BLACK POLITICS - HOMELANDS

1990

July - Sept.
While Inkatha and ANC leaders continue to delay peace talks, lower echelons of these organisations on the East Rand have allegedly "secretly" planned talks for today on the violence in their areas and in Natal.

Inkatha spokesman Petros Madide confirmed that Inkatha and the ANC would hold talks at Benoni municipal offices (Sheba council) at 2pm today.

He said the main aim of the talks was to find a way of ending the Natal violence.

Madide said he did not know who would attend the talks, or if Cosatu and the UDF would participate.

ANC information officer Ahmed Kathrada and ANC East Rand organiser Greg Malebo said they had not heard about the planned talks. – Sapa
Buthelezi eager for peace

In his "Issues" column of December 13, Hugh Rober
to had many harsh words to
say about the Minister of Law
and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and
myself, with regard to
to our visits to troubled town-
ships and other areas.

I have no intention of de-
fending Mr Vlok but I would
like the opportunity to put an-
other perspective on my own
involvement and allegations
made with regard to mem-
bers and supporters of the In-
katha Freedom Party.

Mr Vlok is slated as being
"partisan" for travelling with
me to Thokoza and previously
into areas of Natal/KwaZulu.
Mr Robertson viewed our Tho-
koza visit as being a "folly"
and "irresponsible" because
representatives of the ANC
(who were invited, but de-
clined) did not accompany us.

This is Mr Robertson's view.
However, did he see for to
make the same judgement
about Mr Vlok's visit to Reef
townships with the Deputy
President of the ANC, Dr Nel-
son Mandela, before his Tho-
koza trip with me? No In-
katha Freedom Party
officials were invited or rep-
resented at that time. Has he
made the same comment
about Dr Mandela's constant
contact with Mr Vlok?

Does Mr Robertson feel the
same way about Mr Vlok's visit
to a Reef township, af-
ter the alleged Thokoza "faux
pas", with the internal leader
of the ANC, Mr Walter Sisulu,
also minus Inkatha Freedom
Party leaders?

He asks what were the sup-
porters of the ANC in Tho-
koza supposed to make of this
"tourism" - Mr Vlok and
myself.

Will he now ask what sup-
porters of the Inkatha Free-
dom Party and other organi-
sations were supposed to
make of the two other touring
tourees?

The facts of the matter are
that I went urgently, and at the
last minute, to Thokoza
with Mr Vlok because mem-
bers and supporters of the In-
katha Freedom Party pleased
with me to do so. They had
made many and various al-
legations about ongoing police
action against them which I
reported to Mr Vlok.

During our visit, any
"aligning" of the police with
Inkatha (as Mr Robertson al-
leges) was hardly in evidence
when IFP members and sup-
porters hissed and booed Mr
Vlok. This was televised and
reported in the Press.

I am really most concerned
about statements of police
partiality made with regard
to the IFP.

Unfair allegations like this,
and others, will only hinder
the peace process and the
quest for political tolerance.
Fears are raised for no rea-
son. Warranted conclusions are
drawn. For instance, Mr Rob-
erton writes of "Inkatha im-
pis" marching "illegally"
through Johannesburg. To my
knowledge the last march of
IFP members and supporters
through Johannesburg was
perfectly legal and there
were no incidents of violence.

He also writes as though I
speak out against the ANC's
programme of "mass action"
but have double standards
when it comes to the IFP.
This is simply not true. I de-
pend on freelance and intimi-
dation whatever quarter it
comes from.

I warn of known threats
made in door-to-door ANC re-
cruitment drives when, in
their own documentation,
they say the "strength of the
ANC on the ground must be
felt and feared...".

I oppose the known threat-
ening of councillors, the
known proposals to set up so-
called "defence" units backed
by armed ANC/SACP Umkh-
homto cadres, the known or
rumored attacks on police
licences and their families,
the known calls for ongoing
strikes and boycotts - for
political purposes - when
people have been and will be
budgeooned into submission. I
make no apologies for taking
"up the cry" against South Af-
rica being made ungovern-
able by the ANC and their
surrogates in this kind of
"mass action".

These tactics and strate-
gies have not, and will never
be, on the IFP's "mass ac-
tion" agenda.

Many of us involved in this
hideous situation are doing
what we can to reduce ten-
sions and to bring an end to
the bloodshed.

I agree that the leadership
of all political organisations
should get together and be
seen, side by side, actively
working for peace. My view
is that this should be an ongo-
ing, daily process - not one-
off exercises from time to
time.

We need to do this off our
own bats and not through or-
chestrated exercises of oth-
ers with their own agenda. I
have offered, as have my col-
leagues, to work together
with Dr Mandela and the ANC
to try to ensure peace once
and for all. We are prepared
to do this at any time. The
ball is in the ANC's court and
we have yet to receive a pos-
tive response from them.

"Photo opportunities" (as
one observer called the SACC
tour) and short visits by lead-
ers, highlighted in the media,
have their place. There is,
however, no substitute for
meaningful co-operation be-
tween all concerned on a 24-
hour basis. All the people of
South Africa deserve this and
I am more than willing to
play my part.

MANGOSUTHU G
BUTHELEZI
President, Inkatha Freedom
Party
Mahlabathini

Hugh Roberton replies:
Dr Buthelezi asks what
supporters of Inkatha were
supposed to make of Mr
Vlok's visits to townships
in the company of only
ANC leaders. Precisely! Dr
Buthelezi has done me the
tremendous courtesy of un-
derscoring the very point I
was trying to make — that
by undertaking such visits
in the company of only one
of the leading antagonists,
Mr Vlok would be seen to be
partisan by supporters of
the other group. If it would
make Dr Buthelezi happier, I
would be pre-
pared to extend my criti-
cism of Mr Vlok to those
township tours where he
was accompanied only by
ANC leaders, but I fail to
see how this would be a re-
buttal of my criticism of
Mr Vlok's visit to Thokoza
in the company of only Dr
Buthelezi.
Taxis took different routes from Soweto to Johannesburg today for fear of reprisal.

In Pretoria, city businesses reported a mixed response from staff to the stayaway; in some stores no black employees had reported for work, others said many workers had arrived or were expected to arrive.

'Too frightened'

Virtually no buses were running from local townships and traffic authorities reported fewer taxis than usual on the roads from Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Soshanguve.

This was borne out by a taxi operator at a central city rank who said few taxis would operate this morning as drivers were "too frightened to load passengers".

Many Soshanguve residents seen arranging lifts in private cars early today after queueing in vain for taxis to the city.

If taxis follow the pattern of previous stayaway calls, they will begin to operate as normal by mid-morning after establishing the demand versus the level of intimidation.

Thousands of workers on the East Rand townships stayed away from work. A complete stayaway was reported in Tshwane, Daveyton, Katlehong and Tokoza, and only a few people were seen leaving Tembisa.

Security forces have been placed on full alert, with the country braced for outbreaks of violence.

Damage estimated at R300,000 was caused to the Katlehong sub-station. The bombers cut the wire surrounding the installation before planting the mine, police said.

'Hit ruling class'

Thousands of policemen and soldiers were today deployed at hundreds of railway stations, taxi and bus terminals to enable people who wished to go to work.

The Government, Inkatha, the Pan Africanist Congress and Azapo oppose the stayaway.

In a statement issued yesterday, Azapo's central committee expressed concern at the "undemocratic" way in which the stayaway was called and for the possible consequences.

"Stayaways are, in our opinion, meant to hit hard at capitalists and the ruling class to advance the interests of workers. Stayaways are not meant to injure the struggling masses," said the Azapo statement.

Cosatu spokesman Nell Coleman said yesterday police were giving a "massive show of force" in Natal in spite of Cosatu's appeal to workers not to use any form of intimidation.

The stayaway today will be followed by mass marches and rallies on Saturday, said Mr Coleman. This week, demonstrations would be held, depending on the local conditions.

A spokesman for Cosatu's Eastern Transvaal regional office in Secunda said the stayaway would be observed throughout the region.

He said there would be marches in most towns, although in most cases they would be confined to the townships and not business areas.
Inkatha will not take up Kagiso Trust challenge

INKATHA has refused to take up a challenge issued by the Kagiso Trust to jointly publish the organisation's audited reports, saying that it is a cultural organisation while the trust is supposed to be impartial.

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he was “most concerned” that Kagiso Trust director Achmat Dangor had chosen to issue a public challenge that the trust would publish its audited report in the same newspaper, on the same day as Inkatha.

“Inkatha is a national cultural liberation organisation which obtains its funding entirely from the subscriptions of its members,” Buthelezi said in a written response.

He said the trust was established in order to assist the victims of apartheid in SA, and was supposed to impartially assist all victims regardless of their political affiliations.

“I hope that Mr Dangor's public challenge is not indicative of any unfavourable attitude towards Inkatha and its members, who are themselves victims of apartheid and who should be entitled to benefit from the Kagiso Trust in the same way as anyone else.”

Buthelezi noted that the challenge was not issued to the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, or other organisations.

“I wish to state that I do not intend to become involved in a public or media debate with Mr Dangor, he has his responsibilities to attend to as I have mine.”

Spokesmen for the trust were not immediately available for comment.

The Kagiso Trust has been granted the sixth international King Baudouin Foundation Prize worth R1 million.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1988: 663
February 1988 — July 1 1990: 1 062
Past 24 hours' official toll: 3
TOTAL: 1 753
ANC and Inkatha sign peace pact in Benoni

By SY MAKARINGE

Leaders of the ANC and Inkatha in Watville, Benoni, have signed a peace pact in a bid to prevent internecine violence between members of the two organisations.

The pact was signed at a meeting in Benoni on Sunday following rumours that Inkatha members living in Watville had planned to attack local leaders of the ANC to retaliate against alleged "slanderous attacks" made on president of Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The "slanderous attacks" were allegedly made by members of the ANC, the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the South African Youth Congress.

It was resolved at the meeting that supporters of the two movements refrain from making provocative statements against each other, exercise political tolerance and refuse to allow external antagonism "to bedevil communal peace".

The groups also agreed to meet periodically "to prevent possible conflicts" in future.
Buthelezi slams churches, media

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday accused some churches and news media of contributing to "distortions of reality" which were bringing black violence in Natal dangerously close to being "endemic".

In a memorandum for discussion at Ulundi with senior members of the Natal Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, he called on the churches to do more about correcting public misinformation.

"It is perhaps in the field of ensuring that public opinion is informed opinion, and that hideous distortions are kept out of the media, that South African churches have failed most lamentably," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said media representations had frequently been directly and indirectly responsible for the escalation of violence in the region.

He said he was being presented as a willing part of an oppressive machinery in which people were being butchered simply to maintain apartheid, or KwaZulu as a homeland.

He was appalled that anyone could begin to think that he would instruct people to kill for political purposes, he said.
JOHANNESBURG. — Former Inkatha secretary-general and KwaZulu education minister Dr Oscar Dhlomo has been appointed a director of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.
The announcement follows Dr Dhlomo's silence about his plans since he resigned his KwaZulu post last month.
Another appointment to the bank's board was the managing director of the Ciskei People's Development Bank, Mr Thamie Sondiyasa.
The bank broke through the R700 million mark in annual disbursements in the 1988/1989 financial year ending March 31 this year, it announced in a statement issued yesterday.
The R730m disbursed in the past financial year, said the statement, represented a 49% growth for development projects, compared with R430m disbursed in the previous financial year.
The first signs of overseas participation in funding South African development and increased cooperation from private corporations had raised hopes that more funds would be available for redressing economic disparities to accompany political change, said the bank. — Sapa
If you want to see the other side of Nelson Mandela, ask him about his relationship with Buthelezi.

And if you want to see Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's temper and political intolerance, ask him about the ANC. You will most certainly get a clear picture of what is in store for us in the future.

Forget about the political power players in today's game and those who are fervently working towards a new South Africa.

Forget about the PAC and Azapo's stand against talks and negotiations with the government.

Forget about President De Klerk's guts in trying to dismantle apartheid.

Forget about the rightwing elements' lunacy and co-wagon mentality.

Also forget about the Democratic Party's claim to liberal values and their fight against communism.

The fight for political survival will involve Zeph Motheng's PAC, Buthelezi's Inkatha and to a lesser extent Tumeleng Mosala's Azapo.

Before getting into details, let's look at tomorrow's second round of talks between the ANC and the government.

Once again, the world will be holding its breath for the outcome of the talks, which among others, will focus on the release of political prisoners, the return of exiles and last week's wild allegations by the police of a possible SACP insurrection.

While Mandela and the ANC seem to be in control of the situation, the PAC, Azapo and Inkatha are waiting like hawks to make capital out of possible failure of the talks.

Mandela, as the leader of the ANC, may have won part of the battle by talking and getting a mandate from community councillors, homeland leaders and the business sector - but the real war is still in the hands of the PAC, Azapo and Inkatha.

As one observer puts it: "Mandela has been speaking to devil incarnates and not the real movements."

Since his release, he has spoken to all homeland leaders, except Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope.

While overseas he described the two leaders as the only two remaining homeland stooges of the government. He has held talks with Umno president Tom Boya and spoke proudly of him. He has also held talks with members of the Conservative Party.

Why not with Buthelezi, they ask? While in New York his answer was: "I do not think it correct of me to wash our dirty linen in a foreign country."

Whatever differences Mandela may have with Buthelezi, he will have to talk to him at some stage.

As for the PAC and Azapo, there is no doubt the majority of people see the organisations as necessary devils in the future politics of this country.

They may not command the numbers the ANC have, but as one observer puts it, the two will be the watchdogs of the people, "and there will be no way the ANC will sell the people to the government by agreeing to everything."

It is therefore imperative for the ANC to go the whole hog and talk to Azapo, Inkatha and the PAC.

The ANC should have this in mind tomorrow when they plan the next round of talks with the government. While their claims of large membership and support cannot be doubted, they should remember the three organisations cannot be wished away.
FEAR swept through Soweto this week after rumours of planned attacks by Inkatha members following today's Inkatha rally in Soweto.

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said Inkatha would hold the rally at Jabulani Amphitheatre or Orlando Stadium.

It is alleged a planned campaign of terror will be launched against anti-Inkatha residents of Soweto.

Coleman alleges Inkatha has embarked on a recruitment drive in all hostels on the Reef and those unwilling to join are attacked.

Two men are reported to have been shot and killed at a Denver hostel for reluctance to join Inkatha.

Cosatu lawyers have written to the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria requesting a ban on the Inkatha rally.

However, Regional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier DJ Malan, says Inkatha has every right to hold a rally in Soweto.

Malan called on Cosatu to refrain from any deed which might disturb the peace in Soweto.

Cosatu lawyer Peter Harris said he had information showing Inkatha meetings were held at a hostel in Denver, near Johannesburg, where the possibility of attacking residents of Sebokeng yesterday was discussed.

It was however decided that Inkatha members would attack residents of Jabulani and possibly Diepkloof after the rally.

Sapa reports that Inkatha chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has placed the blame for the July 22 Sebokeng violence, which claimed the lives of 29 people, squarely on the shoulders of the African National Congress.

Buthelezi accused the ANC of murder, intimidation, assault and provocation in his description of bloody events in Sebokeng.
Embassies asked to shun Buthelezi

CAPE TOWN — Cosatu, the UDF, and the ANC have handed a memorandum to the German, British and American embassies in Cape Town asking foreign governments to withdraw support for the KwaZulu-Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, according to reports.

They also asked for the disbanding of the KwaZulu police force and the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry.

It was reported that Chief Buthelezi will not be invited to a peace conference that is to be held in Natal under the auspices of the ANC, the UDF and Cosatu next month.

UDF spokesman Murphy Morobe told a news conference in Johannesburg that Chief Buthelezi had sabotaged all peace initiatives in Natal so far. — Sapa
Alleged ANC hit squad held

By Craig Kotze

A suspected ANC hit squad of four insurgents, linked to the murder or planned murder of Inkatha “warlords” and other members of the movement, has been arrested in Natal.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok announced today that two of the suspects were being held in connection with the murder of several Inkatha members and a policeman, and a large number of armed robberies and car thefts.

Mr Vlok was speaking at the opening of a new police college in Paarl only hours after another group of suspected insurgents last night attacked a police station in the Eastern Transvaal, killing a policeman.

One of the attackers was killed in the firefight at the Emthonjeni station near Machadodorp, police said.

Mr Vlok said the hit squad consisted of two insurgents trained outside the country, one internally trained insurgent and a collaborator. They were arrested near Durban recently.

Mr Vlok said they had admitted that their instructions had been to eliminate Inkatha members in Natal.

Police seized two hand grenades when making the arrests and the group had pointed out an arms cache where an AK-47 rifle and a large amount of ammunition was found.

Mr Vlok also said terror incidents had increased dramatically this month, with nine incidents already reported — an average of almost two a day. In June, 34 incidents were reported, about one a day. Fifteen of the June attacks were against police.

He said the orders of the externally trained ANC members were:

- To eliminate Inkatha “warlords” and to create underground structures.
- To train other members in military skills.

At Machadodorp, police said three men armed with AK-47 rifles and Skorpion machine pistols attacked the Emthonjeni police station. They opened fire through the windows.

Two policemen fled, but two others returned fire with a pistol and sub-machinegun. One of the policemen was killed, as was the attacker with the Skorpion machine pistol.

The surviving gunman fled in a red Toyota Cressida.

No arrests have been made.
‘Inkatha man set up bush killing’

By SBU MNGADI

SENSATIONAL details of assassinations, vicious attacks and murder plots were heard at Maritzburg’s Supreme Court this week.

KwaZulu Deputy Minister for the Interior and senior Inkatha central committee member Bhekizizwe Jamile, 60, and Msizi Hlophe, 19, have pleaded not guilty to five counts of murder.

The charges arise from attacks between 1985 and 1989 on prominent Clermont, Durban, community leaders opposed to the incorporation of the township into KwaZulu.

This week the fiancee of a man allegedly killed by Jamile spent three days in the witness box describing how she survived an attack during which her throat was slit.

The woman, Thokozile Shabalala, told the court her fiance, Joseph Khumalo, had shown her a piece of paper with names written down, among them the names of businessmen Richard Phili and Zazi Khuzwayo.

Shabalala and Khumalo were renting a room at the Inkatha leader’s house in Clermont at the time.

The State alleges that on March 26 1987 Khumalo warned Phili about a planned attempt on his life by Jamile who allegedly told Khumalo he would help him buy a gun to protect himself.

On April 5, 1987, Shabalala said, Jamile came to their room with a gun and told them they should go to some people from whom they would obtain a second firearm.

The accused took the couple to his car where they met four men and were driven to a bushy area.

She stayed behind while Jamile took her fiance and two others along a footpath.

Khumalo’s body was found by police in Mamba Valley the following day. He had been shot.

Shabalala said she and the remaining men were called to follow the others into the bush and as she came into sight of Jamile she was grabbed by the throat and struck on the head.

Jamile’s defence counsel, Gideon Scheltema, put it to Shabalala that Jamile denied being present on the night of the attack.

Earlier the court heard telephone calls to a senior member of the SAP’s security branch and a senior KwaZulu policeman led to Jamile’s immediate release from detention following his arrest.

The case against Jamile was later withdrawn on instructions by the State, Wagner said.

Shabalala subsequently instituted a civil claim against the Inkatha leader in the Durban Supreme Court. Jamile paid her the amount of R15 364,27 in an out-of-court settlement.

This week, Hlophe was identified as the young man who ran away seconds after Clermont taxi operator Nicholas Mkhize was shot on July 15, 1988.

The State alleges Jamile ordered Mkhize’s death when Mkhize refused to release Jamile from a contract they had entered into.
'No' to anti-Buthelezi front

@SECOND senior official of the Pan Africanist Congress has opposed the idea of black political organisations uniting against Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha leader.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam, the PAC's administrative secretary, Joe Mkwanazi, said Chief Buthelezi was not the principal enemy of the oppressed black people and the idea of a black united front against him smacked of "the presence of enemy agents in our struggle".

In a report from the Tanzanian capital, the Africa News Organisation says Mr Mkwanazi supported the statement in South Africa on June 27 by the PAC's internal general secretary, Benny Alexander, that the PAC saw no reason why the African National Congress and Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha could not resolve their differences amicably.

"We might disagree with his strategies of resolving the violent political situation at home," said Mr Mkwanazi, "but he surely belongs to our class position, the class of the oppressed."

"The idea therefore of a united front of the oppressed to eliminate Buthelezi smacks of the presence of enemy agents in our struggle."

Mr Mkwanazi said the PAC would never be a party to "that cursed alliance".

He said the PAC "will never use nor appeal to enemy forces or structures to neutralise our political opponents and anybody who hatches that idea is a revolutionary turncoat."

"What the PAC wants is a united front of all the oppressed and exploited masses to deliver the finishing blows against F W de Klerk's racist regime."

A united front must be formed, he said, against the "apartheid settler colonial regime," and this included those who lived in the homelands.
INKATHA was on the
receiving end of violence
in Natal and by far the
majority of those who had
been killed were its lead-
ees and members or sup-
porters, Chief Mangos-
uthu Buthelezi said yest-
erday.

Addressing visiting
representatives of
Germany's Konrad
Adenauer Foundation and
Zweites Deutches
Fernsehen at Ulundi, the
KwaZulu Chief Minister
and Inkatha president said
the organisation had
never espoused violence.
"In contrast, the ANC
has called for an armed
struggle and 'as things
proved' increasingly in-
difficult for the armed strug-
gle it turned from hitting
hard targets to hitting soft
targets."

"Its propaganda
justified planting bombs
in supermarkets and dis-
trict offices and on street corners.
"It is a big jump from
justifying an armed strug-
gle to justifying just kill-
ing anybody but the ANC
made that jump.

"Not only do they
maintain that the armed
struggle was a primary
means of liberating South
Africa, but when they lost
their springboards in
neighbouring territories
because black Africa had
eventually realised that
they were fighting a
losing battle, the ANC,
attempting to translate the
armed struggle into a
'people's war', popularised the slogan that
every combatant was a
patriot and every patriot
was a combatant.

"They advocated kill-
ing for political pur-
pose," Buthelezi said.

Wherever there was
violence in South Africa,
the UDF was involved, he
contended. When there
was political killing in the
Cape, it was killing be-
tween the UDF and black
consciousness organisations.

When there was kill-
ing in the Transvaal, it
was between the UDF and
black consciousness
organisations.

"There is killing in
conflicts between the
UDF and black con-
sciousness organisations.
There is killing in con-
licts between the UDF
and Azapo.

"There is killing in
conflicts between the
UDF and the PAC, and in
the killing that takes place
in South Africa the UDF
is the common factor."
JOHANNESBURG — In a significant shift, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s Inkatha movement yesterday said it would “not reject” nationalisation of strategic industry outright.

The movement, which has been persistent in its support for a free-market economy, would also consider the demand for the redistribution of wealth and land.

Addressing the Inkatha Business Forum in Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi said there were injustices disparities between the relative black and white shares of wealth and land.

“Inkatha will not be able to avoid looking at the realities of the demand for the redistribution of wealth and the redistribution of land in particular.”

Chief Buthelezi however reaffirmed Inkatha’s support for a multi-party democracy and a “West-era type, enterprise-driven industrial economy” for the future South Africa.

Anything other than South Africa’s progression to normalisation attained to West European and North American democracies “will be altogether too ghastly … Most certainly, Inkatha does not intend pursuing economic policies which have failed in the USSR and which are now lying in tatters in East Europe”.

Chief Buthelezi also positioned Inkatha neatly between its arch-rival, the African National Congress, and the ruling National Party.

Inkatha would make common cause with either political force provided they were involved in the quest for national unity and race reconciliation.

“If the NP is too late in arriving, Inkatha will combine with the ANC … if the ANC is too late in arriving, it will combine with the NP,” Chief Buthelezi said.

He said pragmatism would have to be Inkatha’s guide. It had to be accepted that to simply take from the wealthy and give to the poor would be nothing more than the redistribution of poverty.

The redistribution of wealth had to be tackled in part with the redistribution of economic opportunity through education and deregulation strategies. “It must also be tackled by directing the economy in such a way that the development of underdeveloped areas where there are concentrations of the poor, is maximised.”

When addressing disparities in land ownership, in which 80% of land was owned by only 13% of the population, consideration had to be given to the fact that blacks were driven off their land at the point of a gun by white settlers, fueling latter-day demands for land reform.

Inkatha’s thinking on the “thorny” land issue was guided by the need to protect private ownership, the need to retain freehold title as a strategy to give everybody a meaningful opportunity of owning land, and the need to keep land as productive as possible by making the ownership of non-residential land a privilege for those who could use it productively.

Chief Buthelezi suggested the establishment of a Land Commission with the task of making it possible for black people to buy land.” — Sap
Inkatha slams ANC man

Sowetan Reporter

THE Inkatha Youth Brigade are furious over African National Congress Natal leader Mr. Harry Gwala. Gwala's alleged call at the weekend for war against Inkatha and his constant rhetoric in support of the armed struggle were in sharp contrast to some of the remarks made by other ANC members, the movement said.

It said it was "devastated" by Gwala's remarks in Maritzburg that Inkatha was responsible for the violence in the region.

"We were shocked that Mr Gwala could so bluntly blame Inkatha for the black-on-black violence," it said.
Unlucky Elizabeth

Inkatha is at the receiving end - report

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s Inkatha yesterday released a report “into the plight of Inkatha victims of violence in KwaZulu/Natal”, and said this proved the movement was at the receiving end of the Natal violence.

The report, released in Johannesburg where Inkatha was holding a business forum, said thousands of people in Natal had fled their homes and were living as refugees elsewhere.

Listed in the report were names of Inkatha supporters killed in the violence in Maritzburg and interviews and profiles of members who lost relatives in the carnage.

The “graphic accounts of these victims of violence”, said the introduction to the report, gave the lie to the African National Congress/United Democratic Front alliance’s claims that Inkatha had been the prime instigator of political violence in the area.

SOWETAN "We longed for peace. All favoured negotiations to find a formula for peace."

SOWETAN Correspondent

VICTIMS

“But a striking feature emerging from the survey is the victims’ total rejection of counter-violence and retribution against their tormentors.”

“The victims indicated they were weary of the violence and...”

Elizabeth Radebe of Mofolo, Soweto, was a semi-finalist in the Miss Eastgate beauty contest. But unfortunately, Elizabeth, who likes rap music, did not make it to the finals which will be held tomorrow at 7pm at the shopping centre. Miss South Africa, Suzette van der Merwe will be among the judges. Entertainment will be provided by “Rock and Roll Madhouse”. The event is open to the public, free of charge. Eon de Vos will com-pere the event.
Buthelezi offers merger with either NP or ANC

By Kaizer Nyatumba, Political Staff

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday held out the possibility of a merger with either the Government or the African National Congress (ANC) in centre-stage politics in future.

In his opening address at an Inkatha business forum at a Johannesburg hotel, Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha, which will this weekend become a full-fledged non-racial political party, had always been at centre-stage. As the ruling National Party (NP) from the right and the ANC from the left moved towards centre-stage they would find Inkatha there.

"Inkatha will be there to combine with any other political force which is there, because it (Inkatha) seeks national unity and wants to promote reconciliation.

"If the NP is too late in arriving, Inkatha will combine with the ANC if it has already arrived. If the ANC is too late in arriving, Inkatha will combine with the NP if it has arrived. Centre-stage political forces will have to put the past behind them and thrust together towards a new future," Chief Buthelezi said.

The KwaZulu leader, who said winner-takes-all politics had no place in South African life, told the Inkatha business forum that South Africans would reject any form of one-party state rule.

South Africans, he said, wanted to move away from apartheid "with absolute determination", but they would not "leap away from apartheid over precipices and trust to some posturing political leader — or to luck — to land on their feet".

Chief Buthelezi disclosed that Inkatha will hold a national conference in December as a non-racial political party, and would then adopt a new constitution.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha would not pursue economic policies which had failed in the Soviet Union and which were "now lying in tatters in East Europe". In its economic policy, Inkatha would take the best from the NP and the ANC because it was determined to evolve an economic policy which would be above party politics and put South Africa first.

However, Inkatha would not be able to avoid "looking at the realities of the demand for the redistribution of wealth and the redistribution of land in particular."
Prince: Water cut off because I backed ANC

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A prince of the Zulu royal family has alleged his water supply was cut off because he publicly supported the African National Congress.

In papers lodged in the Supreme Court here this week, Prince Israel Mzwakhe N attendi an action against the Minister of Works of the KwaZulu government.

The application has been set down to be heard on August 29.

In his affidavit, Prince Zulu said that in March last year he handed in his notice of resignation to the secretary of the Legislative Assembly, saying he was seeking membership of the ANC.

In January this year — without prior notice — the water supply to the royal residence in Nongoma, near Ulundi, was stopped.

He submitted that this was a direct consequence of his resignation and public support for the ANC and indicated "bias, prejudice and an ulterior purpose" by the respondents.
Dhlomo gets R7 000 for defamration

Sowetan Correspondent

DR Oscar Dihlomo, who in his capacity as the then secretary-general of Inkatha, sued the Argus Printing and Publishing Company and the former editor of Sowetan, Mr Joe Latakomo, was yesterday awarded R7 000 damages arising from reports published in April 1986.

Mr Justice MS Stegmann handed down his judgment in the Rand Supreme Court.

The judge was asked to rule on whether an organisation which is, or resembles, a political party, could sue for defamation.

Stegmann said there was no consideration of legal or public policy to prevent it.

"By publishing the words complained of, the defendants conveyed the implication that Inkatha had been guilty of criminal conduct by inciting its members, or alleged members, and the Amabutho impi, to assault the National Education Crisis Committee organisers and delegates at the Pioneer Hall in March 1986," the judge said.

The reports, published after the weekend conference in Durban, were defamatory, the judge ruled.

The sum of R7 000 was agreed to by the parties before judgment was handed down.

A claim by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was settled before the trial.

The Argus Printing and Publishing Company and Latakomo were ordered to pay the costs.
Inkatha favours central merger

KWAZULU Chief Minister and Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday held out the possibility of a merger of his organisation with either the government or the ANC in centre-stage politics in future.

In his opening address at an Inkatha business forum at a Johannesburg hotel, Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha — which will this weekend become a full-fledged political party and open its membership to all races — had always been in centre-stage politics.

As the ruling National Party and the ANC moved towards centre-stage they would find Inkatha there.

"Inkatha will be there to combine with any other political force which is there, because it (Inkatha) seeks national unity and wants to promote race reconciliation."

"If the NP is too late in arriving Inkatha will combine with the ANC if it has already arrived. If the ANC is too late in arriving, Inkatha will combine with the NP if it has arrived. Centre-stage political forces will have to put the past behind them and thrust together towards a new future," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said winner-takes-all politics had no place in the process leading to the normalisation of South African life, told the Inkatha business forum that South Africans would reject any form of one-party state rule.

South Africans, he said, wanted to move away from apartheid "with absolute determination", but they would not "leap away from apartheid over precipices and trust to some posturing political leader — or to luck — to land on their feet".
The ‘new’ Inkatha moves into politics. Officially

THE new South Africa is about to get a new Inkatha.
"Inkatha is another one of those South African leopards which will change its spots," Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the press at a special briefing yesterday.

The 14-year-old "national cultural liberation movement" will transform itself into a political party at a national conference in Umhlanga this weekend.

"Inkatha will now rise up from whatever it has been and will rise up out of whatever circumstances it has experienced, to become a new Inkatha in a new South Africa.

Inkatha will transform itself from being a broad-based liberation movement into a political party with an irreplaceable presence in our country’s centre-stage politics from where the forces of transformation will actually come," he said.

The briefing, attended by editors and political reporters, was one of a series given to select audiences in Johannesburg this week as part of the build-up to the Inkatha conference. Earlier this week, Buthelezi also met 150 business leaders for a five-hour discussion over economic policy. The meeting was chaired by Stephen Mulholland, managing director of Times Media Ltd.

Buthelezi was keen yesterday to emphasise that Inkatha was opening its doors to all South Africans. "In the past, there was a black job of work to be done in politics... There is now a multi-racial job of work to be done," he said.

Observers were interested to see who accompanied Buthelezi for a hint of who might replace the recently retired and highly-respected secretary general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo. Among those present yesterday were kwazulu cabinet minister Fikile Mbalula, youth brigade leader Musa Zondi, Natal farmer M MacKenzie, cabinet member Comite Zikalala and prominent members Senzo Mhlanga and Thembu Ntimande.

