

This meant seeking mutually acceptable solutions, together discussing what the new South' Africa should look like seeking permanent understanding, pamclpatmg in a balanced economic plan to ensure growth and beat mĩ¬\202atlon and acceptmg

that sacnĩ¬\201ces and adjustments â\200\230would be required of everybody.

â\200\234We accept that time is of the essence. We are i committed to visible evolutionary progress in various fields.

â\200\234I am aware that we have raised certain expectations during the past months. We intend to live up to them, because we believe in what we advo-

| cate.

â\200\234There is only one way

non-drscnmmatory manner.

â\200\234This includes urgent attention to the place and role of a Human Rights Bill â\200\230and constitutional methods to eliminate domination. :

-â\200\234What is indeed of importance today is that I commit myself and the government to the practical implementation of our mandate with efficient speed. And that I do with

â\200\234I am, however, also

| aware of other unreason-
able expectations which
' have been aroused.

| â\200\234While we are quite
prepared to be tested
' against our undertakings,
we cannot accept re- '
sponsibility for over-en-
thusiastic or even twisted |
versions of our policy.â\200\235

Mr De Klerk said an

- end to discrimination was

an important aim, while

he suggested â\200\234â\200\230alterna-

tivesâ\200\235 to existing laws

would be explored to pro-

tect group and minority

rights.

- â\200\234We shall work urgent-

| ly on proposals with re-

| gard to the handling of

| discriminatory legislation.

â\200\231 The continued removal of
discrimination remains an
important objective. |

conviction. We are deter-
mined to . put our words
into actions.â\200\235

Details

Mr De Klerk said that

the new government,
which would be installed
today, would start im-
mediately on the details
of practical steps directed
at reaching the objec-
tives.

A great deal of pre-
paratory work had been
done and the government
fully appreciated the urg-
ency.- However, it would
not be guilty of over-hasty
or ill-considered action.

â\200\234On this day on which I
assume the highest office

in our country, I want to
pledge myself to a quest

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await from the leadership |

of South Africa a messa
of hope.

â\200\234It is our responsibilit
as leaders in all sphen
. to turn our count
away from its present Âç

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rection of conflict a
confrontation. oz

sald Mr De Klerk

for peace through fairness Aâ\200\230

and justice. And I invite
my fellow countrymen

and women to join me in

this quest.

â\200\234In particular, I ad-
dress myself to all the

â\200\234Only we, the leaders]
of our people can do ltl {

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S i 3'ful leader â\200\230the reform process would not have"

â\200\230reached the stage it has and the task of Mr~
_De Klerk would have been infinitely harder. *
l-Ilstory, we are sure, will juc Mr Botha far',
_more kindly than his present-day critics do.

placed by

~The country is ripe for. drasticâ\200\231 change.
- Mr De Klerk has the

i sense he is in & mest and seem willing to talk
~to him. Wi T :

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business commumty and his fellow South
Africans, even some of his pohtlcal oppo-
~ nents; that â\200\230'heis a pragmatic, thoughtful and
caring State resident who intends to keep

. his promises. - AR :

In his inaugural address yesterday, Mr De

. Kierk pledged himself to a quest for peace through fairness and justice and invited his
« fellow countrymen in all spheres to join' him
in his quest. =

The mandate his government had received on

* # September 6 had placed us irrevocably on the road to a new South Africa, he said.

We are going to develop a new constitutional

. dispensation in which everyone will be able

to participate without domination.

Although he emphasised we shall continue to

deal with unrest, violence and terrorism with

a firm hand, he said the government would

try to help create a climate which would

make it possible to lift the state of emergen-

cy, or at least gradually to move away from

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MARTIN CHALLENGER
Political Reporter :

|
SUPPORTERS of the Conserva- |
tive Party would resist any at-
tempt by Inkatha leader Dr
Mangosuthu Buthelezi to assert |
political control over them, Dr.
Andri reucnighiasaid in Pie-
ternaritzburg last night.

More than 600 people attended
his meeting â\200\224 in Pietermaritzburg
City Hall â\200\224 including one woman
who constantly heckled Dr Treur-
nicht from the back of the hall with
shouts of â\200\234racistâ\200\235 and â\200\234boringâ\200\235.

Dr Treurnicht said it was the

=== CHIEF MINISTER

sist any attempt,â\200\235 Dr Treurnicht -
told Dr Buthelezi to loud applause.

Mr Pat Mohr, Natal vice chair-
man of the CP, said that three can-
didates in the Pietermaritzburg
municipal elections were standing
under a CP banner. Another 12 CP
candidates from other areas were
also at the meeting.

