

**'SA blacks must get hope'**

# Grand plan is needed to stall Congress

The Star Bureau

LONDON — If President Reagan is to ward off Congressional sanctions, he must produce a plan for positive intervention in South Africa, *The Times* of London says today.

The plan would have to offer some hope of advancing the rights and improving the livelihood of black South Africans. That means, says *The Times*, an ambitious and costly programme of assistance to black education, training, housing, employment, trade unions and businesses — carried on outside the structures of apartheid.

"President Reagan has left it very late to promote a new Marshall Plan for black South Africa. But the alternative is to saddle America and his own administration with Federal legislation which is perverse, damaging and counter-productive."

The newspaper says the sanctions envisaged by Congress have no prospect whatsoever of bringing a speedy end to apartheid — "they are indeed more likely to entrench it by weakening the relatively liberal political influence of businesses involved in international trade and encouraging the growth of industries with an interest in economic autarky and political isolation ..."

## **'President is courting humiliation'**

In the meantime, they would impoverish the black majority still further and strangle its efforts at economic self-improvement.

*The Guardian* newspaper believes President Reagan's veto will be overruled, and says he appears to be courting humiliation "to appease the right wing in Washington".

"This time, pre-emptive, milder measures from the White House in the form of an executive order, even including aid for the Front-line states ... seem unlikely to mollify Congress", it says.

The *Daily Mail* has not concerned itself with sanctions, but reminds its readers instead of President Kaunda's denunciation of British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher for not caring about the democratic rights of South African blacks.

It then draws attention in a leader to the Zambian refugee lawyer who has accused the Kaunda government of imprisoning, beating and torturing him ... "with just as much brutality as if he had been in the hands of the South African Police", the paper adds.

It comments: "That, if true, doesn't excuse apartheid. But it does remind us of just how selective is the conscience of many of our own liberals."



required the self-induced delusion of a "total onslaught" theory to give it some semblance of justification. At which point the government became captive of its own indoctrination and launched the country into a fantasy world of spooks and conspiracies.

What the development of the A-bombs really reveals is not, as one Armscor technician enthused, that South Africa made itself one of the top seven nations of the world, but the extent of the paranoia which gripped our rulers at that time.

### **Wiped out millions**

Where on earth were we going to drop those bombs? On little Lusaka? Luanda perhaps, or Dar es Salaam? Those were about the limits of our short-range bomber fleet.

And how would that have helped the government's cause? Would it have eliminated the ANC, wiped out its millions of supporters here at home, produced contentment with apartheid?

One doesn't have to be a military genius to recognise that an A-bomb is a useless weapon against a guerrilla army fighting a civil war. Apart from which, as the former head of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Wynand de Villiers, has belatedly observed: "If we had ever used it in anger it would have been the end for this country; the world would never have forgiven us."

So what did we spend that R800 million for — or R8 billion, if Dr Renfrew Christie is to be believed? A state of self-induced paranoia is the only explanation I can suggest — for the bombs, for Vlakplaas, for the CCB, for Operation Katzen and for all the other acts of militaristic obsession and security phobia that gripped this land in its darkest years.

The bombs are gone now, thank God. But the legacy of lies, I'm afraid, lives on.

### **Growing resistance**

The justification for all this, from the A-bombs to Katzen and the accompanying lies, is that South Africa was facing "extraordinary times" that called for extraordinary measures.

But that in itself is a lie. There was nothing extraordinary about the situation we were in: it was simply that the government was trying to justify and forcibly maintain an oppressive system against the growing resistance of the majority of the population.

We were not at war with some foreign enemy, as the deceivers would have us believe. We were at war with our own people. A civil war against supporters of the ANC, an organisation which, as it turns out, required one bold speech to bring it to the negotiating table.

It was a wholly unnecessary war and it

Page II





The leader of the African National Congress, Mr NELSON MANDELA, talks to the Prime Minister of Finland, Mr ESKO AHO, during their meeting in Helsinki yesterday.

## Grobler, Judd head Castrol rally

AS the cars reached the first regroup point at Amsterdam yesterday evening, Hannes Grobler and Douglas Judd, in their Nissan Sentra 4x4, consolidated their lead in this year's Castrol International Rally, which started in Ermelo at noon yesterday.

Grobler and Judd are now 13 seconds ahead of their nearest rivals, Jan-nie Habig and Mike Con-stable, (VS Golf Syn-chro), while the second works Nissan Sentra, that of Nic de Waal and Guy Hodgson, is third-placed,

a further second back.

But fast catching the local crews is the first of the 14 foreign crews which started the event yesterday — Scots Robbie Head and Campbell Roy, in their very quick Ford Sierra Cosworth 4x4.

Head, who finished 11th in the Castrol International last year, has steadily moved up the field as he has settled in to the event, and has also benefited from the cooler night weather which, he

says, is making his turbo-charged car run better.

The local teams have, in fact, been be-devilled with bad luck.

An early disappointment was the retirement of both works Ford teams, with similar problems — broken heat ex-changers on their Sasol Ford Laser 4x4s.

Nine times Castrol International rally winner, Sarel van der Merwe, had built up a 24-second over-all lead after the first five stages, while Glyn Hall and Martin Botha had

been lying seventh.

And then Serge Dam-seaux and Vito Bonafede, Toyota Conquest 4x4, who had been challenging Grobler and Judd, had first a puncture, which cost them three minutes, then fuel injection problems pushing them back a further 1½ minutes just before the regroup point.

As a result, they had dropped back to fifth position, behind the first African crew, Billy Rau-tenbach, of Zambia, and Surinder Singh, of Kenya, in a Toyota Celica GT4. —Sapa.



# Govt has not closed the door on the Indaba, says

PRETORIA has not rejected the proposed power-sharing scheme for Natal, SA's ambassador to Britain Dr Denis Worrall said in London yesterday.

The Natal-KwaZulu Indaba meets today to plan tactics in the face of discouraging government reaction to its proposals.

Indaba members are widely expected to conduct their own referendum to test public opinion in Natal if Pretoria refuses to hold one.

Worrall distanced Pretoria from the views of Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, who recently dismissed the KwaNatal proposals as a "formula for domination by one group over minorities".

Worrall said Botha had not been speaking on behalf of government but in his capacity as leader of the National Party of Natal.

This was echoed by Home Affairs Director-General Gerrie van Zyl, who said:

JOHN BATTERSBY in  
London and LIAM EGAN

"It was a purely party political statement."

In the British Parliament yesterday, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe welcomed the KwaNatal proposals and said he was "surprised at the move which seems to have been made towards rejection of the proposals".

Worrall's statement was also con-

## Worrall

tained in a letter published in *The Guardian* today in response to an editorial carried in the newspaper.

Botha's remarks were widely reported in Britain and have been interpreted as confirmation that government's reform initiative has ground to a halt.

Said *The Guardian*: "All this immobility shows that President Botha is once again preoccupied by white politics and the perceived threat of the right-wing die-hards in what may well be the run-up

to a parliamentary election."

Worrall said widespread reporting in Britain claiming that Pretoria had rejected the proposals had been based on Mr Botha's reported comments.

PFP leader in Natal and the party's Indaba representative, Ray Swart, said he hoped Worrall's speech was representative of government's attitude.

"After eight months of deliberations,

● To Page 2



## Indaba faces conflicting signals from govt

the proposals deserve much more serious consideration and intelligent handling than Botha has shown.

"Let's hope for the sake of SA that Worrall can talk some sense into the government he represents," Swart said.

In the latest setback, however, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has made clear that no

assurance of a referendum had been given by government.

Indaba chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, said the Indaba would now have to decide whether to "wrap up" and leave the rest of the work, such as selling the proposals.



● From Page 1



# Govt, ANC 'making deal'

FROM PAGE 1

planned for resumption in March or April.

Under the plan, the assembly would draft the first democratic constitution and double as a Parliament. The country would be run by the coalition, comprising party representatives in proportion to votes cast for the assembly.

The coalition would remain in power until, it is hoped, consensus politics smoothed over South Africa's myriad racial and tribal conflicts and produced sufficient harmony for full-scale majority rule elections in 1999 or 2000.

"No one is terribly anxious for a full-fledged election a few months after the election for a constituent assembly," said one Western diplomat. "There will be power-sharing for an extended period."

The deal would mean the National Party giving up its goal of indefinite and compulsory power-sharing even under the full constitution, minority vetoes, and an interim rotating presidency.

Mr De Klerk could serve under Mr Mandela in the coalition as the majority party would appoint the leader.

The ANC last year conceded that Whites, masters of the richest economy in Africa, should

have a say in future government. But it resisted making it a constitutional right, saying that would be a denial of true democracy in a country where Blacks are in a five-to-one majority.

This deal would mean the ANC backing away from its demand for a majority rule election immediately after agreement is reached on a new constitution.

