

NATAL WITNESS / 19 JAN. 1991

PAC accuses the ANC of attack in Richmond

Witness Reporters

THE PAC has alleged that six of its supporters were attacked in Richmond on Tuesday by ANC supporters who declared the area "ANC territory" with no other party being allowed to operate there.

The accusation has been vehemently denied by the chairman of the ANC branch in Richmond, Fifiso Nkabinde, who said the people who were assaulted were all members of the ANC.

PAC spokesman Barney Desai said some of the victims suffered wounds caused by spears and sjamboks and were admitted to Edendale Hospital.

"The PAC once more calls for tolerance of dissent and peace among Africans — this thuggery must stop now," Desai said.

Nkabinde said the ANC was aware the incident took place but said it was against

ANC members who were "guilty of rape, housebreaking and arson".

"It appears that the comrades took the situation into their own hands without going through the ANC structures," Nkabinde said.

He added a meeting would be held today in an attempt to defuse the situation.

Meanwhile, six men were injured when fighting broke out between Inkatha and ANC supporters on a KwaZulu Transport bus in Eastwood while the bus was en route to Table Mountain.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Henry Budhram said the six people were stabbed with "sharp instruments" on Thursday afternoon and they were admitted to Northdale and Edendale hospitals. He said no arrests were made.

Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo claimed

yesterday the men were travelling back to Table Mountain following a court appearance in the city in which they were charged with illegal possession of weapons. He said armed Inkatha supporters boarded the bus and began stabbing the men.

"We have lost control of our culture, our tradition and ourselves," Maphumulo said.

He said the attack made no sense, but claimed that Inkatha supporters cannot resist "soft targets".

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member David Ntombela said if the attackers were indeed Inkatha supporters, "then I condemn them".

Reacting to the incident, KZT spokesman Mark Loudon said any form of disruption to public transport should be taken seriously.

Also in Table Mountain, a woman died when she was shot with an AK47.

A PASSPORT TO PEACE

The Saturday News, January 19, 1991

SPECTRUM

Saturday



FLEEING from the violence: two children run for cover as a Zulu impi takes to the streets in Thokoza on the East Rand, during vicious clashes between the ANC and Inkatha.

The Times 19/1/91
London

ANC and KwaZulu

From Mr Ben M. Skosana

Sir, I must strongly take issue with some of Arthur Miller's insinuations about Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Zulu people (Saturday Review, January 12). The chieftainship of Dr Mandela is nowhere cited by him or the ANC as an impediment to meeting Dr Buthelezi as Mr Miller suggests. What is an affront is the threat by certain ANC members to "throttle" Dr Mandela if he ever goes ahead with such a meeting.

Anyone familiar with the ANC political campaign against KwaZulu knows that the Zulus did not initiate the attack on the Xhosas, as Mr Miller clearly implies, but that the opposite is true. By accusing Dr Buthelezi of "justifying apartheid by accepting the leadership of a concocted homeland where his people were dumped" Mr Miller displays the adulterated liberalism peculiar to the willing victims of ANC propaganda.

Had Mr Miller cared to investigate properly the genesis of the leadership of Dr Buthelezi in KwaZulu, he would have been aware of a monumental contradiction: namely, that Dr Mandela and most of the ANC leadership are regular VIP guests of the so-called independent Xhosa homeland of the Transkei — a perfect creation by Pretoria for Xhosa-speaking South Africans such as Dr Mandela, Mr Tambo and most of the ANC leaders.

Yours faithfully,

BEN SKOSANA (Inkatha permanent representative in the UK),
PO Box 1638, London NW8.
January 14.

A PASSPORT TO PEACE

The Saturday News 19 Jan. 1991

THE January 29 meeting between ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi is the culmination of more than four years of attempts to bring about peace in the strife-torn province of Natal — and political analysts believe this meeting to be crucial to the future of South Africa.

Since violence in Natal erupted in earnest in 1987, repeated attempts have been made by various organisations and communities to get the warring parties together to discuss their situation and reconcile their differences, but in vain. The violence rages on.

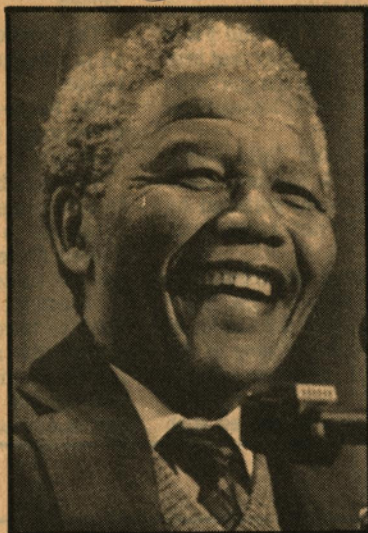
The war in Natal has cost more than 4 000 lives, left tens of thousands of people homeless and destitute and has destabilised large areas of the country, particularly since the violence spread beyond Natal to the Reef late last year.