Buthelezi set out the "four great tasks" which are priorities for his organisation. In Inkatha’s words:

Inkatha will transform itself from a "cultural movement" into a political party at the weekend. But how much will the organisation really change? ANTON HArBer reports

- To establish an open, free, non-racial, equal opportunity, reconciled society with democratic safeguards for all
- To harness the great resources of the country to fight the real enemies of the people: poverty, hunger, unemployment, disease, ignorance, moral decay...
- To establish political and economic structures that encourage enterprise and create more wealth, and make it possible to redistribute the wealth of the country to the benefit of all
- To ensure the maintenance of a stable, peaceful society in which all people can pursue happiness, and realise their potential, without fear or favour.

Beyond this rhetoric, however, the meeting this weekend will provide an essential indication of whether this leopard can change its spots.

Inkatha critics charge it with being an authoritarian, top-heavy organisation built around the promotion of Zulu nationalism, Buthelezi’s personality and the resources of the kwaZulu legislative assembly, controlled by Inkatha.

Given that Buthelezi has a tendency to make three-hour speeches and can hardly be described as charismatic, this seems to be a cult of non-personality.

However, it was clear this week that his pivotal role is not going to be challenged. His colleagues go out of their way to pay homage to him; in a list of 12 good reasons to back Inkatha, the organisation has, as number two, that it "is led by the much-respected President Buthelezi". In its new statement of purpose and objectives, the first paragraph states that "the new Inkatha’s strength come from the solidarity and purposefulness of the leadership of Dr Buthelezi".

As always, the element of Zulu nationalism in Inkatha politics was not presented to a media audience. The test of whether the new Inkatha will maintain the flavour of Zulu nationalism will lie in whether Buthelezi uses the same tone in his address to supporters at the conference.

That Buthelezi can confidently predict the outcome of the weekend conference in great detail (an invitation to other political groupings to join in alliance with Inkatha, the preparation and launch of a campaign with the theme “Choice is what democracy is about”, the launch of new fund-raising campaigns) does not bode well for internal democracy.

And if lack of tolerance is anything to go by, this week’s discussion was an eye-opener. Speaking more frankly than anyone has probably spoken to Buthelezi in public before, Financial Mail editor Nigel Bruce said that, as a supporter of Inkatha, he was concerned about the attitude to the media, in particular Buthelezi’s propensity to take civil action against newspapers. He said sometimes felt that Inkatha had taken unfortunate lessons from the National Party in handling the press.

Buthelezi’s response was a traditional South African one: he blamed the press for the situation and made it clear he saw no need to treat them any differently.

There was also little hope for anyone looking for signs that Buthelezi was keen on bringing peace to Natal. Having said he had no intention of spamming the African National Congress, he proceeded to attack its “euphoria politics”. The ANC and South African Communist Party, he said, would have to become “more and more South African”.

And then came the coup de grace: “There is a Texan expression about hunting dogs which I would like to borrow. Inkatha is a dog that will hunt.”
The 'new' Inkatha moves into politics. Officially

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Inkatha employs expert to market its new role

ULUNDI — Inkatha has hired a world-renowned marketing expert to help reorientate the newly formed political party from “grand style politics” to developing policies that will win votes.

David Kingsley, who has advised people as diverse as Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda and former ConGold chairman Rudolph Agnew, said Inkatha's decision at the weekend to turn itself into a political party was only one of several courses of action considered by its members.

Despite Inkatha's strong group and regional identity, Kingsley said in an interview he believed its decision to become a formal political party was the correct one. He said Inkatha would develop from a strong base which it could use as a springboard; it had always had a distinct grassroots organisation where there was a will to make things happen, and it had the skeleton of a party structure based around constituencies.

**Dominated (116)**

Claims that Inkatha, with its strong Zulu identity, was too group-based to be a major political force were misplaced because major political parties often had strong regional identities, he said, citing the example of the Labour Party in Britain which had strong roots in Wales.

Kingsley also questioned the charge that Inkatha was dominated by its president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and that it was a “one man band”, saying it was not unique to either Inkatha or SA for the identity of the political party to be flavoured by that of its leader.

Regarding Buthelezi's personal profile, Kingsley said “I have always felt that people don't become leading politicians without having something going for them”.

Buthelezi had in the past felt “beleaguered” but had been a smart politician, making tactically good judgments, he said.

Kingsley said Inkatha's strategy was not to be the major political party.

“It is not in its soul to be the one and only top dog, but I think it would want a place in government”.

He said there was a great deal of discussion about alliances. Although a formal alliance with the National Party was considered highly unlikely, an election pact was not out of the question.

Although SA politics had previously had a “grandstand style”, Kingsley said the blurred political past would soon clear and the most important questions of the future would be immediate voter issues such as employment, housing and security.

He said Inkatha's desire to extend its membership outside its current constituency was hindered by ignorance and stereotyping, principally because many South Africans' views about the Zulus were influenced by films and television.

Kingsley, who was adviser to Congold at the time of the “dawn raids” by the Hansen group and was also a founder member of the Social Democratic Party in Britain, said there was a distinct difference between marketing a political group and a product.

When promoting a product, one was clearly in control, he said. But with a political group one had to be much more sensitive to what was happening out in the market. With a political group, everything “has to be an extension of what is already there”.

**TIM COHEN**
Inkatha to launch as new political party

JOHANNESBURG. — Inkatha is to launch a countrywide membership drive among all sectors of the population to gain support for it as a political party which will contest elections in the future.

“We are in the market place as a South African political party,” Inkatha’s president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said on Wednesday, adding that the party would be officially launched at the weekend.

He said the ANC was playing a dangerous game by trying to establish itself as the sole black political force. — Sapa
Pitching for business support

Inkatha has pinned its colours to the free enterprise mast. At a meeting in Johannesburg this week, the organisation asked business to support its principles "as these are the same as your own."

Facing more than 100 business leaders, seven of Inkatha's top officials spoke reassuringly to business leaders who have nervously followed ANC announcements on nationalisation and the redistribution of wealth. The meeting was chaired by Steve Mulholland, MD of Times Media, the FM's parent.

Several of the Inkatha speakers boast Harvard Business School and other overseas business qualifications, which helped open channels of communication. But while Inkatha clearly understands the need to get business support for its policies and while business accepted its bona fides, its economic policies did not find automatic acceptance.

"Inkatha still has some homework to do in honing down its policies," said Mulholland in his summation address. Apart from such guarded criticism, Inkatha's policies are clearly closer to the hearts of business leaders than, for example, the ANC's threat of nationalising "the mines, banks and monopoly industries." But some questions remain.

Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi called for a "more dynamic" approach to the demands for redistribution of wealth and land.

"There must be a redistribution of economic opportunity. This must come from a process of deregulation and a medium- or longer-term process in which the provision of education and the imparting of training skills broadens opportunity for the individual," Buthelezi said. "I am coming out to be bold enough to say that, yes, economic development will stop revolution."

But the land issue and the "hideously skewed" distribution of wealth in SA had to be tackled. The way to go, he said, was to maximise the economy's growth potential, support the informal sector and have the right mix of monetary and fiscal policies.

"If political adventurism is a danger for SA, economic adventurism will be far more dangerous. Inkatha will not move away from its basic assumption of the fundamental need for an enterprise-driven economy in SA."

But, buyer beware — while pragmatism is its "basic characteristic," Inkatha is first and foremost a membership-based political organisation that is "rooted in marketplace politics." Therefore, it must also heed the calls from its grassroots support base.

"Inkatha's economic policy will not be based on a felt need to avoid the inclusion of nationalisation of monopoly capital and the nationalisation of strategic industries," Buthelezi said. "The rejection of the economics and the politics that flow from the call for brutal nationalisation cannot become a fundamental point of departure for the formation of economic policy."

This may just be politicking, but it is clear that business can't ignore Buthelezi's focus on "directing the economy in such a way that the development of underdeveloped areas where there are concentrations of the poor, is maximised."

Buthelezi clearly believes that deregulation is essential for "maximising the development of the informal sector." He stressed that artificial barriers to entry and growth must be removed. But his reference to "a whole range of support systems" also presumes a strong role for government to "support the positive aspects of free enterprise."

On the land reform issue, again, Buthelezi leans towards the free-market view. He says Inkatha's land reform policy is guided by the need to protect private ownership as a fundamental principle and the need to retain freehold title as an ideal.

But a measure of socialist thinking creeps in when he refers to "the need to keep the land as productive as possible by making the ownership of non-residential land a privilege for those who can use it productively." Here one should keep in mind that Buthelezi is addressing the issue from the point of view of a tribal chieftain in whose domain communal land holding is the norm.

Lastly, Buthelezi says "huge bureaucracies are never efficient and in SA the elimination of apartheid must lead to a reduction in the size of government. The process of reducing the size of government must also be assisted by a maximum degree of privatisation."

Arnold van Heysteen

Buthelezi and Mulholland... the chief and the MD
Inkatha opposed to interim government

By Patrick Laurence

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday gave notice that Inkatha would resist the installation of an interim government pending negotiations for a new constitution.

An interim government — as proposed in the ANC-approved Harare Declaration — would not be established because "Inkatha opposes it and all thinking South Africans oppose it," Chief Buthelezi said.

Speaking on the eve of the launch of Inkatha as a fully-fledged political party open to all races, he described the idea of an interim government as one designed to force the present government to abdicate.

But he reckoned, if the ruling National Party abdicated, negotiations would collapse.

"Orderly progress towards the new democracy requires a very effective and intact National Party, just as it requires a very effective and intact Inkatha, and a very effective, intact African National Congress."

Chief Buthelezi and several of his top aides were addressing journalists on the "new Inkatha" at a news briefing.

Hanging on the wall behind them was a banner displaying Inkatha's new colours: the black, green and yellow of the old Inkatha (and the ANC) flanked on either side by red and white bands; red, for blood spilt in the frontier wars and the struggle against apartheid and white for peace in the future.

Chief Buthelezi commented on the ANC's drive to isolate him by trying to draw all anti-apartheid forces, and particularly his co-chief ministers in the "black homelands," into a negotiating bloc under its leadership.

The drive was based on a false premise that the National Party had been driven to the negotiating table by a single victorious liberation movement, he said.

Chief Buthelezi ... Inkatha will not be co-opted.
New Mbeki strives to get more members

In the wake of the formation of the Democratic Alliance (DA), the new Mbeki administration is looking to attract more members. The DA, led by Alan Kgotle, has been successful in gaining support from various political groups. The Mbeki administration is hoping to replicate this success in other provinces.

The DA has been able to attract members from a wide range of political groups, including the African National Congress (ANC), the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the South African工会 Congress (SACTU), and the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC). The Mbeki administration is hoping to do the same, by reaching out to these groups and convincing them to join the DA.

The Mbeki administration is also hoping to attract members from the business community. The DA has been successful in attracting businesses to its ranks, and the Mbeki administration is hoping to do the same. By doing so, they hope to create a stronger and more powerful opposition to the ANC.

Overall, the Mbeki administration is hoping to use the success of the DA as a model for attracting more members. They believe that by doing so, they can create a stronger opposition to the ANC, and ultimately, bring about change in South Africa.
Excerpts from an address by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha.

**Inkatha leopard will change its spots**

Buthelezi

A PARTHElID is now doomed. Inkatha will transform itself from being a hero-based liberation movement into becoming a political party in centre-stage politics from where the forces of transformation will come.

Inkatha is another of those South African leopards which will change its spots. There is a resilience in Inkatha which will get the best that there has always been, to make Inkatha a pro-active force moving out into the new political market place in order to make good my promises that the new Inkatha:

- Pledges freedom and security in a democratic society which will create wealth for all to share.
- Will guarantee growth and prosperity based on security, freedom and enterprise;
- Strength will guarantee that South Africa's wealth is shared;
- Promises freedom, security and economic growth through enterprise;
- Enterprise policies are the only path to peace and prosperity for all.

Inkatha does not fly against what is truly South African. It will introduce no foreign ideology. It will not come with threats of one party state or worker states. It will not come with a kind of surviving Stalinism or Leninism to attempt to make South Africa something that it is not.

INKATHA is part of a groundswell demand for the normalisation of South Africa as a modern, Western-type industrial democracy. It is working for a race-free, multi-party democracy with a free-enterprise-driven economy. We all know the economy will have to some extent to be mixed.

The state will have to play a role in directing the generation of wealth and in providing mechanisms for the proper distribution of wealth.

I want to state emphatically that for me the free enterprise system is the most effective system devised to create the wealth that people like us can use with the most effect.

I believe there is a genius in the innovative inventiveness of the free enterprise system which is irreplaceable. Market forces should not be ridden over roughshod by government intervention.

Inkatha knows we have enormous problems. It knows there are no instant solutions and it knows there is no political magic which will wave the problems away. We have problems and we have to grapple with them. We will have to have the flexibility to do so.

It is too late in the day for our country to generate new political parties. New co-operation between parties, yes, new alliances of existing parties, maybe. But no to the notion that we can now in this eleventh hour raise up new leaders and new parties.

It is the existing leaders of existing parties into whose hands history has thrust the need to make rapid and effective changes.

Inkatha is opening up its membership to all race groups. While in the past there was a black job of work to be done in politics which only blacks could do, there is now a multi-racial job of work to be done which only multi-racial grounds can do.

Inkatha will offer partnerships to white, Indian and coloured South Africans which any other political organisation will find difficult to match. We are in the market place as a South African political party and unless black and whites are reconciled in the process of eradicating the last of apartheid and in establishing a new, just society, there will be insuffi-


cient national will after apartheid to make a new democracy work.

The problems we will have to face to establish peace and stability in sufficient degree to make democracy work will be at us very severe.

We are not going to have a smooth ride.

We will have to face the dangers of dealing with such things as the Harare Declaration. This declaration calls for the handing over of power by the government to some kind of interim government which it is hoped will play midwife to a new constitution. There will be a hard political drive to make this happen. It is not going to happen because Inkatha opposes it and all thinking South Africans oppose it.

We all know that white fear will have to be dealt with and you must certainly cannot deal with it by threatening to chop the white head off the white body that is filled with fear.

Orderly progress towards the new democracy requires an effective and intact National Party, just as it requires an intact Inkatha, and an intact African National Congress.

REMOVE any major party from the formula and there will be problems.

There will be to have give and take in negotiation. We will have to avoid confrontation.

There are no victors and there are no vanquished in South Africa. There will therefore not be bi-polar negotiations in which the National Party faces only one opposition group.

I have not seen any intention of slamming the ANC. They will have just to get on with their euphoria politics until they come down to earth, hopefully before their December Congress, to deal with what really is involved in relocating leadership to South Africa and in sorting out a peace-keeping and negotiating leadership structures.

I must, however, say that the ANC is playing a very dangerous game in driving ahead trying to establish themselves as the solecontending force.

South Africa will be a multi-party state. There must now be a multi-party contention in deciding what that state will be like. There will have to be a multi-party contention in the elections which will follow.

INKATHA will drive for peace because it has the most to lose in the politics of violence.

Inkatha is going to do whatever it takes to shame violence. We will mobilise a rejection of violence and we will gather a very substantial international support for this.

We say there will not be a Lancaster House-type conference leading to a new government in a new political dispensation. The future of South Africa will not be decided behind closed doors.

We know negotiation can work because we have seen it at work. We are specifically going to mobilise to negotiate.

Inkatha has set itself four major tasks:

- To establish an open, free, non-racial, equality opportunity, reconciled society with democratic safeguards for all people;
- To harness the great resources of the country to fight the real enemies of the people - poverty, hunger, unemployment disease, ignorance, insecurity, homelessness and moral decay;
- To re-distribute wealth for the benefit of all people, and to establish political and economic structures that encourage enterprise and create the wealth all governments of the future will need;
- To ensure the maintenance of a stable, peaceful society in which all people can pursue their happiness, and realise their potential.
Joining the fray...

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(1/3) 12th June 1990
Inkatha joins the battle for political might

INKATHA threw down the gauntlet to the ANC yesterday in the battle for political support by relaunching itself as a country-wide political party.

Speaking before an enthusiastic crowd of 12,000 supporters at Ulundi, Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned that "no power on earth will stop us being a powerful force at the negotiating table".

While holding out "a hand of friendship" to ANC leader Nelson Mandela, Mr Buthelezi warned that the ANC's policies and aims would "never be rammed down Inkatha's throat".

Pledged

In a move of major significance, the Inkatha congress transformed itself from a Zulu-based cultural organisation into a fully-pledged political party appealing to all South Africans.

It immediately positioned itself in the centre of the political spectrum, calling for a multi-party "race-free" democracy served by an enterprise-driven economy.

Pledging Inkatha to a total reliance on non-violent tactics and strategies, Mr Buthelezi said he was "ready to negotiate now, but circumstances militate against negotiation".

He said "Inkatha cannot take a seat at the negotiating table if its representatives are sitting next to the people who are killing its members."

The challenge ahead was "to talk rather than kill for political purposes".

Mr Buthelezi listed "four great tasks" awaiting the new party.

1. To establish an open, free, non-racial, reconciled society with democratic safeguards for all people;

2. To harness the resources of the country to fight poverty, hunger, unemployment, disease and ignorance;

3. To redistribute the wealth of the country for the benefit of all people and to establish political and economic structures that encouraged enterprise, and created the wealth a future government would need;

4. To maintain a stable, peaceful society in which all people could pursue happiness and realise their potential.

Referring to the continuing violence in Natal which has claimed an estimated 600 lives in the past three years, Mr Buthelezi said: "There can be no peace until all parties want it."

"The ANC, the SA Communist Party and their UDF supporters are just as serious about peace."
New Inkatha political party open to all

Sowetan Reporter

ANC can do will shake Inkatha's resolve to come out as a new Inkatha and a political party to claim its rightful place at the negotiating table.

He warned the ANC the pursuit of winner-takes-all politics "is dangerous in the extreme."

"There is going to be a new South Africa with or without the ANC," Buthelezi said. "We will just not allow the ANC and its South African Communist Party partner to crush all opposition to it and emerge as the only viable political party."
Inkatha transforms into political party

Own Correspondent 16/7/90

DURBAN — Roars of approval from about 12,000 people greeted the passing of a resolution at the weekend to transform Inkatha from a liberation movement into a political party and to open party membership to all races.

"But now that Inkatha is non-racial, it doesn't mean that there will be a deluge of whites, coloureds and Indians into our organisation," Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said, pointing out that apartheid and its separate development policies had left its mark on all South Africans and had produced a deep distrust of other race groups in ordinary people.

Uphill struggle

He said it would be an "uphill struggle" to get people of other races to join Inkatha.

Only a handful of whites, Indians and coloureds attended the party's annual congress at Ulundi on Saturday.

The National Party was officially represented for the first time at an Inkatha annual congress. The NP delegation was led by the chairman of the party in Natal, Jurie Mentz.
DURBAN. — The general conference of Inkatha has called on the UDF and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) to recommence peace talks in Natal.

In a resolution passed at the end of its historic 15th annual gathering at Ulundi yesterday, the movement applauded the offer of its president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to support the recent decision of Inkatha's central committee to resume five-a-side peace talks between Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu.

The talks were called off by Inkatha last year after Chief Buthelezi claimed the UDF/Cosatu grouping had not honoured the agreement.

Informal discussions have been held between the two sides since then.

The conference also called on the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance to "desist from heightening tensions as they did in the action they sponsored in the first week of July".

Delegates also called on the alliance to "desist from being provocative and from making political propaganda out of violence".

The conference also issued a statement to the ANC asking it to stop "denigrating" the KwaZulu Police, and called on the KwaZulu government to respond to the cry for the disbanding of the KwaZulu Police by establishing KwaZulu Police control in every area under its jurisdiction.

Chief Buthelezi also said at the conference that he did not believe there would be a "deluge" of whites, coloured people and Indians applying to join the movement because South Africa had been "compartmentalised" for so many years.

He referred to "walls of fear" in the country, adding that "we are not going to push them away". "It is inconsequential how many have joined," Chief Buthelezi said. "I am offering my hand to whoever wants to take it or leave it."

Inkatha officials said that 56 whites had applied to join the organisation on Saturday and several more applied yesterday.
Whites Inkatha’s only hope

Inkatha, which became a nonracial political party at the weekend, is determined to play a significant role in future. KAIZER NYATSUMBA, a political writer on The Star, looks at the implications of its transformation.

Despite all this, Inkatha has remained determined to play an important role in any future political settlement, and Chief Buthelezi has let it be known that he considers himself a potential participant in negotiations.

Given Inkatha’s pariah status in black politics, the organisation had no choice but to throw its membership open to all races and become a political party. Under the circumstances it was the best Chief Buthelezi could do for both the organisation and his own political ambition.

A Zulu-based Inkatha National Cultural Liberation Movement, as the organisation was known, could not pose any serious threat to the ANC-UDP-Cosatu-SACP alliance, and the possibility of it playing an important role in future was negligible.

New name

Last week I asked Chief Buthelezi if Inkatha’s name would change to give it a new image and if the party’s headquarters would be moved from Ulundi, capital of the KwaZulu homeland. The name, he said, might be changed later, and a decision was still going to be made about the party’s new head office.

What will the transformation do for Inkatha, and what are the implications for South African politics?

To start with, the organisation’s membership of 1.7 million — a figure given to me by Chief Buthelezi’s office on Friday — is very much in doubt.

Included in this figure are KwaZulu civil servants who have no choice but to be card-carrying members of Inkatha if they are to be employed by the homeland, and students registered at all KwaZulu-controlled schools.

On the positive side, verligtewhites in President de Klerk’s National Party and conservative liberals in the Democratic Party, who were members of Dr Denis Worrall’s Independent Party, may conceivably support it.

Unlike any other black liberation movement, Inkatha is acceptable to many whites and stands for most of the things they believe in, ranging from a multi-party democracy, the free enterprise system, a rejection of a winner-takes-all one person, one vote system, and rejection of an interim government during negotiations.

Like the Government, it is also opposed to the imposition of sanctions against South Africa and foreign intervention in domestic issues.

On many issues Inkatha’s position is closer to that of the NP than it is to that of anti-apartheid organisations, and whites should take comfort from this.

While many whites will feel at home in Inkatha, it does not appear that Inkatha is going to be flooded by applications from whites wishing to join the party in the near future.

Some will probably play a wait-and-see game, while others will be repelled by the way in which Chief Buthelezi has hitherto run the organisation.

However, with probably the best publicity department among political organisations in the country, Inkatha might just be able to play down the negative aspects of Chief Buthelezi’s leadership, and project the KwaZulu leader as a never-say-die fighter who has been the only
Whites are urged to give Inkatha all-round support

Whites must not only offer Inkatha their financial support, but also their political acumen and their organisational and administrative skills, Eshowe farmer and Inkatha supporter Mr Morris Mackenzie has said.

In a vote of thanks to Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at Ulundi at the weekend, Mackenzie said Inkatha's future was very bright. He said Inkatha was a political force to be reckoned with and would be part of any future negotiations. It was clear that the ANC was not the sole representative of black aspirations in South Africa.

He urged whites to join Inkatha, saying they should have no illusions about the "inevitable changes" the future would bring and reminded them of Inkatha's economic policies of free enterprise and moderate political approach.

"And do not think that only your financial support is required. Inkatha needs your political acumen, your organisational skills and your administrative skills."

Mackenzie presented the major part of his speech in Zulu and received loud applause from the crowd.

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S94G9
Inkatha calls off talks with ANC

PEACE talks to try to resolve the Natal violence, which were to have been resumed last night between Inkatha and the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance, have faltered before having begun.

The talks were requested by Inkatha on Saturday but yesterday the national chairman of the movement, Dr Frank Mdlalose, telephoned the chief spokesmen for the ANC involved in the talks, Dr Dikiza Mji, to ask that the meeting be postponed.

The general conference of Inkatha passed a resolution at Ulundi during the weekend calling on the UDF and Cosatu to resume the peace process.

Dr Mdlalose said yesterday that the talks had been postponed because of a number of factors "which need not go into the newspapers".

A meeting would be held at a later stage, he said.

Dr Mji said the moratorium had been lifted by Inkatha and the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance had been prepared to meet representatives of the organisation.

Dr Mdlalose declined to comment on a suggestion by interested parties that a retired Natal judge be brought in to bring the two factions to the negotiating table.

Bishop Michael Nuttal, Anglican Bishop of Natal, welcomed the plan.

Dr Mji said, in response, that the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance had embarked on a campaign to have certain demands addressed by State President F W de Klerk.

These concerned the disbanding of the KwaZulu Police, freedom of political association, the lifting of the state of emergency in Natal, the arrest and prosecution of alleged Inkatha "warlords" and the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate the violence in Natal.

He said these demands would create conditions on the ground which would make peace talks possible.

"At the moment that is our approach," Dr Mji said.

President De Klerk is to be asked to terminate all control of health services by the KwaZulu administration and to establish a comprehensive and integrated health service for Natal/KwaZulu.

This resolution was adopted by the majority of delegates to the National Medical and Dental Association's annual conference and strongly supported by the Medical Association of South Africa. — Own Correspondent and Sapa
Inkatha, UDF talks still on cards

ULUNDI — Inkatha officials said yesterday that a proposed meeting with the UDF/Cosatu, which fell through earlier in the week, was still on the cards, but a date had not yet been agreed upon.

The meeting was due for Monday this week, but fell through at the last minute.

Inkatha official Frank Mdlatlose said that at a meeting with Cosatu official Alec Erwin earlier in the month, it was agreed talks between the two parties aimed at ending the ongoing violence in Natal province should resume on July 16.

"I asked that we be assured that five delegates from the UDF/Cosatu would attend, and who they were. By Sunday, July 15, there was no clarity on this and we asked for postponement in order to be sure that the meeting be between delegations of five and five on a day suitable to all." — Sapa.
Buthelezi warns on 'bi-polar' negotiations

DURBAN. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has warned against bi-polar negotiations in which the ANC and the government would be the only contending forces.

Addressing the Centre for Policy Studies in London, Chief Buthelezi said if negotiations were allowed to become bi-polar, the ANC would get everything it wanted.

The ANC would then have the powerful advantage of being able to withdraw from the negotiations at any point it chose to, and to return to create the kind of difficulties in confrontation politics which would hold the whole negotiation process to ransom.

He said "all-or-nothing" politics was sought in South Africa only by those who wanted to use the transitory period to establish the sole right to form a government after apartheid.

"Inkatha says very bluntly there will be no democracy if there is not a multiple input to the politics of negotiation, and there will be no democracy unless South Africans really do have a multiple choice in elections after negotiation," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said there would be no Lancaster House-type negotiations and no one-off negotiation event would finally settle the SA problem.
Talks on violence

BOTH Inkatha and the ANC have denied it was their fault that the peace talks between the two organisations scheduled for Monday were postponed.

However, it is likely the talks may be on again next Monday.

Inkatha's national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalele, has urged the Cosatu/UDF alliance to finalise their delegates for joint talks on the Natal violence so that the discussions could resume.

Mdlalele said that after Inkatha had lifted its moratorium on peace talks in May, it was agreed that the original five-a-side delegations would meet.
Ambush, manhunt pledged

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — The Inanda bus ambush which left 26 people dead and 58 injured was a barbaric, terrible deed and the police would do everything possible to track down the killers. Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said today.

As allegations of who was responsible for the horror incident grow more complex, Brigadier Mellet said: "It is sickening, but indicative of the violence in the area which brings nobody any joy. We are upset. We express our condolences to the families."

There was no difference between this incident and the shooting down of an aircraft, Brigadier Mellet said.

The ANC and Inkatha have accused each other of being responsible.

Dying

One report published overseas from a Durban-based freelance journalist said the dying bus driver told residents from the Soshanguve Church complex scene that an SAP special constable he named as Gumede, and anti-UDF vigilantes, had shot him.

Brigadier Mellet dismissed the allegation, pointing out that it was dark at the time of the shooting, making it difficult for the driver to see who shot him.

The ambush took place on a road that divides Inkatha and UDF areas, about 7 km outside the Phoenix Industrial Park.

Church leaders including Reverend Dr Khoza Mgogo, president of the SA Council of Churches, today asked President de Klerk for a judicial commission of inquiry into the incident.

The church leaders said they were appalled by the shooting and the allegations that some passengers were attacked after the bus had crashed.

"The information we have makes us particularly worried about the role of the security forces," the churchmen said in their appeal.
Marketing expert
to help Inkatha

A WORLD-RENOVISED marketing expert, Mr David Kingsley, has been employed by Inkatha to help transform the organisation from being a Zulu cultural body to a fully-fledged non-racial political party that will enlarge its support base in all sectors and win votes in future elections.

Kingsley, who took up his position in April this year was approached in London last year.
UDF has more backing than Inkatha, say analysts

MARITZBURG — The level of violence in Natal's virtual civil war has subsided significantly in spite of a bus ambush which killed 26 people on Wednesday, officials and other analysts say.

The African National Congress appears to have scored major advances over Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement in the eastern province's battle-scarred townships.

Major Kobus Vorster, estimates that the ANC-allied United Democratic Front may command between up to 70 percent of support among blacks in the townships whereas Inkatha was unchallenged before major fighting began in 1987.

"Inkatha has the bigger slabs of land but the UDF has the people — all the big townships are UDF controlled. It's been very tragic in lives lost but in political terms very successful for the UDF."

Radley Keys of the Democratic Party, which monitors Natal unrest, agreed the UDF appeared to dominate urban centres while Inkatha was strong where tribal values flourished.

They and other sources said the fighting, which has claimed at least 3,000 lives since 1987, has been greatly reduced since President de Klerk sent in troops in April this year.

Colonel Mike Coughlin of 32 Battalion, which operates in the Maritzburg area — the so-called "killing fields" of Natal — described the situation as generally stable, punctuated by sporadic murders and arson.

Cautioned

Brigadier Jac Buchner, Police Commissioner for the kwazulu, said about 15 people were being killed every weekend — the worst time for violence — compared with up to 50 at the beginning of this year.

"People are withdrawing from violence. They are sick and tired of it," he said.

Officials cautioned the respite could be temporary.

"Although stable at the moment, one little incident could set off a wave of violence. It's very tense. It's like keeping the lid on a pot," said Major Vorster.

Fears of renewed violence grew on Wednesday after unidentified gunmen shot at a bus which left the road outside Durban. Twenty-six people were killed and scores hurt in the attack, which was condemned by both Inkatha and the ANC.

Meanwhile, independent analysts and security officials say 3,000 troops have helped impose an uneasy peace.

"The state of emergency has most definitely assisted us in curtailing violence. It would have an adverse effect if lifted too early," said Major Vorster.

So far the UDF-ANC alliance and Inkatha, constantly blaming each other for the slaughter, have not managed to get together to resolve the situation. Analysts fear frustration is building among poverty-stricken millions because of the additional suffering imposed by the conflict.

Sapa-Reuters.
Any butterflies? (118)

Now that a "new Inkatha for the new SA" seems to have emerged, at the party's 15th annual general conference in Ulundi at the weekend, has KwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi secured his place at the negotiating table?

More important, will Inkatha's conscious shift (from a tribal movement to a political party open to all) change the fortunes of the organisation? Recently it has been losing support and picking up bad publicity from the alleged involvement of some members (and sections of the KwaZulu police) in the Natal violence (Currents June 29).

It was clear from Buthelezi's speech at the weekend that his eye is on negotiations: "No power on earth, and most certainly nothing that the ANC can do, will shake Inkatha's resolve to come out as a new Inkatha and as a political party to claim its rightful place at the negotiating table."

Ambivalence towards the ANC ran throughout his speech. He accused it and the SACP, UDF and Cosatu of not being "serious about peace." (Scheduled peace talks were then postponed, apparently because Inkatha wanted clarification on how many delegates from the other side would be attending, and who they would be.) Buthelezi invited Nelson Mandela to meet him to talk peace but went on to say that "the killing cuts out talk."

Inkatha national chairman Frank Mdlalose, thrust into the position of spokesman...
Inkatha ‘planned hostel attack’

JOHANNESBURG. — Cosatu has accused Inkatha of trying to orchestrate an attack on hostel residents in the Vaal Triangle this weekend, in retaliation for the July 2 worker stayaway which Inkatha had opposed.

Cosatu said they had approached Inkatha for an assurance that an attack on Vaal residents would not be launched. “Such an assurance has in fact now been given by Inkatha through their lawyers,” they added.

Commenting on the Cosatu statement from Ulundi, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi accused Cosatu of “yet again embarking on a self-serving propaganda exercise aimed at discrediting Inkatha”.

To claim that an “attack” was planned in Ulundi was “simply laughable”, he said. — Sapa
Peace talks postponed

The Natal-based joint working committee of the ANC, Cosatu and Sayco was yesterday still awaiting word from Inkatha on the possibility of resuming peace talks.

Dr Diliza Mji of the ANC's Southern Natal interim committee said the organisations regretted the postponement of a meeting between them and Inkatha on Monday because Inkatha leaders felt conditions were not conducive to peace talks.