Analysts and political sources say moderate elements in the ANC and government cooled their ambitions after South Africa's disastrous 1992 when multi-party talks collapsed, political warfare scaled new heights and the economy tested new depths.

It became increasingly clear that neither the NP nor the ANC could go forward alone, analysts said.

"Anyone in his or her senses would rather trust a partnership or coalition than trust either by itself — for the presence as a partner of the ANC would greatly restrain the natural racial arrogance of the Nats, whereas the presence of the Nats would be an effective antidote to the totalitarian tendencies of the ANC," said White Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer.

Diplomats caution that negotiators may not yet have convinced their superiors and colleagues, let alone their restive followers — Whites who fear untrammelled Black power even if delayed to the 21st Century, and frustrated young Blacks impatient for the fruits of victory.

Most importantly the third big player, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his Inkatha Freedom Party, has yet to be wooed back into the negotiating process.

He is deeply suspicious of a powerful alliance between the ANC and the government which could shape the country the way the Big Two would like. Other smaller elements to the Right and Left, Black and White, share similar fears.

• A spokesman for Mr Roelf Meyer's office, said

in Cape Town yesterday the Sunday Times report that the government was revising its proposal for power sharing was "pure speculation."

Negotiations would be held with all parties and to continue talks.

# Govt, ANC working on deal — claim

By Sapa and Fred de Lange

SOUTH African Government and African National Congress negotiators are working on a constitutional deal that would delay introduction of full democracy until the turn of the century, political and diplomatic sources

said yesterday.

The embryonic accord, facing potentially powerful opposition, would effectively put Black majority rule on hold for the sake of stability, they say.

The power-sharing plan entails major concessions by the main White and Black forces, State President De Klerk's National Party and Mr Nelson

Mandela's ANC.

Implicit is recognition by Mr De Klerk's government that 300 years of White control are truly over — and by at least some Black leaders that they are not yet ready to rule alone.

The sources say the kernel of the agreement taking shape in secret talks is a multi-party in-

terim government of national unity that would remain in office for five years after the first universal franchise election.

That poll, for a constituent assembly, is due to take place by 1994 — providing all goes well with multi-party talks

TO PAGE 2



# Will 'confront' ANC

FROM PAGE 1

Mr Gene Louw, said last night that the ANC would have to be confronted over the matter in the shortest possible time.

While negotiations were in progress, the ANC was continuing to send people abroad for training.

This was not in accordance with the D F Malan accord to which the ANC had committed itself.

If the ANC leadership had a different interpretation of the accord, this was an incorrect interpretation.

In a statement, Mr Louw said: "The continued expansion of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) places a question over the ANC's intention

with negotiations. The ANC is a political organisation which in the near future wants to participate in democratic elections.

"It is unacceptable to call for peace on the one hand, but simultaneously train people militarily. This is incompatible.

"The ANC is expected to now finally commit itself to disbanding MK and to cease the armed struggle. This responsibility rests squarely on the ANC."

Mr Louw said the latest developments indicated that many youths had recently been recruited and sent to Uganda for specialised training under cover of further studies. This and other advanced training had previously taken place in India, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Parents of children should take note of this and express their concern.

"The government rejects the actions of the ANC unequivocally. The government never gave its blessing in the D F Malan Accord to it as ANC spokesmen pretend.

"This subject has for a long time been a point of difference between the government and the ANC and was often raised at Codesa and afterwards.

"The object of this action of the ANC can justifiably be questioned."

It was well-known that there were different agendas for the utilisation of MK. On the one hand,

the ANC openly said training of MK members in Uganda related to preparations for a new defence force. On the other hand, the use of MK for political ends was much more obscure.

The acting chief of staff of MK, Mr Siphiwe Nyanza, said on June 16, 1992: "The ANC requires more trained cadres for power seizure, particularly during the period after the failure of the negotiation process."

"The SA Communist Party (SACP) and the ANC through Mr Chris Hani, have openly admitted that they cannot control MK members who have returned to South Africa.

"It is the most dangerous position imaginable that youths are sent for training while their leaders openly admit that, upon return, they cannot exercise control over them. This indicates an inability to control people and a lack of discipline.

"The ANC has also admitted that it cannot take care of the needs of MK members who return to South Africa. The ANC could use the money spent on military training for the social and economic advancement of all South Africa's people.

"The time has come for the ANC to account for the activities of its military wing. The ANC owes this to the democratic process in the country, peace and the security of each and every citizen."

## Govt will 'confront' ANC

Citizen Reporter

THE government is to confront the African National Congress

over the fact that the organisation is sending people outside the country for military training.

The Minister of Defence and Public Works,



# Government has turned its back on reform: PFP

**BRUCE CAMERON, Political Correspondent**

CAPE TOWN: The Government has side stepped a major indictment that it has turned its back on reform and claimed the position in the country is not too bad.

A major Parliamentary debate on the state of the country ended yesterday with Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin claiming the Government had not answered a single accusation levelled at it in a censuring motion.

The 3½-hour debate saw members of each party, in particular the National Party, avoid issues raised by their opponents.

The debate was launched by Mr Eglin who accused the National Party of retreating on reform to the ideology of Dr Verwoerd in the guise of self-determination.

But despite the main thrust of the PFP attack being on the Government's failure to get meaningful negotiations off the ground to resolve the current constitutional deadlock, not one of the Government's constitutional heavyweights entered the debate.

Questions on how the Government

intended to break the deadlock were left unanswered while other Cabinet Ministers were left to say that things were not going too badly.

Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange spelt out how the state of emergency had succeeded in reducing the level of violence while the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, replied to a stinging attack from Mr Harry Schwarz MP (PFP Yeoville) on the state of the economy.

Among other things Mr du Plessis claimed South Africa's inflation rate, compared with similar economies elsewhere in the world, was "exceptionally low".

The only other Cabinet Minister in the debate was the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who said little apart from giving a potted history of the sanctions campaign.

Mr Eglin rounded off the debate by warning that security in South Africa would not come in the terms of Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, through the barrel of a gun but through negotiations.

## Nats silent on Natal indaba

**Political Correspondent**

CAPE TOWN: The Government has avoided giving any further details on its intentions over the KwaZulu/Natal indaba.

The avoidance came during a special debate in Parliament on the situation in the country after being directly challenged by Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP.

Mr Swart asked what Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, had meant when he spoke at the National Party Natal congress last week. Mr Heunis had given an assur-

ance to test the opinion of the people of Natal.

He asked if he meant that the Government was willing to hold a referendum.

He also queried what Mr Heunis had meant by saying that the indaba recommendations would have to be tested against the principles of the National Party.

Finance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, said he should not talk about "we" in relation to the indaba but should give credit to the New Republic Party and Inkatha which had initiated the talks.



Two men were at the centre of the clash over the Labour Relations Bill.

PAT DEVEREAUX found out something about them.

## Godsell: architect of a liberal stance on unions

The chief labour relations frontman for the country's biggest mining and industrial conglomerate, Anglo American, is known for keeping his cool under pressure.

But his often casual approach and rolled-up shirt sleeves belie an earnest commitment to labour bargaining and the process of wealth creation.

Bobbie Godsell heads the South African Employers' Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola) and is a member of a top-level team attempting to resolve conflict over the controversial Labour Relations Amendment Bill.

The Bill is bitterly opposed by South Africa's major union groupings, including Cosatu and Nactu.

Godsell, said to have pioneered Anglo's liberal approach to the birth of unionism in South Africa, sees industrial relations as the vanguard of a system to create wider non-racial democratic institutions in this country.

Boksburg-born, Godsell turns 36 in September.

After attending Gros-

### Bobby Godsell

venor Boys' High School in Durban he went on to study sociology and philosophy at the universities of Natal, Cape Town and Leiden in Holland.

He is married to an industrial psychologist, Gillian, and has two daughters.

Godsell claims he planned to become an academic sociologist and got into industrial relations by accident after joining Anglo to work under Alex Boraine on a project on union rights for blacks. That was in 1974.

In a sense, he is seen as "the black sheep" among fellow graduates for having joined the management side of industrial relations.

Being part of the Anglo empire provided the opportunity for involvement in two important and exciting processes — wealth creation and building "a microcosm of a future multiracial society", according to Godsell.

In the past he has been

quick to point out that liberation and economic progress for all cannot simply involve replacing this Government.

He finds one of the major difficulties in labour bargaining is being caught in "the trap of South African history".

Godsell believes in a market economy in a liberal democracy. He is convinced trade unions can only exist in a liberal democracy and welcomed the debate in Cosatu (which envisages a future guided by the Freedom Charter) on the role of unions.

He claims to have no problem with Cosatu's quest for a non-racial democratic South Africa, but admits he does have some fundamental differences with the union.

So how does this high-powered executive, described by colleagues as "totally hardworking and dedicated", relax?