Consequently many people believe that the ultimate barometer of success of these talks will be a dramatic decrease in the violence — ultimately a decrease in the number of recorded deaths.

After Mr Mandela's release on February 2 last year, great pressure was placed on both the ANC and Inkatha to arrange a meeting between their leaders.

A widely-held perception both in South Africa and abroad was that a highly visible and well-publicised public reconciliation between the two men on behalf of their organisations would go a long way towards ending the bloodshed.

Intense political manoeuvring followed, and both sides made overtures to one another at various stages. However, their tentative



ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

The sudden announcement of a meeting between ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week has raised high hopes among blacks and whites alike — hopes that the violence will end, and that a smoother road to national multi-party negotiations is being paved. The Daily News Political Reporter **NICOLA CUNNINGHAM-BROWN** examines the significance of the situation.



Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

WORLD FOCUS ON CRUCIAL MEETING

INTERNATIONAL attention will be focused on Durban when ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi meet on Tuesday, January 29 — their first face-to-face meeting since Mr Mandela was arrested in 1962.

Journalists from around the world are expected to flood to Natal for the occasion, which promises to attract nearly as much interest as Mr Mandela's release on February 2 last year.

Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi have been friends since the 1940s

Political Reporter

and exchanged warm letters during Mandela's 27 years in prison. They chose different paths in pursuit of the same objectives when the ANC split about 30 years' ago, but always remained in contact.

But they have not renewed personal contact since Mr Mandela was released in February last year, largely because of the pressures and dictates of the current black power struggle in South Africa.

Consequently, the January 29 meeting is likely to be an enormously emotional occasion for them

both.

Official details of the meeting have not been released yet, but sources told The Daily News that the venue would most likely be neutral and could possibly be Durban's Royal Hotel, where previous peace talks have been held.

Although this meeting is currently only scheduled for one day, it is believed that the two leaders will set up a date for their next meeting.

The two men are not meeting on a one-on-one basis, but as heads of their parties and will be accompanied by party delegations.

moves towards reconciliation were often frustrated by the political pressures and dictates of the black power struggle.

Both Dr Buthelezi and Mr Mandela refused to meet each other in turn, offering such excuses respectively as that they had not been officially invited or they had no mandate from their constituencies.

The announcement of the January 29 meeting follows concerted behind-the-scenes work over the past few weeks, including communication by phone between Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi. Commenting on his phone conversation with Mr Mandela, Dr Buthelezi said they were "as always, warm and friendly".

Business sources told The Daily

News that both the ANC and Inkatha had come under a great deal of pressure from the business sector as well. Large multi-nationals and conglomerates had been corresponding with both leaders urging them to meet.

This is significant in that it appears the private sector is beginning to take a more definite role in South African politics, which political analysts believe is due to the fact that they realise they will have to play a more prominent part in the larger South African community in future years.

Also, the private sector has vested interests in any future government in South Africa, as they could stand to lose millions if a pure socialist government comes to power and implements nationalisation.

A PASSPORT TO PEACE

There is also a strong feeling that foreign investment will only be attracted back to South Africa once the violence has ended.

Thus the meeting on January 29 is likely to be not only the first in a series which could set a peace process firmly in place in Natal and beyond, but also a meeting which has great significance in determining any future government.

It will give a practical demonstration to supporters at grassroots level, as well as organisational officials, of political tolerance, and it is also the coming together of South Africa's two most prominent black leaders, who at the moment compete as rivals.

The head of the Department of Politics at the University of Natal,

Professor Mervyn Frost, believes the agreement by Dr Buthelezi and Mr Mandela to meet signifies a perception by both political organisations that progress cannot be made in negotiating a new constitution without the co-operation of other parties.

"What we've witnessed over the last 18 months is a belief by some members of both those parties that they could go it alone," Professor Frost said, referring to the constant political wrangling by the two organisations who both at times displayed a complete intolerance of and disregard for each other.

"I think this meeting is an extremely significant milestone in the negotiation process, the importance of which cannot be overestimated."

An expected — and greatly hoped

for — easing of the conflict in the wake of the talks will also have an impact on national negotiations, which have been hindered by the continuing violence and by lack of unity among anti-apartheid groupings.

Previously, supporters of the two organisations have responded well to peace talks between their leaders. Examples of this are apparent both in smaller localised peace pacts, such as in Shongweni Valley and the Lower Umfolosi area, as well as more national pacts such as took place in mid-1989.

However, the price of failure is high. When talks in June 1989 led to a peace plan being worked out by high-profile officials from Inkatha and the Cosatu/UDF alliance, death figures in Natal dropped dramatically to nine deaths in June and 25 in July.

But when the talks collapsed in August, death figures rose to 95 that month.