22/09/80
ANC comes out on top

The dominance of the African National Congress in the black community, as disclosed in a comprehensive survey conducted by Market Research Africa, is strikingly illustrated in the graph above. The ANC towers over its rivals, the Pan-Africanist Congress and Inkatha. Its closest challenger, the United Democratic Front, is not really a challenger, it is an ally. The graph reflects the proportion of blacks outside Natal and KwaZulu, where civil war is raging in the black community, who feel "very close" to the organisations vying for their support.

* Most blacks support ANC, claims survey. — Page 17.
BWB plans to contact arms dealers

THE ultra right-wing Boere Weerstands- beweging (BWB) was planning to make contact with international arms dealers, leaders of the movement said in an interview at the weekend.

BWB general secretary Eddie von Maltitz said he believed right-wing groups could easily obtain arms on the international market.

BWB leader Andrew Ford said in an interview in Bethlehem the BWB had "hundreds of thousands" of sympathisers.

It was organizing commandos in every town and city in SA, he said.

Ford also disclosed the BWB and its political arm, the Boerestaat Party, were planning to send a delegation to the UN to argue their case for the restoration of the white Boer state.

MARBURG — Inkatha and UDF representatives would discuss ways to bring peace to Natal in Durban today, spokesmen from both organisations said yesterday.

Inkatha chairman Frank Mdalirose said yesterday he was informed on Friday that two representatives from the UDF/Cosatu joint working committee would meet the Inkatha delegation at the National Union of Metalworker's offices this evening.

Mdalirose said Inkatha would be represented by himself, D R B Madide, V B Ndlovu, Musa Zondi and N Nkhill.

He said there was no significance in the fact that the venue of the meeting was not neutral and pointed out that previous meetings had been held at Inkatha offices.

He said he hoped the talks would return to the five-a-side format used before the moratorium on talks was requested by Inkatha late last year.

Mdalirose said he did not share the view that current discussions were in any sense informal, as had been suggested by UDF/Cosatu representatives.

Cosatu/UDF committee member Dlilza Mji said prior to the postponement of last week's talks that they were seen by his group as "informal exploratory talks".

A Cosatu spokesman confirmed that the talks would be held and said its working committee would be represented by Alec Erwin and Mr.

On track

Our Durban correspondent reports that the annual conference of Inkatha at Ulundi last week passed a resolution calling on other groups to resume the peace process.

Political observers are quietly optimistic that the talks appear to be on track.

Peace talks between the two sides broke down in Maritzburg in 1987 and at the Complaints Adjudication Board in 1988.

Meanwhile, the violence in KwaZulu/Natal has claimed more than 3,000 lives since it started in 1983.

Last week a bus crash at Inanda, in which 26 people lost their lives and 56 were injured, was attributed to conflict between UDF/ANC and Inkatha supporters.
The African National Congress and its political allies have the support of 84 percent of the country's blacks, according to the results of a survey by Market Research Africa.

This conclusion is based on a sample of 2,821 black adults interviewed throughout South Africa. However, 22 percent of the population was excluded because interviewers were not able to contact political activists in Natal, KwaZulu and parts of Transkei; were abandoned when interviewers were threatened physically.

Of those interviewed, there were 1,816 males and 1,005 females; 38 percent expressed support for the ANC, 19 percent for the United Democratic Front, 15 percent for the Congress Democratic Movement and 13 percent for the South African Communist Party.

Support

The rising support went to the Pan African Congress (10 percent), National Party (7 percent), Democratic Party (5 percent), Inkatha (2 percent) and, with one percent each, the Congress of South Africa and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The survey was conducted between April 1 and June 11 and involved face-to-face interviews with all the subjects.

The ANC's high popularity rating stretches across divisions of ethnicity, age and gender, according to the survey's urban-rural distribution and reaches from South Africa's cities into the remote settlements of the rural hinterland.

The exclusion of Natal, KwaZulu and the traditional area of support for Inkatha, has to be borne in mind in assessing the results of the MRA survey.

The skewing effect, however, may not be as great as it might have been if the survey were confined to Inkatha's high profile areas. When, according to various early surveys, Inkatha support was extensively high in Natal-KwaZulu.

A separate contemporary survey, conducted by Maritz in April this year in the main metropolitan areas, including Durban, provides indirect confirmation of the MRA's central finding: the rise of the ANC's appeal and a corresponding decline in Inkatha's.

Low appeal

A salient feature of the MRA survey is the low appeal of Inkatha outside Natal-KwaZulu, even in Areas 'B' and Whitesward, where there is a sizable Zulu population and where Inkatha once enjoyed substantial support.

There is a high level of awareness of Inkatha - it is as well known as the UDF. But, judging from the survey, the 'name' is awareness of an organisation which is disliked and/or feared.

The attitudes expressed by MRA was how close black people liked, or, how distant from, the various organisations.

Three central points emerge: firstly, that a real threat from Inkatha;

secondly, that the ANC is closer to President FW de Klerk's National Party and the Democratic Party than it do to Inkatha;

The still relatively high degree of distance from the ANC and its allies may mean that attitudes are as yet asfledged, that there may still be a relatively high degree of mobility in black political preferences.

However, from the PC's perspective the survey identifies a pattern which is likely to be of concern in the near future.

Nearly 80 of those blacks who feel very close to the PAC also feel very close to the ANC.

There is no reciprocal tendency among people who feel very close to the PAC; only 11 of blacks who feel very close to the ANC feel very close to the PAC as well.

These findings indicate that many PAC supporters would be just as comfortable in ANC ranks, thus ratifying, theoretically at any rate, the prospect of defections to the ANC.

Supporters

By contrast, ANC supporters do not have the same potential loyalty to the PAC. While racial loyalty among ANC supporters is directed at the UDF, a strong ANC alliance and even a vangu

The high correlation between support for the ANC and the UDF is not surprising. They are two sides of the same political coin.

Sympathy for the ANC implies sympathy for the UDF and vice versa. This utilises mutually supporting.

From the ANC's viewpoint, there is one very promising result: most of its strongest supporters are drawn from the 16-24-year-old category, the youngest and fastest growing group.

Nearly half (47%) of blacks in the 16-24 age group feel very close to the ANC, against one third (39%) for the PAC and a minuscule proportion (18) for Inkatha.

The same pattern is found in the next age group of 25-34.

In general, the perception of people who feel very close to an organisation decreases with age, indicating, perhaps, that scepticism strengthens with age.

There is one exception in the 25-34 group, the proportion of people who feel very close in the PAC increases, rising from just under 10 to a little over 12.

In the ANC the comparative figures are 47 and 58.

The Makinisi survey, conducted in April among 490 black women and 660 black women in the main metropolitan areas, provided confirmation of the ANC's clear dominance at present.

Majority

Thus, a clear ANC majority, 64, of blacks nominate the ANC as their favourite organisation.

The NP is relatively well, attaining 8 of the vote. The D c Klerk even does better, winning 23 of the vote against 58 for Mandela.

These results, coupled with strong support for the NP in the white community (46 against 22 for the CP), may mean that the NP has a future even under a system of universal adult suffrage, provided its leaders show the necessary skill and nerve in the transitional phase ahead.

Footnote: The MRA survey did not poll attitudes towards Inkatha, the main black une

The high correlation between support for the ANC and the UDF is not surprising. They are two sides of the same political coin.

Perceived closure to organisations (excluding Natal)

The degree of distance from, and consequently antipathy towards, Inkatha is only marginally smaller than that shown to the CP and the AWB on the far right of the political spectrum.

The same patterns prevail among Zulus outside Natal-KwaZulu.

Contrasts

Distance from Inkatha among these Zulus correlates with a much higher degree of closeness towards the ANC.

The PAC, SAPC and UDF fall between the ANC and Inkatha, with the UDF slightly ahead of the PAC and SAPC.

Blacks feel closer to these organisations, although not much closer, than they do to either the NP and the IFP.

A striking point in the degree of distance - and, with it, possible scepticism and suspicion - which on average blacks feel toward all political organisations, even the ANC.

The degree of closeness or distance is reflected on a scale ranging from plus-four very close to minus-four very distant (with very far, with very close to a neutrality score of closer than not far).

The ANC's overall rating was 1.2, indicating what can perhaps be characterized as tepid or qualified support.

The UDF attains a zero rating, while the PAC and SAPC register ratings of 0.9 each. All three ratings point to a measure of doubt.

Seem is that context Inkatha's minus 2.8 rating is perhaps not quite so bad. But it is clearly bad enough to be carved in grave concern to its leaders, especially in light of its once undoubted popula

The absence of strong, positive identification with the main political forces may be due to any of several factors.

Insecurity

It may be more insecurity about the future, a reluctance to blanks to commit themselves fully to a rapidly shifting political terra

It may simply be a reflex response to the pressures, in which it was dangerous to express approval of outlawed organisation.

From the perspective of organisations which have been overshadowed by the ANC there is, perhaps, some slight consolation.

Sowetan cartoonist Len Sak is away on leave. His work will reappear when he returns.
Buthelezi supports Sebokeng faction

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday came out in open support of the Inkatha members involved in the weekend clash in Sebokeng.

In a statement, he said he was "very sorry" about the incident but could understand that Inkatha supporters felt the need to defend themselves and carry arms.

Fair game

"In view of what the ANC is saying and doing in calling for the 'isolation' of Inkatha and sending hit squads to murder Inkatha leaders and supporters, it is clear Inkatha is seen as fair game.

"Given these actions and utterances of certain ANC leaders and supporters, and in these circumstances, one can understand Inkatha supporters feeling the need to defend themselves and carry arms," Chief Buthelezi said.
Anti-Inkatha groups blamed for violence
By Craig Ketsu

Police have blamed anti-Inkatha elements for the weekend bloodbath at Sebokeng township in the Vaal Triangle — where the official death toll is 19 — and said they had deliberately provoked a fight with the Zulu movement.

A team of detectives has now been formed to investigate as top priority the killings, which include that of policeman Warrant Officer Pietus Jooste (32), spearheaded by an unknown person, said Witswatersrand police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe.

He said police knew of 19 deaths but it was at first thought, due to separate police statements, that the death toll was as high as 24.

Police have warned that revenge attacks will not be tolerated.

All possible measures would be taken to end the violence but it had to be realised the root of the problem was political and not a security matter. Police would remain neutral and would not take sides.

Colonel Malherbe said Inkatha and the Vaal Civic Association (VCA) had applied to have meetings in the same stadium on the same day. Inkatha, which also applied to Vanderbijlpark's magistrate for permission, was given permission, but the VCA, which did not apply to the magistrate, was turned down.

Before the meeting, several groups between 100 and 600-strong and wearing ANC/UDF T-shirts, gathered outside the stadium and hurled stones at police and their vehicles, igniting violence throughout the township against police.

Police dispersed the stadium mobs with teargas and rubber bullets.

After the meeting ended at 3.30 pm, Inkatha members in seven buses were escorted by police from the stadium through a gauntlet of petrol bombs and stones to the men's hostel in the township.
Buthelezi challenges Mandela

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

KwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has challenged ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela to publicly state whether he agrees with ANC military leader Chris Hani’s remarks at the weekend that the chief should be isolated.

In a statement yesterday, Chief Buthelezi, leader of Inkatha, said Mr Mandela should also express himself on alleged ANC plans to assassinate Inkatha leaders.

Insurgents

“There is now evidence that armed ANC cadres have been sent into this country to kill senior members of Inkatha. Recently ANC insurgents alleged to be linked to the murder of Inkatha supporters were arrested in Natal and police seized a large arms cache.

“I now seek a public response from Dr Mandela as to whether he shares Mr Hani’s views and approves of ANC action.

“I ask whether this is the reward I am getting for having campaigned over the years for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of their political prisoners and for having refused to negotiate with the South African Government in any way until the African National Congress and others were also free to do so,” Chief Buthelezi said.

Mr Hani, chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe, told a rally on Sunday that Chief Buthelezi and Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope should be “isolated”.

He said the South African Government was leaning on these two men in order to “perpetuate their delaying tactics”.

Sapa reports that Chief Buthelezi also claimed that the ANC/UDF/Costa alliance and the South African Communist party front were brutalising people in kwazulu/Natal because they were seeking victory through violence before elections were held.

Inkatha was being attacked by those who did not want it to be part of a future democracy.

Chief Buthelezi emphasised that he had repeatedly appealed to ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, to take part in peace talks with him. — Sapa.
JOHANNESBURG. — A special investigation by high-ranking police officers was yesterday set up to investigate circumstances surrounding killings at the weekend in the Vaal area, police said.

Cosatu yesterday blamed Inkatha for the clashes which led to the killings and said they were considering suing the SA Police for damages resulting from the pitched battles.

At least 18 people were reported dead by police following clashes on Sunday between people believed to be supporters of Inkatha and the ANC.

The clashes followed a "peace rally" by about 1,000 supporters of Inkatha — said by police to be armed with "traditional" weapons — at Sebokeng Stadium.

Cosatu spokesman Mr Neil Coleman said Colonel Paddy Mazibuko, who is responsible for Sebokeng, had given Cosatu an undertaking last week that police would not allow armed people to attend the rally.

Fifteen of the bodies, with wounds from blunt instruments, stabs and cuts, were found on Sunday night by police near a hostel in Sebokeng. Another three bodies were found yesterday.

An unknown assailant stabbed a police officer to death with an assegai when he tried to separate two battling groups, SAP spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe added, noting that an unknown number of people were hurt.

Police would not say whether the victims were Inkatha supporters or casualties from Inkatha opponents.

According to Mr Coleman, "the heavily armed Inkatha impos were accompanied by mainly white police in about 18 vehicles and two Casspirs."

Asked why Inkatha supporters were allowed to attend a peace meeting with weapons, Col Malherbe asked: "What was the practical way of disarming the people with a small number of police? Only a small number of so-called impos were armed with the weapons," he said.

Col Malherbe said, however, that if the weapons "became a problem" police would not allow them.

As a result of the violence, tens of thousands of residents in the Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Evaton townships had embarked on a "spontaneous stay-away" yesterday, Mr Coleman claimed. — Sapa and UPI
Sebokeng still tense as death toll rises to 21

Vereeniging and Highveld Bureaus

Renewed clashes in Sebokeng yesterday between supporters of Inkatha and the African National Congress left two more people dead.

A police spokesman this morning confirmed the official death toll now stood at 21, including policeman Warrant Officer Petrus Jooste, who died after being stabbed with an assegai on Sunday.

At least 18 incidents in which petrol bombs and stones were hurled at police vehicles were reported throughout yesterday.

Thousands of Sebokeng workers stayed away from their jobs on Monday and yesterday, apparently fearing more attacks on their homes, after Sunday’s Inkatha-ANC clash left an estimated 19 dead.

They returned to work today.

The township was still tense today and police were patrolling the streets.

The situation was quiet in Wesselton, Erin, this morning after three days of fighting between vigilantes and ANC supporters.

Unconfirmed reports said five leaders of the rent boycott supporting Wesselton Action Committee had been seriously injured during the unrest since the weekend.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said there had been a number of unrest incidents in the area last night.

Fighting erupted on Sunday when alleged vigilantes launched attacks on members of the local action committee who are spearheading a nine-month rent boycott.

CHIEF Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha Mangosuthu Buthelezi has challenged the ANC's deputy-president, Mr Nelson Mandela, to state where he stands on the issue of isolating him.

The call to isolate Buthelezi was made by Umkhonto we Sizwe Chief of Staff Chris Hani, the Cosatu/UDP alliance and the South African Students Congress.

Reacting to statements by Hani at the weekend calling for his isolation and that of Bophuthatswana's Chief Lucas Mangope, Buthelezi said it was not the first time Hani had threatened him.

"Last year he publicly stated that Inkatha central committee members were targets for assassination.

"Recently ANC insurgents alleged to be linked to the murder of Inkatha supporters were arrested in Natal and police seized a large arms cache.

"I now seek a public response from Mandela as to whether he shares Hani's views."
Sebokeng: confusion grows

By Helen Grange

Rumoured threats that Inkatha was planning attacks — and counter-threats that there would “never be an Inkatha rally in the Vaal” — were circulating in Sebokeng days before Sunday’s bloodbath. The Star was told yesterday.

Both Cosatu and Inkatha claim they informed the police of the rumours well before the Inkatha rally at Evaton Stadium. However, a bloodbath which claimed many lives was not prevented.

The truth of what happened on Sunday became more clouded yesterday as Inkatha and Cosatu/ANC spokesmen directed further accusations against each other.

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said it was clear that police had collaborated with Inkatha in their plan to attack Cosatu/ANC supporters. Inkatha supporters had been armed in spite of a police undertaking that no arms would be allowed into the stadium. The police had also escorted armed vigilantes through the township to the Sebokeng hostel.

“And when Inkatha did attack, the police made no attempt to stop them,” Mr Coleman said.

Cosatu also claims that, following information that Inkatha was planning attacks, both Inkatha head office and various heads of police, including the Minister of Law and Order, were informed.

In a statement, Cosatu concluded: “The police were warned that there would possibly be violence, were told where and when and by whom it would allegedly be perpetrated — and yet it still took place. The situation demands a full investigation as to why, in spite of repeated warnings, violence occurred, lives were lost and property was damaged.”

Inkatha youth organisers claimed yesterday that information had been given to the Vereeniging Police Station that rumours were spreading in Sebokeng that no Inkatha rally would be allowed in the Vaal Triangle area.

The chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade on the West Rand, Themba Khoza, said: “People were trying to prevent the rally from going ahead. The incident was perpetrated by Cosatu/ANC supporters the same way. They perpetrated the Natal bus ambush. Inkatha members had every right to defend themselves.”

Mr Khoza added that an Inkatha member had been killed in Evaton yesterday afternoon.

The Star was informed by the general manager of Putco bus commuter services, Ben Pelsie, that buses were stoned while parked outside the stadium.

“I have gathered from my own staff that when this happened, the drivers ran away. When Inkatha came out of the stadium, they drove the buses to the police station. Our drivers made their way to the station and drove the buses, full of passengers, back to Soweto,” he said.

In an attempt to establish whether an undertaking had been made by police to disarm Inkatha supporters, The Star was told by Colonel Othniel Mazibuko to “speak to public relations”. Colonel Mazibuko, of the Sebokeng Police Station, is alleged by Cosatu Western Transvaal official Zwelinzima Vavi to have given him and others this undertaking.

Police have stated that only traditional arms were allowed into the stadium and that anti-Inkatha elements provoked the attack after the rally.
Armed ‘impis’ storm trains

By Thabo Leshilo

Soweto train commuters were attacked with knobkerries, sjamboks and pangas by men, alleged to be Inkatha members, who stormed the trains yesterday.

Witnesses told The Star the incident happened at the Ikwezi and Inhlanzani stations at about 6 pm. The attackers allegedly told commuters they were looking for “mzabalazo people” — people of “the struggle” who sang slogans in trains.

Jumped out

Several of the injured were treated at Baragwanath Hospital. Most of them were ferried to the hospital by ambulances. It was not known whether anybody had been killed at the time of going to press.

One commuter, Sarah Morake, told The Star: “The large group of Zulu warriors entered the train at Ikwezi station looking for mzabalazo people. They were armed with sjamboks, ker- ries, knives, pangas and guns.”

She said the “impla” started attacking people indiscriminately.

“Many people jumped out of windows while the train was moving, to escape. I simply sat and resigned myself to death. I saw men run like children and leave their parcels behind.”

Another passenger, Caroline Mathe, said people had left their parcels behind and lost their shoes in their haste to escape from the impla.

She said her son, who came in another train, brought home a shoe he had picked up during the chaos. Many passengers did not alight at Merafe station out of fear that they might be attacked by Inkatha people from the nearby hostel.

Another passenger said she heard two shots being fired as soon as her train stopped at Inhlanzane station.

“I am lucky I was not in the mzabalazo coach,” she said.

Police could not confirm the incident last night.
Inkatha now ‘banned’ in Sebokeng

By Shereen Singh

Inkatha members have been "banned" from Sebokeng following bloody clashes this week between Inkatha and COSATU/ANC.

A Vaal Civic Association spokesman said today Inkatha members and supporters who "invaded the township" on Sunday had left and Inkatha hostel dwellers who "took part in the attacks" were not allowed back in by other hostel residents.

The Vaal Civic Association and other organisations linked to the Mass Democratic Movement are to hold three rallies today to discuss barricades in the township, the partial stayaway and the erroneous identification of all Zulus as supporters of Inkatha.

Colonel Othaniel Mab finish of Sebokeng police station said there were no reports of unrest last night.
Why didn’t police act, asks Mbeki

By Esmare van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The ANC, at its August 6 meeting in Pretoria, will demand Government action against police misconduct, ANC director of foreign affairs Thabo Mbeki said last night.

He expressed anger at police involvement in this week’s Sebokeng mini-war between supporters of the ANC and Inkatha, and condemned the police for not preventing alleged Inkatha attacks on “mizabalazo people” — people of the struggle — at two Soweto stations on Wednesday.

Mr Mbeki said the media, union officials and Mass Democratic Movement leaders were aware of planned Inkatha attacks on commuters several hours before numerous people were injured when Inkatha supporters stormed trains at Ikwezi and Inhlanzani stations.

 Attacks

“If the press and union officials knew about the rumoured attacks, why didn’t the police act? That’s something to be very angry about. People have died,” he said.

Mr Mbeki added that Nelson Mandela wanted to discuss this matter with President de Klerk and presumably did so at their meeting last night.

Violence — whether by the police or black and white vigilantes — as well as the armed struggle needed to be discussed at the next round of Government-ANC talks.

“The issue of the misbehaviour of the police has to be addressed urgently. Even if we have to sit down every day for 24 hours, we must do that,” Mr Mbeki said.
Police are arming Inkatha, says ANC

The ANC yesterday accused police of arming Inkatha for “further” attacks on Sebokeng. An SA Police spokesman reacted, saying the accusation is completely untrue.

Efforts to reach an Inkatha spokesman were not successful.

A statement from the ANC claimed that Inkatha leaders in Soweto and Jeppe were inciting people to launch attacks on anyone wearing or displaying any insignia associated with the SA Communist Party.

The statement further claimed that the ANC had received reports that Inkatha was organising sympathisers for a second attack on Sebokeng township on August 4th.

“It is alleged that the police are deeply embroiled in these preparations and have assisted in arming the (Jeppe) hostel dwellers for this second attack.

“The persons behind this plot are receiving active assistance from elements in the police.

“The purpose of this unholy alliance is to terrorise the people in the most militant townships into submission, destroy and disrupt the people’s organisations, and to undermine the prospects of the forthcoming meeting of August 6th.”

The SA Police have categorically denied these accusations.

Police liaison officer, Major Mike Lombard described the allegations as ridiculous and said they were “far removed from the truth”.

“We are more interested in stopping the violence than anything else and it is ridiculous to allege the police are assisting any groups,” said Major Lombard.

The ANC claimed that people had the right to defend themselves if attacked. — Sapa.
Sebokeng
the ANC's fault

Buthelezi

THE African National Congress is "nurting a culture of violence and intolerance," avows Inkatha
president Mangosuthu Buthelezi.
He blames the ANC and its allies for the clashes between Inkatha and pro-ANC forces which left at least 39 people dead in Sebokeng and neighboring Evaton.
Speaking in his office in Umtata, Chief Buthelezi disagrees strongly with the those who interpret the Sebokeng fighting as an "act of war" that the violence in Natal may be spreading into the Transvaal.
"The violence started in the Vasi Triangle," he says, recalling the wave of arson, looting and killing which swept through Sebokeng and the neighboring townships of Sharpeville and Evaton in 1984, leaving four town councillors dead.

Burning

"To talk about the violence in Natal spelling 000000 e.html" it is aonsen. Councilor Jacob Dlamini (the victim of the Sharpeville Six case) was killed in the Vasi Triangle."

Chief Buthelezi lists the near-death of Miki Serereens on the East Rand and the murder of Temane Kunkhe, his son and two nephews in Umthetho in 1980, to support his contention that the violence spread from Natal, and not from Natal.
"If you look at the killing of Kunkhe, if you look at violence where the PAC and Inkatha have been on the receiving end, in every case the common denominator is the ANC-UDF-Cosatu," he says.

Speaking quietly, he adds: "It is the dominant feature in violence everywhere, whether it is Inkatha, the PAC or Umthlo."

He charges the ANC and its allies with adopting a "winners-take-all" approach in the political arena, in which their opponents face the choice of being co-opted into the ANC camp or being crushed by its cohorts or enemies.
They are not tolerant. Unless you queue up behind them you have no respect to exist...."
He described as "tolerance of the first order" the ANC-approved campaign for the dissolution of the KwaZulu police. The ANC-axis believes that by disbarring KwaZulu's police force is indispensable for peace in Natal.

The campaign began in a massive way on July 3. It was followed by constant marches in the main cities and towns on July 7. It culminates next month in a "peace conference" from which he avows which lead some tribal leaders to accept independence.

To separate Chief Buthelezi from his "social base," the ANC is trying to drive wedges between him and the Inkatha members on the one hand and between him and the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini.

He recalls the remark of Inkatha's former general secretary Dr Oscar Dhloko on the drive to isolate Buthelezi without the Fica: This is not my opinion. That is Dr Dhloko's.

On the ANC's bid to win King Goodwill Zwelithini Buthelezi notes that it was a strategy tried by the ruling National Party when it, too, tried to break his power.

That campaign is an old one. Shortly after the king took over the throne, the Government tried to do that and it failed... There is a sense of irony about it. We are going back to the old days of the reek Party, Shaka's Spear and the Zulu National Party."

Forgiven

The refusal of ANC leaders to come to Umtata, KwaZulu's administrative capital, and their apparent bid to reduce Chief Buthelezi's status to that of an induna, provoke a quiet vehemence. He notes that the ANC leaders have no difficulty in travelling to Umthatho and Rhom, the capitals of the nominally independent states of Transkei and Ciskei, or of developing fraternal relations with people whom ANC propagandists once despised as Bantu migrant workers.

"All the others, even those who took independence, are forgiven. But I, who opposed independence, I am the villain of the deepest dye, who must be isolated and treated as the ultimate leper of South African politics."

His comment is not laced with self-pity. It is the appraisal of a man who knows the score, but who has chosen to do battle to the political arena whatever the odds.
Buthelezi calls for a local gov't convention

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called for a convention of black local authorities to contribute to the politics of negotiation.

Addressing the KwaZulu Local Government Association yesterday, the Inkatha leader said it was quite clear that youths who necklace and attacked town councillors had taken their cue from the ANC.

The need for the convention was vital as those structures would be part of the negotiating process, he said. — Sapa.
The president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has praised the effort by the president of the PAC, Mr Zeph Mothopeng, to bring about conciliation between Inkatha and the ANC.

Buthelezi said in Ulundi that he had received a letter from Mothopeng asking him and the deputy president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, to meet to discuss peace between members of the two organisations.

Buthelezi described Mothopeng's move as a bold step and said it was an example to all in South Africa. - Sapa.
DURBAN — Ilanga newspaper has been weathering a
storm of intimidation during which its sellers have been
threatened and the newspaper’s circulation has dipped
dramatically. MD Arthur Konikramer said yesterday.

Shops where the newspaper was sold were set alight,
distribution trucks held up, staff members threatened,
and readers intimidated as part of a “well orchestrated
campaign,” Konikramer said in an interview.

Konikramer said he had received numerous death
threats and had been forced to employ an armed guard to
patrol his home.

He said that prior to the sale of the bi-weekly newspaper
to Inkatha in 1987, its circulation had shown a
consistent downward trend from an average of 121,045

The newspaper had confounded its critics who said it
would become a “party-political rag” and its circulation
rose 11% in 1987 and 18% the following year.

Sales peaked in September last year when an average

of 147,654 copies were sold. This peak was almost
reached again in February this year when an average of
147,764 copies were sold.

But since then the number of copies sold has dropped
steadily from 133,104 in March to 120,232 last month
compared with 138,652 in June last year. Konikramer
said the figures for July would probably show a reversal
of this trend.

Publishers Natal Newspapers reported that in April
alone this year 10 outlets in Umlazi, two in KwaMashu
and three in Edendale had refused to carry the publica-
tion because of intimidation, he said.

Gangs of “faceless people” had entered shops where
Ilanga was sold and threatened the owners that their
shops would be burnt if they continued to sell the publica-
tion, Konikramer said.

He denied that the drop in sales might be due to a
change in reader attitude after the unbanning of the ANC
and changing political circumstances.

“At every single outlet where there was a drop-off in
sales, the shopkeepers had been intimidated. We
checked,” he said.

As a consequence, readers were buying their copies in
the city, but street-sellers were intimidated, he said.

Incidents where readers had been followed and threat-
ened after buying copies of Ilanga from street-sellers had
been reported to the police, he said.
DURBAN — The Democratic Party is to hold discussions with the ANC on September 1 and 2, and with other political parties and organisations, including Inkatha, soon, DP co-leader Denis Worrall said at the weekend.

He would not be drawn on the agenda, but said the DP would be "working towards a broad convergence of values" with other organisations.

Speaking at the opening of the Berea and Umbilo constituency offices, he said the DP had a crucial long-term relevance.

"Unless the things we stand for, such as the concept of a free-market economy and multi-party democracy, are used to shape the new South Africa, it will not be a country any of us will want to live in," he said. — Own Correspondent.
Peace returns to Sehokeng

Staff Reporters

Order appears to have been restored to Sehokeng.

Children yesterday returned to school and residents prepared to bury their dead after at least 22 people were killed in fierce fighting between Inkatha members and supporters of ANC-allied organisations.

Swayl Mokoena, a member of a committee handling the funeral arrangements of the victims, told The Star five people would be buried at the Evaton cemetery on Saturday.

Four of the victims will be buried in Transkei and seven others have not yet been identified.

“We have identified all our dead and we suspect that the unidentified bodies were Inkatha supporters,” Mr Mokoena said.

Mr Mokoena said there could still be more unidentified bodies at the Sehokeng Hospital mortuary.
INKATHA moves to Durban

DURBAN — Inkatha's central committee resolved in Ulundi this weekend to start transferring the party's head office from Ulundi to Durban.

This strategic move will bring the party to the heart of Natal's political interaction and will make it far more accessible to the thousands of urban blacks in townships surrounding Durban.

The move follows the employment by Inkatha of internationally-renowned marketing expert, David Kingsley.

The committee requested that the Action Group for Democracy, also initiated by Mr. Kingsley, should ensure communication between the party members and the leadership, as well as take over the party's membership management function. — Sapa.
**Durban to be Inkatha’s HQ**

DURBAN. — Inkatha’s Central Committee resolved at the weekend to transfer the party’s head office from Ulundi to Durban.

The move follows the employment by Inkatha of an internationally known marketing expert, Mr David Kingsley. The relocation will position the party in the centre of Natal’s political interaction area, which will make it far more accessible to the thousands of urban blacks near Durban.

Sapa — 31-7-90 — W. C. H. C. B.
Nats, Inkatha break new ground

GURBAN — The National Party will be officially represented for the first time at Inkatha's national council in Umlazi today when the Zulu-based organisation will open its doors to all races and become a fully-fledged political party.

The NP delegation will be led by the chairman of the NP in Natal, Mr Jurie Mentz, and includes the NP's chief director of information, Mr Renier Schoeman, the MP for Umfolozi, Mr James Schnettler, and the new member of the President's Council, Mr Rudi Redinger.

NP sources said the official representation should be seen as a confirmation of the Government's view that Inkatha was "unquestionably a major player in the negotiations which lie ahead". — Own Correspondent.
August
1990
Dhlomo praises peace call by Lekota

DURBAN. — Mr Patrick Lekota, the ANC's southern Natal convener, "broke new ground" in attempts to end the Natal KwaZulu political violence with his reconciliatory address to a memorial service for victims of the Inanda bus disaster last week.

Former Inkatha secretary-general Dr Oscar Dhlomo said Mr Lekota had extended a gesture of peace to the people of Mahayazafu, an Inkatha stronghold in Inanda, by telling ANC followers to make peace and not to seek revenge.

Mr Lekota had told parents who had lost their children not to retaliate, said Dr Dhlomo.

The former KwaZulu cabinet minister said he was extremely impressed with Mr Lekota's statesmanlike remarks.

"If Mr Lekota and his colleagues in the ANC, the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, as well as Inkatha on the other side, could more regularly address the issue in such conciliatory and reconciling tones, then we would not be too far from finding a solution."

By calling on people not to retaliate "Mr Lekota strikes the nail on the head. There is violence from pre-emptive strikes of course, but mostly violence comes from self-defence or retaliation, so he is breaking new ground when he warns his people not to retaliate."

● Inkatha yesterday slated the ANC for proposing a March on August 11 to the SAP headquarters in Sebokeng, Transvaal, to protest against the presence of Inkatha members in the Vaal Triangle.