He plays squash, reads detective novels and listens to music — his favourite band is the Beatles.



**NAIDOO: Vigour and new-found visibility.**



**GODSELL: Bargaining and wealth creation.**



## Give new govt chance to solve our problems

IT seems that some people can't stop making attacks on the government although the election has been fought and won — by the NP. Criticising the government for everything under the sun has become a sort of growth industry — a habit some people just can't get rid of.

Personally I think carping criticism, talking as if one is beyond criticism oneself, is a negative and unhelpful attitude and unlikely to get our country anywhere. Criticising a government is, of course, part and parcel of the Westminster system, which I thought we were trying to get rid of, but not on your life if some letters to the Press are any guide.

Certainly the government should be criticised when it really deserves

such treatment but wouldn't it be good policy at least to give a new government a breathing space — and also give the rest of us a breathing space — and give it a chance to consider the situation and decide what is to be done about the vital problems and issues which face us.

Also I think we should try to desist from writing letters which incite other people — perhaps to violence.

The negotiations between the government and the other parties concerned which we all await are not going to get properly off the ground unless a peaceful atmosphere is first created. Perhaps that is the reason some people keep on stirring up trouble.

**GUILLAUME VAN  
EEDEN**

Pretoria





President Mangope . . . the Bophuthatswana leader has been taken into custody after a bloodless coup early this morning.

## Government views events with grave concern — Pik

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government viewed with grave concern the events in Bophuthatswana, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said today.

He was in close touch with the South African embassy in Mmabatho and President Botha was being kept fully informed.

He said: "We view this with grave concern, particularly in view of the fact that Mr Mangope is the legally and constitutionally elected president of that country, recognised by the South African Government.

"The South African Government is giving the matter its close and serious attention."

A spokesman for the SA em-

bassy in Mmabatho said in a telephone interview early today that the situation was confused. The embassy was trying to contact the Bophuthatswana Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he said.

Mmabatho is reported to be calm.

Observers believe it is highly unlikely that South Africa would recognise any coup in Bophuthatswana, which until now has been the model homeland. President Mangope has close ties with President Botha and Mr Pik Botha.

It was not certain in the confused circumstances early today whether South Africa would consider intervening in the crisis.



NUM not fully satisfied with decision to allow 30 000 workers to stay

# Govt makes deal on miners

By Mike Siluma and Sheryl Raine

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said today it was not fully satisfied with the Government's decision to allow about 30 000 of an estimated 66 000 Mozambican mineworkers to remain in South Africa.

The union partially welcomed the Government's decision.

However, NUM Press officer Mr Marcel Golding said:

"We believe that all Mozambican workers should be given the right to continue working in South Africa because over the years they have contributed to the national wealth of this country."

A Chamber of Mines spokesman confirmed that talks with South African Government officials had led to a deal over Mozambican mineworkers.

This would temporarily resolve problems arising from a Government order calling for the repatriation of Mozambican mineworkers and banning new recruits from that country.

The order was issued in October in retaliation for a landmine attack just across the border from Mozambique in the north-eastern Transvaal.

Six South African soldiers were injured by the landmine.

According to the Department of Manpower there are at least 66 000 Mozambican mineworkers employed in South Africa.

It is estimated that about 30 000 of these will now be allowed to stay and work in South Africa.

Mining bosses, facing the prospect of massive retraining and recruiting costs, were anxious to keep as many Mozambican mineworkers as possible.

## Details

The Chamber of Mines spokesman said it was up to the Department of Manpower to release details of the deal.

The department has so far declined to give details, but a mining source said the deal involved:

- A continued ban on the recruitment of new mineworkers from Mozambique and the repatriation of about 30 000 unskilled men already employed on the mines when their current work contracts expired.

- Skilled and semi-skilled workers in job categories four to eight and unskilled workers with more than seven years' service will be allowed to stay.

- Mines whose labour force is made up of 20 percent or more unskilled Mozambicans can phase out these workers over three years and apply to the Government for exemptions in certain cases.

The chamber spokesman repeated the chamber's hope that the Mozambican and South African governments would resolve the differences which had led to the suspension of recruitment of Mozambican workers.



## No Apla link in club attack

DURBAN. — Police have ruled out the possibility that the Azanian People's Liberation Army was behind an attack on the Richmond Country Club on Wednesday night.

Maritzburg police spokesman Capt Henry Budhram said police had no evidence that Apla had been involved.

Police were following positive leads and expected more arrests soon, he said.

Police and army reinforcements may be stationed in Richmond in response to the attack.

No one was injured when three men fired randomly at the club.

Manager Mr William Isaacs said he was inside the clubhouse soon after 9pm on Wednesday when he saw three men outside crawling towards the building.

"I shouted and they stood up, aimed their firearms at me and I ducked. They fired three shots." — Sapa

## CAPE TIMES Gunmen kill IFP leader

DURBAN. — Four gunmen shot dead the vice-chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) branch at Ntuzuma, north of Durban.

An IFP spokesman said the victim was Mr Leonard Ngubo, who had recently returned to his home at G Section, Ntuzuma.

A former police officer from Mountain Rise in Maritzburg was shot dead outside his home in Umkomaas on the Natal South Coast.

Captain Jeffrey Dru-giah, 35, was shot dead after answering a knock on his door at 11pm on Wednesday.

A man was hacked to death and two women seriously injured in their Diepkloof, Soweto, home on Wednesday night. A group of men set alight the house and a car outside and hacked Mr Jakop Monosa to death.

The two women were admitted to Baragwanath Hospital.

Three buses belonging to a Bophuthatswana transport company were set alight with paraffin in the Lethabile township near Brits. Police said 26 suspects were arrested.

A police vehicle was stoned during the incident and several shots were fired at the rioters. One man was wounded. — Sapa, Own Correspondent

## 262 people died on trains in '92

A TOTAL of 262 people had been killed and 569 injured in violence on trains in 1992, the Minister of Transport Dr Piet Welgemoed, said yesterday.

Introducing debate on his budget vote, he said violence had, however, decreased in 1993 to the level where at the end of March 20 people had been killed, compared to 76 in the same period in 1992. — Sapa



# Govt reneging on Codesa — LP

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse yesterday accused the government of reneging on the Declaration of Intent adopted at Codesa, and of bringing the country to the brink of total disaster.

Opening the LP's 27th annual congress, Mr Hendrickse said government intransigence had brought the negotiation process to a standstill.

Viewing the future of the party Mr Hendrickse said it was ironic that with legislated apartheid now generally a thing of the past, "we should be debating whether a largely ethnic party should continue to exist".

At a time when "we should be celebrating victory, we are worrying about who will represent the coloured people in a future government".

Mr Hendrickse said this illustrated just how difficult it would be to break down all ethnic barriers and "see that we are all South Africans".

"We need a government of national salvation if we are to have any hope of dragging our country back from the abyss of civil war."

Calling for a government of national salvation made up of a broad spectrum of political parties, he said this

was necessary to create the kind of stability needed to attract substantial foreign investment.

He said it was "nonsense to talk of a government of national unity".

The ravages of apartheid over the past 40 years "have ensured we will not be able to speak of a unified nation for generations to come", he said.

Mr Hendrickse warned that the NP might be planning a new form of co-option, adding that no minority regime had ever willingly handed over power to the majority.

"Do you really believe that a party which has so persistently denied us our rights, done everything in its power to advantage whites at the expense of others, is now prepared to hand over power?"

Labour Party Durban Suburbs MP Mr Luwellyn Landers yesterday warned that any new government would have no option but to institute "Nuremberg-style trials", if President FW de Klerk did not disclose the truth about all covert activities.

Mr Landers said a future government would be honour-bound to establish the truth about projects which had been aimed at the liberation movement.



# Go-ahead



**SANCTIONS TO GO ...**  
Thabo Mbeki

## Accord reached on interim govt

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Negotiators last night approved the Transitional Executive Council Bill, after dramatic last-minute meetings between the government and the ANC averted a breakdown in talks.

The adoption by sufficient consensus of the draft TEC Bill was greeted with a standing ovation by negotiators. The bill will now be sent to Parliament.

Asked later when he thought the TEC would be up and running, the government's senior negotiator, Mr Roelf Meyer, said "a fair guess would be the middle to end of October".

The government and the ANC reached a compromise after six hours of negotiations.

Earlier there was concern that negotiators might not achieve agreement. The talks were adjourned for several hours yesterday afternoon after the government and the ANC asked for time behind closed doors to try to resolve two outstanding issues between them.

Only two of the 23 delegations, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, opposed the adoption. The Pan-Africanist Congress and the Afrikaner Volksunie reserved their positions.

The chairman of the day's proceedings, National Party negotiator Dr Dawie de Villiers, described the adoption of the draft bill as "an important achievement for the negotiating council".