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ulus wonâ\200\231t rule
reurnicht Â»

No domination by Buthelezi, CP lead

er.tells big crowd

heckler that he was racist, Dr

| Treurnicht said to loud applause:

â\200\234If being proud of your own nation

| is being proud of your own people

is racist, then I am racist and

. proud to be.

â\200\2341 am proud to be an Afrikaner

. and I am proud of my English-
t speaking friends who are with me

Dr Treurnicht spoke for 55 mi-

nuies, almost totally in English. He
said the CP wanted to get power
but did not want to dominate any
other group: it wanted to be along-
side but not mixed up with other
races in South Africa.

In response to a taunt from the

right of â\200\234Chief Gatsha Butheleziâ\200\235
to have his own Inkatha move-
ment, and to govern and be prime
minister â\200\234of his own Zulu people in
his own homelandâ\200\235.

â\200\234But I think I am justified from #

e

this platform in telling him that LÂ¥?’

recognise his right as Zulu leadery s
but please remember the Afrikan:!
er and his English-speaking ally in

this country, proud of his own heri-No

tage and proud to belong to the
first world community.

â\200\234We claim the right not to be do-
minated as we claim the right to
be governed only by our own peo-
ple.â\200\235

Dr Treurnicht referred to an ad-
. dress by Dr Buthelezi in Fort Shep-
| stone recently when he told a
' group of youngsters that they
would see in their lifetime black
people in parliament and a black
state president.

â\200\234Pou can be the state president
of KwaZulu 100 times. but you
have no political claim to govern
my people and my people will re-

i in the struggle for survival of the

white man and freedom.â\200\235

He said there was only one sound
policy, â\200\234and that is good relations
between various racial groups, rec-
ognition of the races, and of each
of these groups to self-determina-
tion. .

â\200\234If we recognise the rights of self-determination by black people, coloureds and Indians, then we demand the recognition of the right of the white man to rule himself.â\200\235

It was the most natural thing in the world to recognise the diversity between people, Dr Treurnicht said, pointing out that God had divided the nations and mankind into peoples. Even before the Christian

era there were peoples, nations, 7]

cultures and diversities, he said.

â\200\234You cannot force together disparate people and create a nation.â\200\235

Forcing together a disparate community was tyranny, he said, saying it was absolutely nonsense to talk of South Africa as being one people.

During question time, Dr Treurnicht said that if one took Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland into consideration, then the land in South Africa was divided roughly equally between whites and blacks

When the CP came to power, it would negotiate border adjustments with black nations, he said.

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N MY first :
after my election as leader of.
the National Party I made the
following statement: "You

goal is a new SA: a totally
changed SA, a SA which has rid
itself of the antagonisms of the

past, a SA free of domination or
oppression in whatever form, a
SA within which the democratic
forces of all reasonable people
align themselves behind mutual--

ly acceptable goals and against
radicalism, irrespective

where it comes from."

In my first public address after
my inauguration as State President,

I repeat that statement. This time I
do so not on behalf of a party, but on

behalf of the new, lawfully constitu-
ted government with a clear man-
date for reform and renewal. Ex-
ecuting this mandate is our highest
priority. "The new government will start
working immediately on the details
of practical steps aimed at reaching
our objectives.
turn our words into action. Consider-
able preparatory work has been done
and we fully appreciate the urgency -
of prompt progress in all fields."

certain expectations during the past
months. We intend to live up to them, ..
because we believe in what we

unreasonable expectations which
have been aroused. In many cases :

advocate. I am also aware of other

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I am aware that we have raised ' |

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â\200\234suspicion and

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end conflict

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This is an edited extract from the speech by PRESIDENT F W DE KLERK
after his inauguration in Pretoria yesterday.

pend only| on

myself. { :

- Iplead foday for a new spirit and
approach iq]?mr fatherland. For
years progreÂss was hampered by,

lack of co-operation,

mistrust. And, as critics of the government would surely want to allege, also by actions and/or failures on the side of government. I did not want to argue about

this was done benevolently; in others, less so. While we are quite prepared to be tested against our undertakings, we cannot accept responsibility for over-enthusiastic or even twisted versions of our policy. \$ i

The mandate of September 1990 placed us irrevocably on the road to a new SA. Executing this mandate will place high demands on the government. It also confronts the entire

SA population with great challenges. !