"It is absurd to think that there shall be residents of any area who should be forcefully moved out of their legitimate homes because they do not align themselves with the ANC, said the chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade on the West Rand, Mr Thembu Khoza, described the action as the worst sort of political decision. — Sapa
Obstacles to talks ‘will fall away’

DURBAN — ANC national executive committee member Thabo Mbeki hinted yesterday that major obstacles in the path of negotiations would be cleared away at the meeting between the ANC and government next week.

In describing the ANC’s agenda suggestions for the August 6 meeting, Mbeki said: “Hopefully we will complete the process that we started at Groote Schuur with regard to identifying those things that were identified as obstacles to negotiations.”

Speaking at a Nafoce congress, Mbeki told about 600 delegates the ANC hoped the meeting would complete the process in that decisions would be made on, for example, the definition of a political prisoner.

He said the second item the ANC had suggested related to the question of violence.

He said the ANC was concerned about what the police were doing, or not doing, about what the vigilantes were doing “and indeed even about what the ANC is doing”.

“We have asked that these questions be addressed with a view to arriving at practical measures to end this violence from all sides.”

He said the ANC was concerned “because clearly even the political negotiations need a climate of peace. ‘But even beyond that… it would be a reward in itself to read in the newspapers that, according to reports, nobody got killed yesterday.’”

Mbeki said Natal occupied a very special place in this context. It was a shame on all people, black and white, that this situation had been allowed to persist for as long as it had.

The ANC wished to discuss this with a view to achieving practical proposals which would result in at least a reduction of the violence.

The third suggested item was “what steps need to be taken to begin the process of drawing up a new constitution. What will come out of that discussion, I don’t know,” he said.

He did not know what the government would want to add, but presumably it would want to discuss Tongaat. Mbeki said, referring to allegations that the SACP was plotting armed insurrection if negotiations failed.

ANC sends peace feeler to Inkatha

DURBAN — Patrick Lekota, the African National Congress’s southern Natal convenor, broke new ground in attempts to end the Natal-KwaZulu political violence with his reconciliatory address to a memorial service for victims of the Inanda bus disaster last week.

Lekota claimed a 3-year-old girl who was killed this month in the violence was named after his wife. She was born on the same day Inanda was hit by violence.

Lekota has extended a word of peace to the people of Mahayazane, an Inkatha stronghold in Inanda. He told ANC followers to make peace, not to seek revenge. And he told parents who had lost their children not to retaliate, said Dhlomo.

“I still think, though, that all attempts at this stage should be directed towards encouraging a meeting between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr. Nelson Mandela.”

“One would wish to plead with Mr. Lekota and his colleagues to make sure that such a meeting takes place as soon as possible.”

“Because, if the two leaders do not meet, it is not clear how any proposals to end the violence will receive the blessing of the warring factions.”

— Sapa.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz
Inkatha plans violence, says Cosatu

THE Congress of SA Trade Unions yesterday warned of the possibility of further violence in Sebokeng and Soweto this weekend.

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman, speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg, said the union had received information that Inkatha was planning attacks in Sebokeng today, when four ANC cadres are to be buried.

The cadres, and 25 other people, were killed in the July 22 clash between Inkatha and ANC supporters.

Inkatha yesterday vehemently denied the accusation that it was planning violence.

Mr Coleman alleged the conference that Inkatha was also planning an attack in Soweto tomorrow — after an Inkatha rally which he said was to be held at the Jabulani amphitheatre.

However, Humphrey Ndlovu, Inkatha secretary for the West Rand region, stated that Inkatha was not planning any violence. The organisation was not holding a rally at the Jabulani stadium but had received permission to hold an open-air meeting at Zondo grounds in Dobell, Soweto.

The police, for monitoring purposes, had phoned Inkatha to confirm the meeting would be held.

Letters to SAP

Cosatu, through their lawyers, have sent letters to the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria, and to the divisional commanders of police for the Witwatersrand and Soweto, warning that attacks on certain areas of Sebokeng and Soweto have been planned for the weekend.

In the letters, Cosatu requested that permission for the meeting planned by Inkatha in Soweto be carefully considered as it was likely to “fuel tension in the area and possibly lead to conflict”.

The SAP replied in a letter that permission for the meeting had already been granted and that the SAP had a legal duty to maintain law and order “which the SAP always strives to do in an unbiased manner”.

The police also warned that “no attempt to draw the SAP into any conflict in a manner that might attempt to show the SAP to be biased shall be tolerated”.

Mr Coleman further condemned what he described as the “enforced recruitment” of Inkatha members.

He said Cosatu, the United Democratic Front and the so-called Mass Democratic Movement had nothing against Inkatha’s organising that movement in the country.

“Even if we’re trying to prevent is the reign of terror and coercion which is going on,” Zwelinzima Vavi, regional secretary of Cosatu (West Transvaal) also condemned the police and SADF raid on Sebokeng Hostel on Wednesday night.

More than 5,000 SADF and SAP members raided the hostel, which Mr Vavi estimates has more than 20,000 inhabitants, in a crime prevention operation on Wednesday night.

More than 25 people were arrested, eight for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

Mr Vavi said it was “a naked disarming of people identified by the police as not being members of Inkatha”.

Reign of terror

Mr Vavi said Sebokeng Hostel inmates had been undergoing a “reign of terror” since July 22 when 11 of them had been killed.

He said they needed the weapons the police had confiscated during the raid.

The MDM had decided at a meeting on Thursday night that a delegation from the Sebokeng Hostel and Vaal area should meet Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, as soon as possible. — Sapa.
Inkatha Slams Cosatu Over

"The nation stands on the edge of war."

By Marvhuwe

After attending the rally at the University of the Western Cape yesterday, Inkatha Youth Council spokesperson Mpholo Dube said their members were feeding the poor in the Delft district, and they had not received any provisions from the national government.

"We are not involved in any political activities," he said. "We are concerned about the poor and the hungry."
Inkatha, Government are blamed for unrest

THE Government and Inkatha have come under strong criticism from the ANC for the unrest in Natal and the organisation says both groups share the blame for the violence in the province.

The attack is contained in a statement issued by the ANC, which together with Cosatu, the South African Communist Party, UDF and other extra-parliamentary organisations took part in a peace conference in Durban at the weekend.

More than 370 delegates reportedly gathered at the University of Durban-Westville for the consultative conference, opened by ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela.

The ANC's regional interim leadership core member, Mr Harry Gwala, stressed the root cause of the violence was the Government's attempt to "balkanise" the country through ethnic authorities.

He alleged the continuing abuse of traditional Zulu values and culture by Inkatha in pursuance of its political agenda was a contributory factor.

The meeting declared unanimously the deployment of the 32 Battalion from Namibia had contributed to the worsening of the violence.

However, the delegates acknowledged mounting poverty and unemployment affecting the African population in Natal were also contributing to the tensions in the region.

The conference advocated a comprehensive programme to reconstruct the shattered communities with the co-operation of the Government, the churches, business and mass democratic formations.

Earlier, Mandela briefed the meeting on yesterday's talks between the ANC and the Government and attempts by what he called "various warlords" to extend the violence outside Natal.

A key issue was the call for a meeting on Natal with State President Mr FW de Klerk. - Sapa.

Lawyers' group agrees to extend aid to rural areas

THE National Association of Democratic Lawyers resolved in Durban at

He said paralegals were people who had basic legal training, usually through law firms.
ANC, Inkathala in Kagiso peace deal

By Stan Hlophe

Inkathala and UDF/ANC leaders reached a ceasefire in strife torn Kagiso yesterday at a meeting with West Rand police officials at the Kagiso Town Council.

Inkathala and ANC/UDF leaders said the peace treaty would be observed pending a meeting to be held at the Krugersdorp Police headquarters today.

Kagiso, where at least 11 people have died and 16 have been injured since violence broke out on Sunday, was quiet but tense yesterday.

Many township residents stayed at home. Inkathala members alleged that local taxis refused to transport them to work.

A heavy police presence was still conspicuous in the hostel and other areas in the township late yesterday afternoon.

Some streets were barricaded with burnt tyres and huge rocks.

Hundreds of ANC supporters, who had moved out would stay out pending the meeting today.

Police would disarm ANC supporters and Inkathala members.

Mr Molefe said both parties were concerned about normalising the situation.

He said they would discuss how to attain peace today.

Mr Molefe expressed dissatisfaction over the role of the police in combating the violence in the area.

"We have information that police have disarmed ANC supporters and left Inkathala supporters fully armed in spite of the assurance that they would not do so. Police today gave an undertaking to investigate these claims."

Mr Khoza said Inkathala members were no longer armed. They would remain in the hostel and not attack anybody.

Inkathala was committed to peace and would go all out to restore stability and reconciliation in the area, he said.

Agreement

The meeting agreed that:

- Police will remain in the area to restore peace and stability.
- ANC/UDF/Cosatu/Sayco members would refrain from harassing Inkathala members residing in the township.
- Inkathala members would remain at the hostel and those temporarily accommodated at local St Peter's Catholic and Lutheran Churches.

The ANC/UDF delegation was led by Popo Molefe, the UDF secretary general and ANC member of the interim leadership, Kgalema Motlanthe, ANC convener of the Witwatersrand Region, and Sydney Mufamadi, Cosatu assistant general secretary. Inkathala's delegation was led by its West Rand Regional secretary general, Humphrey Ndlovu, and chairman of the Youth Brigade, Themba Khoza, and police were represented by a Captain Du Plooy.
Kagiso peace talks on today

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

THE Mass Democratic Movement, Inkatha and senior Security Police in the West Rand meet today to resolve the feud which has claimed more than 10 lives in Kagiso.

The meeting takes place at the Krugersdorp police station and follows a partial collapse of yesterday’s talks between Inkatha, police and MDM officials. It was postponed to today after the Inkatha delegation arrived late.

The three parties, agreed to resume talks “as a matter of urgency for the sake of peace” in the West Rand township.

By the MDM delegation would include representatives from Cosatu, the UDF, ANC, Krugersdorp Residents Organisation, South African Youth Congress and local churches.

Inkatha’s delegation would be headed by the organisation’s West Rand

secretary Mr Humphrey Nolutu, Youth Brigade chairman Mr Themba Khoza and two members of the Inkatha committee at the local hostel.

The MDM delegation said the agenda for the talks would include discussions on how the situation could return to normal at the hostel and in the township.

KRO spokesmen said proposals would be made to the police about “the need for a mechanism to facilitate peace processes” in the area.

Hundreds of dwellers have since fled the hostel.

The delegation said it would challenge the police to “come out with a clear policy” on the question of weapons.

Meanwhile, the area was tense yesterday with rumours of an imminent attack sweeping the township.

Police patrolled the area and kept a high profile at the hostel.
Two more bodies found in Sebokeng

Sapa and Staff Reporter

Police found the bodies of two men in the troubled Sebokeng township in the Vaal Triangle early yesterday.

In an interim unrest report released yesterday afternoon, the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria said both bodies were found at separate hostels in the early hours of the morning.

One body, found at Hostel 4 shortly after midnight on Monday, had "numerous gunshot wounds in the chest."

The other body, found at Hostel 2, had a gunshot wound in the right eye. A number of spent AK-47 cartridges were found near the body, the report said, without giving any further details.

Sebokeng has been the scene of violent clashes between supporters of Inkatha and the ANC. On July 22, 19 people were killed in clashes at a hostel in the Vaal Triangle township after Inkatha members had attended a rally.
DURBAN — Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi had the potential to destabilise Natal right into the era of a new South Africa, former senior Inkatha member Oscar Dlomo cautioned yesterday.

For that reason, strategies to sideline and isolate Chief Buthelezi should not be pursued.

Dr Dlomo told an SA Institute of International Affairs meeting that people should be awake to the growing tendency on Inkatha's part to interpret the Natal war, which has claimed the lives of at least 4,000 over five years, as an ethnic rather than ideological conflict.

Increased isolation of Inkatha and desperation on its part could only heighten tension and escalate violence.

The two vital components to peace in Natal were Chief Buthelezi and Nelson Mandela, with President de Klerk playing a catalytic role by ensuring that an agreement between the two black leaders would be endorsed in the form of adequate and impartial security force activity, Dr Dlomo said. — Sapa.
We're not siding with Govt – Inkatha

By Kaizer Nyatsumba, Political Staff

The Inkatha Women's Brigade yesterday denied Winnie Mandela's allegations last week that Inkatha was conniving with the Government against progressive black organisations.

A member of the Inkatha central committee and the Inkatha Women's Brigade R R Mashiyane said in a statement that Mrs Mandela's accusations against Inkatha, both during the recent international tour with her husband and during the launch of the ANC Women's League in Vereeniging last week, were unfounded.

Inkatha had steadfastly refused to negotiate with the Government until Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners were released, and the ANC deputy president had been released because of the campaign the leader of Inkatha (Mangosuthu Buthelezi) has waged for decades.

Mrs Mashiyane said when the Mass Democratic Movement disowned Mrs Mandela last year in the wake of the controversy surrounding the Mandela Football Club and Stompe Sepele's death, Inkatha was "the only organisation that stood by her". That was no connivance with the Government.

Mrs Mashiyane said Inkatha had never been engaged in the "People's War" and had been at the receiving end of violence.

"All actions of Inkatha members have been defensive and Inkatha members reserve the right to defend themselves," she said.
Police, troops seal township

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau

ERMELO — Police and the army sealed off Wesselton township last night during a major sweep after three weeks of serious unrest.

At least four people have been killed, scores injured and many homes and businesses damaged during continued fighting between ANC supporters and supposed Inkatha sympathisers.

Police report that five people were arrested during last night’s sweep and a large number of weapons, including firearms, was confiscated.

Eastern Transvaal police liaison officer, Captain Ogies van Straaten, said the police were searching only for identified criminals and suspects for whom warrants of arrest had been issued.

He said thousands of pamphlets had been distributed throughout Wesselton early yesterday warning residents of the coming police action.

The SAP’s regional commissioner had written a personal letter to residents recently warning that law-abiding citizens might get caught up in the police dragnet.

Police were still in the area this morning.
Natal violence 
talks ‘fruitful’

DURBAN. — Talks between Inkatha and the UDF- 
Cosatu alliance on Natal violence had been ‘fruit-
ful’, Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of In-
katha, said yesterday.

He added that the talks had been “held in a cordial
spirit”, although journalists present reported that
the atmosphere was tense.

Dr Mdlalose said the issues discussed would be
referred to the organisations concerned, and an-
other meeting would be held after the report-back.

The meeting followed a similar one last month at
the Durban headquarters of the National Union of
Metal Workers of South Africa (Numsa), which is a
Cosatu affiliate.

Meanwhile, former senior Inkatha member Dr Os-
car Dhlomo cautioned a Durban branch meeting of
the South African Institute of International Affairs
yesterday that Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu
Buthelezi had the potential to destabilise Natal right
into the era of a new South Africa, and strategies to
sideline and isolate him should therefore not be
pursued.

He warned that increased isolation of Inkatha and
desperation on its part could only heighten tension
and escalate violence. — Own Correspondent and
Sapa
Inkatha women take Mrs Mandela to task over accusations

THE Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday expressed its "amazement" at accusations by Mrs Winnie Mandela that the Zulu movement was conniving with the Government in attacking other blacks.

In a statement released by Women’s Brigade and central committee member, Mrs RR Mashiane, Inkatha pointed out that Mrs Mandela made such accusations both in South Africa and abroad.

Mashiane was referring to Mrs Mandela’s recent visit to Sobotong, near Vreensiging, where she spoke about attacks against supporters of the ANC in the area.

The Inkatha statement said: "We are amazed that Mrs Mandela should accuse Inkatha of conniving with the Government in attacking other blacks both on her overseas visit with her husband and now again at Vreensiging during the launching of the ANC Women’s League."

"Mrs Mandela knows how our leader (Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi) refused to negotiate with the Government until her husband and other political prisoners were released."

"Dr Mandela acknowledged this fact in Durban on the 25th of February. Is this the connivance that Mrs Mandela is accusing Inkatha of?"

"Was that again Inkatha’s connivance with the South African Government?"

Inkatha said it waged no "people's war" while the ANC did, and that was the reason why Inkatha was on the receiving end of the ANC."
Don't leave Buthelezi out, warns Dhlomo

INKATHA leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi must not be sidelined or isolated because he had the potential of destabilising Natal right into the era of a new South Africa.

This warning was made by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, former senior member of Inkatha, at a meeting of the South African Institute of International Affairs in Durban this week.

Dhlomo said that people should wake up to the growing tendency on the part of Inkatha to interpret the Natal war, which has claimed the lives of at least 4,000 people over five years, as an ethnic rather than an ideological conflict.

He warned increased isolation of Inkatha and desperation on its part could only heighten tension and escalate violence.

The two vital components to peace in Natal were Chief Buthelezi and the deputy president of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, with State President F.W. de Klerk playing a catalytic role, he said.
Peace pact: Guells Kagosio hostels strike
9 murdered in AK-47 attack on Sepak-Tengah hotel
Inkatha launches diplomatic drive and attacks ANC

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Inkatha has launched a diplomatic offensive in London, blaming the ANC for the violence between followers of the two organisations, which has claimed more than 4,000 lives.

In a letter to the British Foreign Office, foreign embassies and the Commonwealth, Inkatha's London representative Ben Skosana said Inkatha welcomed the agreement between the ANC and Pretoria that the armed struggle be suspended.

At the same time Inkatha felt it was the conflict between the organisations' followers which urgently needed "genuine peace initiatives".

"At no point did 4,000 South Africans die in the conflict between the ANC and the Government even after more than 25 years of the ANC's armed struggle," he said.
Mangope robbed of 'sensitive documents'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana had thousands of rands in cash, as well as traveller's cheques and jewellery, stolen from his hotel suite during a recent visit to Zurich.

And an article in the latest edition of the journal Africa Confidential claims that the thief also took papers with details about his "personal wealth" which if published were "sufficiently sensitive to seriously damage Mangope".

The claims were refuted yesterday by Bophuthatswana's London representative, Mr Ian Findlay, who said to his knowledge no documents were taken.

Mr Findlay confirmed that a "straight-forward" case of theft had occurred in mid-July when Mr Mangope stopped over for a few days in Zurich to "meet some people".

He was on his way home from London after watching the Wimbledon championships.

Mr Findlay said while Mr Mangope was having dinner at one of the main hotels in the Swiss capital, the thief — apparently with a key — entered the suite.

Stolen were "a couple of thousand rand in notes", an undisclosed amount in traveller's cheques, a ring and a watch.

Africa Confidential claims the sensitive papers were in an attaché case "which the Bophuthatswana president keeps by his side during all his foreign trips" and which was stolen by the thief.

But Mr Findlay said he had travelled with Mr Mangope on many occasions and knew of no case "he has by his side all the time. When he left me he never carried one."

He said his staff always carried all his luggage.
The contest for allegiance of ideas, not on the battlefield, should be in the marketplace.
By Therese Anders,
Highveld Bureau

ERMELO — Police have arrested two men in connection with the shooting and killing of two pallbearers during an ambush on an African National Congress funeral procession in unrest-torn Wesselton township on Saturday.

ANC Eastern Transvaal executive member Jackson Mthembu, who was at the funeral of student David Sibonyani (16), alleged the murderers belonged to an Inkatha-supporting faction called the Black Cats, who had held a funeral only hours before the ANC.

Mr Mthembu hit out at police for not maintaining a peacekeeping force on the funeral route when it was known that two rival factions were burying their dead that day. The police replied that they were present in the township but it was impossible for them to be stationed along the whole route.

The Rev Thabang Tschenase said the procession of about 8 000 had been fired on, ap-
Cosatu to protest over growing ‘reign of terror’

By Shareen Singh

Cosatu will present a memorandum to President de Klerk later this week listing attacks on its members country-wide and calling on the President to intervene in accordance with the Pretoria Minute in stopping the "reign of terror".

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said the situation was critical, with at least 10 people killed and more than 40 injured in Sebokeng alone in the past two weeks. The clash between Inkatha and the ANC/Cosatu brought to 40 the number recently killed in the township.

Both the ANC and the Government expressed concern over the increasing violence in the country last week.

The Pretoria Minute declared a commitment from both parties to undertake measures to promote peace and normalise the situation.

Residents in the area and hostel-dwellers claimed municipal police, kiaconstables and the some members of the SAP were behind the attacks.

The following incidents will be included in the memorandum to the President:

**Ambush**

*August 1* — Two people killed in an ambush by unknown people on Sebokeng hostel dwellers at a station in the township.

The same evening police raided the hostel, confiscating weapons which hostel-dwellers were keeping for protection.

*August 2* — Shots fired through hostel windows killed two people. Eleven needed hospital treatment.

*August 3* — Unknown gunmen...
Stop the Slaughter!

Troops Move into Zulus and Xhosas in East Rand Battles
Cosatu to protest over growing ‘reign of terror’

By Shairine Singh

Cosatu will present a memorandum to President de Klerk later this week listing attacks on its members across the country and calling on the President to intervene in accordance with the Pretoria Minute in stopping the “reign of terror”.

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said the situation was critical, with at least 13 people killed and more than 40 injured in Sebokeng alone in the past two weeks. The clash between Inkatha and the ANC/Cosatu brought to 50 the number recently killed in the township.

Both the ANC and the Government expressed concern over the increasing violence in the country last week.

The Pretoria Minute declared a commitment from both parties to undertake measures to promote peace and normalize the situation.

Residents in the area and hostel-dwellers claimed municipal police, kiaxomafatsha and some members of the SAP were behind the attacks.

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**Ambush**

- August 1 — Two people killed in an ambush by unknown people on Sebokeng hostel dwellers at a station in the township.
- August 2 — Shots fired through hostel windows killed two people. Eleven needed hospital treatment.
- August 3 — Unknown gunshots fired on a taxi from Sebokeng hostel. Four passengers were seriously wounded.
- August 4 — Vigilantes accompanied by municipal police fired through hostel windows, leaving 30 injured.
- August 5 — Commuters from a train were shot at next to a station in Zone 10.
- August 6 — One person was killed and two injured in an attack on hostel dwellers by unknown people. Another person was shot outside the hostel. The following day, a hostel outside the hostel injured one person.
- August 9 — Two hostel dwellers were abducted by six whites in police uniform in a raid on the hostel.

Sunbathing... These impala were caught enjoying the view LOWER SABLE IN THE KRUGER NATIONAL PARK ON MONDAY.

By Julienne du Toit

The Bafokeng tribe, who bitterly fought their inclusion into Bophuthatswana last year, have become shareholders in Impala Platinum Holdings in the homeland, and can subscribe to shares worth over R300 million.

According to the company’s annual report, the Bafokeng council and headmen unanimously accepted Impala’s lease of a rich ore body in the Bafokeng’s tribal land, called “The Deep”, on January 10 this year.

Under the agreement, the tribe will be entitled to subscribe for up to 7 percent of the country’s shares. The Bafokeng tribe worth millions

By Jacqueline Myburgh

The Buffalo River in Natal, which for the past 10 years has been polluted by coal mines in the north of the province, may now be threatened by other industries operating on its banks.

Despite a campaign launched by the Department of Water Affairs in Dundee to clean up the river, the local water board has been discharging chemicals into the stream of water, a water affairs spokesman confirmed.

The owner of a farm about 50 km south of the waterworks, David Battray, reported the pollution to the Department of Water Affairs when he noticed piles of brown and white foam drifting down the river last week.

A spokesman for the Department said the foam was “backwash” from the waterworks’ pump station, but the chemicals contained in it were non-toxic.

The foam — and the long-term pollution of the Buffalo River — had not affected the ecology of the river, the spokesman said.

Keith Cooper, conservation director of the Wildlife Society, said he was very distressed by news of the pollution since the Buffalo River had exceptional qualities in terms of the environment.

Pollution in Buffa
Mandela must stand beside me – Buthelezi

Staff Reporter

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night in a TV panel discussion that violence in South Africa would not be properly addressed until he and Nelson Mandela were seen addressing joint rallies together.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister denied that Inkatha was responsible for the violence which was mushrooming on the Reef.

He said the initial outbreaks of township violence in 1985 had begun on the Reef, after which the Government introduced the state of emergency.

"It is not Inkatha which exposes violence; it is not Inkatha which brings messages from Lusaka saying black town councillors must be killed. It is false to say the violence mushrooming in the Transvaal is imported here by the Zulu people," he said.

Free

When asked if the UDF and ANC areas which had sprung up in Natal meant that he was losing support in the province, Chief Buthelezi said he believed it was healthy for people to be free to support whatever political organisation they wanted to support.

"Therefore I don't think it is unhealthy if people support the UDF or ANC or PAC. What is unhealthy is the extent of political intolerance which has resulted in violence."

He said KwaZulu was not created by the homelands policy as the Zulu nation was a sovereign state before colonialism.

 Asked whether he felt he was at the end of his political career because he had been deliberately left out by Mr Mandela who had spoken to all other homeland leaders, Chief Buthelezi replied: "That would imply Dr Mandela was God and that I was a protege of Dr Mandela. "While I have a lot of respect for him I don't regard him as God."

Chief Buthelezi said he believed in one man, one vote but said a constitution for South Africa needed to consider the cultural roots of all people.
Buthelezi says he's ready to meet Mandela any time

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday said he had given ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela several dates on which they could meet, but these had not been followed up.

Buthelezi was responding to Mandela's claim in an SABC-TV interview that he had tried to get hold of Buthelezi by telephone several times, but had failed.

In a statement yesterday, Buthelezi said he was repeating his position that he was prepared to meet Mandela at any time for talks if it would help to resolve the KwaZulu/Natal conflict.

He said Mandela had admitted the appearance by the two at a joint peace rally in Maritzburg earlier this year was cancelled due to pressure from UDF leaders.

"De Mandela later re-affirmed that was the case when he spoke in Umtata about accompanying me to trouble spots in a bid to end the violence."

Buthelezi said he had called for the resurrection of the five-a-side Inkatha/UDF/Cosatu committee. He had sent five delegates only to find that UDF/Cosatu delegates did not turn up for the meeting.

There were accusations against the police from all sides, he said. "Undoubtedly the police have been drawn into political strife, but to elevate that to the prime cause of violence is totally unfounded. There have been convictions in court against policemen acting against Inkatha."

Buthelezi said he would like the state of emergency in Natal lifted as soon as possible.

Our Durban correspondent reports that former Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo yesterday predicted a meeting between Buthelezi and Mandela soon, provided relations were not further strained.

He told about 50 leading businessmen at a Natal Chamber of Industries meeting in Durban yesterday that the meeting should be seen as a vital element in any Natal peace plan. — Sapa.
Armed struggle was never necessary, says chief

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says what is happening in South Africa today proves that the armed struggle was never necessary.

In a television interview yesterday Chief Buthelezi said it was healthy for people in a multi-party democracy to support different political views, but political intolerance, which had resulted in the endemic violence, was not healthy.

He denied Inkatha was exporting violence from Natal to the Reef and elsewhere and called these claims successful propaganda. He also said blame for recent violence in the Boland and the Eastern Cape could not be laid at Inkatha's door.

He said ANC deputy president Mr. Nelson Mandela was being prevented from meeting him by elements within the ANC.

Because of this, Mr. Mandela was "more of a captive now than ever before", he said. He saw no hope of a cessation of violence in Natal unless joint peace rallies were held — addressed by him and Mr. Mandela.

It was put to Chief Buthelezi that because Mr. Mandela was not talking to him, it could spell the end of his political career.

"That would be implying that Mr. Mandela is God; and while I have always respected him, I do not regard him as a kind of God," Chief Buthelezi replied. — Sapa
Buthelezi refutes Mandela's claim

KWAZULU. Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that he had given African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela several dates on which they could meet, but these had not been followed up.

Buthelezi was responding to Mandela's claim in an SABC-TV interview that he had tried to get hold of Buthelezi by telephone several times, but had failed.

Buthelezi said: "My position remains, as I have stated repeatedly, that I am prepared to meet Mandela at any time for talks if it will help to resolve the conflict in KwaZulu/Natal.

Cancelled

"On Mandela's own admission, the appearance we were due to make together at the joint peace rally in Maritzburg earlier this year was cancelled due to pressure from United Democratic Front leaders.

"Mandela later reaffirmed that was the case when he spoke in Umtata about accompanying me to trouble-spots in a bid to end the violence." - Sowetan Correspondent.
Buthelezi says he's ready to meet Mandela any time

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To Peace

From: THE TIMES

Threat INKATHA

FROM NOONE EKDA

FROM ONE PAGE
Vosloorus grim, volatile

Montshwia Mosebe

The situation at Vosloorus was volatile late yesterday with about 14 bodies strewn around the Nguni hostel.

Other bodies had already been removed by police from the hostel and the early next to the police station.

They were apparently victims of an attack by heavily-armed Zulu impi, who, in their hundreds, moved into the Nguni hostel singing war songs.

Residents said yesterday three more youths had been shot dead by hostel inmates who alleged they had tried to set the hostel alight.

It was against this grim backdrop last night that civic leaders, including Vosloorus mayor Morrison Senokela, police and elected leaders from Zulu and Xhosa-speaking factions met in a desperate effort to bring about peace.

The Star photographer Ken Oosterbroek was shown at least eight bodies, which lay in different parts of the hostel, and another of a youth in the nearby township.

Oosterbroek said he saw hostel inmates break down a door and enter the hostel where they started assaulting a man who had apparently been hiding there.

He heard the man screaming until he became silent.

He also saw the men smashing lockers and looting.

Meanwhile scores of non-Zulu-speaking hostel inmates, who had fled from their rooms on Tuesday night, were still stranded outside the local police station, terrified to go back to their sleeping places.

Those who fled the hostels left with only the clothing on their backs.

Buses were not entering the township last night and commuters had to alight on the outskirts and walk the rest of the way home.
Disarmed and trapped

TOKOZA - Our car drove through the entrance to the hostel unchallenged. We were watched suspiciously by many workers. We had entered a stronghold of the dreaded Zulus.

Their reputation as fearless and pitiless fighters had been enhanced by the fierce fighting which had swept through Tokoza and the neighboring townships of Katlehong and Vosloorus during the past three days, claiming the lives of at least 166 people.

With the savage war between pro-Inkatha Zulus and pro-ANC Xhosas very much on our minds, we drove to the top end of the rows of army-like barracks.

They had been built to accommodate migrant workers as cheaply as possible.

Within minutes our car was surrounded by a group of men. My heartbeat quickened.

An enormous chasm lay between us. They were desperately poor. I was, in their eyes, fabulously rich. They were black. I was white. They spoke Zulu and broken English. I spoke English and a few badly pronounced phrases in Zulu.

I hoped they would understand that I was there as a journalist. I feared they might not.

Trap

I got out of the car, solemnly introducing myself to each of the men, offering my hand and explaining my purpose. They understood my role.

What struck me immediately was that the Zulu men were frightened. The intrepid "Zulus" were nervous.

Earlier, in the nearby squatter settlement of Phola Park, inhabited by pro-ANC Xhosas, grown men had fled at the first unsubstantiated hint that pro-Inkatha Zulus were mobilising for another attack.

It was like, I thought in retrospect, meeting an anxious adversary. But the Zulu men surrounding us were unquestionably scared. They had been disarmed by the police only minutes before. They felt very vulnerable.

The Zulu men's hostel, with its single entrance, was enclosed within walls. But for them it was no longer a fortress from which to mount attacks against the enemy outside. It was a trap, a ready-made tomb.

Gradually, haltingly, he explained their fear. They were locked inside the hostel compound and had nowhere to hide their weapons. But the Xhosas outside had ample space in which to disperse and hide their weapons.

The tall man said: "We need transport, so that we can get out to safety. That is the only favour we ask you. Please do your best." His companions nodded. I said goodbye in Zulu.

We drove out to the squatter camp hardly more than a kilometre away. The sordid barracks were separated from the shanty town by a wasteland filled with the litter of the poor: plastic containers, paper packets and polythene bags.

Earlier, before going to the hostel, we spoke to a group of Xhosa men in the squatter camp. They had just been disarmed by the police. They, too, were fearful.

Distrust

Reflecting the distrust of the police which permeated the squatter settlement, another young man had said: "They (the police) took away our weapons. They are going to take our weapons to the hostels and give them to Zulus."

Fighting to keep control of his fear, he had added: "Many of us are going to die today."

Some of his comrades had armed themselves with puny saplings to replace the stout sticks, metal pipes and homemade spears which had been confiscated.

Lone sentry ... Alertness is the key to survival.

Some of the men that had encircled me on our first trip through the squatter camp were Xhosa migrant workers who had been driven out of the hostel by the Zulus after the start of the trouble. One of the migrant workers had said: "The Zulus say they won't be ruled by a Xhosa."