"We have sufficient consensus," he ruled.

The TEC and its seven sub-councils will oversee the run-up to the April 27 election.

The State President's powers to declare a state of emergency have been separated so that he now has to consult the law and order sub-council. The TEC can revise the decision and overturn it with 80% support.

In the required TEC majority, a 75% consensus, rather than the initial 80%, is needed for decisions.

A 75% consensus is also required in the law and order, and defence and intelligence sub-councils, if they are limited to eight members.

Other sub-councils with six members — finance, foreign affairs, regional and local

government, and the status of women — require a two-thirds majority.

Therefore it would require three sub-council members to prevent a decision, effectively making a 50% consensus in the smaller sub-councils.

The draft TEC Bill joins three other pieces of draft legislation for the interim period to be dealt with at a special sitting of Parliament next Monday.

These are the draft Independent Electoral Commission Bill, the draft Independent Media Commission Bill and the draft Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill.

Mr Meyer told a press conference after the consensus that the adoption of the draft TEC Bill "is a major achievement for this negotiating process".

He said that on the one side the government's clear objective was "to ensure that the TEC will not be an alternative government or replace the executive of the country, and from the perspective of other participants to create a mechanism that will ensure free and fair elections".

"We (the government) are satisfied that this bill does not provide for a substitute of the government in any way whatsoever, or joint control of the security forces," Mr Meyer said.

ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said: "It is a historic moment for those who have struggled against apartheid, because the adoption of the draft TEC Bill is one of the final steps in bringing down the apartheid edifice."

Senior negotiators envisage holding the plenary session of leaders after the September special session of Parliament, but before a second special session planned for the end of October. — Sapa

● Buthelesi: SA in civil war now — Page 2



# 'Get rid of these foreign students'

IMVO, FEB. 16-20  
BY: WITNESS K. TAMSANQA

**BUTTERWORTH** — Angry parents here who cannot find accommodation for their children in the local schools have appealed to the local Inspector to investigate immediately the alleged admission of students from outside the borders of Transkei at these schools.

Mr. A. B. Mampofu voiced the grievances of the local parents at a meeting of the Regional Authority. He said according to the parents they have to run up and down Transkei to find accommodation for their children because the local schools are over-flowing with children from as far as Port Elizabeth, Cape Town and from many parts of the Republic of South Africa.

## WARNING

It was recently reported in IMVO that the Department of Education had warned Principals of schools not to admit foreign students. It was stated that by doing so

the Principal of that school as well as the students could be arrested.

The local Inspector, Mr. J. Tini promised to take up the matter with the schools concerned.

IMVO took up the matter with the Principal of Lamplough Senior Se-

condary School, Mr. E. M. Ndandani, one of the schools blamed for admitting students from outside Transkei.

Mr. Ndandani dismissed as utter rubbish the whole information that he had refused local children admission be-

cause he had accepted children from outside Transkei.

He said that all the children accommodated at Lamplough are children who have parents in Transkei. Mr. Ndandani said he had been given permission by the Transkei Government to admit such children and that no study permits were even needed for these children.

Some children who were awaiting their results were advised to attend school during this period but they got impatient and left. Consequently other children seeking accommodation were admitted. That is the position, Mr. Ndandani said. This may be the reason there is now no place for others.

The Minister of Education, Mr. H. Bubu told IMVO that he will issue a statement to clear the whole matter.



**I**N A grove of banana trees, behind a dilapidated mud-and-wattle hut, about 20 children between the ages of four and nine play a strange game of make-believe they call "funeral", using heaps of stones to mark rows of graves.

Their sombre pastime doesn't surprise Esteli Namubiru, a 65-year-old widow. "For the last two years or so," she explains, "we have had no weddings in this neighbourhood. Just funerals."

Esteli has lost three sons and two daughters-in-law to AIDS. A third daughter-in-law looks deceptively healthy, but Esteli knows it's likely that she too will succumb to the disease.

Today, in her village of Kasensero in Rakai district, about 108 km southwest of the Ugandan capital of Kampala, Namubiru spends most of her time looking after 18 children, aged between 1½ and 15-years-old.

A few houses away, 70-year-old Haji Ibrahim Busungu sits on his verandah with a distant look in his eyes. He points to the mounds of red soil behind the house. "Those are the graves of my loved ones," he sighs. Busungu, whose hopes for support in his old age lie buried with his children, looks after nine orphaned grandchildren.

In the swath of tragedy that AIDS has cut through Uganda, such stories are common, reflecting the terrible strain the mounting numbers of orphaned children have put on the traditional extended family support system.

In the district of Rakai alone, according to UNICEF statistician Susan Hunter, there are 25 000 AIDS orphans.

Emmanuel Pinto, a Member of Parliament from the same district, says a head count he organised last year arrived at a total of 40 000. In the country as a whole, as many as one million children are believed to be AIDS orphans.

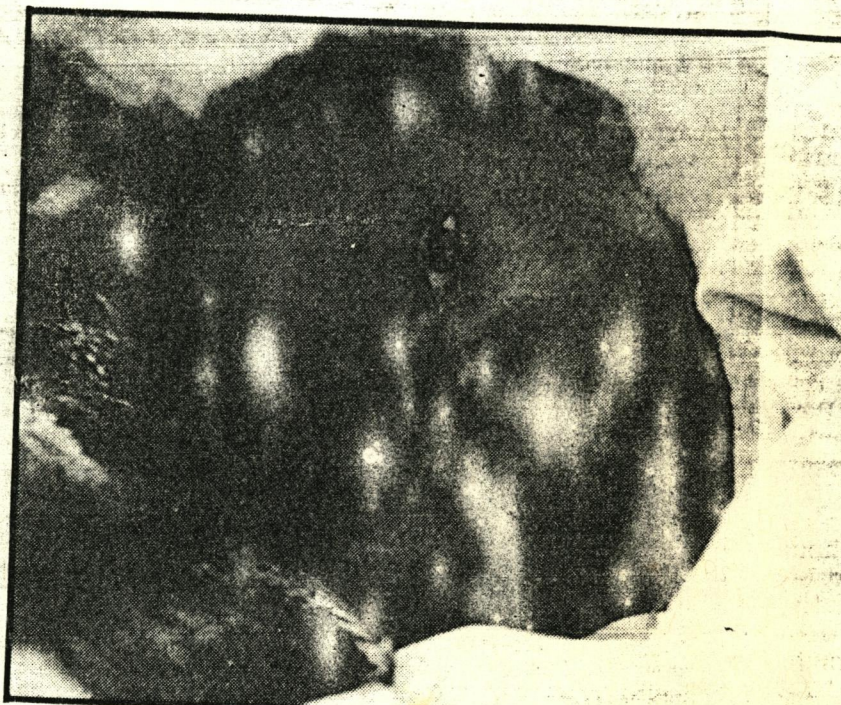
Other factors compound the problems of care for children orphaned by AIDS. For one, the stigma and fear associated with the disease are making many relatives increasingly reluctant to look after children who they suspect may be infected with the virus. For another, many children find they have lost not only their parents but also their rights to parental property and to humane treatment.

Mr Pinto recalls a group of five siblings under the care of a 17-year-old. "They used to cook in an old paint can, as their property and all their possessions were taken over by relatives," he says.

Jolly Nyeko, senior probation and welfare officer in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and head of the Uganda AIDS Commission's subcommittee on AIDS orphans, says that inheritance customs permit a dead man's brothers to claim his property, often leaving a widow and children impoverished.

The solution, according to Nyeko, is "community-based action and proper standards of children's care, especially the legal aspect."

Another strategy, according to the Rev Tom Tuma, the programme officer with the Behavioural and Social Co-ordination unit at the Uganda AIDS Commission, is for an outside group such as the church to take



Relatives, fearing that orphaned children are also infected with HIV, may be reluctant to

A major concern is protecting children from abuse, unfortunately increasingly common. When 14-year-old John Lumanzi was 11 he ran away from his uncle's house in the neighbouring district of Masaka, because he "was being treated very badly".

When he reached the shores of Lake Victoria he began peddling whatever came his way and helping out the fishermen whenever they had some work. He now lives alone in a tiny shack he has built quite close to the shore. Similarly, many of the teenage barmaids in Rakai's main town, Kyotera, are believed to be AIDS orphans who

have run away from their caretakers.

A villager, Samson Mukabya, says most children orphaned by AIDS, burdened with an immense responsibility, turn cynical and bitter. "Growing up without school or a vocational education, the children are potential rebels. What is their future? What is ours?" he asks.

Their future also worries local and international agencies. To help improve it, Mr Pinto formed the Rakai Development Association, which pays the school fees for orphans whose guardians cannot afford them. He was also

instrumental in the formation of the Rakai Community for Children, a group aiming at improving all children's circumstances.