Progress on the road of constitutional reform, to which all sensible South Africans look forward, does not de-

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ect on this occasion. We und with accusations and

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olutions either. Nor do un-

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An argument about who -
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ussing what the new SA -

standing, the sacrifices and adjust-

. ments that will be required of |
t everybody. =

| â\200\234â\200\234'More than;anything, the water-
{ shed at which SA finds itself de-
. mands of all our people a commit- '
' ment and the will and determination
i to reach a peaceful accord. It de-
. mands of all South Africans to rise ;

above their fears and suspicions and
to start building a new SA.

The time has come for SA to re- â\200\230
. store its pride and to lift itself out of
the doldrums Â¢f growing internation-

al isolation, economic decline and
increasing polarisation.

I pledge myself to a quest for
peace through fairness and justice.
And I invite my fellow countrymen

SO S -y - - - i

and women to join me in this quest.

Â« â\200\234Â¢In particular, I'address myself to all
the leaders of SA, irrespective of
their sphere of leadership, be it poli- |

tical, economic, religious, education-

al, journalistic, or whichever other sphere.

e A B

balanced economic plan that will ensure growth and break the back of inflation, of accepting, with under-

try by far the majority anxiously await a message of hope. It is our responsibility as leaders in all spheres to provide that message realistically, with courage and conviction. If we fail in that, the ensuing chaos, the demise of stability and progress, will for ever be held against us.

History has thrust upon the leadership of this country the tremendous responsibility to turn our country away from its present direction of conflict and confrontation. Only we, the leaders of our peoples, can do it.

The eyes of responsible governments across the world are focused on us. The hopes of millions of South Africans are centred around us. The future of southern Africa depends on us. We dare not falter or fail.

It will not be easy. Fine words, eloquent speeches and stirring appeals will not cause peace to descend upon us. No, much more will be needed from all sides.

I commit myself and the new gov-

ernment to an active effort to remove the actual and imagined obstacles on the road to peace and understanding.

.Firstly, I should like to convert election promises into definite government commitments. During the term of the new government we shall concentrate especially on five crucial areas:

[0 We shall set everything in motion

to bridge the deep gulf of mistrust,

suspicion and fear between South Af-

ricans. The time has come for unity |

within our diversity to take form. A broad national consensus must be

built up around the core values the large majority of South Africans already share with one another.

Unification and co-operation, with the maintenance of security, are the recipe for the future. We are going to work out that recipe with all leaders from all communities.

' O The negotiation process will, from the start, receive incisive attention. Where necessary, a completely new approach to remove obstacles will be used. Discussion and negotiation between everyone who seeks peace are the key to the future.

O We are going to open the door to prosperity and economic growth. We shall do this by breaking out of the international stranglehold which, for political reasons, has been applied to our growth potential. This will be accompanied by the determined and consistent implementa-

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tion of a comprehensive economic
plan, which will include strong ex-

nditure discipline by the state,
ower taxation, privatisation, dere-

gulation, increased exports and inÂ®-

port substitution.

~ A progressive economy is a pre-
requisite for success. In co-operation
with the private sector, we are goingâ\200\231
to place our country on the road te+
sustained economic growth and
prosperity. :

OWe are going to develop a new-.

constitutional dispensation in whichÂ®
everyone will be able to participate-
without domination. : !

Experts will investigate all possiÂ«
ble constitutional models which can

achieve just this, There are good ex-' !

amples elsewhere from which weÃ©:
can learn. Our constitutional discus-
sion will take a clear direction-
domination must be excluded and\j
participation
assured. - = e

O We shall continue to deal with un;;
rest, violence and terrorism with a.
e thatl work wrpectiy o sooporl
e shall work urgently on propos--
als with regard to the handling of;

- discriminatory legislation. The con:++
~ tinued removal of discrimination res;

mains an important objective.

We shall work just as urgently og,
the formulation of alternative meth-+
ods of protecting group and minority,;
rights in a non-discriminatory mans~

. will exert ourselves.

for everyone. ber ;

;state of emergency or, [at
- gradually' move away friomlit. -

In southern Africa the republic
SA is willing to expand t
tive role that it is already pl
this region. On the basis of
neighbourliness, non-interference

' and healthy co-operation

Africa can enter into a
stability and prosperity.