The January 29 meeting is likely to be an emotional occasion for the two leaders. Close friends in the 1940s, both have repeatedly through the years spoken of their respect and affection for each other, and of their unhappiness that they were unable to meet earlier.

Mr Mandela has emphasised his gratitude for Dr Buthelezi's efforts to ensure his release from prison, while Dr Buthelezi refers to Mr Mandela as "the martyr of our struggle".

At the same time, acrimonious exchanges through the media have left bitterness and a certain amount of rivalry, which they will have to come to terms with.

Another problem which has been raised by political commentators is that the public at large is nurturing dangerously high expectations of "miraculous peace"; that people are expecting dramatic results from what could just be the first of many meetings between the two leaders and their organisations.

These expectations, if not fulfilled, could lead to the situation where people at grassroots level lose all hope and begin to vent their frustrations through the only option they know — violence.

However, there is no doubt that at the moment the South African community is waiting with bated breath for the meeting that many feel could go a long way towards ending the appalling circle of violence in the country.

Whatever the final outcome of the talks, the first move towards political tolerance and multi-party negotiations will have been made.

19 Jan 1991

Now they must bury the panga

ONE of the most welcome New Year gifts for the victims of the violence between Inkatha and the ANC is the announcement that the leaders of the two organisations will meet on January 29. This is exciting news also for people, organisations and media representatives, too numerous to mention, that have been calling for and quietly facilitating this meeting. Praise is further due to the two leaders and their advisers for deciding to act as statesmen rather than politicians in this regard.

Knowing the deep respect the two leaders have for each other, and the respect they both have for human life, I have always refused to accept that it was impossible for them to launch a joint effort to alleviate the unbearable suffering of their people, caused by violence.

Accusations

The challenges they will face at the meeting will be enormous. Only mutual goodwill and sincerity will enable them to meet these challenges.

In the first place, they will have to endeavour to dwell more on the future than on the past. They will have to decide how to stop the killings and the hatred, and not how they failed to do so in the past. The former approach can only lead to progress in normalising their political relationship; the latter can only lead to accusations, counter-accusations and stalemate.

Secondly, the two leaders will have to accept that only a joint strategy will help them to address the violence. Joint peace rallies, joint and complimentary press statements about the violence, joint tours to violence-infested areas — all these would give a tremendous boost to their efforts to save us from the violence.

Thirdly, one of the most disappointing aspects of the relationship between the ANC and Inkatha has been the absence of a mechanism whereby the two or-

Through My Eyes

OSCAR
DHLOMO



organisations could remain in contact, even in times of peace. This has resulted in the organisations communicating with each other through the media.

Hopefully the meeting will also pay attention to this anomaly.

Fourthly, I hope the two leaders and their delegations will find a way of saying to their followers, "Do not retaliate if you are attacked", and that they will also stop qualifying their statements on violence with the words, "My people are entitled to defend themselves". I say this because this violence has become a deadly triangle, the three sides of which are attacks (provoked or unprovoked), self-defence and retaliation.

Usually, self-defence and retaliation become more ferocious and devastating than the original attack and the violence cycle goes on and on. I know this is quite a difficult one for leaders to swallow. But who said it was easy to lead people?

In this regard, I was highly impressed by Archbishop Tutu's recent call to the victims of the recent virgil massacre in Sebokeng not to go out and retaliate.

Ample space

Finally, I pray that the meeting will lead to the realisation by the two leaders that South Africa needs both of them to grace our political stage and strengthen each other. The future of the ANC does not depend on the elimination of Inkatha and vice-versa. There is ample space for peaceful political co-existence in our country. It behoves all our political leaders, through words and deeds, to be seen to be creating and enlarging, rather than diminishing, that space.

We shall take power by force if we must, Mandela says in Zambia

LUSAKA — Nelson Mandela said yesterday that the ANC would take power by force if it failed to reach agreement with the South African Government on ending apartheid. "At the moment we are using argument and persuasion. If these do not succeed, we will use power," the ANC leader told reporters at the end of a two-day visit to Zambia. "We are very far from at-

taining the vote. The only way to achieve this is by taking mass action." Mr Mandela accused Pretoria of using vigilantes to encourage recent black versus black violence, which had claimed many lives. He arrived in Lusaka on Wednesday for talks with ANC cadres there awaiting repatriation to South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

SATURDAY NEWS
19/01/91

The ANC misery

SIR — During the last decade, the ANC's "Liberation before Education" campaign destroyed thousands of black students education and careers.

The ANC's sanctions campaign had also resulted in thousands of blacks being unemployed and their families suffering and starving.

The shocking black matriculant results (a sixty four percent failure) and the call by the African National Congress for discipline among students and to teachers to "instil a new learning culture" is an admission that the ANC's campaigns were a failure.

The ANC's misguided campaigns have brought nothing but misery and hardship to the majority of the black community.