New classrooms have been built at Rakai's Luwero School, and a hostel meant for 30 children is currently under construction.

Mr Pinto, who says orphans should remain in their community, is also pushing for the legalisation of demarcated orphan plantations given out to jobless boys.

## Getting physical

**LAZY** TV watchers have new hope for their sedentary bodies as experts say even moderate exercise done for short periods several times a day can make them healthier.

Experts at the 1992 International Conference on Physical Activity, Fitness and Health, held in Toronto last week, said a physically active lifestyle is the way to improve health.

"It was not commonly accepted before, but now we can say that moderate exercise done frequently is very beneficial," Dr Claude Bouchard, professor of exercise physiology at Laval University in Quebec City and an organiser of the conference, told Reuters in an interview.

Although it would require more than a few trips to the refrigerator during commercial breaks, he said that walking, gardening or even dancing in small doses several times a day can speed up the metabolism and improve the body's health.

"It increases the flow of energy in the body and that impacts directly on the lipid, or fat, component," Bouchard said. "It favourably affects the fat in blood, cholesterol level and insulin sensitivity."

"These effects on the metabolism can even affect health more

workouts help build muscles and improve the power of the body, he said moderate activity holds less risk of injuries and is generally more palatable to the general public.

Changes can include climbing the stairs instead of taking the lift, parking the car a bit further away from the home or office to increase walking distance or even taking a 10-minute walk with the family before settling in front of the television at night. (Sapa-Reuter)

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**EVIDENCE** to support claims that women can suffer long-term ill-health if they have a pain-killing epidural in childbirth was published by doctors recently.

The injections, given to about half of all women before delivery, can lead to back trouble, neck pain and headache, researchers say.

Nearly 12 000 women who had babies at Birmingham Maternity Hospital between 1978 and 1985 were asked if they suffered problems.

Backache was 9% more common among 4 766 women who had the injection than 6 935 women who did not, says Prof Ernest Knox, at the department of public health at Birmingham University Medical

epidurals, compared with those who did not.

Migraine, tingling, and other complaints are common in the epidural group.

Epidural anaesthesia is an effective pain reliever for labour but other studies have suggested that women who have epidurals tort their bodies into awkward positions for long periods, realising it. As a result, it is now being used less frequently.

The Birmingham study is a more urgent study than a distinct link between epidurals and chronic back pain (Telegraph)

□□□□

**THE** National Child Development Study and Parenting Study will hold a monthly meeting on May 19 at the West London Library at 7 30 pm.

Heather Chick will be giving a presentation on "Stimulating your child's intellectual development".

Entrance for members is free and for non-members a small donation will be requested.



# Gatsha challenged on Ingwavuma

Foreign Reporter

Foreign Affairs, Mr Velaphi left for Tripoli, Libya, to attend the Council of Ministers of the African Unity. At a Press conference his departure from Matsapa after told reporters that the statement talks with South Africa to be on the OAU agenda, but if not, the Swazi delegation would present the Swazi case. Mr. Sishayi Nxumalo, who is one of the Swazi land talks. His delegation were armed back up their case should the Swazi case be taken up at the OAU meetings. For the Swazi case in the South Africa.

before it regained its independence. When the boundary question was raised between Britain and South Africa, Britain referred it to the Swazis who requested that it be deferred until Swaziland became a fully fledged independent state. This was agreed between all parties.

## INDEPENDENCE

Now the Swazis, on regaining independence, found that the land across the present border, Ingwavuma, had fallen under the annexation of 1895 which had remained in abeyance. The Swazis found it necessary to take up the matter with the South African Republic whose predecessor in 1895 had protested against such annexation on behalf of the Swazis.

If the Republic of South Africa had insisted that the annexation was valid, then she would have been contending against her own conviction which all along she had maintained.

While Swaziland and South Africa were busy dealing with this matter, the South African Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, who dealt with Bantustans, incorporated Ingwavuma into Zululand in 1976 for the first time.

This action was much against his promise that he would not interfere in that area until the two Governments had decided between themselves. It was also against his public statement, made at Barberton on September 18 1975, when he said Ingwavuma was part of Swaziland.

This brought the Zulus into the picture for the first time. For what reasons were they "given" Ingwavuma nobody knows, except that the Minister was appeasing the Zulus to accept their status as a Bantustan, or to create animosity between the two neighbours - the Swazis and the Zulus - who have all along been friends.

If the Zulus claim onwership of Ingwavuma, the question is: since when, considering the foregoing statements and historical facts and events? On the annexations Zululand remained silent and said nothing.

redundant?

The 1976 incorporation proves beyond doubt that Ingwavuma, before and after the annexations of 1887 and 1897, never formed part of Zululand because if it had been annexed, there would have been no need for its incorporation in 1976.

So Ingwavuma became part of Zululand for the first time in 1976 when the Swazi inhabitants were forced to become Zulus. About 15 to 20 000 Swazis fled into Swaziland unprepared to give allegiance to the Zulus.

There is, therefore, no other claim the Zulus can make over Ingwavuma except on the grounds of the Bantustan annexation or incorporation of 1976, but it seems to cling tenaciously to something illegal and impregnated with injustice.

## STATEMENT

The statement that King Dingane is buried at Ingwavuma is clearly stated in Mr Peter Backer's Book which shows that King Dingane was running away from his brother, King Mpande. He fled from his domain into the foreign state of Swaziland where he was later buried with no royal ritual ceremonies as a king.

It is very surprising how the Chief Minister of Zululand, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, can deny these historical facts since he came into the picture only 5 years ago and how he compares it with his analogy published in The Rand Daily Mail on July 8 1978.

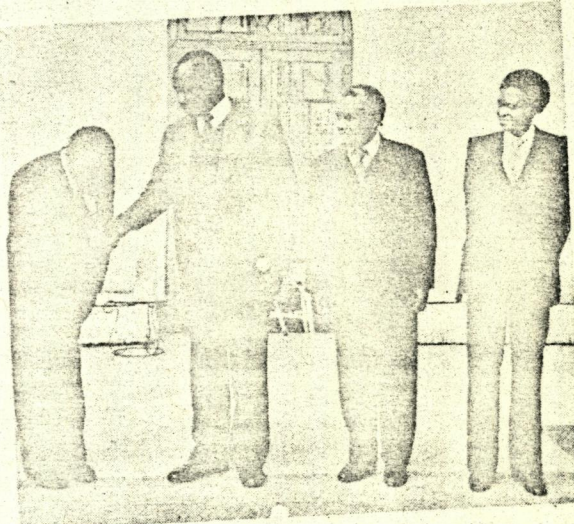
He said: "They categorised me with other homeland leaders. But Zulus, as a nation, were not created by the homeland system."

"They should know their history better than that. Transkei, as one nation, is the creation of Pretoria and Bophuthatswana, as one nation, is the creation of Pretoria. But the Zulus as a nation group are not."

What about Ingwavuma area?

The following contributed to the fact that Ingwavuma is part of Swaziland:

● Old Times of Zululand by



*HIS Majesty's Roving Ambassador, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, who recently led a delegation to Africa to explain the Swazi case in the border adjustment talks with South Africa, is received by President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya. Looking on are Prince Charles and the Swaziland High Commissioner to East Africa, Mr Vusi Mamba.*

The question is; must we sit down and be contended when our inherent rights and property are being usurped simply to prove we are good men?

## DEPUTATION

Swaziland sent a deputation to Zululand, led by Prince Velaphi in October 1979, to advise the Zulus of the impending talks between Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa on border adjustments. In reply, the Zulus thanked Swaziland for the information in connection with the matter.

We are now surprised that they deny knowledge of it.

A strong delegation from Zululand led by Prince Mcwazizeni and some parliamentary members arrived in Swaziland on May 13 this year to see King Sobhuza II. The meeting was very cordial and finally resolved that they would go back home to report the results of our meeting, all of which was recorded.

However, we have not heard from them since, except for

Barberton on September 18 1975. In that statement he said Ingwavuma was inhabited by the Swazis, thus repeating and agreeing with many other writers on the same subject.

How and why the Minister changed his views and on what grounds, nobody knows. The reader, therefore, should understand that each issue deserves separate consideration.

To summarise the points on Trans Pongola Territory or Ingwavuma we say that ● two partners, Britain and the Republic of South Africa, undertook to guarantee Swaziland in these terms one of which reads:

"No law made hereafter in Swaziland shall be in conflict with the guarantees given to the Swazis in this Convention."

The British in 1895 abrogated these guarantees given to the Swazis and annexed the Trans Pongola, or Ingwavuma, which matter after controversy was referred to arbitration.

The Republic of South Africa, as Swazi protector by virtue of the same Convention of 1894, protested vigorously

these people were Zulus why did the Governor of Natal, who also ruled the Zulus, not refer it to them but instead to the Swaziland Government?