To that end my government

ner. This includes urgent attention to
the place and role of a human rights
bill and constitutional methods to
eliminate domination. I
The process of the release of security
prisoners, started by my predecessor,
will be continued. In each-

case the test will still be whether it

would be appropriate on the basis of
all the relevant circumstances, that
proper order should not be threatened

. ended and that the process of peaceful
solutions be promoted. Let

200/224 an

Echo Reporter I Fâ\200\235/technicalities regarding the atten-

NELSON Mandela will be the first dance of certain groups had to be

choice as guest speaker at the his- ironed out. : i

toric Conference for a Democratic Reacting to the rumours that Mr-

Future (CDF) if he is released in | - .Mandela may be released soon, Mr Â°

time. Mkatshwa said; â\200\234First of all, we have '

This was said by the co-chairman heard rumours like this often before.
of the CDF, the Reverend Sâ\200\231mangi- â\200\234The situation seems to have
liso Mkatshwa, in the light of new ru- changed this time around and there -/
mours that Mandela could be re- appears to be some substance in the |
leased â\200\234within weeksâ\200\235. rumours, particularly after the state-

* The rumours (of Mandelaâ\200\231s re- ment of Mr Viljoen on BBC, although il
lease) were rekindled following a he kept his statement as vague as .
statement by Mr Gerrit Viljoen, the possible.â\200\235 P]
Minister of Constitutional Devellep- Mr Mkatshwa said that he wblild;'
ment, that Mr Mandela could be re- welcome the release of Mr Mandela
leased â\200\234within weeksâ\200\235. and other political prisoners, = Â¢
~Political analysts have speculated â\200\234If Mr Mandela is released before -
that Mr F.W. de Klerk is undÃ©r im- | - our conference then he surely willâ\200\231
mense international pressure and be the most likely candidate as guest |
that the deteriorating economic speaker for the conference.â\200\235 Mr

* situation has multiplied his problems. Mkatshwa said. Cesan 1

â\200\234The rescheduling of the countryâ\200\231s Mrs Winnie Mandela said that her .
foreign debt comes up in June next husband would not participate in ,
year and Mr de Klerk will be eager to any negotiations -until â\200\230all political |

._change the climate in the country so prisoners had been released, exiles *

- as to restore the confidence of inter- | had been allowed to return'to the
national bankers,â\200\235 one analyst said. country and the ANC was unbanned,

Government sources have indi- From the grapevine Echo has gath-
cated that Mr Walter Sisulu, the for- - ered that prominent figures will be *
mer secretary general of the African | invited to share the same platform ;
National Congress, could be the first | With Dr Mandela at the proposed his- |

- to be released followed by Mandela. | toric conference. These include In-
*Mr Sisulu is expected to be re- = diaâ\200\231s Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi: |
leased before the Commonwealth Britainâ\200\231s Labour Party leader Neil
Heads of State conference in Kuala | Kinnock and Nicaraguaâ\200\231s opposition '

% Lampur in Malaysia early next | party leader Daniel Ortega. oot}

. month. â\200\224

) - The CDF was due to have its con:- }.
ference on the same weekend in
order to send a clear message to the
Kuala Lumpur meeting on the ques-
tion of a negotiated settlement.

. The conference has now been

" postponed to December 9 and 10. Mr
~ Mkatshwa told Echo that more time
~ was needed to organise and that

THE _cityâ\200\231's Counc
Churches field WoT
the Reverend
Shembe last week won a

court order appotnting -

s

Inkatha youth |

cxiticise police |
by.Nomusa Cembali
IMBALI'S Inkatha Youth'
Brigade criticised police'
â\200\234action in the township at
a press conference in-a
hotel on Monday.*

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eâ\200\234â\200\230m â\200\230

said;;

the police is to maintain

law and order, butin Im;

| attorneys an

him as acting trustee_Aof

the Nazareth LCTIESTES
tical Endowment Trust
of the Nazareth Baptist
Church.

Mr Shembe is - the
brother Londa
Shembe, the late leader
of one faction of the
church commonly known
as the Shembe church.
The other faction is led
by his ailing uncle the
Reverend A.K. Shembe.

Mr Justice Hugo
ordered that Shembe be
authorised â\200\234and empo-
wered to carry
provisions of the Trus-
tees of the Trust until
such time as 2 successor
to the titular head of the
Nazareth Baptist Church
shall have been ap-
pointedâ\200\235.

Londa Shembe's suc-
cessor has not yet been
appointed. Shortly after
his death, Mini Shembe
expressed wishes to
unify the church which
has been divided into
two factions
years.