BACHU JAYRAJ, Newlands

Inkatha Youth Brigade urges all children to go back to school

17/09/91

SATURDAY NEWS

Political Reporter

WITH the possibility of widespread absenteeism at black schools when they open next week for the 1991 academic year, the Inkatha Youth Brigade has called on all black scholars to attend — and it has also called on the Government to open all schools to pupils of all races.

At a Press conference in Durban yesterday, Mr Zenzele Phakathi, a member of the IYB's national executive committee, told journalists that Inkatha was aware of the terrible conditions inherent in "Bantu Education", and they believed the Government was not moving at a fast enough reform rate.

"We therefore call on the Government to close the gaps in Government expenditure per capita on black and white education; establish one, free and equal education for all regardless of colour or race; upgrade teacher training and provide more facilities in our schools and improve the standard of education and provide sufficient facilities in our schools.

"We also call on the National Education Co-

ordinating Committee and the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union to stop their teachers' chalk-down campaigns as these show no interest in our education and destroy educational morale amongst students. Their campaigns contributed to the poor matric results for blacks in 1990."

An IYB organiser, Mr Mbongeni Khumalo, said they had an awareness programme to implement among the youth. This included the issuing of thousands of pamphlets, addressing local communities and requesting parents to take their children to school to register and holding workshops to discuss education with youth at different levels.

Mr Khumalo said the outside influence of the community had a direct bearing on education, and it was vital that the community as a whole was enlightened as to the benefits of education.

He said Inkatha and the African National Congress, who also have issued a call for children to return to school, had demonstrated that they had values in common.

16/1/11

Working group to meet again on ANC armed struggle issue

Saturday News 19/1/91
MARTIN CHALLENOR
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: The working group of Government and African National Congress members formed to resolve the question of the ANC's suspended armed struggle will meet again in Pretoria on Monday.

The working group was set up in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

The ANC said in the Minute it was "suspending all armed actions with immediate effect". Therefore, "no further armed actions and related activities by the ANC and Umkhonto We Sizwe will take place".

The working group was set up to resolve the outstanding questions arising out of this decision by September 15 last year.

However, after several meetings the

two sides remain divided over what the words mean, and if they allow or disallow the ANC's mass mobilisation campaign and recruitment for MK.

If the working group could reach agreement, this would serve as a major boost to negotiations, political observers have said.

The Government delegation will be led by the Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok, and should include the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Roelf Meyer, plus officials from the National Intelligence Service, the SAP and the Department of Justice.

The ANC delegation should be led by MK boss Mr Chris Hani. It should include MK commander Mr Joe Modise, foreign affairs secretary Mr Thabo Mbeki and intelligence chief Mr Jacob Zuma.

Ruling Buoys S. African Press Freedom

8A THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER Saturday, January 19, 1991

By TINA SUSMAN
Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — A judge ruled in a defamation suit Friday that two newspapers were probably justified in linking a police officer to alleged death squads.

The ruling in favor of the newspapers raised anew the question of the white-led government's tactics against its opponents. The opinion clashed with findings of a government commission that concluded there was no proof of organized death squads.

The judge's ruling also struck a major blow for press freedom in this country, where the media have often been repressed.

The police officer, Lt. Gen. Johan Neethling, sued the Vrye Weekblad and Weekly Mail news-

papers after they printed the allegations in 1989 that he supplied poison to kill activists opposed to the official system of racial separation, known as apartheid. A former police officer who claimed to have taken part in death squad activities made the accusation.

In his ruling, which took two days to read, Judge Johan Kriegler described Neethling's accuser, Dirk Coetzee, as a "self-confessed hoodlum" — but said his stories were believable.

"Why would he declare himself guilty of such heinous crimes if it had not been the truth?" Kriegler said.

Neethling denied wrongdoing, claimed he never met Coetzee and sought \$600,000 from the newspapers. He stood up angrily after the ruling Friday and said he would

appeal.

As head of the South African Police forensics department, Neethling had access to poison, Kriegler noted. He said evidence indicated Neethling lied to the court and the government-appointed Harms Commission when he denied knowing Coetzee.

The commission concluded in November that police probably committed violence against anti-apartheid figures, but there was no evidence of organized death squads in this nation of 30 million blacks and 5 million whites.

The judge said the public's right to know the truth supersedes potential damage to Neethling's

reputation. He ordered Neethling to pay the newspapers' court costs. Max du Preez, editor of Vrye Weekblad, estimated costs at \$400,000.

Allegations of death squads were first raised by a former police officer, Almond Nofomela, in October 1989, the day before he was to be executed for a murder with no political overtones. Coetzee subsequently said he also took part in murders sanctioned by superiors during the 1980s, and he implicated Neethling.

Nofomela was spared and remains in prison. Coetzee fled the country and is in Britain.