This clearly shows that the Ingwavuma area never formed part of Zululand but belonged to Swaziland.

In 1895 Britain annexed Trans Pongola Area, or Ingwavuma, as a new annexation and an abrogation of the treaty obligation and guarantees under the 1894 Convention as quoted above to the Swazis.

## PROTEST

The South African Republic, which exercised powers of protection over Swaziland by virtue of the 1894 Convention, protested vigorously on behalf of Swaziland. This resulted in Sir Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, deciding that the dispute be referred to arbitration.

Owing to the outbreak of war between England and the South African Republic it was left in abeyance. Since then, the constitutional administration of Ingwavuma changed hands and now rests in the hands of the South African Republic.

Swaziland had all along been under the guardianship of Britain as a Protectorate

annexed satellites conquest side this states.

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that those subjects. If



ordered the murder of a former ANC member Mr Goodwill Sikhakhane, who became an informer for the police in Greytown, Natal.

Brigadier Piet Gouws, a forensic expert, testified that the skull had an entry wound just behind one ear, which he initially thought came from a 9mm pistol.

Brig Gouws did further tests, including on a pig's head, after receiving further evidence (a previous State witness, Warrant Officer Willie Nortje testified that he had shot Mr Sikhakhane in the head with an AK-47 rifle, fitted with a silencer) and concluded that the hole in the skull might indeed have been caused by such an AK-47 with a silencer.

Mr Sikhakhane's common law wife, Ms Celeste Pieteron, yesterday testified that she started receiving R400 a month from her husband's commander, Colonel Andy Taylor, about two months before Mr Sikhakhane's disappearance in January 1991.

She received this monthly cash payment — which was increased to R800 a month after her husband's disappearance — until about April 1993, when Col Taylor gave her a final payment of R2 000 in cash. In each case, she signed for the money under her real surname.

Ms Pieteron, who was born in Mozambique but obtained a South African identity document and passport in 1991 by pretending that she had been born in South Africa and that her parents

police. Ms Pieteron said she had family in Swaziland and Mozambique whom she visited regularly. She had also travelled to Swaziland with a boyfriend, who traded in jewellery. She said Mr Sikhakhane was recruited by the police while he was a member of MK in Mozambique. Both of them were smuggled over the Swaziland border into South Africa by the police.

She said Mr Sikhak-

An earlier witness testified that Mr Sikhakhane could never pass the police entrance exams, but Ms Pieteron said her husband never knew the reason why he could not become a policeman and was told by his commander that it was because he could not obtain local identity papers.

Ms Pieteron said she last saw Mr Sikhakhane in January 1991, when he was picked up at their flat in Pietermaritzburg by members of his unit, who were supposed to take him to Greytown.

The trial continues.

## Wits changing too slowly, says Prof

**AUTHOR** and academic Prof Ezekiel Mphahlele has criticised the University of the Witwatersrand for changing too slowly.

He was interviewed on the controversy surrounding Wits Deputy Vice-Chancellor William Makgoba, who has been accused by eight colleagues of having falsified parts of his Curriculum Vitae.

Prof Mphahlele said that even at the time he

worked at Wits in the 1980's, racism was rife.

Wits Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity adviser, Dr Makaziwe Mandela, said in Pretoria the investigations into Prof Makgoba's credentials should include other senior appointments at the university.

Speaking at the University of South Africa, Dr Mandela said it appeared there were

double standards at Wits whenever such investigations were held.

She said it was hard to believe that racism was not the reason behind the Makgoba investigation.

Wits Black Staff Forum executive member Dr Peter Karungu said the CVs of some of the deans who investigated Prof Makgoba were not in the university's records. — Sapa.

## Premier pays tribute to late chief

**Citizen Reporter**

**NORTH** West Premier, Mr Popo Molefe, paid tribute yesterday to Chief Edward Patrick Lebone Motlotlegi of the Bafokeng tribe — who died on Friday after a short illness — as a "leader who fought and suffered for

day after a funeral at 7 am at his official residence of Legato. His tribe is said to be the largest in the former Bophuthatswana.

He died on Friday after having been admitted to the Morningside Clinic in

heart. He had been chief of the Bafokeng since 1957.

In a statement from the premier's office yesterday, a spokesman said Mr Molefe and the provincial legislature conveyed their

be difficult to fill, especially during the transition to self-determination by the various communities in South Africa".

Chief Motlotlegi had "made his mark in the debate about the continuing

footsteps as an able leader."

Traditionally, the new chief will be Chief Motlotlegi's eldest son, Mollwane, who is 30.

Chief Motlotlegi and his wife, Mrs Semane Molefe,

dant employees. — Sapa.

Programme office, the Financial and Fiscal Com-

provinces. In the meantime, MPs

## Govt wants to have 60 Bills OK'd by Easter

**Citizen Reporter**

**CAPE TOWN.** — The government has published a list of more than 60 Bills it wishes approved by Parliament before Easter next year, and a further 152 measures to be introduced before July 31, 1996.

This would set a new record for the amount of legislation handled by Parliament in a single session since Union in 1910.

Parliament and its members have already met longer hours this year than ever before.

Among 20 Bills already introduced are the National Gambling Bill, to legalise gambling in South Africa, and a Films and Publications Bill, to legalise adult films, videos and publications, under certain conditions.

Still to come is a national Lotteries Bill, which would set up a national lottery in South Africa, with the possibility of the lottery functioning by the Christmas holiday season at the end of 1996.

A string of Bills is due to emerge from the report of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

## Five killed in landslide

**JAKARTA.** — A landslide caused by torrential rain has killed at least five villagers and destroyed 56 houses in West Java, a newspaper reported yesterday. — Sapa-AP.

**Citizen Reporter**

**THE** chances of irregularities occurring in voters' rolls for KwaZulu/Natal's local government elections were smaller than had been the case during earlier local elections in other parts of the country, co-chairman of the election task team, Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday.

Speaking at a Johannesburg Press Club luncheon, Dr Slabbert said while it was possible for migrant workers to register to vote, people could not be based in from other areas to register, as had been threatened.

He said the voters' rolls would be open for public inspection. As there was more time now than had been the case in the earlier local elections, the voters' rolls could be thoroughly checked.

Furthermore, parties seemed to be more involved in the KwaZulu/Natal local elections than had been the case earlier, when political parties seemed lax in

"We want to be part of the process," ANC MP and chairman of a parliamentary Budget sub-committee, Ms Barbara Hogan, said at the end of the workshop for national and provincial legislators.

"We do not want to trample on the toes of the executive, but we also want to be able to comment on what is happening in an informed way and have some influence because at the end of the day we are at the receiving end."

There is general consensus that fiscal discipline, accountability, reprioritisation and performance audits are essential to budget reform. — Reuter.



Buthelezi rejects TEC, elections

# Govt fails to woo Inkatha back to talks

CAPE TOWN — Government failed to woo the Inkatha Freedom Party back to talks yesterday during marathon, top-level discussions at Tuynhuys.

At a joint news conference President F W de Klerk tried to put on a brave face, expressing the hope that the eight-hour meeting would be the beginning of a new period of constructive co-operation between the parties.

But Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said his party had no plans to return to multiparty negotiations and its participation in the transitional executive council was not even on the agenda.

In a joint statement after the meeting, which included leading members of government and Inkatha, the parties said they would set up two committees to discuss violence and the "reasons for the current impasse in negotiations". The committees are expected to meet within a week.

But, said Buthelezi, "no progress" was made as far as Inkatha's return to talks was concerned. "We have not made any decision on going back. . . . It is not possible at present."

He also ruled out Inkatha's participation in the transitional executive council and the general election, saying decisions on these matters had been made in his absence. "We will not be bound by things decided in our absence."

Both sides agreed to strive towards common objectives on the constitution regarding a constitutional state, a constitutional court, universal fundamental rights, comprehensive constitutional principles and regions' powers, functions and boundaries.

"The two parties agreed that they would

TIM COHEN

further pursue some of the gains already made in bilateral negotiations through further intensive consultation and discussions.

"In this way they would also determine the reasons for the present impasse in the negotiation process which had led to a lack of inclusivity, as well as the need to address the necessity for full participation in finalising the constitution."

Sources said this statement indicated government's belief that Inkatha could not be drawn back into negotiations at this stage. But it intended laying the groundwork for its inclusion later.

However, this means Inkatha will not be party to important negotiations on an interim constitution.

Government and Inkatha agreed that they would attempt to avoid future disagreements and misunderstandings.

Buthelezi described the talks as "very blunt and frank". De Klerk said they had been "very good", and had been conducted in a positive and constructive spirit with no "shying away" from issues and "no cutting of corners".

He said the basis had been laid for finding solutions to some problems.

"There is light at the end of the tunnel."