People who want to op-
pose this application
were given until tomor-
row to notify Shembeâ\200\231s
file an
answering affidavit
within 14 days of the ser-
vice of notice of their in-
tention to oppose it.

for manyâ\200\231

| than20â\200\224deaths_which }|
Frave-poer reported-andf

Brigade also said
were deeply :
over the

following - of
two Imbali Youth Organ-
isation (Iyo) members as
the pair were
dents. =i

the police have not done .
anything.â\200\235 ' RIS PPV IR
-SAP press liaison 0 i~
cer Major Pieter Kiteh-
ing said it was not 't
first time that the SA]
had been blamed for the
problems in Natal by
both Inkatha and UDF.
-wThe SAP is apolitical
and reject the allegatons
that we take sides. The
fact that both sides have
been arrested .. and
qharged for criminal ac-
tivities proves; this,â\200\235.
said.? =1 { = sion â\200\234Borb
The _Inkatha Youth
ey
concerned
disruption} of

not f tu-

â\200\224

B)

Govt hopes to release moic

&

FW pledges a quesâ\200\234 , ,

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent ,

New State President Mr F W de Klerk promised at his inauguration in Pretoria yesterday to continue the process of releasing political prisoners and to try to create the right political climate for lifting the state of emergency.

And in his first words in office, he called on all the leaders of South Africa to join him in â\200\234providing a message of hopeâ\200\235 to South Africa,

He pledged himself to a â\200\234quest for peace through fairness and justiceâ\200\235 and appealed to the leaders and people of South Africa to help him and the Government achieve it.

â\200\234Stretch out your hands. Do your bit. Together, let us build a new, just South Africa.â\200\235

New approach

Mr de Klerk committed himself to a â\200\234completely new approachâ\200\235 to tackling the state of emergency, the imprisonment of â\200\234securityâ\200\235 prisoners and other obstacles to negotiation.

â\200\234Discussion and negotiation between everyone who seeks peaceâ\200\235 were the key to this approach, he said.

Setting an urgent tone, Mr de Klerk committed his new government â\200\224 which will be installed today â\200\224 to the â\200\234practical and expeditious executionâ\200\235 of its mandate to seek a â\200\234totally changed South Africaâ\200\235.

He said the Government would live up to the expectations which he knew had been created during the last few months. It was prepared to be tested against its undertakings but it could not accept responsibility for unreasonable expectations, for â\200\234over-enthusiastic or even twisted versions of our policyâ\200\235.

He said the Government accepted the challenge to take the lead but the attitude and reaction of â\200\234other

playersâ\200\235 was also important. :

â\200\234That is why I want to plead today for a new spirit and approach in our fatherland.â\200\235

Tor years progress had been hampered by lack of co-operation, suspicion and mistrust. And, as critics of

the Government would surely want to allege, also by

actions and/or failures on the side of the Govern-

ment. But an argument about who erred where and

when is a dead end. It achieves nothing.

Protest about past injustice would not bring solutions any closer, nor would unrest and violence.

The only way was reconciliation, seeking mutually acceptable solutions, constitutional negotiation, economic participation and accepting sacrifices.

The Government would start working immediately on practical steps aimed at reaching its objectives.

Today is not the time to provide details.

But he said the Government would take certain initiatives on those matters which were regarded as obstacles by the Government opponents.

Mr de Klerk spelt out the initiatives in this way:

@ The Government would urgently work on proposals to remove discriminatory legislation.

@ It would just as urgently work on the formulation of alternative methods of protecting group and minority rights in a non-discriminatory manner. This would include giving urgent attention to the place and role of a Human Rights Bill and constitutional methods to eliminate discrimination.

@ Mr de Klerk said he would continue the process of releasing security prisoners, which had been started by his predecessor. ;

In each case the test will still be whether it ' would be appropriate on the basis of all the circumstances.

@ Mr de Klerk also committed himself to try to lift the state of emergency. ;

By the strict, but fair, maintenance of law and order,

o ' Ve

or peace

together with the implementation of our action plan, we shall try to help create a climate which will make it possible to lift the state of emergency or, at Jeast, to gradually move away from it. !

He said the Government would undertake these initiatives because we believe civilised norms demand this, because it is in South Africa's best interests and not because we buckle to pressure.

On this day on which I assume the highest office on our country, I want to pledge myself to a quest for peace through fairness and justice.

And I invite my fellow countrymen and women to join me in this quest.

Mr de Klerk said he was addressing himself especially to all the leaders of South Africa.

All reasonable people in this country by far the majority anxiously await a message of hope.

It is our responsibility as leaders in all spheres to provide that message realistically, with courage and conviction.

If we fail in that, the ensuing chaos, the demise of stability and progress, will for ever be held against us.

History has thrust upon the leadership of this country the tremendous responsibility to turn our country away from its present direction of confrontation.

Only we, the leaders of our people, can do it.

The eyes of responsible governments across the world: are focused on us. The hopes of millions of

South Africans are centred on us.

The future of southern Africa depends on us. We dare not, falter or fail.

Mr de Klerk called on the international community to take note of what was happening in South Africa and to use its influence constructively.

With all my limitations I am at the service of the Republic of South Africa and all her people.