They had been certain the police would not disarm the Zulus. I had replied that we were about to check for ourselves if the disarming process was even-handed. I then pro...
Nowhere to hide

In the eyes of the 'dreaded and pitless' Zulus and the pro-ANC squatters in Phola Park was a similar and unmistakable look of terror, as both the warring factions fell prey to a sense of vulnerability following the even-handed disarming process which the police carried out yesterday.

Patrick Laurence caught both sides of the story.

Seeking conflict ... Inkatha impls besiege another room in the Vosloorus hostel. The occupant was murdered.

Police examine the bodies of three victims who died in the Crossroads inter-tribal violence, before loading them into a truck.

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mised to return and tell them what we saw, feeling that it would not harm my professional integrity to warn them if the Zulu migrant workers had not been disarmed and to reassure them if they had been.

Now we were back at the same spot on the edge of the squatter camp where we first met the Xhosa. They had been reinforced by fresh arrivals of men. Their mood was tougher.

I told them the Zulus at the hostel we had visited had been disarmed and that the Zulus, fearful for their lives, wanted to leave. A well spoken man replied: "They must be driven back to Nalai. We want peace and harmony. They must go."

A police armoured vehicle parked on the nearby road.

We drove out through the heart of the largely deserted squatter camp. The tiny shacks were boarded up. Dogs lazied in the sun, oblivious, to the sound of the fear of men. A Christian entrepreneur left his message: "Jesus is the Lord. Shoe shine. Same day service."
ANC, Inkatha indaba soon, says Dhlomo

FORMER KwaZulu Cabinet Minister Dr Oscar Dhlomo says the ANC appears to be “seriously considering the feasibility” of a meeting between Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in an effort to bring peace to Natal.

Dhlomo, who was also Inkatha secretary-general before his resignation, told a meeting of the Natal Chamber of Industries in Durban on Tuesday that he was optimistic a meeting would take place provided nothing further happened to strain relations between the ANC and Inkatha.

In a wide-ranging speech in which he called for financial support from industry for his proposed Institute for Multi-Party Democracy in Southern Africa, he urged business to “join all of us who are quietly encouraging the ANC-UDF-Cosatu alliance to see such a meeting as part of a peace plan”.

The institute would aim to promote democracy in the sub-continent and to encourage “tolerance and respect” for opposing political viewpoints. It proposed to use “non-political, non-ideological mass education” to spread its views.

Asked what truth there might be in reports that either Inkatha or the ANC could align with the National Party, he said: “I cannot say which parties will unite because I’m not qualified to do so.

“What I can say with confidence is that politics will no longer be practised on the basis of skin pigmentation. Ideological commonality will come to the fore; multi-party democrats will align with each other - they will realise that there are major advantages in sticking together to promote their commonality in ideological terms.”
Refuge from War

Fighting over the Political Pie

Speculum
DURBAN. — Fears that a planned Inkatha rally on campus would degenerate into violence has led to suspension of classes at the University of Zululand.

The university said in a statement that the weekend rally "inspires fear, tension and unrest among students".

The students, apparently fearing a repeat of the incident in 1993, when five of them died after a clash with Inkatha, left the campus on Wednesday.

A spokesman for the university said students had asked the rector of the university, Prof A C Nkabinde, to cancel the Inkatha rally because they feared an outbreak of violence.

The spokesman said classes were expected to resume on Tuesday next week. — Sapa
Tribal violence in Soweto claimed 17 lives yesterday and last night, leaving up to 150 people injured as security forces geared up to prevent further outbreaks today.

The violence erupted as the death toll in war-ravaged East Rand townships rose to 152, police said.

It was quiet in a tense Soweto this morning and residents reported a massive stayaway from work for fear of Zulu attacks.

Potential conflict in Alexandra township near Johannesburg was averted last night as police moved to swiftly intercept a large group, apparently made up of Xhosas, armed with pangas, spears, knobkerries and other weapons. The group was allegedly on its way to attack Zulus.

The group was surrounded by police and disarmed, said a police spokesman.

Guarding

Security forces in Soweto today again launched a massive operation to protect train commuters, with soldiers guarding train drivers and police guarding stations and manning passenger coaches.

A similar operation late yesterday afternoon was described as "highly successful" by Soweto spokesman Captain Joseph Ngobeni, who added that such operations would be conducted for as long as was necessary.

Sporadic fighting broke out in the township last night and the number of deaths mounted steadily from six yesterday afternoon to the 17 reported at the time of going to press.

Four bodies were found in Dobsonville last night.

The violence follows two days of all-out warfare between Zulus and Xhosas in Vosloorus, Tokozan and Katlehong this week, leaving 152 dead and more than 1,000 injured.

As on the East Rand, hostels were the main conflict point, with attacks being launched from mainly Zulu-occupied hostels.

Page 3 and 13
The nightmare of bitter township war

A homeless woman weeps bitterly over her husband, who has been axed to death in the bloody war raging in the townships of the East Rand. Other women around her don't know where their husbands are, whether they are still alive. They will count the costs of the battle later.

For now, survival is the only priority.

A little distance away, the men prepare for bloodshed - knowing they may die in the next few hours. For them, defeating the enemy is the only priority.

If they should live through this nightmare, what will the future bring? And what are the prospects for their children?

For those who will survive the violence that has wracked the country's townships, the price will be high.

"In the short term, people's lives will be terribly disrupted. They will suffer constant anxiety, sleeplessness and depression. The strain on familial relationships will lead to a general irritability, which will result in violence and neglect," says Lloyd Vogelman, director of Wits University's Project for the Study of Violence.

The absence people killed will create a wave of resentment and anger in survivors once the fighting has stopped.

"The families and friends of those killed feel a huge loss. There is a desire for retribution, with a result that the potential for violence increases," says Mr Vogelman.

In East Rand townships, many breadwinners have been killed. "The stress on the surviving family is enormous. This situation inevitably affects the quality of life," Mr Vogelman says.

As The Star spoke to refugees in hiding near the desolate squatter camp of Phola Park this week, an ironic scene prevailed. The ragged children gathered in groups to smile and raise their fists for the camera.

For these children, the effects of the war have made an indelible impression on their minds.

"Children become sensitised to violence, and for them it means that this is the way to resolve problems. They have seen adults behave like this and it is assimilated. The potential for violence among this generation of children is increased," Mr Vogelman says.

For the war-torn society, anxiety and depression are factors which - like a Catch 22 situation - spill over into other aspects of life.

Effectiveness at school and in the workplace decreases - and people withdraw socially, says Mr Vogelman.

Apart from the consequences of protracted violence on the individual, the costs in terms of lost productivity and property damage are immense.

Millions of rands are lost every day that workers stay in the township to engage in the conflict and to protect their families. Buildings and vehicles are gutted or damaged, and deserted homes are a perfect opportunity for theft and looting.

But while the war rages and the death count increases with almost monotonous frequency, only the present matters.

"Consequences, no matter how serious, are not a factor among people involved in violence. There is no concern about ending up in prison for instance. The only concern is slaying the perceived enemy and defending your life.

"The long-term emotional and psychological manifestations only set in later."
**Peace talks: FW cracks whip**

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

A major effort is underway to involve Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha party in the peace initiative started by President de Klerk yesterday in an attempt to end the vicious fighting in Reef townships.

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, and Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok agreed last night to set up an all-parties peace forum to try to halt the spiralling violence.

Police said today that feelings had been put out to Chief Buthelezi and other Inkatha representatives to try to include them in the peace initiative. Inkatha is believed to be closely involved in the bloody faction fighting.

The decision to establish the peace forum was reached late last night at a meeting of Mr Mandela, Mr Vlok, senior police officers and ANC internal leader Walter Sihlobo at the Johannesburg police station.

It followed an urgent meeting yesterday morning at the Union Buildings between President de Klerk and Mr Mandela, called to find solutions for the wave of killing nationwide.

Government sources said Mr de Klerk had forcefully urged Mr Mandela to meet Chief Buthelezi to try to reach a truce in the bloody Inkatha/ANC power struggle.

Colonel Dave van Rooyen, Mr Vlok's ANC contact man, said today that the peace forum would be set up as soon as possible. He was not sure it would be today, as reports suggested.

The police representative would be Soweto regional commissioner General Johan "Blackie" Swart. Mr Mandela had also provided the name of the ANC representative.

Colonel van Rooyen said that Mr Vlok had told Mr Mandela that "in all fairness" an Inkatha representative would also have to be appointed and Mr Mandela had no objection to this.

"The police had already provided 99 names of police officers to form communication channels, but the ANC had not yet responded with a full list. Inkatha had also been approached for representatives."

Colonel van Rooyen added that the ANC was not convinced that it was just an ANC/Inkatha power struggle. They believed some of the grievances between hostels and ANC residents were neither political nor ethnic.

More than 150 people have been killed, more than 1,000 injured and hundreds have been left homeless because of the violence this week alone.

Police are at present hard pressed to control the upsurge of violence on the Reef, where the state of emergency has been lifted for some months than in Natal, where the emergency is still in force because of the ongoing warfare.

Government sources said there had been "tough talk" from Mr de Klerk to Mr Mandela about his evident refusal to meet Chief Buthelezi.

In a statement released by his office, Mr de Klerk indicated his intention of holding further discussions in the wider context of taking action.

ANC sources indicated last night that Inkatha, which the ANC believes is instigating the faction fighting, could not carry out such widespread co-ordinated attacks on its own.

The Government is said to have accused the ANC of fuelling tension by the repeated utterances by militants on the continuation of the armed struggle, and negatively affecting the morale of the police by continuous statements that the police could resolve the crisis if they wanted to.
Walk-out ends Tokoza peace rally

By Musa Mapisa and Abel Mabelane

A Tokoza Civic Association (TCA) rally aimed at ending the five-day-old violence in Tokoza ended abruptly yesterday afternoon, when about half of an estimated 15,000 strong crowd walked out in protest while the chairman of the TCA, Sam Ntuli, was speaking.

The dissatisfaction was caused by Mr Ntuli's suggestion that police help be sought to retrieve belongings of hostel dwellers who left during the fighting.

Previous speakers had called on police to remove Inkatha supporters so that other inmates could take their belongings in peace or at least be allowed to arm themselves for their safety when entering the hostel.

Sacrificial lambs

The idea of being accompanied by police was rejected by most at the rally.

"We cannot be led like sacrificial lambs, by the police, into the hands of armed men in the hostels," a hostel dweller said.

As some of the people left the stadium, TCA members and ANC regional leaders appealed for restraint and discipline.

The rally had earlier started with people streaming into the stadium carrying ANC and South African Communist Party flags.

Police cordoned off all entrances and searched all people entering the stadium.

"Police spokesman Colonel Frauz Malekobe said a policeman was attacked by a panga wielding man during the exercise."

He said a petrol bomb and a pistol were confiscated by police.

When police confronted the man carrying the pistol, he dropped it and ran away. The panga-wielding man was arrested.

Police action... leaping from a van (above), police fire tear gas and rubber bullets at residents who placed tyres in the road and lit them at Soweto's Jeppestown hostel yesterday. In the activity, (right) police accidentally tear gassed themselves, to the amusement of onlookers. © Pictures by Sean Woods.
HARARE — The Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) has accused the African National Congress of unleashing its members against other black organisations and certain sections of the black community now that it has announced the suspension of its armed struggle against the government in Pretoria.

In a statement issued in Harare the BCMA said political feuding in South Africa had taken diabolical and frightening proportions.

The statement said: "Inkatha is not a progressive organisation but the racist regime is far worse. What justification exists in declaring war against Inkatha? Is it fair to attack all and every Zulu-speaking migrant worker in the hostels simply because Gatsha Buthelezi and the majority of Inkatha members are Zulus?"
Behind the township violence

From PAGE 1

...tion. In some areas, relaxation of the pass laws has meant that families of hostel dwellers are able to live in nearby shanty-towns. Through their families, hostel residents attain a link to organisations fighting for schooling, land, health services and housing. They are no longer outsiders and the civic associations become their business.

In addition, many are employed in workplaces organised by Cosatu unions and they sign up.

Such developments inevitably produce tensions in the hostels — especially where there is an established Inkatha interest.

The shock of the week's bloodshed lay largely in its sheer bloodiness. Not even the destruction of Crossroads in 1986 claimed as many victims so fast.

It lay also in the timing. It was almost incomprehensible that this should happen a week after the signing of the Pretoria Minute, with its promise that real negotiations about the constitutional future of South Africa could start soon.

There have been various questions in this regard.

- Is it a coincidence that Inkatha supporters began their attacks on commuters at Soweto's Inhlanzane station days after the Cosatu/UDF/Sayco week of mass action against the war in Natal?

- Is it a coincidence that Inkatha begins to reassert its presence in the Transvaal only weeks after its decision to constitute as a national political party and as the deadline for the launch of ANC branches — August 26 — draws near?

- Is it a coincidence that pro-ANC groups are being drawn into violent conflict at a time when the organisation seeks to minimise violence and prove the power of disciplined non-violent mass action?

Buthelezi has emphatically denied that Inkatha is the aggressor in this contest and that he is exporting violence from Natal to the Transvaal.

Perhaps the last word should be that of Buthelezi's former right-hand man, Dhlomo, who warned that the situation had to be faced that Buthelezi still had some support — but more than that "he has the potential to destabilise the region of Natal right into the era of a new South Africa".
Classes at varsity disrupted over Inkatha meeting

Classes were disrupted at the University of Zululand this week following a decision by students to go home before a planned Inkatha rally at the campus tomorrow.

The students, apparently fearing a repeat of October 1983 when five of them died after a clash with Inkatha, packed their bags and left the campus on Wednesday.

Rector

A spokesman for the university said students had met the rector of the university, Professor AC Nkabinde, on Tuesday, asking him to cancel the Inkatha rally because they feared an outbreak of violence.

However, Nkabinde had told the students that it would be undemocratic to refuse Inkatha permission to hold the rally at the campus since the same facility had been accorded the African National Congress three weeks ago.

Five students were killed when Inkatha and non-Inkatha supporters met in a bloody clash in the campus on October 29, 1983.

Three years later a one-man commission chaired by the head of criminal law at the University of South Africa, Professor AJ Middleton, later found that the main cause of the 1983 tragedy at the campus appeared to be the failure of the university authorities to confine the crowd to the immediate vicinity of the Bhekuzulu Hall where the Inkatha rally was held.

The spokesman said classes were expected to resume next Tuesday.

Several attempts to reach members of the Students Representative Council failed.
Finding a role

Former KwaZulu and Inkatha leader Oscar Dhlomo, who resigned from all his official positions two months ago, has given the first hints of his future role in SA's political process and of the formation of a new, politically independent organisation — the Institute for a Multi-Party Democracy.

Dhlomo, one of the most respected political figures in KwaZulu and Natal, has also been working behind the scenes to bring about a meeting between Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Nelson Mandela to defuse the Natal violence.

He considers such a meeting essential as a first step towards ending the violence. A meeting does seem closer now.

Dhlomo is also concerned that the violence in Natal is now taking on an "ethnic character." He cites the ANC-led campaign to sideline Buthelezi, as well as certain Zulu leaders appealing to tribalism and making anti-Indian and Xhosa statements.

This level of conflict, he warns, will be harder to reconcile than the ideological differences between Inkatha and the ANC.
It's ethnic and political, says Inkatha

By CARMEL RICKARD: Durban

THE Transvaal violence was fundamentally about ethnic differences with a political overlay, according to Inkatha Institute director Gavin Woods.

Speaking in Durban yesterday, Woods said Inkatha had never been happy about "ethnic polarisation" and was said to see people using it for propaganda.

He said the African National Congress had provoked the violence because it was losing support among Zulu people.

Acting national organiser of the Inkatha Youth Brigade Mbongeni Khumalo said that the trouble had a number of causes, one of which was the "provocative" behaviour of people wearing ANC T-shirts shortly before a recent Inkatha rally at Everton. He said they were giving out pamphlets "attacking Zulus".

Asked whether the background to the conflict could be found in the month-long campaign by the ANC and its allies to "isolate" Inkatha and the July 2 stay-away, Khumalo said such action was an additional source of tension.

Both Khumalo and Woods blamed the ANC for an intolerant attitude to other political groups and said members of the organisation would "do anything" to disrupt rival groups.

Woods added, "ANC tolerance is at the root of the trouble. Inkatha is a bigger national threat than anyone else, so we are suffering more."

Khumalo said he did not believe this was an ANC/Inkatha conflict. "There are people who have gone to the Transvaal to look for work who have been accommodated in the hostels.

"Some Zulus who have gone there are Inkatha, some are not."

"But when they pick up pamphlets saying Zulus are sell-outs and puppets, it is their right to respond to that in any other manner (sic). If it was not for the pamphlets this would not have happened."
**Tribe**

**Tribalism: taboo**

-Much of the violence sweeping South Africa at the moment is being ascribed to tribalism. To what extent is tribalism still a fact of African life? Does it continue to play an essential role in moulding communities or is it, as certain political groupings claim, a mere fiction invented to enable governments to divide and rule? Dr ERICH LEISTNER examines the issue.

'Anyone who denies this pluralism implicitly asserts that all men are effectively identical — regardless of the geographical, cultural and family environment into which they were born or in which they grew up.'

'The centuries of conflict and bloodshed which preceded the unification into national states of Britain, France, Italy or Germany must be recalled to make it clear in order to obtain a more balanced understanding of the issues surrounding the tribal factor in Africa.'

**ACCORDING to School Touré, former president of Guinea, “Tribalism is even more criminal than imperialism.” The very word is generally taboo in public society — Western no less than African.

The reason is obvious: “Tribalism is associated with ‘primitive’ and ‘backward’ and is perceived as the outcasts of modern, civilized society. This term also reflects the colonial domination and white racism. Some view references to tribes as degrading human beings to the level of a species of animals, and a step on the road which led to the Holocaust.”

Black Africa’s balking of the word “tribalism” is altogether understandable. However, the reality to which it refers and the problems bound up with it do not go away simply by denying their existence.

An alternative

Once we use “ethnicity” instead of “tribalism,” it becomes easier to examine the underlying issues dispassionately and to treat them as manifestations of universal human conduct in response to the post-colonial African on.

Take, for example, the United States of America, which used to be viewed as the “melting pot” in which English, German, Italian, Russian and other ethnic groups were fused into a new national identity. Since the 1960s, however, Americans have become increasingly conscious of the single pluralism pervading their society.

American scholars Howard Stein and Robert Hill write: “Basic group identity grows out of lived and is the template of our national identities. This ethnic bond is primordial. It is a bond that forms from our earliest hours… a bond that is finally transparable from group to group… a bond that is inextricable from the human condition.”

Anyone who denies this pluralism implicitly asserts that all men are effectively identical — regardless of the geographical, cultural and family environment into which they were born or in which they grew up. Leopold Senghor, the Senegalese statesman, partly acknowledges the formative reality of man’s “roots.”

“The homeland is the heritage which our ancestors have passed down to us, land, blood, language or at least dialect, manners and customs, folklore, art, in a word a culture rooted in the locality and expressed by a race.”

Given the comprehensive manner in which this heritage furthers a particular group and the individuals of which it is composed, and given also the great and often striking difference between these groups, it is only natural if difficulties arise between groups when they are thrown closely together.

In sub-Saharan Africa, where dozens or even hundreds of ethnic groups are often joined together in the new states, this is indeed a serious issue. Historically, accidents and administrative convidences have been responsible for the boundaries based on these states by the colonial powers. Boundary lines frequently direct the boundaries of a particular group while traditionally antagonistic groups have been expected to consider themselves a nation. As Chief Obademi Arewa, a leading Yoruba politician, described his country in 1947: “Nigeria is not a nation. It is a conglomeration of peoples.”

There are no “Nigerians” in the same sense as there are “English,” “Welsh” or “French.” The word “Nigerian” is merely a distinctive nomenclature to distinguish those who live within the boundaries of Nigeria and those who do not. Or, as another Nigerian leader, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, put it, “Nigerian unity is only a British invention.” By all indications, the situation is basically still the same today.

The current conflicts in Liberia, Ethiopia and Sudan have distinct ethnic connotations, as did the earlier bloodbaths in Zaire, Uganda, Chad, Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Burundi. These conflicts between major ethnic groups, and the genocides practised against recalcitrant weaker groups by the dominant ones,undeniom the absence of a unifying sentiment binding the constituent groups together in these and most other African states.

No wonder the slogans “nation-building” and “national unity” feature prominently in the vocabularies of African politicians.

Europe’s example

The centuries of conflict and bloodshed which preceded the unification into national states of Britain, France, Italy or Germany must be recalled to make it clear in order to obtain a more balanced understanding of the issues surrounding the tribal factor in Africa. Innumerable blood were shed here in these other Western countries long considered paradises of democracy and civilization.

Africa obviously has started much later on the road towards the building of nations and functioning democracies. The undervolunteered nature of African politics is the consequence of its historical legacy and its geographical expression. There are no “Europeans” in the same sense as there are “British.”

As indicated above, widespread efforts are kept alive if the...
ism: taboo reality

Banishing it in S Africa requires justice, equality and prosperity

What happens when a man effective identification arrives of a geographical, cultural and environment in which he was born and has grown up?

Amidst the Senegalese statement absolutely acknowledges the formative reference's "roots". The continent is the heritage which our ancestors passed down to us and blood, god or at least dialect, manners and customs, are in word a culture rooted locally and expressed by a race.

In the contemporary nations in which ethnic divisions are a particular group and divided groups of which it is comprised, and as the great and often striking difference between these groups, it is the natural politics arise between groups when they work together closely.

As Samburu Africa, where dozens or hundreds of ethnic groups are mixed together in the new states, this is indeed in isles.

While acculturated and administrative coups have been responsible for the routes to these states by the colonizers. Boundary lines frequently dissect lands of a very different group while tribe antagonistic groups have been or so considered themselves a nation.

The problem of the African continent — and the consequence of skills and disposable resources — is a crucial element in that realm. What is more: economic underdevelopment and the absence of democratic government reinforce each other.

Ethnic sentiments are kept alive by the whole post of factors deeply embedded in the social, political and economic structures of present-day Africa. To name the more important ones:

- The absence of effective state which are able to dependably protect the individual’s life, property and chances for advancement.
- The absence of a national system of social security.
- Economic conditions which lead to an increase competition for gainful employment and resources in general.
- The social disruption caused by urbanization and inter-group competition.
- The close interaction level which colonial rule and modern development have forced different ethnic groups.

Under these conditions it is only logical if the individual looks to his native group for security and help if those striving for political power mobilize their own group, while members of that group will support him in the expectation of rewards if his candidate wins. While these holding political power commonly inveigh against tribalism, in practice they almost invariably fall the strategic posts in government, the security services and public administration with people from their own ethnic group.

Despite official pronouncements that tribalism has departed with the colonial masters and their policies of "divide and rule", cabinets often tend to mirror the ethnic composition of the country at large.

It has been neatly observed that tribalism is a fact and a state of mind. Both aspects are subject to change — the latter more readily than the former.

As individual, exclusive ethnic sentiments are kept alive if identification with the group is seen as a vital for survival and advancement. In a basically antagonistic environment. However, the functional importance of the ethnic group will decrease significantly, and tribal sentiments with it, once jobs and opportunities for legal gain are plentiful; appointments and promotions are accountable; and governments can be removed through the ballot box.

Apartheid might be seen as essentially a manifestation of tribalism, that is, the African tribes striving to secure survival and the greatest possible share of resources in competition with the black tribes claiming the same fortress.

The lessons for South Africa of the future are obvious.

- Create conditions where private initiative will generate maximum economic wealth which can be applied to eliminating the vast backlogs in education, health, housing and so forth.

No quick solution

- Build a stable democratic system where freedom and justice for all are guaranteed. But don’t expect these objectives to be realized overnight, and don’t put new injustices on old by adopting rash measures to create instant social justice and political equality. This is easier said than done. But if tribalism, and notably its racist black-white variant, is to be banned from South Africa for good, then justice, equality and prosperity must prevail.

- The author is the director of the Africa Institute of South Africa which studies African affairs with a particular emphasis on politics and economics.
Bitter Fighting Pushes Up Townshipp Death Toll

35 Killed in Bloody Clashes

in Soweto

Staff Reporters and SAPA
Township youths ‘kill with impunity’

This foundation for political action and militancy among South Africa’s urban black youth have been laid by the conditions they face during their growing years — poverty, unemployment, high-levels of violence, a breakdown of family structures and a discredited education system. This was revealed during a screening of the Lost Generation on Thursday night, an investigation by SABC’s ‘Network’ programme of what South Africa’s problems have done to the country’s urban black youth.

SUE OLSWANG

Research and compiled by SABC TV journalist Barbara Poiser, the programme revealed that the present violence and killing are accepted as a part of everyday township life — even by toddlers.

'Papa Talo', a Natal University’s Centre for Social and Development Studies, said shooting and killing have become norms in society moulded by violence. Today, children carry coffin on their shoulders,' he said. 'They kill with impunity.'

Poiser told viewers that research by the

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Lekota Institute has shown the majority of township youths feel a strong degree of alienation, hopelessness and boredom. She added that the majority of urban black children feel worthless and insecure.

'The usual daily activities of the “lost generation” of about 3 million urban black youth consist of doing nothing, playing soccer, grooming, political meetings, smoking dagga, fighting and visiting shebeens,' she said.

About from the list, however, was education. Poiser told viewers black pupils attend school only when they want to, and then do whatever they like when they do report to school.

'Education is listed by youths as the most important reason for their anger and frustration,' Poiser said.

Manuel Mintz, the Congress of South African Students (CSS) in Alexandra, said the present education system has taught black students how to hate each other. 'Education should be in the hands of the people. There should be one system for all.'

Existing anger and frustration, fuelled by an education system that has long provided the ideal circumstances for political organisations, Poiser said.

Engage Mokgale, of the Pan Africanist Student Organisation (PASO), said: 'The condition of being black means that the youth want total revolution. These two don’t go hand in hand.'

Mashita Keje, of the Amamela Youth Organisation (AYO), said they believe the country belongs to blacks. 'Whites should be sent out of this country,' he said.

Regain

'They killed blacks, took our land and now they run our country. We believe blacks cannot regain the country at the negotiation table. We can only regain our country at the ballot box.'

In her conclusion, Poiser said black youth are important for change. They were confident that change would come, but they believed their problems would end when that moment arrived.
Stay out! Buthela! Warned

Chief has no mandate

First photo: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

Intelligence agents circulated the pictures of Buthelezi to the press.

"Stay out! Buthelezi!

Chief has no mandate"

First photo: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

Intelligence agents circulated the pictures of Buthelezi to the press.

"Stay out! Buthelezi!

Chief has no mandate"
During a war one does not sleep

BY SANDILE MEMELA

EAST Rand residents dare not sleep in order to stay alive.

"Such is the intensity of the war on the East Rand where, in just three days, South Africa counted the dead bodies of over 140 people in the fiercest black on black conflict to date.

"Hundreds of people were left homeless as their houses went up in flames in the past week.

"Hostel inmates and squatters in Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus were awakened to the sound of gunfire and screams as Zulu and Xhosa factions battled it out in the early hours of the morning.

"The areas resembled battle zones as thousands of residents fought to save their possessions from burning shacks and houses.

"A hostel inmate remarked that those who still had blankets and beds were very fortunate.

Residents told City Press they had hardly slept since last Sunday when squabbles over political allegiances flared up into tribal war.

"Ntombekhaya Makhaya, 28, of Crossroads squatter camp in Katlehong, said as she was preparing to go to work on Monday she had heard the sound of gunfire.

"I instantly knew there was trouble as the area had been tense since Sunday. Throughout the week I have had very little sleep and this is taking its toll."

Makhaya said she could not go to work as she had to protect her possessions.

Bigman Ndlazi, 40, of Block 6 in Thokoza hostel, said since the violence erupted he dozed off with his clothes on because he had to guard his spaza shop in the hostel complex.

"There is war and one cannot even close one's eyes for a moment. The sound of gunfire and screams has become a way of life," said Ndlazi.

Wilson Ndawonde, 27, of Natal said people were not sure what had caused the violence.

"We have formed ourselves into units who guard throughout the night," said Ndawonde.

Not so lucky were his room-mates Sipho Nzuza, 22, and Mphumuzo Tshabalala, 20, both from Mahlabathini. They were attacked shortly after 6am when an alleged Xhosa faction attacked the hostel.

"We were woken from our sleep by gunfire. As we dashed for safety a heavily armed group of Xhosa men attacked us," said Nzuza.

Nzuza suffered a gash on his head from a knobkierie and his friend Tshabalala was stabbed in the shoulder.

"This experience has taught us not to spend too many hours sleeping while this war is going on," said Tshabalala.
have little hope the matter is settled

Cops confiscate arms, but residents

East Rand fighting cools
The ANC says:

THE ANC this week made an plea for violence across the country to halt, saying people were butchering each other "like beasts".

A formal statement by the organisation blamed "misguided individuals" who had infiltrated the communities and hostels for urging people to fight.

"They spread rumours that one section of the community is planning to attack another. They have taken it upon themselves to divide us along ethnic lines. They urge one language group to fight another."

The ANC statement came hours after State President FW de Klerk met ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela in Pretoria to discuss the violence which claimed more than 191 lives this week.

The ANC statement said people had political differences "but this should be the basis for our unity, not for violent conflict among the people."

Buthelezi says:

I AM concerned at the violence taking place in the Transvaal.

The investigations authorised by me have revealed the following:

M Most of the squatters at Phola Park are members or supporters of the ANC. Most hосel dwellers are members or supporters of Inkatha.

M Approximately two months ago Cosatu called for a consumer boycott at Alberton. Inkatha was not involved in the boycott. This resulted in members or supporters of Cosatu accusing Inkatha members of delaying the struggle and tension began to develop.

M On Sunday August 12, 1990, an Inkatha meeting was held at the George Goch Stadium in Johannesurg. At midday, some of the squatters at Phola Park insulted and attacked members of Inkatha at Thokoza hostel who were not at the meeting.

M The attacks were repulsed by Inkatha members, but squatters again attacked the hostel on August 13, 14 and 15, despite a peace meeting on the afternoon of August 14 at which it was decided the violence would stop.

I wish to reiterate that Inkatha has always been committed to peaceful and democratic principles. We have always opposed the use of violence.
Do not blame Inkatha

By MUSA ZONDI of Inkatha Youth Brigade.

THE violence in the Transvaal is no doubt a tragedy. It can only be costly and threatening to derail the negotiation process.

However, most commentators on the violence have so far tended not to be constructive. They have tended to blame Inkatha. The fact is that once people are preoccupied with who is right and who is wrong they are unlikely to generate creative ideas as to how the tragedy could be resolved.

The Rev Sizwe Mbabane's observations are no different from a babble of commentaries we have had so far. Quite rightly he calls for an end to speaking in tongues as regards the violence, but I would have expected him as a man of the cloth to have gone further.

The Inkatha rally in Sebokeng did not precede the violence as he claims. The fact is that supporters of the ANC and the UDF violently assaulted members of Inkatha before the rally in an effort to stop them from attending.

I would say the conflict in the Transvaal is much more complicated than it is made out to be. It is well known that throughout the country Inkatha is being attacked by ANC/UDF and Inkatha supporters. Yet people try to look for other reasons as to why there is violence.

Inkatha does not condone violence. What is important now is for us all to stop the violence from spreading.

One other fact which has not been addressed by the leaders of various organisations is the issue of ethnicity in the Transvaal conflict.

There is ample evidence that a lot of the violence emanates from the Xhosa/Zulu feud. Anti-Zulu pamphlets have been distributed and anti-Zulu statements made by the ANC, calling for the dismantling of the so-called KwaZulu bantustan. The implications of this sort of statement are ominous.

In my view there is nothing wrong with ethnicity as long as people do not abuse it. Throughout the world Germans are proud to be Germans, the British are proud to be British. Nobody has accused these people of "tribalism" even though the South African government has abused ethnicity in its efforts to divide and rule blacks.

At the same time it is wrong to pretend ethnicity does not exist. It is understandable to me how Zulus feel when ANC leaders call KwaZulu a "bantustan" as though KwaZulu was a construct of the homeland policies. KwaZulu was established as a sovereign kingdom long before the advent of what is now called the Republic of South Africa.

Secondly, it must anger Zulus to see the hypocrisy of ANC leadership calling for the dismantling of KwaZulu on the one hand when on the other they are served with tea and afforded the best of Xhosa hospitality from within the Chambers of the "Bunga" in the Transkei and the Ciskei.

It is inaccurate to refer to the Zulu people as Inkatha because Inkatha is a political party which people join on a voluntary basis.

However people must understand that Inkatha president Mangesuthu Buthelezi is not suddenly going to cease to be a political traditionalist among the Zulu King.

When will people learn that to insult symbols of Zulu unity and Zulu pride, which both the Zulu King and Buthelezi are, amounts to insulting the Zulu people?