The tone of the talks was set by Buthelezi's opening remarks, which he concluded by warning that if the NP went ahead with the ANC/SACP alliance and forced the results of their negotiations on Inkatha and the KwaZulu government, it alone "would be responsible before the people of SA and in the judgment of history for the drastic consequences which will be produced".



# Gaping chasm separates blacks, whites

SOUTH AFRICA, FROM 1A

reduced to proud poverty. They are sought after as door wardens and security guards. The rest earn money as best they can.

The kwaZulu homeland begins right across the Buffalo River. The change from white South Africa is startling. Immediately the roads get worse. The brown, orange-bouldered rolling hills are bare and overgrazed by goats, white as termites in the distance. The brown, rocky uplands are dotted with conical thatched beehive huts with wattle-and-daub walls painted orange, red, yellow and black. The land looks overtrodden, eaten up.

If it were not for the automobile tires on top of the roof, serving as collars for the smoke holes, and the rusty hulks of cars scattered nearby, these villages would seem little different from the *kraals* of the Zulus 200 years ago.

Except for one thing: The men are gone. There are plenty of women and children in kwaZulu, but the men are away in the white cities of South Africa, working as migrants, living six to a room in hostels that are virtually fortresses, besieged by rival blacks.

"Some Zulus have been living in those hostels for three generations. Concrete bunks are handed down from grandfather, to father, to son," said Suzanne Voss, a spokesman for the Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party.

"We have become almost a matriarchal society. Apartheid did that to us. Polygamy is perfectly acceptable here, and it has created a nation of roving men who leave home for jobs far away, and who establish multiple

households with multiple children, almost like sailors voyaging from port to port."

**'Is death pleasant, then?'**

More than 340 years have passed since the first white settlers landed at the Cape of Good Hope, but the relationship between the races remains awkward, stumbling, uncomprehending.

In the Africana Museum in Johannesburg is a slice from the tree under which Stanley met Livingstone in 1871, at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika. David Livingstone's door frame from his house at Tabora, magnificently carved, is also here.

Yet Livingstone, the very model of a Christian missionary, made only one convert in Africa in his life, a minor chief who later recanted and returned to paganism. The mutual amazement rings like a gong in this famous dialogue between Livingstone and an African Bakwain rain doctor, recorded by Livingstone himself:

**Rain doctor:** "We both believe the very same thing. It is God that makes the rain, but I pray to him by means of these medicines."

**Livingstone:** "But we are distinctly told in the parting words of our Savior that we can pray to God acceptably in His name alone, and not by means of medicines."

**Rain doctor:** "Truly! But God told us differently. He made black men first and he did not love us, as he did the white men. He made you beautiful and he gave you clothing and guns and gunpowder. ... Towards us He had no heart ... [but] God has given us one little thing, which you know nothing of. He has

given us the knowledge of certain medicines by which we can make rain. ... You ought not to despise our little knowledge, which you are ignorant of."

**Livingstone:** "I don't despise what I am ignorant of; I only think you are mistaken in saying that you have medicines which can influence the rain at all."

**Rain doctor:** "That's just the way people speak when they talk on subjects of which they have no knowledge."

**Livingstone:** "God alone can command the clouds. Only try and wait patiently: God will give us rain without your medicines."

**Rain doctor:** "Well, I always thought white men were wise until this morning. Whoever thought of making trial of starvation? Is death pleasant, then?"

**'The trust relationship'**

Over and over again, at every level, one runs up against this gulf in South Africa. It is as if blacks and whites form some binary star system, circling each other without touching, pulling and spinning each other in circles, yet forever apart. America's race problems are messy, smudged carbons of this stark enhanced original.

You see spray-painted slogans written outside the Johannesburg City Hall. They read like sedimentary layers of opinion, getting angrier the lower they go:

"ONE MAN, ONE VOTE" (written by a moderate black).

"ONE SETTLER, ONE BULLET" (written by an extremist black).

"ONE BOMB, MANY KAFIRS" (written by an extremist white).

Lately a whole slew of special phone numbers has sprung up in the newspapers and TV listings of Johannesburg. For a surcharge, anywhere from 60 cents to \$2 a minute, you can dial up a recording and listen to gossip, tips, slander and information on all sorts of topics.

One message gives advice on house servants, how they should be treated and under what circumstances they can be fired. To judge from the message, some remarkable things are going on in the servants' quarters of Johannesburg.

"One cannot expect a servant to do the washing for a family of 12 by hand, together with the ironing and cooking, all in the same day," the recording says. Nor should you employ anyone under the age of 15.

You can fire a maid, with notice, for "repeated latecoming on Monday mornings without good reason."

"Theft and sabotage," are also considered "unacceptable behavior." You cannot dock her pay without her written permission.

You can fire her without notice for "setting the house on fire and serious damage to property."

"In such cases," the message intones, "the trust relationship has broken down."

The gunpowder-and-gasoline reek of politics and violence in modern South Africa can be so

## White hand seen behind black strife

By MICHAEL BROWNING  
Herald Staff Writer

JOHANNESBURG — The rumors are so sinister that they seem incredible, but by now they are an article of faith for millions of South African blacks.

They believe the white government is using murder as an instrument of power, that a conspiracy exists at the very highest levels of government to assassinate black leaders and incite their followers to kill each other off in wars of revenge.

Certain it is that the supporters of the African National Congress (ANC) and the supporters of the Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) are annihilating each other in a cross-fire of murder and arson in South Africa's black townships. The South African Institute of Race Relations estimates that there were 2,672 political killings in 1991, down from 3,699 in 1990. So far this year about 1,000 have died.

The ANC and the IFP are the two main contending forces among South African blacks. The theory is that the war between them is being secretly abetted by the white police and state security apparatus. These whites are the "Third Force."

PAGE 1



'Huge Success'  
Against dagga,  
firearms and  
stock theft.



A selection of the illegal firearms recovered by police over the last month.

## Northern Natal Cauties

### Glencoe woman (66) fends off attackers

A sixty six year old Glencoe woman shot dead one of three men who attacked her at her farmhouse on Sunday evening.

Police said three black men arrived at Mrs Cornelia Grobler's farm, Vrede, where she lives alone, at about 6:15 p.m. — apparently to buy milk.

One of the men grabbed Mrs Grobler's left arm through the burglar guard on the door from where she sells milk.

She managed to take a re-

volver from her pocket and fired four shots in the air and in the door.

The man let her go and Mrs Grobler ran to a bedroom to fetch a shot gun.

She left the house through a side door and spotted a man some 15 metres away from the house.

Four shots were fired and the man fled into the veld. Police later found the body of a 36 year old black man about 30 metres from the house.

Police are investigating a charge of attempted robbery.

Some dagga bags are covered in mud and hidden in caves and in trees.

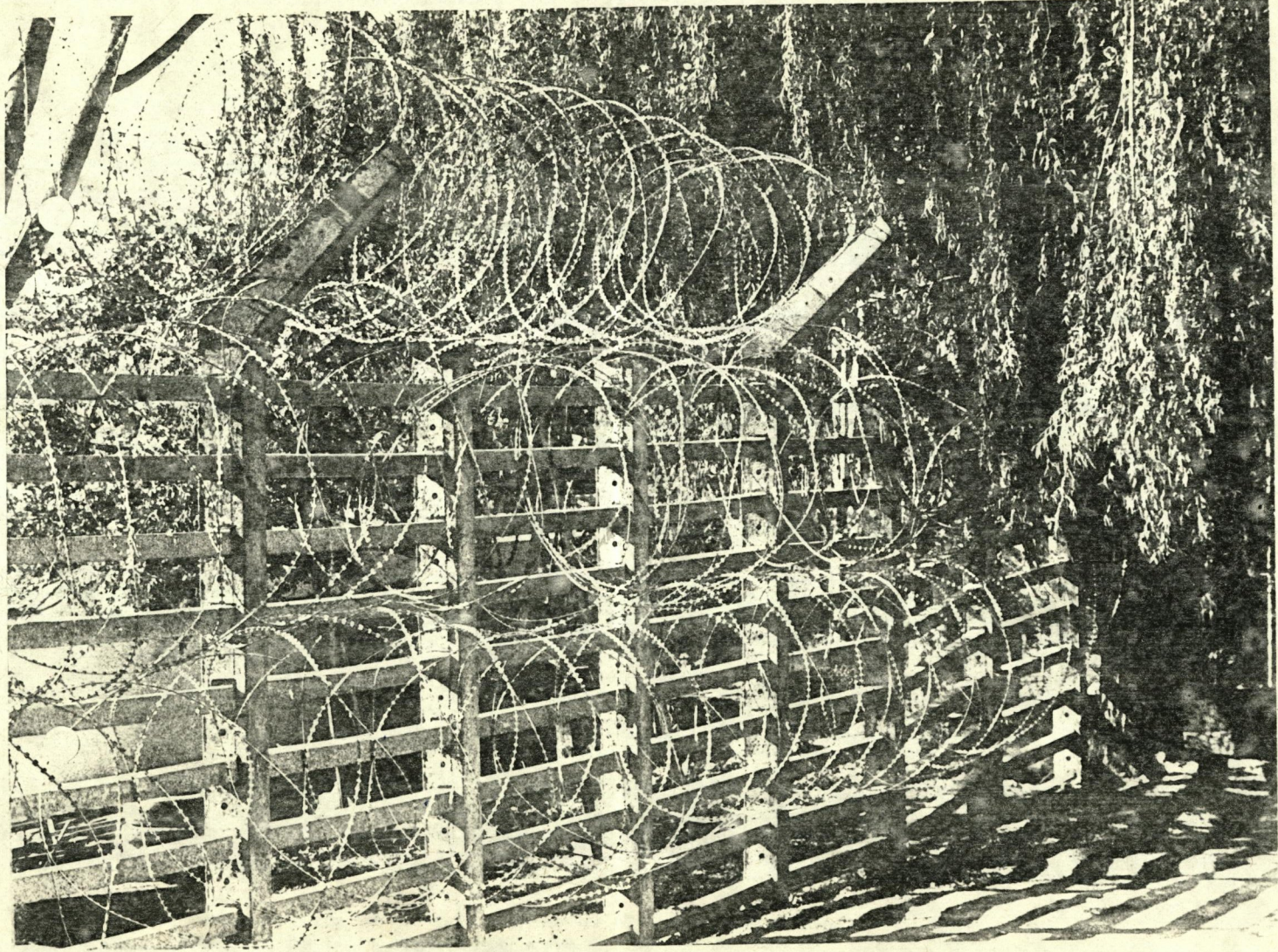
Telephone cables are sometimes stretched across the valleys to bring down the helicopters, prompting the Airforce to fit cutting devices at the front of the helicopters.

It is mostly women who cultivate the dagga fields while the men go to Johannesburg in search of jobs.

Sanab head Lt Col John Wright said the dagga destroyed was only a 'drop in the ocean' of what is grown in the area.

"Northern Natal is now the biggest dagga producing area in the country and the third biggest in the world. The quality of the drug grown here is also said to be exceptionally good," he said adding the frontiers of the plantations were gradually





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# Hillbrow image puts people off mixed areas — Meyer

## Group Areas 'cannot be adequately applied'

CAPE TOWN — The unsavoury image of Hillbrow made mixed residential areas unacceptable to many people and led to emotional reactions, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, said in Parliament yesterday.

But it had to be accepted that the Group Areas Act could not be adequately applied. "The non-application of the Act leads to reactions with some people who then want to take the law into their own hands," he said.

Others asked whether the Act could not be scrapped.

But mixed living had led to over-occupation, as in Hillbrow.

"The current perception, unfortunately, is that if that is how mixed conditions look, then it's unacceptable," Mr Meyer said.

The reality of the situation had to be faced to try to find solutions.

For instance, in the recent "Doyle" case, alternative accommodation in the adjoining black area of Mayfair could be

offered.

● Former Hillbrow MP Mr Alf Widman, said today that Hillbrow would probably disappear as a constituency in the next parliamentary delimitation because the multiracial flatland was "a huge embarrassment" to the Government.

Mr Widman, who was the Progressive Federal Party's MP for the area for 10 years, suffered a shock defeat against the National Party's Mr Leon de Beer in the 1987 general election.

Mr de Beer was subsequently found guilty of electoral fraud and was expelled from the NP and Parliament.

Mr Widman did not expect a by-election to be held after Mr de Beer's expulsion.

"In fact, I don't think an election will ever be held in Hillbrow again. The constituency will simply disappear."

He said Hillbrow would probably be split up between the Parktown, Yeoville and Jeppe constituencies.

Asked whether he would consider standing for Parliament again, he said: "I will cross that bridge when I come to it." — Political Reporter and Sapa.

## Pik hints at diplomatic ties with USSR

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has hinted that Pretoria is exploring the possibility of restoring diplomatic links with the Soviet Union.

A report in the *Financial Times* said the subject came up during a meeting with foreign correspondents.

Mr Botha is reported to have told journalists that the issue of restoring diplomatic relations, broken off in 1956, was "a delicate matter which I would rather not reply to today, maybe at a later date".

"If I say one thing it will be a lie, if I say a different thing it might damage what I hope to

achieve," he said.

This was interpreted as the first oblique confirmation that Moscow's "positive role" during the recent Angolan peace negotiations could lead to closer and more systematic links.

### EVOLUTION

The *Financial Times's* Anthony Robinson said Pretoria had closely followed the recent evolution of Soviet diplomacy in Africa and pointed out that in December Mr Botha had met Mr Anatoly Adamishin, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister in charge of African affairs, during the closing stages of the Angola peace talks.

Mr Botha, he said, had sug-

gested to the correspondents that in future Moscow could play a similar diplomatic role, together with the US, in helping to bring peace and stability to war-torn Mozambique.

Mr Botha had also revealed that in recent months the MNR, once supported by South Africa, had destroyed 1 400 electricity pylons along the power line from the Cabora Bassa Dam to Pretoria.

"He strongly rejected accusations ... that South Africa was guilty of destabilising its neighbours. He pointed to the recent Angolan agreement, forthcoming Namibian independence and co-operation with Mozambique as examples of Pretoria's constructive role."



Cape Times 27.8

# Govt gears up to rub out Aids

PRETORIA. — The Department of National Health and Population Development is to make available 25 million condoms at 62 000 distribution points throughout the country.

The department said yesterday it is to intensify its prevention of Aids campaign. About R20 million has been budgeted for this purpose, of which R4m would be spent on a communication campaign.

The department's director-general, Dr C F Slabber, said any attempt by

government authorities to prevent the spread of Aids would be futile without the dedicated commitment of the whole community.

● Research by two UCT scientists working in the United States will lead to a better understanding of how the Aids virus enzyme works.

Dr Raymond Milton of the Chemical Pathology Department of UCT, Dr Saskia Milton, a former UCT PhD student, and American Dr Stephen Kent created the first mirror-image ver-

sion of a naturally occurring enzyme that could lead to the creation of a whole new range of drugs, said the head of the department, Professor M Berman.

● More women than men have become infected with the HIV virus this year, according to statistics released by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

● A national Aids database is being compiled by Unisa's Institute for Behavioural Sciences to provide a refer-

ence index to assist Aids sufferers, medical practitioners, support services and health authorities.

Anyone interested can phone the institute at (012) 429-6409.

● The Department of National Health and Population Development said yesterday the findings of an inquiry into "internal problems" at its Aids Unit could not be published because an appeal against the findings had been lodged. — Staff Reporter, Sapa



# STAR Gqozo keeps his distance

**C**ISKEI'S Brigadier Oupa Gqozo is not planning to descend quietly from his throne in Bisho. Rather, indications from the Ciskeian capital are that Gqozo is preparing for the political fight of his life.

He has issued a decree to replace the homeland's National Security Act, reintroducing detention without trial and allowing the authorities to ban meetings.

The decree also contains an unusual clause which allows the government to ban meetings which could be attended by a significant number of "aliens",

**CISKEI has passed harsh new security laws. As Andrew Trench reports, this is being seen as part of a bid to fend off the new South Africa**

meaning non-Ciskei residents.

This clause is being widely interpreted as the first brick in a wall being thrown around the homeland by Gqozo prior to April's elections — aimed at pre-

venting political leaders from outside the homeland from electioneering there.

The ANC has threatened to challenge the decree in court.

Gqozo himself has threatened not to allow elections to take place in Ciskei.

At the Kempton Park negotiations, Ciskei is among those opposing the creation of a Transitional Executive Council.

In part, the new decree aims to give security forces their teeth back, following a series of court rulings over the years which have whittled away at security laws, largely inherited from

South Africa.

For instance, the homeland's military government is challenging an Appellate Division ruling that courts could strike down legislation passed before the coup which brought Gqozo to power in March 1990.

Gqozo knows the region is an ANC stronghold and that his only chances of political survival lie in frustrating the ANC's ability to organise.

Despite his stated position, sources believe he may be planning to contest the April poll, and is covering all his bases.

Gqozo's position has been significantly weakened by the recent inquest court ruling that found him personally to blame for the killing of former Ciskeian strongman Charles Sebe, which has raised the possibility of his facing trial in a Ciskeian court.

However, an SA foreign affairs source has suggested that the formation of the TEC could provide an opportunity for Ciskei's reincorporation and that Pretoria would not oppose a TEC motivation to bring the homeland back into the fold.

But such a decision is unlikely to spirit away magically Gqozo's resistance to change. — Ecna.

## MADAM & EVE

By S Francis, H Dugmore & Rico