Stop insulting Zulus and Zulus will not fight anybody. On the other hand unless Inkatha and the ANC are reconciled, violence will always be ominously present. That is why it is so important for Mandela to meet Buthelezi because these are the only people who can bring sanity back.

THE RED PERIL COMES TO SOWETO

Face to face with rampaging 'red' menace

BY NAT DISEKO

A RED peril with a difference came to Soweto this week.

Early on Thursday morning, people on their way to work were set upon by vicious hoards of Zulu-speaking migrant workers who live in hostels in the township.

The attackers wore red headbands and other red clothing.

At the end of the day, the police confirmed that 14 people had been killed and 129 injured.

Commuting by train between the city and the township has become perilous.

I came face to face with this red menace at the Maki hostel on Thursday morning. With horrified fascination I watched a big body of Zulu rioters, armed to the teeth with knobkieries, pangas, pickaxe handles, spurs and guns.

They were doing a fearsome, frenzied war dance, chanting, jumping and stamping. I heard one utter a bloodcurdling shriek in Zulu "iYazi lamliyalele" (my blood is on the ball).

It was now mid-morning and the bloodcurdling chanting and singing was to go on until lunch hour.

Earlier in the morning, most Soweto schools were deserted after word had gone around that an attack by Zulu импаси имwas imminent.

As the morning wore on, the tensions increased.

On one side, grim-faced residents of Central Western Jeppestown were massed, facing the hostel Zulus. The battleaxes were drawn.

In the middle were the police, keeping the two sides apart. The residents, unlike the impos, were not disarmed.

The SAP had thrown razor-wire around a section of the hostel perimeter, while on the southern side smoke billowed from a section of the hostel that had been set alight. At one stage, the Zulus started to move.

Police lobbed teargas canisters at them and they retreated to continue their war dance inside the hostel perimeter. Then the residents were reorganized.

Youths and all able-bodied men were to be mustered later in the day to keep a night-long vigil to defend the township against possible attack and to escort workers to the railway station in the morning.
Patterns in the latest violence point to a solution

By the Rev SIZWE MBABANE
vice-bishop of the Methodist Church of
South Africa

THE current violence taking the lives of many people in the PWV area follows certain patterns. These patterns are the clue to the possible solution.

As long as people hedge around and speak in tongues about the conflict, there will be no way of ending the violence.

There is violence after every Inkatha rally. This was the case in Sebokeng and also at Kagiso.

For some strange reason, the police not only allow members of Inkatha to carry dangerous weapons, they actually escort their armed impi. This is another pattern in the conflict.

Now the question is, who is organizing members of Inkatha in the hostels?

It would help if our press found out what is really happening in the hostels.

We are aware most people who stay in the hostels understand the ethnic language, and that is being exploited by organizers of the impi. This raises suspicions that some police may be involved in the organization of impi.

If this is true, it is no small wonder that police allow Inkatha impi to roam the streets with their dangerous weapons.

Another pattern that has emerged is that whenever Inkatha members are in conflict with any group, that group is teargassed, under the guise of maintaining peace and order.

It is likely in this case that tear gas is not used to maintain peace and order, but to render the other party powerless and therefore an easy target.

The third pattern is that after conflict and murder, there are no significant arrests.

The question is, what has happened to the long arm of the law? Has it suddenly become short or amputated in the case of this organization's violence?

We agree with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Viljoen that there may be criminal elements involved in the current violence. But why allow criminal elements to be armed, and go further to justify this murderous behaviour as Zulu culture?

It is not true the culture of Nguni groups is to carry axes, butknives, pangas and guns when they attend peaceful meetings. It is insulting.

The pattern of violence and the attitude of the police could point to the root cause of violence in the PWV area. The present violence directed at residents in the townships should be as baffling to Inkatha leaders as it is to everybody.

Ironically, the criminal element may include those who are supposed to maintain peace and order.

There has been a way of talking in tongues and clouding the issues. Reports from witnesses in Thokoza make it clear the conflict was not actually between Zulus and Xhosas. Yet, this perception was deliberately portrayed by the reporting of the police who are promoting ethnic conflict which may serve their interest.

Not all Zulus are members of Inkatha, nor are all Xhosas members of the ANC. In fact thousands of Zulus are members of the ANC. It is a distortion to identify all Zulus with Inkatha. These distortions should stop as they don’t help resolve the violence.

I appeal to blacks who reside in hostels not to allow themselves to be used to kill fellow black people. Life is more precious than politics and organizations.

The scene is Jabulani hostel this week. Heavily armed police stand in front of the Zulu residents.
A game of dice sparked violence

By ELIAS MALULEKE

THIS week's war on the East Rand had its roots in a game of dice in the Crossroads squatter camp of Katlehong on the East Rand two weeks ago.

During a gambling argument a Zulu-speaking man was stabbed to death by a Xhosa, City Press was told by residents this week.

This led to retaliations, which eventually exploded into widespread violence on the East Rand in which more than 140 people died.

While some see it as a faction fight between Zulus and Xhosas, others see it as a political war between Inkatha and ANC supporters. Many simply don't understand the senseless violence.

This week the violence exploded at the Thokoza hostel and spread to the nearby Phola Park squatter camp and hostels in the townships of Katlehong and Vosloorus.

Zulus held up in hostels virtually under their control, this week refused to discuss the gambling incident.

They said: "Tell the Xhosas to ask Mandela for help because we are going to drive them back to the Cape."

Residents in an overcrowded refugee camp near Katlehong railway station told City Press the background to the violence.

Velaphi Mathanda, 38, leader of a Crossroads Xhosa clan, said the trouble was started by a Xhosa who stabbed a Zulu to death during a gambling session in Crossroads two weeks ago.

"That Sunday several Zulus attacked and killed the Xhosa man who allegedly killed their man," said Mathanda.

By Friday last week, there were skirmishes between Zulus and Xhosas in Crossroads over the two killings and tension was rising as rumours spread that Zulus were planning to attack the Xhosas in the camp.

"We met the Zulus on Saturday and arranged a meeting for Sunday in a bid to bury the hatchet. We agreed on a truce that day."

"However, the following day Zulus held a meeting at the railway station. When we attended Zulus said Xhosas should return to the Cape Colony and start shooting at us, killing three."

He said the two groups clashed, but the Zulus were forced to retreat, taking the battle into hostels and Phola Park near Alberton.

Said Xhosa leader, Ntul South: "The fighting worsened in Phola Park but there was a lull at Crossroads and at the hostels on Monday."

Jeff briefed an ANC delegation led by Cyril Jantjie, co-ordinator of the ANC on the East Rand, in the refugee camp on Wednesday morning.

Jeff said on Tuesday morning there were rumours that Zulus were going to attack Crossroads and Xhosas prepared themselves for the attack.

He said Xhosas later decided to attack the Lindelani hostel in Mosamanyi Section on the border of Katlehong and killed nine Zulus.

The fleeing Zulus went to the Qwesini hostel in Katlehong for reinforcements.

Jeff said at 5am on Wednesday they heard Inkatha members chanting "Mandela zula kudlulele!" (Mandela get off the road).

"They caught us off guard and we were overpowered. Most came by train and some in trucks."

Jeff said the attackers used an assortment of weapons, including shotguns and rifles.

Jantjie said the ANC would launch an investigation to determine why it took police a long time to intervene.

Sapa reports that the ANC and its allies denied the fighting was a tribal conflict.

The blame was placed squarely at the door of Inkatha.

However, residents at Thokoza hostel told City Press relations between Zulu-dominated Thokoza hostel inmates and Xhosa-speaking squatters in nearby Phola Park became strained after several corpses were discovered in a nearby park over the past two weeks.

In Crossroads residents said Zulus had a reputation of being reckless and called stupid because of Inkatha's following.

For many, being Zulu-speaking has become synonymous with being a member of Inkatha.

Heavily armed factions had evolved and were formed among tribal lines, residents said.

Khanyoni hostel was declared Zulu territory, and Phola Park Xhosa territory, they said.

An inmate at Khanyoni hostel, Wilson Ndawula, 27, from Natal, said he had no idea why people were fighting in the area.

"All I know is that Xhosas are attacking Zulus for being Inkatha members. I find this surprising because although I am Zulu, I do not even know what Inkatha is all about."

Jabulani Ngobese, 42, from Ngqutho said rumours had been circulating that Zulus were to be attacked because they were unwilling to join the ANC.

"I do not understand all this as I am an ordinary person who has come to earn a living to support my family who are at home. I do not like being labelled an Inkatha member just because I am Zulu."
Govt must drop race laws

THE government should remove all instances of "statutory violence", Rapport said in an editorial last week.

The paper lauded the ANC's dropping of the armed struggle as an "enormous concession", saying the government should now drop the emergency restrictions and laws which for years have suppressed black aspirations.

It added the ANC should also honour the spirit of the Pretoria Minute by making peace with all opponents like Inkatha.

Mandela and Buthelezi should get together and talk "before much happens that would make it very difficult", said Beeld political columnist Willie Kuhn.

This should be followed up by the two getting together with FW de Klerk to form a triangle of power, said Kuhn.

Vrye Weekblad, in its latest edition, said the blame for the East Rand violence lay with all leaders: the government, the ANC, Inkatha and the churches.

But "there is little doubt it is Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement which is primarily behind the violence", the paper said.

The paper said Buthelezi had long maintained he was a man of peace, but had also added the rider he had the ability to cause a lot of bloodshed.

"We can only pray that what is happening now is not this strategy put into practice," it said.

Beeld columnist Lood said the NP would probably decide this year whether to open their membership to all races.
Cops are criminals looking for targets, says Winnie

By ELIAS MALULEKE

A DEFIANT Winnie Mandela made a dramatic appearance on Friday in violence-torn Zondi near the Jabulani Hostel, Soweto, causing a stir when she accused police of siding with Inkatha and killing people.

Mandela, wife of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, told the media and a large group of people who gathered around her, police were not out to keep peace between warring factions.

She said police were "criminals" running around Soweto looking for targets.

Mandela was reacting to allegations that police shot and killed a 18-year-old Zondi youth.

The body of Daniel Ntisande was found in the backyard of a house in Zone One after police allegedly opened fire on a mob in the street overlooking the hostel.

Police confirmed a body was found, but said circumstances leading to his death would be investigated.

Mandela said: "Police are Inkatha and they are killing our people."

Winnie: Police are Inkatha and they are killing our people. PICT ANDRIES MCINEKA

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Winnie: Police are Inkatha and they are killing our people. PICT ANDRIES MCINEKA
Strong Leaders
We now need

With Akin Shina

M Y W A Y
Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has strongly denied allegations by the ANC’s Mr Walter Sisulu that Inkatha is orchestrating violence.

Chief Buthelezi said “war talk” was irresponsible.

It was time for leaders to work together, he said.

“We must remember people’s lives have been lost and we can’t afford to be posturing and scoring points.”

He described allegations by the ANC that Inkatha was responsible for exporting violence from Natal to the Transvaal to fight for the organisation’s existence in the political arena, as “a lot of balderdash”.

Soweto church leaders said last night it was not impossible for the government to stop Witwatersrand township violence and called on police to disarm all people involved in the conflict which has left at least 280 people dead.

Following a meeting with Soweto church people, the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, said an urgent meeting would be requested with Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, and possibly with President De Klerk.

He called on communities to lay down their arms and stop displaying symbols identifying themselves with a particular group.

The ANC may be forced to “look into” the suspension of the armed struggle, Mrs Winnie Mandela said in Soweto yesterday.

Speaking at the launch of the Orlando West branch of the ANC, Mrs Mandela said this could come about if the carnage in the township did not end and if the hostel system were not abolished.

Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok has again appealed to the leaders of the warring factions on the East Rand to use their influence to stop the “unnecessary killing and violence”.

In a statement in the latest edition of the National Party mouthpiece, Die Nationals, Mr Vlok expresses extreme concern about the East Rand violence, pointing out that there can be no winners.

“I also urge the leaders of the respective factions of the opposing parties to use their influence to stop this unnecessary killing and violence.” — Sapa and Political Staff.
TOWNSHIP WAR Erupts Again

Death Toll Soars to 331 as Battles Spread on East Rand

By Craig Rowe

Township War erupts again. A series of bloody clashes have occurred in the East Rand area, with the death toll now reaching 331. The conflict has spread to the East Rand, with battles raging in various townships. The situation remains tense, with reports of further violence and clashes.

The protests, which began over issues such as housing and unemployment, have escalated into full-scale war. The government has been criticized for its slow response and the lack of action to address the root causes of the conflict. The situation is expected to remain volatile in the coming days.

Source: The Daily News, July 16, 1948
West Rand, where three people were killed and another four injured last night in a rampage by men, armed with assegais and guns.

The latest East Rand fighting brings the weekend death toll in the area to at least 79 and pushes up known deaths in a week of fighting to 243, police said.

Combined with Soweto and Kagiso, total figures for a week of township war on the Reef this morning stood at at least 331.

The toll in all areas involved is expected to rise today.

Fighting also continued in Soweto over the weekend, with the toll this morning standing at 94 for the weekend — 83 killed since Friday afternoon.

The East Rand war has expanded dramatically in scope since Friday. New townships mentioned in police reports since Friday are KwaThema, Duduzana, Watville, Daveyton and Tembisa.

Last night police reported another six killings in Tembisa, three in Vosloorus, and four in Katinghong. Fighting also spread to Duduzana near Nigel, and to Watville, both claiming one life.

Still raging

"There is renewed fighting all over these areas. It is carrying on as we speak," said East Rand police spokesman Lieutenant Ida van Zweel at the time of going to press.

Fighting, apparently between Xhosas and Zulus, was still raging in KwaThema, where police said 21 people died last night and today.

In Tokhoza, where the bloody conflict began a week ago, feuding Zulus and Xhosas left 28 men dead in a major clash on Saturday night.

A West Rand police spokesman said a group of men, armed with guns and spears, attacked people in Kagiso 1 at 8.00 last night. The bodies of three men were found in Munzie and Dlomo streets.

Four people sustained gunshot and stab wounds in the attack.

In sharp contrast, it was relatively quiet in Soweto today, although police were still picking up bodies, said police spokesman Captain Joseph Ngobeni.

No incidents had been reported since about 10.00 last night.

"Frantic attempts to arrange peace talks, initiated by police, have so far borne no fruit in Soweto. "Soweto is like a powder keg at the moment," said police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Tienie Halgren.

A "necklacing" was reported at Phiri in Soweto.

After a meeting with Soweto church people, the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, said an urgent meeting would be requested with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and possibly with President de Klerk.

• Soweto women to appeal to Vlok

— Page 2.
Pressure for peace talks grows

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

There is growing pressure on African National Congress deputy leader Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to meet for peace talks as the body count in the ANC-Inkatha war continues to mount.

It now appears the ANC is resisting moves to set up a meeting.

On Thursday President de Klerk urged Mr Mandela during crises talks about the violence to meet Mr Buthelezi.

And there have been other efforts to set up a meeting, say Inkatha sources.

But ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu appears to have poured cold water on the idea in a television interview on Saturday.

He said it would be wrong for the ANC to meet the people responsible for the violence.

Other ANC sources have also disclosed they believe a meeting with Mr Buthelezi would be seen as sanctioning Inkatha violence.

They said it would encourage the view that "killing forces talks".

But the sources said the possibility of a meeting was being discussed by the ANC.

One obstacle is that Mr Mandela is on holiday.

In a television interview last night, Mr Buthelezi described Mr Sisulu's statement as irresponsible and stoking the fires of violence.

Inkatha believes the ANC is against a meeting because it would give Chief Buthelezi greater recognition than it feels he deserves.

The failure of the two national leaders to get together appears to be hampering grassroots efforts to get peace talks going.

Police said last night efforts to establish a "peace forum" of the warring factions in Soweto had not yet been entirely successful.

The effort was launched by Mr Mandela and Minister of Law and Order Adrian Vlok when they met in Soweto on Thursday.

Police sources said Soweto regional police commissioner Major-General Johan Swart had established indirect communication between Inkatha and ANC leaders in parts of the township since Friday.

These contacts had contributed to the relatively low level of violence at the weekend.

But these contacts were not in place throughout the township, and there was no direct contact.

Treurnicht's remarks dangerous - Stoffel

Conservative Party leader Dr Andre Treurnicht was skating dangerously close to the theology of revolution, Education Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe said today.

Responding to Dr Treurnicht's remarks about resistance and violence at the CP congress in the City Hall at the weekend, Dr van der Merwe said he was "really a master at the art of insinuation".

He said if one stated that people had a right to resist and revolt against a government if the government acted outside certain limits, it was true enough.

You could trace that back to Calvin, who analysed the question, he said.

Dr Treurnicht had drawn strongly on theology and Calvin's writings on resistance, but Calvin had not reached a satisfactory conclusion. "So it becomes very dangerous," Dr van der Merwe said.

There was a remarkable similarity between things Dr Treurnicht was putting forward and the theology of revolution. His arguments one could also make in the case of the African National Congress.

Dr van der Merwe said Dr Treurnicht's statements were fine when they stood alone. When seen in context - such as the CP belief that the Government had no mandate for the changes it was making - there was no doubt as to what he was saying.

"The two pieces of the jigsaw then start fitting together," he said.
ANC should talk to Inkatha, says Azapo's Solly Cheoare

AZAPO deputy president Dr Aubrey Mokoape at the weekend told more than 5,000 people attending the funeral of Azapo leader Solly Cheoare at Mohlakeng near Randfontein that the ANC and Inkatha shared the same policies and should therefore be able to resolve their differences.

Dr Mokoape said if the ANC was able to speak to the leaders of Venda, Ciskei and Transkei, it should be able to speak to KwaZulu and Inkatha.

AZAPO deputy president Dr Aubrey Mokoape. (Pic: Nkosazana Debula)

Chief Buthelezi was as much a homeland leader and a member of a government structure as were the leaders of the various homelands, and the blood of the nation was as much on the hands of State President FW de Klerk as it was on the hands of homeland leaders responsible for detentions without trial and other atrocities.

Dr Mokoape said it was imperative that peace was brought to the war torn townships - residents could not live under tyranny.

The ANC and Inkatha particularly needed to resolve their differences. This was possible because the two organisations shared the same policies - Sapa.
LONDON. — Leading articles yesterday in two prominent British newspapers, the Financial Times and the Daily Telegraph, called on Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to meet urgently to attempt to resolve their differences.

And, while there was much media criticism of the police for alleged pro-Inkatha bias in the Transvaal violence, one correspondent said that were it not for police intervention, the death toll would already be “in the thousands”.

South Africa’s chances of gaining the confidence of British investors receded further as the anarchy in the townships, which has left an estimated 200 people dead, again featured prominently in the British press yesterday.

Included were graphic descriptions of macabre brutality, such as the hacking off of limbs, castration and the parading of severed hands as “trophies”.

Resolving the violence was seen by one newspaper as the “most desperate challenge” now facing the process of dismantling apartheid and creating a new democratic era.

In motivating its call for talks between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi, the Financial Times (FT) said that until such a meet

UK press:  
Inkatha, ANC must make peace

ing occurred, “no one can be sanguine about the future of negotiations, or indeed, the future of South Africa itself”.

This view was echoed in the Telegraph, which said it was “imperative that the two black leaders meet as soon as possible to negotiate a ceasefire.

“This will require courage and statesmanship — for Mr Mandela to stand up to ANC militants and for Mr Buthelezi to accept that he will have to play second fiddle to Mr Mandela in any combined black approach to the whites.”

The FT said the ANC had “sabotaged all efforts to bring Chief Buthelezi and Mr Mandela together for a meeting.

“Mr Mandela has said he wants to meet Chief Buthelezi but his movement would ‘throttle’ him if he did so.

“Mr Mandela has shown in the past that he is able to drag his supporters kicking and screaming towards peace. It is time that he exerted his will in the matter of Chief Buthelezi. Such a meeting will not stop the violence immediately — the two sides have unleashed a monster which will be difficult to tame.”

The FT also questioned whether the government had full control over the police: “Police openly sided with Inkatha in incident after incident, disarming the ANC and leaving Inkatha holding spears and knobkerries, axes and shotguns.

“Pretoria’s control over the deeply conservative police force — which has looked shaky for months — is now seriously in doubt, especially in view of its failure to bring prosecutions against Inkatha members accused of murders in Natal province.

“The government may want a strong Inkatha to balance the influence of the ANC; but it seriously miscalculated the cost.”

The Times correspondent carried an eye-witness account of a Zulu man, found with a pistol in a paper bag, being hit with rocks and stabbed with pangas, before petrol was poured over him and he was set alight.
Buthelezi and Holomisa meet in crisis talks

Push for peace

From page 1

SABC radio news reported yesterday that Mr. Mandela, senior ANC members and Natal refugees would meet Mr. De Klerk next week in a bid to restore peace in the strife-torn province.

ANC southern Natal convener Mr. Patrick "Lekota" said the Natal violence was one of the major obstacles to the negotiation process.

Meanwhile, law and order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said police were making "a tremendous effort" to disarm opposing factions.

He was responding to the call by the SA Council of Churches for police to disarm those involved in the violence.

"We have already taken away truckloads of various types of arms out of these trouble spots."

"They include pangas, assegais, AK-47s, handgrenades, limpet mines, sharpened-pipes, knobkerries — you name it."

Police yesterday offered rewards for information leading to the recovery of arms.

They said in a statement that an "alarming number of unlicensed firearms" were circulating in unrest areas.

A maximum reward of R3000 is offered for a pistol; R1000 for a machinegun; R600 for a rifle, R300 for a handgrenade; R1 per bullet and R200 per kilogram of explosives.

The Organisation of African Unity yesterday appealed for a halt to the violence between rival black factions, calling it "senseless carnage". It called for an end to "fratricidal violence among the victims of apartheid." — Political Staff, Sapa and UPI
Peace summit stakes high

By BARRY STREEK

PRESSURE is mounting on the ANC deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, to agree to a meeting with the Inkatha leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in an attempt to resolve the violence on the Reef and in Natal.

But Mr. Mandela, who has so far rejected such a meeting, risks dividing the ANC if he does see Chief Buthelezi at this stage.

The extent of opposition within ANC ranks to a peace summit was underlined yesterday by a hard-hitting statement by the South African Youth Congress (Sayco) rejecting a meeting between the two leaders.

Sayco, which has agreed to merge with the ANC Youth League, said there had been calls from the media, some political organisations and the government for a meeting between the two to discuss the violence that was haunting the townships.

However, Sayco added: "By their own admission, Inkatha and Gatsa Buthelezi are using violence to secure a meeting that would elevate Gatsa Buthelezi's personal stature and that of Inkatha as a political movement."

"None of these voices has convincingly argued that such a meeting would bring an end to the Inkatha-led violence."

"While we are not opposed to a meeting with Gatsa Buthelezi in principle, we are saying that it would be wrong to meet Buthelezi in the current circumstances."

Chief Buthelezi had to "first demonstrate his commitment to peace by going to the different hostels and stopping his impi from attacking innocent people", Sayco said.

Informed observers point out that despite the often bitter verbal attacks this year by Inkatha and the ANC, Chief Buthelezi has managed to gain some initiative by supporting a meeting between himself and Mr. Mandela.

Mr. Mandela's problem is the strong forces within the ANC, particularly in Natal, who are opposed to such a suggestion.

While some "old guard" members — among them the UDF president Mr. Archie Gumede — believe a meeting is necessary, others, such as ANC co-ordinator in the Natal Midlands and former Robben Island prisoner Mr. Harry Gwala, are opposed to it.

Peaceful

Mr Gwala, who has strong grassroots support throughout Natal, particularly among the more militant youth, spearheaded the opposition which led to the cancellation of a proposed meeting between Mr. Mandela and Chief Buthelezi in February.

Since then, the ANC line has been, as its internal leader, Mr. Walter Sisulu, put it in April, that the levels of violence would have to decrease before a meeting could take place.

Mr. Mandela, however, believes the ANC in Natal, where Mr. Gwala's approach, based on the belief that Chief Buthelezi can be isolated and sidelined, holds sway. They point out that the situation in the large townships of Umlazi and KwaMashu, where there had been conflict earlier, was now generally peaceful because it was largely accepted that the majority of people supported the charterist camp, but conflict had now spread to the south and north coasts where some people within the ANC believed a similar process would occur.

This has resulted in a situation where, as Martitzburg civil-rights lawyer Mr. Pat Stilwell said recently, many people caught up in the Natal-KwaZulu violence did not want peace until they had conquered their rivals.

The culture of violence would be extremely difficult to break and had generated enormous feeling of hostility and hatred among participants, with the result that many people did not want peace, he said.

"They want victory. They want the situation to be brought to an end when they are victors," Mr. Stilwell said.

He even likened this to the "victory at all costs" approach of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Many ANC supporters and allies say there has been too much violence and terror at grassroots level for them to be able to explain any concession of a meeting between Mr. Mandela and Chief Buthelezi.

Because of this and because of the strategy of isolating and marginalising the Inkatha leader, there remains strong, and potentially divisive opposition within the ANC to any leadership meeting.

Others, however, believe this will leave the ANC in a no-win situation and that it cannot win over the region this way.

Moreover, the former Inkatha secretary-general, Dr. Oscar Dhlomo, warned earlier this month that Chief Buthelezi had the potential to destabilise Natal into the era of a new South Africa and for this reason strategies to sideline and isolate him should be abandoned.

Despite this, a significant element of the ANC, particularly in its Natal and youth wings, is emphatically opposed to peace moves with Chief Buthelezi and Mr. Mandela could pay a heavy political price if he defies them.
Report on 'armed struggle' threat

Political Staff

The continued carnage in the townships and the Government's failure to abolish the hostel system might force the ANC to seriously reconsider the suspension of the armed struggle, according to a newspaper report quoting Winnie Mandela.

Mrs Mandela was yesterday reported as having accused the police of collusion with Inkatha in the violence which has left more than 350 people dead in Soweto and the East Rand in a week. She was speaking at the launch of the ANC's Orlando West branch.

The ANC, Mrs Mandela is reported to have said, had evidence that the township hostels were full of Inkatha members busied in to reinforce Inkatha.

Contacted by The Star at her home yesterday, Mrs Mandela refused to comment, referring questions to the ANC office in Johannesburg.

ANC spokesman Joel Netshitanzi said the ANC hoped that the situation forcing it to revert to the armed struggle would not arise.
Students back at university after Inkatha rally protest

STUDENTS at the University of Zululand filtered back yesterday following their mass exodus last week because of a planned Inkatha Freedom Party rally on the campus on Saturday.

Mr Vic Handley, director of development and public relations, said the remainder were expected back today.

Almost every one of the 3,400 students abandoned the campus, fearing a repeat of 1983 when five students died after a clash with Inkatha.

Mr TJ Sihange, president of the SRC, said the student body was not opposed to the holding of rallies on campus.

"The major problem with Inkatha is that they go to these rallies armed to the teeth," he said. "Even students who are politically neutral knew it was in their interests to flee from campus."
'Hype' could scuttle Inkatha, ANC meeting, Tutu warns

JOHANNESBURG. — Archbishop Desmond Tutu warned today that efforts to arrange talks between ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi had to be made with extreme care because a meeting which failed could be "disastrous".

In a statement issued on his arrival in Johannesburg from London early today, the archbishop said: "I think we need to be looking very carefully at the conditions surrounding a meeting so that we don't have something that is 'hyped' and then does not produce the results. It would be worse than not holding the meeting at all."

Bishop Tutu cut short a trip to Canada and Sweden to return home.

He said he had returned home because he was a pastor and could not be away at a time like the present.

"QUITE UNBEARABLE"

"It looked so incongruous being asked to talk about the problems of the indigenous people in Canada when the front pages of the newspapers there were describing the carnage that was happening at home. It was quite unbearable."

He said violence would stop when people realised others could have different points of view.

"This is a major problem, that we have an intolerance of diversity of opinion."

The Secretary-General of the OAU, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, has appealed to the warring factions in South Africa to meet and bring an end to the violence, Argus Africa News Service reports.

On his way to Gaborone for the SADCC summit, Mr Salim told reporters in Harare that the violence could only be in the interests of those who wanted to see apartheid perpetuated.

JOINT HIGH COMMAND

He said the South African government had a duty to ensure that law and order was maintained and that its forces were used impartially.

Mr Salim, a Tanzanian, said the OAU supported the negotiations between the ANC and the government as they were "only talks about talks to create conditions conducive for negotiations."

Asked about support for the liberation movements in view of the differences between the ANC and the PAC over the armed struggle, he said: "The OAU will continue to support the struggle but the form of assistance will be determined by the circumstances of the day."

Mr Salim said events in Liberia, which were a cause for great concern, should make Africa realise the necessity for a joint high command and military co-operation.

Britain's fragile confidence in South Africa's future is being eroded by the violence continuing to sweep the country's, Chris Whitfield of The Argus Foreign Service reports from London.

Business in Britain is revising its stance on South Africa's commercial prospects, and political commentators are painting a considerably gloomier picture than at any time in recent years.

There is almost total agreement Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi should meet urgently to resolve the crisis.

BAD TIMING

Businessmen who were beginning to eye South Africa favourably are now waiting to see if the conflict can be resolved.

A Confederation of British Industry spokesman said the timing of the violence was particularly bad because it came as some investors were deciding between investing in South Africa or in Eastern Europe.

The South Africa Foundation's London director, Mr John Montgomery, said: "The news hardly increased the enthusiasm of international investors and businessmen already absorbed by the Middle East crisis."

The United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association's Mr Nick Mitchell said: "The level of violence must be a cause for concern."

SPIRAL OF VIOLENCE

Newspaper editorials this week have adopted their most pessimistic tone on South Africa in several years. The Daily Telegraph, a newspaper that generally sticks to the ruling Conservative Party line, warned that a continuation of the fighting will "pull the whole country down a spiral of violence."

The Financial Times fires a broadside at the ANC, accusing it of "reprehensible" behaviour in its handling of Chief Buthelezi, particularly in sabotaging efforts to bring Mr Mandela and the Inkatha leader together.

Until such a meeting takes place, "no one can be sanguine about the future of negotiations, or indeed the future of South Africa itself."

• See page 2.
Peace talks:
Discipline will bring ceasefire

Political Staff

THERE are high hopes in government circles that the strong pleas for peace after top-level talks in Pretoria yesterday will draw a positive response from the ANC.

If the leaders of all parties in the Reef townships war pull together to stop the fighting, discipline will produce a ceasefire — and enable the underlying problems to be resolved.

The government is confident that the ANC will subscribe to the call made jointly by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of Inkatha, Transkei leader General Bantu Holomisa and the South African government.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said after meeting the two homeland leaders that he was sure ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela would subscribe to the call.

End the bloodshed

Although the ANC has not commented on the joint statement, and General Holomisa has denied he represented the ANC at the meeting, the government believes he presented a position close to the ANC’s.

The government is encouraged by the fact that despite his coming to the meeting with an aggressive set of proposals including a threat to send armed Transkeians to defend its citizens in South Africa against attack from Inkatha and the police — he ended up endorsing the conciliatory statement.

The statement called for an end to the debate on the causes of the fighting and an end to apportioning blame.

“The need, whatever the cause, is to put an immediate end to the bloodshed.”

It called for a joint effort by all leaders to work for peace and ensure their followers did the same.

General Holomisa took a strong ANC viewpoint at the meeting, accusing the SAP of aligning itself with Inkathaimpls.

He also attacked the SABC for its coverage of the fighting.

The statement also makes proposals to end the fighting. Chief among these was a call for a joint monitoring committee on which Transkei would also be represented, and a commission of inquiry into the violence.

No indication was given of what concrete actions would flow from the meeting.

Mr Botha made it clear that the immediate priority was for the killing to stop.

After the meeting Chief Buthelezi made an impassioned appeal to Inkatha supporters to end the violence.

Talking to the Press after meeting President De Klerk, Chief Buthelezi also strongly denied claims that local Inkatha leaders had withdrawn from co-operation with the police and the ANC to end the killing.

He said local Inkatha leaders were talking to the ANC, and his KwaZulu cabinet ministers and officials had been into the Transvaal townships to try to end the violence.

He seemed to pin his hopes on a forum set up between Inkatha, the United Democratic Front and Cosatu last June which was scheduled to meet again on August 29.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok emphatically denied General Holomisa’s allegations that the police were taking sides in the carnage.

He said it was time to insist that such serious allegations be backed by evidence. Unless this were done, one had to accept the allegations were lies.
Peace accords weather storms

Statement

militant

explains his

Holomisa
Transkei leader General Bantu Holomisa and South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha today stood by the joint peace declaration agreed to yesterday with KwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi — despite the subsequent row which threatened to upset the accord.

The statement called on all political leaders to stop blaming each other for the bloody war sweeping the Reef, to stop looking for the causes and instead to work towards an immediate end to the bloodshed.

The statement was released after General Holomisa, Chief Buthelezi, Mr Botha and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok met at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

Then General Holomisa issued a statement accusing the SAP of collusion with "Inkatha impis" and threatening to send armed Transkeians into the Transvaal townships to defend Transkei citizens.

This prompted defensive statements from Mr Botha and Mr Vlok and a separate statement from Chief Buthelezi attacking General Holomisa and the ANC.

This verbal clash, which flared despite the specific agreement in the joint statement that the "war of words must cease", led some commentators to conclude that the accord has been wrecked.

**Concrete proposals**

But today General Holomisa said from Umtata: "That joint statement is part and parcel of the attempt to find peace. I stand by it and I encourage it." However, he believed the statement should have been broadened to include concrete proposals to end the killings.

Mr Botha said today he believed that the joint statement remained a "common objective."

"It even includes a call for the involvement of the churches. It is a document based on a moral attitude which I believe that every South African can endorse."

He said that if three parties could agree to it, others could too.

Mr Botha said the joint statement had been agreed to by the Government, General Holomisa and Chief Buthelezi in the presence of many media witnesses.

"I read it out with one leader on my left and one on my right. They had full opportunity, in front of the press, to deny it."

General Holomisa had explained at the meeting the most serious part of his statement — the threat to send Transkeians into the townships to defend his people — had expressed the feelings of his people and not their intentions.

He had also agreed that he could have formulated the statement better, said Mr Botha.

*What leaders said — Page 17.*
End conflict
Buthelezi tells Inkatha

Political Correspondent
Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has made an impassioned appeal to Inkatha supporters to end the violence which has claimed hundreds of lives in the Transvaal.

In a separate statement issued after a joint statement with Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa and the South African Government, he claimed Inkatha had taken part in a meeting to end the violence in Kagitso on Monday.

The fact that this forum was continuing to meet showed Inkatha's bona fides in trying to resolve the conflict peacefully.

The chief strongly denied that the Inkatha attacks in the Transvaal townships were a strategy to force Nelson Mandela to negotiate with him.

He claimed he had had several meetings with senior ANC officials, but refused to name them because he said that might hamper chances of a meeting with Mr Mandela.

Friendship

Chief Buthelezi catalogued the many occasions on which he had "offered my hand of friendship and co-operation between Inkatha and the ANC or called for a meeting between myself and Dr Mandela."

He said Mr Mandela had only once called for a meeting of joint action with him when both leaders suggested a meeting in Maritzburg.

Mr Mandela had cancelled the meeting and had admitted that his advisers had threatened to "throttle" him if he went ahead with it.

He had written to Mr Mandela last week expressing his concern about the violence and requesting a meeting. He refused to divulge the response.

Chief Buthelezi said he could not predict whether a meeting with Mr Mandela would end the violence.

He had briefed President de Klerk about the progress of the Inkatha/UDF/Cosatu talks. They had discussed ways of ending the violence but he did not feel free to discuss them.

He said he was encouraged by the depth of concern which Mr de Klerk had shown for the many lives lost in the fighting.
Leaders call for end to violence

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday appealed to his Inkatha followers to stop the violence in Natal and Reef townships.

He was speaking after the Transkei leader General Bantu Holomisa and the South African Government issued a joint plea for an end to the slaughter.

"It is very difficult for me to sleep because of the proportions of the violence," he said, rejecting suggestions that he was allowing it to go on to force African National Congress deputy president Mr. Nelson Mandela to meet him.

On allegations from Holomisa that the South African Police were siding with Inkatha's impis, he said he had told the Transkei leader he was talking nonsense.

"We are sick and tired of these accusations and counter-accusations without evidence."

The two homeland leaders, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Law and Order Minister Adriam Vlok said in a joint communique: "Not only must the bloodshed cease, the war of words must cease. This has often been interpreted at grassroots level as licence for violence."

The leaders said they needed the support of churches, requesting church leaders to show people that violence was unacceptable.

"This is the time for all of us to reach out to one another, to unite in our prayers to the Almighty to bring to our hearts and minds the capacity to forgive."

Asked whether he could control fighters in his Inkatha movement, Buthelezi said it was like asking British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher whether she could control violence in Northern Ireland.

It was a situation which had escalated and gained its own momentum.

He was not afraid to visit the strife-torn areas. The warrior blood was coursing through his veins in spite of his commitment to peace.
March in Retreat on Saturday

ABOUT 200 members of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) intend to hold a protest march through Retreat to the Gabriel SA factory this Saturday. 23/4 - 25/4.

They were dismissed from the factory after an illegal strike there last month.

They will be accompanied by members of other Cosatu affiliates and community organisations which have been assisting the strikers.

The workers were fired after they defied an interim interdict ordering them to vacate the company canteen and return to work.

Offer

The strike followed negotiations at which the workers demanded a minimum wage increase of R2,50 an hour and R3.00 for artisans.

The company responded with a final offer of 65 cents an hour for the lowest grade, R1.38 for supervisors and with productivity-linked incentives.

The company has been meeting with Numsa to discuss the dismissals.

Meanwhile, about 80 Numsa members who were dismissed from SA Metal after a wildcat strike last month have returned to work.

The company offered to reemploy the workers selectively and give about 30 other workers priority when vacancies occur.

About four workers were excluded from this offer.
when all responsible leaders have declared their commitment to peaceful solutions."

He rejected suggestions that the SAP was to blame for the violence.

*Chief BUTHELEZI* and Transkei leader General Bantu Holomisa yesterday pursued their war of words.

Chief BUTHELEZI claimed that members of the Transkei Defence Force made incursions into Natal and Kwazulu townships to assist "comrades" in their war against Inkatha.

Chief BUTHELEZI said at Ulundi that he was obliged to divulge information in the light of the allegations made public by General Holomisa on Tuesday of collusion between the police and Inkatha impi in the strife-torn East Rand townships.

General Holomisa in turn denied allegations that his troops had invaded Natal and said it was a figment of Chief BUTHELEZI's imagination.

*The government also yesterday dismissed as "not true" General Holomisa's contention that he was not allowed to propose amendments to a joint government-Inkatha-Transkei peace statement read out by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha on Tuesday. General Holomisa said in a statement yesterday that the reason he had decided to unilaterally release his own working document which criticised the role of the police in the Reef conflict "can solely be ascribed to a ready-prepared press statement by the South African government even before we had started deliberations, let alone reaching agreement on any issue."

He added that he would not allow the government to treat him, as it did other homeland leaders, "like a piccanin".

However, a spokesman for Mr Botha dismissed suggestions that General Holomisa had been forced to rubber-stamp a pre-prepared peace statement without making an input.

The draft statement Mr Botha took to the meeting was amended in the light of the talks with General Holomisa and Chief BUTHELEZI and all three agreed that the amended version should be read to the press afterwards, the spokesman said.

Mr Botha said yesterday that if the three parties could agree to the peace statement, more could do so.

"The document is based on principles that I believe every South African could endorse."

Mr Mandela is due to visit Norway from August 25 to 31 and is then expected to go on a week's holiday.

*Dr Beyers Naude* said yesterday that Mr Mandela should not be pressured into meeting Chief BUTHELEZI until certain preconditions had been met. He declined to elaborate on these preconditions. — Own Corre-

[Later text cut off]
Police deny helping Inkatha

By Stan Hiophle

Allegations of police violence in Soweto were made yesterday by an official of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa.

Boysens Mashego, Numsa's organiser and South African Youth Congress (Sayco) Soweto branch co-ordinator, visited The Star yesterday with spent cartridges and rubber bullets to substantiate his claims.

Mr Mashego said police had, on Monday night in Tladi squatter camp, shot and killed three men who were warding off Inkatha supporters from Merafe hostel after they had earlier burnt down several houses in the Mapetla and Naledi area.

He claimed that when residents counter-attacked they were prevented from doing so by the police, who dispersed them with teargas and rubber bullets and allowed Inkatha to attack them.

Asked whether a complaint had been lodged with the police, Mr Mashego said the community had decided against reporting to the police as it had lost confidence in them. Instead, he said the union and Sayco would brief their lawyers.

Captain Joseph Ngobeni, Soweto police liaison officer, denied the police were taking sides.

He advised Mr Mashego or any victim to come forward with evidence to lay a charge at any police station.
Buthelezi,
Holomisa
in row over
‘invasion’

ULUNDI — KwaZulu
Chief Minister Mangos-
zulu Buthelezi yesterday
claimed he had reliable
information that mem-
bers of the Transkei De-
fence Force had made
incursions into Natal
and KwaZulu townships
to assist Comrades in
their war against In-
katha.

The allegation was
immediately denied by
Transkei leader Major-
General Bantu Holo-
misia, who challenged
Chief Buthelezi to pro-
duce his evidence.

“If he has any proof
of such an invasion, then he
is duty bound to official-
ly inform not only his
own government but
also the South African
Government, who can
then contact the Trans-
kei government.”

Collusion

Chief Buthelezi is re-
ported to have said at
Ulundi that he was ob-
liged to divulge informa-
tion on the invasion in
the light of the allega-
tions made public by
General Holomisa on
Tuesday of collusion be-
tween the SAP and In-
katha impsis in the strife-
torn East Rand town-
ships.

Chief Buthelezi said
he had confronted Gen-
eral Holomisa about the
role of Transkei Defence
Force members during
their Pretoria meeting on
Tuesday and that he
had not denied the alle-
gations.

General Holomisa last
night denied Chief Buth-
elezi’s claim that during
the Pretoria meeting on
Tuesday he had not den-
ied allegations concern-
ing the role of the Trans-
kei Defence Force.

“When I wished to
challenge Buthelezi’s al-
egations, Mr Fik Botha
intervened and I was
told I need only note the
document.”

General Holomisa re-
terated that his objec-
tions, recommendations
and suggestions had
been ignored and that a
statement prepared be-
fore the meeting had
been issued instead as a
joint statement to the
press.

This young Comrade, armed with a club and adorned with home-made war
point, took to the streets in Kagiso yesterday.

One of two ambulances set alight at the Kagiso municipal workshop yesterday.
Man’s narrow escape from chanting impi

By Montshiwa Moreke

The life of a middle-aged man from Kagiso 1, Krugersdorp, yesterday hung precariously between three young policemen and a crowd of about 100 men, chanting a battle cry.

Andries Lebeko (57) had apparently been on his way to the home of a relative when he was attacked by unknown assailants.

When reporters from The Star arrived on the scene he was lying under a wheelbarrow. A large Inkatha impi came up the road.

Minutes later the chanting group stood face-to-face with three policemen armed with shotguns and handguns.

The impi carried sticks, home-made axes, spears, assegais and possibly firearms.

One of the policemen said to The Star reporters: “Please move away. These men want to attack that man lying there.”

I looked on helplessly at the man and felt a chill of fear. But the policemen beckoned to the men to get back, and they did.

Last night a Leratong hospital spokesman said Mr Lebeko had been admitted and was not on the danger list.
ANC-Inkatha talks soon

Mandela and Buthelezi could be included.
**Zambia's Refinery Shut Down**

The Zambia National Refining Plant (ZNR) has been forced to stop production due to a lack of funds. The company has been in operation since 1974 and has been a major source of revenue for the country. The ZNR produces gasoline and diesel for the domestic market and exports to neighboring countries.

The company has been struggling to meet its financial obligations due to the global oil price hikes. The management has announced that they will be seeking alternative funding options to resume operations. The shutdown has caused shortages of fuel in the country, particularly in the urban areas.

The government has expressed concern over the situation and has urged the company to explore all possible avenues to secure funding. The ministry has also promised to provide technical support to help the company in its efforts to resume production.

The shutdown of the ZNR has raised concerns among consumers and businesses, who are worried about the impact on their businesses and daily lives. The government has assured the public that alternative arrangements are being made to ensure a smooth transition from the refinery shutdown.

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**Background Information**

The Zambia National Refining Plant (ZNR) is located in Chinsali, Mpika District, Eastern Province, Zambia. It is owned and operated by the Zambia National Oil Company (ZNOC). The plant has a capacity of 100,000 barrels per day and is one of the largest refineries in Africa.
Inkatha women will not join march in Natal

THE Inkatha Women's Brigade will not participate in a proposed African National Congress march in Maritzburg this weekend, Spokesman Mr. Lindi Mbuyazi said. 'No official invitation from the ANC had been received. Even if a formal invitation were to be extended they would not take part,' he said.

Inkatha national committee member Mrs. Nomthandazo Mkhize said the women's brigade could not participate in a march recommending the disbanding of the KwaZulu police.

Mkhize said Inkatha women were worried about the continued bloodshed in Natal, and appealed to ANC deputy president Mr. Nelson Mandela to meet Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in an effort to end the violence.
Cosatu fears attacks by Inkatha ‘warlords’

Factories may be new battleground

FACTORIES are likely to provide the new battleground for the violence that is sweeping the Reef. Cosatu information officer We Ntuli Coleman said this week. Cosatu has been dispersed with information that Inkatha members from Denver, George Goch and Jeppe hostels decided to meet on Monday to launch attacks on factories, Coleman claimed in an interview.

"Cosatu takes these threats extremely seriously as these three particular hostels have consistently provided bases for Inkatha warlords since they began launching their attacks on hostels and township," he alleged.

Coleman said Cosatu had held a meeting with Johannesburg City Council on Tuesday to discuss protection for the hostel’s residents.

Cosatu alleged that on Monday night hostelers from the hostels held a meeting in Gimbuti and decided to form a new Inkatha association in the area.

"On Saturday Inkatha members from George Goch launched an attack on Cosatu-strong City Deep hostel and killed three hostel residents," he added.

Coleman said Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had disapproved of the actions of some Inkatha members who, like his own MP, had stirred up trouble. Cosatu would challenge him to an independent inquiry.

Cosatu has also called on employers to take a stand against the violence.

"We will be calling on all our members in factories to form defence committees to protect themselves. But we appeal to our members to maintain discipline and obey their leaders," Cosatu said.
WHILE accusations and counter-accusations over the violence between township residents and hostel inmates fly all over the place, the architects of apartheid and their minions grin woflfily from their graves or from offices in Pretoria and Cape Town.

Their long-term planning is paying off, and blacks are once more savaging each other. Communities and hostel inmates are pitted against each other.

I suspect that powerful forces with enough resources could be fuelling this carnage in an effort to achieve their ends. What ends? Anybody's guess. Who are these forces? I do not know.

What I do know is that because of the stakes involved, such people hardly bat an eyelid when people, even hundreds of them, perish.

Arguments

The African National Congress and other black organisations must thus pull out all stops to bring peace to their communities.

Therefore, a meeting between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and deputy president Nelson Mandela is urgently needed.

Arguments that this meeting will not achieve much and will give credibility to Buthelezi for his stature is not equal to that of Mandela, are hardly worth a second thought.

OINKHATHA STRUCTURES, as part of this great debate while lives are being lost, are refusing to participate in peace talks unless Mandela meets their leader.

It appears everybody is playing the fiddle while Rome burns.

Frankly speaking, I do not see how Buthelezi can enhance his image in the PWV totally on the basis of meeting with Mandela.

Butchery

In addition, some of the arguments why Mandela must not meet Buthelezi border on the metaphysical, the type of intellectually heavy stuff beyond simple minds like mine.

All of some of us want is an end to the butchery of blacks by other blacks.

We are talking about putting a stop to wholesale slaughter, the saving of human lives. We are not concerned with statures or political credibility, although we do believe that any leader who can help stop the carnage tearing our communities apart will have a special place in our hearts, even if he meets with his political foe to save the lives of his followers.

Warring

Thus a public embrace of Mandela and Buthelezi, who are leaders of the warring factions, is the symbolisation of the symbolic and tonic needed to get the message down to their foot soldiers that enough is enough.

It will give momentum to the valuable groundwork now being done.

Mandela was, incidentally, keen on such a meeting, and his first attempt was stopped by ANC officials in Natal. It now appears that such a meeting is considered inappropriate by the ANC. Walter Sisulu said as much at the weekend.

The ANC's reasoning is inexplicable. On the one hand Mandela is allowed to discuss this violence with FW de Klerk and Adrian Vlok, but he is not allowed to speak to Buthelezi. Yet it is Buthelezi's and Mandela's followers who are involved in this bloodbath.

When have we started having faith in the Government and the police? What blows the mind is that during the thick of the fighting the ANC accused the police of taking sides. Have these same policemen now been cleansed?

What I, however, find astonishing, yet expected, is that the South African Council of Churches, which welcomed meetings between De Klerk and Mandela precisely because they believed they would put a stop to the political conflict costing the country thousands of lives, is silent when it comes to calling for a meeting between Mandela and Buthelezi.

Symbolise

Taking their argument into account, wouldn't a meeting symbolise it the same thing that was the ANC stance. My suspicions are that the ANC will not take a stand contrary to that of the ANC.

It is now understandable why Contralesa, strongly pro-ANC, early this week announced it would get Zulu- and Xhosa-speaking chiefs to the Reef to talk about his kinsmen being killed by Zulus. Is he suggesting that there are no Xhosa-speaking hostel inmates and the township residents being attacked, or fighting, are only Xhosa speakers?

Committees

A specific section of the media is also hysterically fanning the tribal conflict story. Apparently overseas audiences, who logically expect a Mandela-Buthelezi meeting as a necessity to help stop the fighting between their followers, must be convinced this is merely a tribal issue and does not need Mandela.

Yet at local level attempts are being made - and it repulses on them - to get peace committees consisting of ANC and Inkatha officials.

Is it not time to stop playing politics and get Mandela and Buthelezi together. Those being killed are our kith and kin, not merely statistics on police bulletins. The men and women who are dying in their hundreds have children they love and want to see grow.
Buthelezi's rift with prince widens

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The rift between KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi and rebel Prince Israel Mcwwayzeni Zulu is widening, with the prince this week distancing himself from the affairs of the KwaZulu "Bantustan".

The statement comes in the wake of Press statements by the renegade prince that he was barring Dr Buthelezi from interfering or involving himself in the affairs of the Zulu royal family.

And yesterday the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa announced that it was sending 30 senior chiefs from Natal, Ciskei and the Transkei to hostels on the Witwatersrand to stop fighting degenerating into Zulu/ Xhosa war.

Contralesa has been critici-
ised by the KwaZulu leader, Dr Buthelezi, as "a spear in the heart of Zulu unity" and as an organisation aimed at sowing discord between KwaZulu and Inkatha officials.

Prince Zulu said today that by virtue of his relationship to the king of the Zulus, King Zwelithini Goodwill Zulu, it was his duty to attend to the affairs of the Zulu royal fam-
ily.
Explaining the slaughter

The internecine slaughter on the Witwatersrand along predominantly a Zulu-Xhosa divide has taken most South African analysts by surprise.

In liberal and radical circles in South Africa the struggle against apartheid has made intra-black ethnic cleavages virtually a taboo subject. I contrast, Soviet experts no longer feel themselves: they know that the break-up of multi-ethnic empires such as the Soviet Union and apartheid South Africa produces explosive conflicts along ethnic rather than class or party lines.

The apocalypsis in the Soviet Union, like that in South Africa, is not the overthrow of the State but its political disintegration, leaving large areas ungovernable.

Three explanations of the Witwatersrand violence have been put forward in the press. It is important to investigate each critically if one wants to understand the significance of this grave development.

The first explanation is that it is due to instigation by the police.

Gerald Shaw in his Cape Times column makes it clear that he does not believe that we have a deliberate plot by the De Clerk government to delay black emancipation by setting Zulus and Xhosas at each other's throats.

He does point to the worrying fact that the 1976 unrest on the Witwatersrand was ended by Zulu hostel dwellers attacking the comrades with the tacit support of the police.

And in Natal the police backing of the "legitimate" Inkatha against the "illegal" ANC appears to be one of the main reasons why the violence has continued for so long. And then there is the history of Mozambique's destabilisation.

So is the ANC correct in claiming that also in this case the police are out of control or covertly doing the Government's bidding? Somehow, this does not ring true as an explanation of the Witwatersrand violence.

The second, somewhat stronger, explanation put forward by The Weekly Mail of August 17, reduces everything to the bitter fruits of apartheid and deliberate ethnic enticement by Inkatha leaders.

Several newspapers have quoted the even-handed judgment by former KwaZulu and Inkatha leader Oscar Didimo.

He expressed concern that the violence in Natal is assuming an ethnic character. He mentioned the ANC-led campaign to marginalise Chief Buthelezi, as well as certain Zulu leaders appealing to tribalism and making anti-Indian and anti-Xhosa statements.

In an analysis in The Weekly Mail, Jo-Anne Collinge conveniently forgets about the first part of the quote (Dr Didimo laying part of the blame on the ANC) in her rush to find Inkatha rather than the non-racial, non-tribal ANC primarily responsible for the Transvaal violence.

Quoting some sociologists, Collinge proceeds to argue that ethnic consciousness is especially strong among Zulu hostel dwellers, and that if Inkatha wishes to make headway on the Witwatersrand it has to employ these hostel dwellers physically or politically against its opponents.

This is also the line of Walter Sisulu of the ANC, who asserts that Inkatha is exploiting the Natal violence to the Witwatersrand in an orchestrated way.

There is a third interpretation implicit in some newspaper reports, but not very popular in academic circles, where the so-called modernisation theory still forms the orthodoxy.

This third view sees South Africa during the transition period being gripped by ethnic conflicts which no longer are primarily caused by apartheid but rather are fuelled by the same factors as ethnic conflicts all over Africa and Asia.

What causes ethnic conflicts? The stock answer academics give is that it is a competition for scarce resources. But this begs the question: Why do conflicts invariably take place along ethnic lines? To this, modernisation theory somewhat lamely answers: It is uncultured leaders who manipulate their followers.

But this, in turn, does not explain why the followers follow, except if one believes, despite all evidence to the contrary, that the masses are stupid and beggared down by false consciousness.

It also cannot explain why ethnic conflicts such as those in Northern Ireland or Lebanon or the recent clashes on the Witwatersrand are so incredibly vicious and bloody.

In a major recent study, "Ethnic groups, in conflict", Donald Horowitz has greatly advanced our understanding of the dynamics of ethnic conflicts. His major insight is that individual self-esteem in divided societies such as South Africa is determined largely by the esteem accorded to your ethnic group.

Ethnic groups do not compete only for material rewards but also for power. Horowitz examines the claims which dominant ethnic groups make to legitimise their power after the colonial power has been defeated.

A particularly strong claim is the demand by some ethnic groups to succeed the colonial power because they have borne the brunt of the struggle.

Could the Xhosa be the dominant group in the ANC be making a similar claim? After all, Umkhonto leader Chris Hani said recently in Umtata that the soldiers coming from Transkei fought the hardest in his army.

The position of Zulus in the liberation struggle was quite different. Their major organisation, Inkatha, has operated freely during the years while the KwaZulu government functioned within the broad parliamentary system. If one leaves out the few exceptions, notably Jacob Zuma, no significant ANC leader hails from Zululand.

One would hope that growing numbers of people would commit themselves to the ideal of non-racialism.

What does this all say about the prospect of a peaceful transition? First, it is nonsense to think one could isolate political divisions from ethnic divisions. Zulus will tend to see attacks on Inkatha as being directed against Zulus. The same goes for the Afrikaners and the National Party.

Second, there is a great danger of ethnic conflicts spilling over into uncontrollable violence. One now doubts that South Africa can stick to a post-apartheid society on the basis of free democratic competition. Elections may result in horrific violence.

The need for peace and stability rather calls for all parties being drawn into the negotiations and the post-apartheid government on the basis of the degree of support received in polls.

The violence on the Witwatersrand also shows how dangerous the ANC strategy is to force all opponents of the "racist regime" into a single alliance and to have only two parties at the conference table.

While there can be no doubt that many of the ANC leaders are sincere in their democratic commitment, the fact is that they have very little, if any, control over the alienated youth who try all over the country in more or less violent ways to establish an ANC hegemony over the masses.

Surely the time has come for the ANC and Inkatha leaders to appear together in public to send a signal to their followers that there is no war between them.
Inkatha, ANC call for peace

Staff Reporter

Inkatha and ANC representatives bridled at each other's views on the causes of township violence, but both made pleas for peace on a television news panel discussion last night.

Pallo Jordan, ANC spokesman for information and publicity, said he did not believe political organisations were behind the violence, but blamed "mischiefous elements who were fanning the flames" created by a build-up of tension in the hostels due to their unnatural living circumstances.

He also blamed the police for "accepting carried pangas as accoutrements of manhood" and not confiscating weapons.

Dennis Madide of Inkatha asked Mr Jordan to define the warring sides. Mr Jordan said there was the aggressive side and the receiving side and said it was quite clear hostel dwellers had come out to attack township residents.

"What would you call name-calling, insults, disparaging language? Would you call that aggressive?" protested Mr Madide.

He said it had been seen that the sight of the two leaders shaking hands and calls to followers to stop fighting had a "cooling effect".
Killings 'incredibly difficult to stop'

By Helen Grange

The cycle of violence that has started in the Transvaal townships may take months to subside, Lloyd Vogelman, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Project for the Study of Violence, has said.

Speculating on the future pattern of the most concentrated violence in South Africa since World War 2, Mr Vogelman yesterday said the killings would now be "incredibly difficult to stop."

"With the death toll at over 500, there are literally thousands of people who have been affected. The repercussions of such an outburst are enormous."

"There is enormous resentment and a desire for retribution. A lull in the conflict only means that people are reorganising strategies for further battle," he said.

Mr Vogelman warned that should the violence subside soon, it would mean only that the next phase of conflict would happen sooner.

"The tragedy of Natal is that police were not seen to be exercising law and order. In situations like this it is essential for police to act fairly," said Mr Vogelman.

He added that the conflict raging in Witwatersrand townships therefore needed urgent resolution through the judicial system.

Fearful residents show they are unarmed as they walk towards a police patrol outside Kagiso hostel yesterday afternoon. © Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.
Inkatha exporting violence to the shopfloor - unions

BY CASSANDRA MOODLEY

A WORKER has been killed in alleged Inkatha-led clashes at three East Rand factories, lending support to union warnings of "terrible conflict" on the shopfloor.

National Union of Metalworkers' general secretary Moses Mayekiso said clashes had erupted at the Scaw Metals, Walro Panchorners and Cut Steel plants on the East Rand. Scores of workers had been injured and one had died in the violence, which was provoked by Inkatha members brandishing assegais, pangas and sticks, he said.

Numsa has warned that, by appealing to ethnic loyalties, Inkatha recruiters are setting the scene for "terrible conflict" in the factories.

And the Congress of South African Trade Union's press officer Neil Coleman this week alleged that Inkatha is planning to "export the violence to the factory floor".

On Monday Inkatha members held meetings at hostels in Denver, Guch and Jeppe where it was decided that attacks in the townships were ineffective and would need to be transferred to the shopfloor, said Coleman.

Union representatives dismissed speculation raised by some employers that workers were beginning to resign from Cosatu to join the Inkatha-linked United Workers Union of South Africa.

Kubheka said: "Workers want the goods to be delivered and they know that Uwusa is not strong on the ground, stifles worker militancy and openly supports private enterprise."

Employer sources in the retail trade say there have been many defections from Cosatu's SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union to Uwusa.
A SENIOR member of the Royal Zulu household has appealed to the Minister of Law and Order to guarantee him protection from the KwaZulu Police.

In a letter to Mr Adriaan Vlok, senior Prince Israel Mcewanezi Zulu, a leading member of the royal family with much support from both non-Inkatha and Inkatha members, stated that he had no confidence in the willingness and ability of the KwaZulu Police to protect him.

He said he believed certain members of the KwaZulu Police might have been responsible for the attack on his house earlier this year.

The attack occurred after Prince Israel Mcewanezi Zulu resigned from Inkatha.

His house was petrol-bombed and burned and the KwaZulu Department of Works cut his light and water supply.

The prince, his wife and his son, Prince Malo Zulu, believed Inkatha members from Ulundi wanted to harm and possibly kill them.

In his letter, written on his behalf by an attorney from the Legal Resources Centre and dated yesterday, he asked for the South African Police to intervene and guarantee him, as a South African citizen, the protection to which any other stateperson would be entitled.

ATTACHED to the letter was an affidavit from his 27-year-old son, Prince Malo Zulu.

The affidavit contained details of an incident on August 18 which was apparently sparked off by Prince Malo wearing an ANC T-shirt.

When the KwaZulu Police were told of what was happening, they are alleged to have told the Inkatha supporters who were threatening Prince Malo that he should not be killed, but should be beaten.

"My family has been a target of previous attacks which include the fire-bombing of our house last year.

"KwaZulu police have failed to assist us in the past and we have reason to believe that they may in fact be involved in some of these incidents.

"It is for these reasons that we do not believe KwaZulu police are capable of affording us any protection," Prince Malo said.
Prince pleads for protection

DURBAN. — A senior member of the Royal Zulu household has appealed to Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok to guarantee him protection from the KwaZulu Police.

In a letter, senior Prince Israel Mewayizani Zulu, a leading member of the royal family, said he had no confidence in the willingness and ability of the KwaZulu Police to protect him.

He said he believed certain members of the KwaZulu Police might have been responsible for an attack on his house earlier this year.

The attack occurred after Prince Mewayizani resigned from Inkatha. His house was petrol-bombed and burnt. — Sapa
**SPECTRUM**

**The ugly price of...**

**Laborious solution is a multi-faceted approach to many divergent problems**

**GARY VAN STADEN**

This is not the time or place to go into the specifics of this literature but its message is clear. Whatever is happening in South Africa today has happened in dozens of other transitional states and will happen again almost as certainly as putting hydrogen and oxygen in the correct proportions will produce water.

The theory of transitional societies has identified several elements which contribute to political instability and social unrest. Among the more important of these elements are rapid social change, high levels of expectations which cannot be met in the short term and thus produce frustration, socio-economic conditions, the competition for political power, the competition for other resources, class conflict, tribal/ethnic/civil/criminals all suggest a lack of a sense of belonging.

Many of the fundamental elements of instability are inter-linked and obviously would be more important than others depending on the greater nature of the society itself and the mode of transition. These are the principal arguments of this article.

Not only is this approach necessary but it is also needed. It is also needed with societies which have been transformed in the past and with those which will undergo fundamental change in the future.

Nor is this approach peculiar to South Africa. Nor is it peculiar to just another society in transition. This article is applicable to South Africa. It is applicable to all. Not only is it applicable to negroes in the United States. It is applicable to negroes anywhere.

**PEACE MARCH:** As Kagiso burned, women marched on the local police station where they prayed for an end to the violence.

**Tribal fears st**

From the first time in 25 years, Anthony Newace (44) fell vulnerable.

Newace is physically far from the violence that has torn through black townships on the Witwatersrand in the last two weeks, but mentally, the turmoil is close.

Since arriving in Johannesburg in 1965, he has never had to peer over his shoulder at his colleagues. Now he does.

Locked

Newace and his wife live in the domestic quarters atop a block of flats in Hillbrow. He has notched the better beneath the block for 17 years.

"Every night, I make sure that my door is locked. I am sure there is no need to All my friends drink and carry on with me as normal. But I am the only Zulu among the other Xhosas, Tswana and Sotho, and anything can happen," says Newace.

That comment illustrates the mental legacy of the tribal chauvinism that has left many more than 500 people dead and up to 10,000 injured in the Witwatersrand.

It is a legacy that is seeping into the consciousness of many urban black people isolated from others whose tribal affiliations are different.

"I am not a member of Isitsha. No one has been around to tell me to join the organization. In any event, I will not join Isitsha. The Zulus and Xhosas we are one nation, we speak the same language and we need one organization so we should not be fighting." I still lock my door at night. Only when the fighting stops, will I feel safe."

Newace owns a smallholding about 6km out of Johannesburg, on the Naledzi South Coast. He lives on the premises. He waters the place..."
price of change

Tribal fears stalk flatland

T he theory of transitional societies shows us that South Africa is unique. Some of our problems may appear to be unique, but context proves otherwise. What may be different is the degree of division and cleavage.

The violence can be resolved in the long term but this depends on a substantive degree on what is done to meet expectations. The only real way to stop the violence is to begin the process of reconciliation and rebuilding, through a process that guarantees the rights of all communities.

I was not a member of the ANC. No one has ever asked me to join the organization. If I were to do so, I would not join it. The Zulu and Xhosa are one nation, we speak the same language and we need one organization. So we should not be fighting.

But I still live here at night, and only when I'm in bed do I feel safe.

Winning unwanted awards

Organizers have been asked, by a condition of entry, to provide the products of their companies.

A Supalite recent release that year is expected to win awards for its environmentally friendly packaging. The product is manufactured using a low-energy process and is supposed to be biodegradable. It will also be recycled.

Shelf space

And the end product will be that the product will be taken off the shelf.

Sustainable packaging and some members, while still in the superstores, have begun to consider being excessive packing.

I am frequently getting letters from consumers urging me not to take back their plastic bags for reasons of environmental reasons.

I believe that, in time, public opinion will cause supermarkets to do what is done in Britain and other countries and bring their own shopping bags.

Incidentally, an American who has been shopping with me, said on his return from Zimbali that "the quality of Zimbali's is clean compared with yours.

It's partly because Zimbali's has better roads than elsewhere.
NP's way ahead

FROM PAGE 1.

that it could even play a leading role in forming them.

Mr de Klerk also indicated that the NP intended to devolve political power right down to the level of communities, as one of its mechanisms to protect minorities and community life.

Asked by Mr Willem Vorster of Cape Town — son of former Prime Minister John Vorster — how the NP would be able to protect minority rights when all voters were on one common voters' roll, he said this was a fundamental question which would still have to be negotiated.

But the NP had certain principles in mind including:

1. A Bill of Rights protecting not only individual rights but some collective ones.
2. An "obligatory coalition" where minority parties had to be represented on the executive of the Government.
3. Enshrined clauses on certain principles.
4. Certain clauses in the constitution which could only be passed by a 75-percent majority.
5. A two-chamber system.
6. The devolution of power as low as possible with strong regional and local government — and even powers granted to smaller units of authority which would represent single communities and have a say over their affairs.

Mr de Klerk confirmed once again that any new constitution that was negotiated would be put to the test of the white electorate.

"We said to the electorate, give us a mandate to negotiate a new constitution. And we promised if you authorize us to do so we will return to you to pass judgment.

"We will keep our promise to the electorate."

Mr de Klerk confirmed that the Government would "hopefully" appeal or "give attention to" the Group Areas Act and Land Acts during next year's session of Parliament.

Mr de Klerk insisted that the NP had a mandate for unbanning and talking to the ANC.

"We are now talking to the ANC to get them to the point where they can participate in negotiations because of such a commitment."

The Government had already made headway with the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes and exploratory talks on the constitution could now start.

On other points he said:

1. The TRC statement could only be incorporated into South Africa by agreement between each of them and SA. But because of their independent status it was a "difficult question" whether they would participate in the same negotiations as everyone else.
2. He was deeply disturbed about labour unrest which he said was more responsible for disinvestment than sanctions. He called on trade unions not to abuse the "weapons of strikes and stayaways for political ends."
3. He believed that "greater realism" was developing in the ANC about the pitfalls of nationalisation and redistribution of wealth.
Fiend shot dead from cells later
Suspects taken

XAVAZLU Officers suspected from top for firearm deaths

KILLED
CRASED COP

By Seu Ngap
A KWAZULU policeman, suspended from the SAP for firearm offences, has allegedly killed at least 12 people in the past six months — several after booking them out of police cells for “further investigations”.

Detective Constable Siphwine Muvane, now a member of the KwaZulu Police’s Murder and Robbery Squad in Umhlazi, is at the centre of investigations by the KZP and the SAP in connection with the murders.

Roy Ainslie, director of the Democratic Party in Durban, believes the total number of people allegedly killed by him could be much higher.

Ainslie said: “The DP believes there is sufficient prima facie evidence for Muvane’s immediate arrest on charges of murder.”

Senior KZP officers, including commissioner Brig Jack Buelow and deputy commissioner Brig Sipho Mahle, had failed to explain to the families of the victims the “mysterious” circumstances under which their loved ones died.

The pattern in most of the killings was that the victims were arrested on suspicion of having committed crimes, and detained at KZP stations in the Durban region. Muvane would then book them out of the cells for “further investigations”.

The victims were later shot dead and the explanations given by the KZP were that the suspects were trying to escape or attempting to attack Muvane.

The policeman’s most recent victim was Lunga Mgadi, 19, of Umhlazi’s R-section, who was killed last Saturday.

According to family members, Mgadi died from a single bullet wound. Muvane and two men wearing balaclavas had allegedly arrested him, demanding that he produce a gun.

The family members fled to other rooms in the house when they heard a shot going off in the lounge.

They later found Mgadi lying in a pool of blood and Muvane standing over him holding two guns.

Early on the same day the City Press Durban bureau received a desperate call from an Umhlazi resident appealing to the newspaper to help save
**'Killer' KZP cop was suspended from SAP**

It is alleged Mvuyane was involved in their killings.

On July 27, Mvuyane and a Siphilwe Shozi were involved in the murder of an activist, identified only as Ngawe at AA Section, Umlazi, alleges the DP.

In June a terrified unidentified youth was shot in the back. Mvuyane was involved in this incident, residents claimed.

An SAP public relations spokesman told City Press this week a murder docket had been opened by Montclair Police in connection with Austin Zwan’s murder. It would be referred to the Attorney-General.

The spokesman confirmed Kwazulu policemen were allegedly linked to Zwan’s slaying. KZP public relations spokesman Lt-Col Moses Khanyile said police investigations on all these alleged incidents were incomplete.

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"From Page 1"

ville on August 6 and 7 respectively.

A friend of Ndaba said in an affidavit they were talking on the street when Ndaba was shot in the left arm. Mvuyane, who was running towards them, held a gun. Ndaba, was taken away and his family were later told Mvuyane had shot him dead because he tried to shoot Mvuyane.

According to affidavits Zwane was shot three times in his house after Mvuyane and other policemen asked him for a firearm which he denied existed.

On June 12, Umbumbulu businessman and political activist Sipho Mkhize was shot dead by Mvuyane at Umlazi’s Q-Section.

This was confirmed by Mathe, who said Mkhize was shot by Mvuyane when he tried to grab a pistol from a detective Sibaya during “further investigations”.

On the same day, Mathe confirmed, nine detectives from Umlazi’s Murder and Robbery Squad, among them Mvuyane, shot dead four black males after a group of youths allegedly at-
Zulu royal pleads for protection

By S'BU MNGADI

SENIOR Zulu Prince Mewayizeni Israel has appealed to Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok to guarantee him protection from the KwaZulu Police (KZP).

In a letter, written on his behalf this week by Richard Lyster of the Legal Resources Centre in Durban, Mewayizeni stated he had no confidence in the willingness of the KZP to protect him.

Mewayizeni said he believed certain members of the police may have been responsible for the petrol-bomb attack upon his Nqangiphilele royal house this year.

The KwaZulu Department of Works had also subsequently terminated his rights and water supply.

He said his harassment should be seen in the context of his resignation last year from the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. He now believed senior Inkatha members from Ulundi meant to do his family serious harm.

Mewayizeni, a former regent of the Zulu monarch, Zwelithini kaBhekuzulu, believed a fatal attack on any member of his family would give rise to a wave of violence throughout Natal, as he was a leading member of the royal family enjoying a great deal of support from non-Inkatha and Inkatha supporters.

His son, Prince Mali, 27, said in an affidavit attached to the letter, he and a friend were accosted in Nongoma last Saturday by four KwaZulu policemen who told him to remove the ANC Women's League T-shirt he was wearing.

"They said they would burn the T-shirt and tear it apart while it was still on my body," Mali said, adding he was soon surrounded by a crowd of around 30 people. He regarded the situation as critical and removed the shirt, which the crowd then took away.

The prince alleged the policemen told the threatening crowd they should not kill Mali, but only beat him.

"It would seem that most of the people involved in the incident were persons from outside KwaNongoma because the people of KwaNongoma respect the Zulu royal family and the seniority of the senior prince.

"But I now fear these intruders will now influence the people of KwaNongoma to turn away from us and perpetrate attacks against us," Mali said.
Unite and stop East Rand killings, say black leaders

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

Traditional leaders yesterday called on residents and hostel dwellers on the East Rand, where violent conflict has left hundreds dead and many injured, to unite and stop the killing.

Speaking at a press conference organised by the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), Chief Nogonyana Mwelo explained that the weekend visit by chiefs from Natal and Transkei was an attempt to speak to people jointly in an effort to restore peace and calm in the Transvaal.

"The killing must stop. It serves only the interests of the enemy, not the cause of freedom in our country," said Chief Mwelo.

He stressed that Contralesa was not affiliated to any political party.

He said ANC and Inkatha supporters as well as other concerned parties should initiate peace talks at grassroots level because "high-level talks will not solve the crisis."

Chief Mwelo stressed, however, that the recent violence was not a Zulu-Nxosa conflict, but had its roots in the system of apartheid and the policy of destabilisation perpetrated by the Government.

He added that Contralesa took strong exception to the refusal of the Government to allow the chiefs access to certain hostels.

The role of the police was to serve the community and not to fan the flames of conflict, he said.
Anger as ANC and Inkatha meet

By Esmark van der Merwe
Political Reporter

In my neighbour's house the father is Inkatha and the daughter ANC. They can't share supper.

So said a Maritzburg resident during a three-hour discussion on violence, part of the Five Freedoms Forum's weekend conference in Johannesburg on "Negotiations and the Future".

Violence

The special session on violence was an emotionally draining experience in a potentially volatile situation.

Inkatha and ANC supporters, "warlords" and "comrades", faced each other with apparent calm and reason.

But the bitterness ran deep.

There were disturbing testimonies of police involvement, vicious accusations and counter-accusations about who had started the township carnage.

There were frequent calls for political tolerance and urgent programmes by all political parties to educate their followers on the meaning of multiparty democracy.

There were calls for rehabilitation programmes for people who have become brutalised in a society where political oppression, socio-economic hardships, endemic violence and merciless retribution have become a way of life.

And there was harsh criticism of the media which has labelled the faction fighting "tribal" and "black-on-black".

Remarked one delegate: "I've never heard anyone refer to World War 2 as white-on-white violence."

A young resident from Phola Park, one of the worst trouble spots on the Reef, remarked matter-of-factly that he knew 20 squatter camp residents who had died at the hands of Inkatha supported by the police.

An Inkatha member responded immediately: "Let us call for restraint from speakers."

"Such statements will lead to another war."

A woman got up, close to tears: "I have never killed anybody, but my hands are covered in blood.

Carnage

"I don't want to know about the history."

"We women must stand up and be heard."

"We must tell our men to stop this carnage."

Another Inkatha member remarked that black politics lacked discipline and tolerance.

"I don't care who started it."

"The fact is we must save the very little we have left."

The conference was painful, tense and emotional.

On the surface, all was well.

But afterwards, two people who had spoken out in favour of the ANC were said to have been threatened by the very Inkatha members who had spoken of tolerance and forgiveness.

After a gruelling afternoon, I walked outside, name tag still pinned to my chest.

Three young black passersby spotted my surname.

One shouted loudly - in Afrikaans - in the middle of a crowded Johannesburg street: "You f...in Boer!"

I recalled one delegate asking desperately if tolerance had any meaning, when it did not extend any further than podiums and platforms.

Delegates slate FFF reference to ‘warlord’

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

A Five Freedoms Forum weekend conference ended on a sour note in Johannesburg yesterday when Inkatha delegates lashed out at the organisers for publicly referring to the presence of an Inkatha “warlord”.

The term was used in reference to the participation of delegates across the political spectrum, from far-right trade unionists to “warlords”.

Small delegations of the FFF and Inkatha met for more than 30 minutes after the conference to defuse tension.

FFF spokesmen said the Inkatha members had expressed grave concern about their safety in view of the public reference to the presence of a “warlord”. They feared for their lives at the hands of ANC supporters following recent clashes between the two organisations in the townships.

Inkatha members refused to comment on the furore, but said they were “delighted” to have been invited to attend the conference.

FFF spokesman Gabe Neke said last night the term had been used in an “illustrative and not judgmental” sense.

The “warlord” participated in a three-hour discussion on violence on Saturday.

FFF spokesmen described the incident as an “unfortunate mistake”.

The conference — which brought together the most diverse group of political organisations ever in South Africa — was marked by opposition groups amicably discussing their differences.

Referring to the three-hour commission of violence in his concluding remarks at the conference, FFF chairman Mike Olivier said it was an emotional session at which much pain and hurt had been openly expressed.
Township violence: Inkatha states view

By Patrick Laurence

An attempt by the African National Congress and its allies to turn Sebokeng into a “no-go” area for Inkatha triggered the 10-day township war which left more than 500 people dead, Thembu Khosa of Inkatha said yesterday.

Inkatha supporters on their way to a rally in Sebokeng had been abused and stoned by ANC loyalists outside the stadium at Sebokeng on July 22, the date which marked the start of the “Transvaal war” between Inkatha and the ANC, Mr Khosa told journalists.

Later, after the rally and after a bus carrying Inkatha supporters was forced to retreat by stone-throwing youths, Inkatha’s followers were escorted away from the stadium by police but were ambushed outside the hostels, he added.

A major battle ensued and, before the fighting died down, at least 22 people had been killed.

From that day onwards, violence flared in townships around Johannesburg, coming to a terrifying climax in 10 days on August 13 and abating only after a massive police clampdown.

Mr Khosa was one of three Inkatha officials who gave journalists Inkatha’s perspective on the violence in the hope of correcting what they believe has been an unfair portrayal of Inkatha as the primary aggressor.

He cited the appearance of pamphlets under an ANC logo, denigrating Zulus as pro-Government stooges, as another factor which had fuelled the violence.

Told that the ANC had disowned the pamphlets as bogus, Mr Khosa replied that the ANC disavowal had come too late and too discreetly.

The fact that most of the major battles had been fought near the entrances to Inkatha strongholds in the townships proved that their role had been defensive, Mr Khosa reckoned.

While offering the Inkatha perspective, the main purpose of the envoys was to convey a call for peace and tolerance to people of the strife-torn Transvaal townships from Chief Buthelezi.

The message was taken directly into the townships and hostels at the weekend by a strong delegation of high-ranking Zulu chiefs.
Top ANC official launches scathing attack on Buthelezi

A top ANC official in Natal, Patrick "Terror" Lekota, yesterday launched a blistering attack on the Inkatha Freedom Party, accusing Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of having sanctioned Inkatha attacks on the ANC and its allies. ANC official Patrick Lekota claimed in Johannesburg yesterday. Political Reporter ESMARÉ VAN DER MERWE was there.

by Dr Woods that ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was not prepared to meet Chief Buthelezi.

However, the SA Government would have to be party to such a meeting to ensure that Chief Buthelezi honoured any agreements reached. He gave details of earlier agreements reached between Inkatha, the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions which he said the KwaZulu leader had "scuttled unilaterally".

Mr Lekota said the protracted violence in Natal had been sparked by Chief Buthelezi.

He claimed that the recent outbreak of violence in Reef townships had been sparked by Inkatha. The ANC had information that arms had been brought into the townships before the eruption of the violence, and that a "chief from Natal" had visited a migrant workers' hostel where Inkatha attacks on ANC supporters had first been planned.

Mr Lekota responded to Dr Woods' claim that he (Mr Lekota) had publicly vowed that the ANC would kill Chief Buthelezi by saying he had said Inkatha was out to kill ANC supporters.

"I said that Buthelezi wants to kill our people with arms, but we will kill him politically."

Mr Lekota dismissed claims
Battle-weary township dwellers pick up pieces

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Eight death certificates were piled on the desk of the Kagiso funeral parlour yesterday — at least three times as many as there are most days.

The eight dead are all victims of the last two weeks of hell that has seen at least 515 people die when townships throughout the Witwatersrand flared up into war.

But the war seems to have died down as suddenly as it came.

Apart from the death certificates, the odd burnt-out car, the gutted houses and the fact that nearly every window in Kagiso has been smashed, life in Kagiso — on the surface at least — seems pretty much back to normal.

And police report that the East Rand, the scene of several bloody clashes between hostel dwellers and township residents, is quiet.

Late yesterday afternoon small children were playing with carts, eating oranges and skipping over the piles of rocks that once formed roadblocks throughout Kagiso.

Residents were shouting to one another across garden fences and strolling in the streets, apparently oblivious of the lone SADF patrol.

The only area unusually quiet was the street bordering the Kagiso hostel.

Opposite the hostel, under the watchful eyes of self-styled hostel sentries, Pauline Mochine was packing the remains of his furniture onto a van and moving them out.

His house has been petrol-bombed twice. The glass melted, the paint blistered on the walls, the contents were destroyed and his children barely got out with their lives.

"I am afraid, but I do not know what to do. I have been here for 30 years. There has never been trouble like this before. People keep talking about Xhosas and Zulus and ANC and Inkatha, but I am a Tswana. I am not a political man. I have lost everything. I do not understand why."

Teargas

In central western Soweto, where the unrest death toll stood at 126 yesterday afternoon, the only evidence of the shooting, the teargas, the stones and the bodies of last week were broken, boarded-up windows.

At Jabulani hostel, police were posted at the entrance. About 20 hostel dwellers sat at the gate. Others paced along the fence, watchful and reluctant to talk.

A young blond policeman said: "Last week was bad, but it's quieter now."

Township residents with homes bordering on the hostel were yesterday still planning to move out for the night.

One resident, David Sitabela (42), said that by the time Ta锆olo Street exploded into violence a week ago, he had already sent his wife and children away.

He had been alone in the house when the stones started raining on to the roof. He tried to squeeze behind a small cupboard and claw his way up the wall to hide.

Now he still stays at home alone every night. There are holes in the roof, and the windows are smashed. His television is gone and so is his peace of mind.

"At night you shut your mouth, take your weapons and look after your house. I would run, but where do I go? I was born here. This is my parents' house."

Paulina Seoma says: "The trouble is not as bad as it was a few days ago, but when it gets dark the men from the hostel still shout across the railway line: 'Seyezal! Seyezal! Nguqolile! Seyezal!' (We are coming! We are coming! Do not sleep! We are coming!)"

Her daughter Disebo says: "No we do not want those men. We must burn the hotels. We must burn them."

Disebo is just 13.
INKATHA youth appealed to ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela at the weekend to meet KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi for peace talks and for all blacks to "spit on violence".

The Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade, in a resolution taken at its annual conference at Umtata, called on all black South Africans in the Transvaal and Natal to recognise the extent to which the violence was inhibiting the liberation struggle.

The brigade also appealed to all blacks to "spit on violence".

"We call on ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela to meet Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to talk peace and to act for peace after that," Media

There was a need for more "organised politics, fewer theatrical marches, less high profile media politics and blustering anger and contempt".

Another resolution called on the media, especially the SABC, to adopt a more balanced approach in the allocation of time to different black leaders and organisations.

The SABC should recognise that South Africa was in a pre-negotiation phase and that preferential time allocation would amount to "interfering in the run-up to full and fair elections", the resolution said.

The organisation said it rejected the notion that the people of KwaZulu and Natal wanted the KwaZulu police force disbanded. - Sapa.
ANC peace probe begins tomorrow

AN ANC delegation will meet an Inkatha group this week to discuss the violence which has been raging in the country.

The meeting is scheduled to take place in Johannesburg tomorrow.

The ANC will be represented at the meeting by its task force, appointed after the last National Executive Committee (NEC) meeting, to investigate solutions to the violence.

The task force consists of four NEC members - Mr Thabo Mbeki, Mrs Gertrude Shope, Mr Jacob Zuma and Mr John Nkadineng.

A national peace committee, consisting of executive members of Cosatu and leading ANC members, is also meeting on an almost daily basis to ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha箕 find ways of solving the violence.

During the past two weeks violence on the Witwatersrand has left more than 500 people dead and many injured.

A senior ANC source said a meeting between Buthelezi would have been "a fixed solution" to the violence.

He said the peace initiatives between the two groups are moving towards a meeting by representatives of the two organisations led by Mandela and Buthelezi and away from "a personal thing" between the two leaders. - Sowetan Correspondent

GERTRUDE SHOPE
Buthelezi surprised by banning of arms

KWAZULU Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, expressed surprise during an Inkatha Youth Brigade conference at the weekend at a new Government ban on assegais and other simple weapons in some areas, blamed the ANC for violence in the Transvaal and proclaimed his desire for peace.

Buthelezi, who is also the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, said in Ulundi: "It is criminal and it is totally unacceptable. Anybody who wants to make any kind of political statement or do anything that is political must join the political party of his choice and do it there." He said the image of the ANC as the nation's leading liberation group was propaganda.

The enthusiastic, predominantly young crowd of about 7,000 was surprisingly free of arms such as spears and clubs that Zulus, who dominate Inkatha, have embraced as "cultural weapons."

In his wide-ranging address of about 90 minutes, Buthelezi cited Inkatha as the force that had pressured the National Party Government into freeing ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and legalising black political organisations.

Buthelezi labelled as "poppycock" suggestions in the Press that Inkatha was jealous that State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk was negotiating with the ANC, but not with Inkatha. Inkatha had negotiated and talked with the Government long before the ANC did, he said.

The focus of his speech was the ongoing violence between blacks and what he called the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance's role as the instigator. Inkatha "surrogates and ANC co-travellers" had incited violence in Natal between 1983 and 1986, he said.
Many ‘forced to heed stayaway’

INTIMIDATION and fear led to many people staying away from work yesterday, the West Rand branch of the Inkatha Youth Brigade has said.

Inkatha youth spokesman on the West Rand, Themba Khoza, also told Sapa in a telephone interview that thousands of people defied the stayaway call made by the Mass Democratic Movement and travelled to work on foot.

"With the shortage of buses and taxis contributing to workers' problems, one assumes that thousands more people were keen to go to work," he said.

Khoza said Inkatha had monitored the situation since the early hours of Monday and the organization was convinced that the level of intimidation and fear contributed to many people staying away from work.

He said there was stone-throwing and barricades in parts of Orlando and White City, and a lot of intimidation in townships of KwaThema.

He said he had also seen barricades in the East Rand townships of Tokozé, Tembisa and KwaThema.

He said another factor that could have contributed to
Blunders led to violence

The last few weeks have seen an escalation of violence and its spread to the black areas of the Transvaal.

Various theories have been advanced in attempts to explain why this violence, which had more or less become a permanent feature of life in the townships of Natal, has suddenly surfaced, with increased ferocity in the Transvaal.

A debate has also arisen as to whether the violence is ethnic (Zulu vs Xhosas) or ideological (ANC vs Inkatha). This debate is to my mind completely futile.

The grim fact is that people are dying and it does not restore them to life to pontificate about whether they are Zulus, Xhosas, Inkathas or ANC members.

Sacrificed

These are people whose lives have been sacrificed at the altar of political expediency and one-upmanship. The questions that linger in everybody's mind are why the violence has spread to the Transvaal and why the ethnic factor has suddenly surfaced in this conflict?

Possible answers to these questions could be found in the strategies of the two warring factions, namely the ANC and Inkatha.

The ANC-UDF-Cosatu alliance committed a serious strategic blunder when it took a decision to make the violence in Natal a national issue by calling for protest marches and stayaways throughout the nation.

As if this blunder was not enough, these organisations called on the international community to isolate the KwaZulu police by disbanding and that the KwaZulu government be dismantled.

Dr Buthelezi complained bitterly against this "nationalisation" of the Natal violence while claiming its escalation.

We should, therefore, not pretend to be surprised that the violence did in fact become "nationalised" and "internationalised" in line with the ANC's original strategy.

Neither should we be surprised that Inkatha countered with its own national strategy.

The combination of these two strategies led to the outbreak of violence throughout the nation.

If attempts to "nationalise" the violence using Buthelezi and Inkatha as niggers in the woodpile continue, we can expect that the Free State and the Cape Province might also experience the present violence sooner rather than later.

The second strategic blunder of the ANC was to demand the dismantling of the KwaZulu Bantustan. No call was made for the dismantling of the other five homeland governments - Kangwane, Gazankulu, KwaNdebele, WaQwa and Lebowa.

Humiliation

It is inexplicable why the ANC did not instead call for the abolition of the two Acts that established all self-governing states in South Africa, namely, the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 and the Black States Constitution Act of 1971.

This blunder has again prompted Dr Buthelezi to allege that the ANC is singling out KwaZulu and therefore the Zulu people for vilification and humiliation.

Given the facts as outlined above, it is extremely difficult, to say the least, to fault Dr Buthelezi's case when he asks: "Why single out KwaZulu if your struggle is genuinely against the homelands policy?"

To complicate the issue further, ANC leaders have found no difficulty in visiting capitals of homelands that have gone further and become "independent" thereby "selling out and opting out" of the black liberation struggle in South Africa.

These two homelands happen to be inhabited by fellow countrymen of Xhosas extraction.

The third blunder of the ANC is its constant refusal to meet Inkatha and the way it justifies the refusal.

The solution therefore appears to be that hundreds of people must die, scores of children must be orphaned and scores of families must be deprived of breadwinners - all in the name of denying Dr Buthelezi the "credibility" he should allegedly get by meeting Mr Mandela to talk about the violence.

It is also argued that Dr Buthelezi and Inkatha must first stop the violence before a meeting can be considered. Yet the proposed meeting is precisely for the purpose of talking about ending the violence.

The fourth blunder of the ANC was to attempt to go over Dr Buthelezi's head and talk to President de Klerk about ending the violence.

I have never been able to grasp the logic of this if it is Dr Buthelezi who is fomenting violence.

Warning

It is again not surprising that Dr Buthelezi should feel slightly humiliated by the strategy, and that his followers should sound a few warning signals that they are a force to reckon with.

Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia and Liberia are living examples of what happens to a country when one faction denies the other recognition and refuses to talk to it about ending the violence.

The final blunder that the ANC has made is to underestimate Inkatha's capability to defend its image and re-enforce its influence beyond the borders of Natal.

Up to the time of writing, ANC leaders still protest that Inkatha does not have the manpower resources to mount the kind of struggle it has mounted in the Transvaal.

A French philosopher once remarked: "There is nothing as fatal as a poorly observed fact." Let me turn to possible benefits if Inkatha-ANC dialogue should take place.

In the first place, both organisations would benefit in that they would inherit more political space to recruit new members all over the country in accordance with the democratic principle of freedom of association.

Then we would witness a genuinely free, fair, democratic and civilised political contest as both parties sell their policies to us in the true traditions of multi-party democracy and political tolerance.

Sleepless

At the present time potential recruits dare not come forward to identify with any of the two organisations because they fear for their lives.

A pro-ANC person living in an Inkatha area does not come forward and openly identify with the ANC. The same is true for a pro-Inkatha person in an ANC-controlled area.

The worst-case scenario is, of course, that if the violence escalates and the ethnic factor continues to be highlighted, both organisations could end up losing members.

I have spent sleepless nights attempting to think of a strategy for ending the violence without Dr Buthelezi and Mr Mandela meeting. I am afraid there is no strategy.

We can call in the entire South African Defence Force, but the fact is this force can only end the killings and give us peace imposed from the outside - what I call armed peace.

What we need at this time is peace with reconciliation. Only Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi can deliver that.
ANC/Inkatha talks raise hopes for peace

DURBAN — High-powered peace talks between the ANC and Inkatha yesterday went well and political commentators said a meeting between their respective national executives could be on the cards.

This bodes well for the future of the bloody violence in Natal which has left at least 4,000 people dead since the beginning of 1987.

In a meeting shrouded in secrecy yesterday the two delegations met at the Inkatha Institute — with the ANC/Cosatu/UDF delegation headed by the ANC's national head of intelligence, Jacob Zuma.

Mr Zuma's presence was of great significance as it meant the ANC national executive was greatly concerned with the Natal violence.

The Inkatha delegation included KwaZulu Minister of Health, Dr Frank Mdlalose and Inkatha Youth Brigade national chairman Musa Zondi.

It was the first time the ANC had been officially represented by a top-level executive committee member at the peace talks.

Sources said that the possibility of a meeting between Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was also discussed.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday relationships between political leaders should be normalised, and the first meeting should be between himself and Nelson Mandela, reports Sapa.

Great divide — Page 23.
Thousands to attend coronation

THE Peninsula's black townships will see a huge exodus on Friday when thousands of residents bus to Transkei to attend the coronation of Prince Buylekshaya Dalindyebo in Umtata.

Prince Buylekshaya will succeed his father Sabata who died recently.

A spokesman for the Western Cape United Squatters' Association (WCUSA), Mr. Gladstone Niamo, said yesterday that buses would leave from Old Crossroads, KTC, Brown's Farm and Miller's Camp at 6pm "sharp".

Residents wishing to travel by bus should contact WCUSA by tomorrow.

The Dalindyebo dynasty controls the Thembu tribe which is spread over six districts in Transkei and has hundreds of thousands of members.
ANC-Inkatha tit for tat over tete-a-tete

Protracted battles between supporters of the African National Congress and Inkatha have claimed thousands of lives since the early 1980s. A suggestion of a joint rally to end the protracted Natal carnage first came up, but never materialised, earlier this year at a meeting of senior ANC officials attended by Nelson Mandela.

Political Reporter ESMARÈ VAN DER MERWE reports on some of the accusations and counter-accusations made by the two groups.

Why did Nelson Mandela refuse to address a joint peace rally with Mangosuthu Buthelezi at Taylor's Hall outside war-torn Maritzburg?

The KwaZulu chief and Inkatha Freedom Party leader has scored much political mileage from the incident, claiming that the ANC deputy president agreed to and later called off a peace rally which was scheduled for April.

This week, the ANC's southern Natal convener, Patrick Lekota, broke the ANC's silence on the issue when, challenged by Inkatha Institute director Gavin Woods, he gave the ANC's side of the story during a debate at the Rand Afrikaans University.

Disastrous

Mr Lekota said the suggestion of a joint rally to end the carnage in Natal had first come up in a meeting of senior ANC officials attended by Mr Mandela.

The deputy president had personally telephoned Chief Buthelezi from that meeting, suggesting that a joint rally be organised after the local branches of the two organisations had come together to make their peace.

Mr Mandela's view had been that a joint rally could be disastrous if the local organisers did not meet. He had also suggested that the local leaders decide jointly on a date and venue.

Chief Buthelezi's response had been that he first wanted to consult his parliament, according to Mr Lekota.

"Fifteen minutes later, an official in Chief Buthelezi's office phoned back and said the peace rally would take place on this day at that venue. Mr Mandela objected and asked to speak to Buthelezi. He refused to come to the telephone."

"Shortly afterwards, Inkatha announced to the press that the rally would indeed take place at Taylor's Halt next Monday."

This is but one example of accusations and counter-accusations between the ANC and Inkatha which have filled reams of newspaper columns over recent months.

It is a war of words indicative of deeply rooted differences and animosity between the political rivals.

Dr Woods said the ANC had through Radio Freedom and its official magazine, Sowetan, urged supporters to kill and "marginalise" Inkatha.

ANC supporters had killed 106 Inkatha leaders over the last few years and 13 Inkatha refugee camps had been put up to assist people who had fled their communities.

Mr Lekota said 13,000 ANC supporters lived in refugee camps in the Maritzburg area alone.

Inkatha had first launched attacks on ANC supporters when the UDF was formed in 1983 and immediately managed to draw massive support in the area. "Impis" drove out communities which had set up democratic structures.

Chief Buthelezi had been so desperate to survive that children had been refused schooling if their parents had not signed up with Inkatha, and hostel dwellers and teachers had been forced to swear their allegiance to Inkatha.

The UDF and Cosatu had called for meetings with Inkatha. Several agreements had been signed which, Mr Lekota claimed, had all been unilaterally scuttled by Chief Buthelezi.

Last year, a still-banned ANC had offered to intervene and requested that the meeting take place in Lusaka. Chief Buthelezi had refused on the grounds that the venue was not impartial.

The ANC had then suggested a Scandinavian country as a venue. This was again turned down by Chief Buthelezi.

The ANC had then asked him to suggest a venue, whereupon Chief Buthelezi had said ANC president Oliver Tambo should write him a personal letter.

Pamphlets

Dr Woods said one agreement reached between Inkatha, Cosatu and the UDF had been that the ANC be included in talks. The ANC, then still banned, had agreed, but had never responded to Chief Buthelezi's invitations.

Explaining why Inkatha had last year put a moratorium on contact with the ANC and its allies, Dr Woods said the decision was taken after pamphlets had been distributed urging ANC supporters to "take advantage of the peace talks by taking control".

Dr Woods said he would refrain from responding to Mr Lekota's "selective little package" of accusations.

He said there was guilt on both sides, but "democratic tolerance" was now needed to stop the carnage.
Modise says FW must act

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise placed responsibility for ending the violence on the Reef squarely on President de Klerk's shoulders and called on him to restrain sections of the police which, he claimed, were directly involved in the bloodshed.

He also condemned the "conspiracy" in which former members of Koevoet and 32 Battalion in Namibia were being "used by the police to kill our people".

Speaking at a news conference here yesterday, Mr Modise said Mr de Klerk was "intelligent enough to know that if the African National Congress is pressed to the limit, it would definitely effect ANC decisions".

Asked whether this would mean a reversal of the decision to suspend the armed struggle as recorded in the Pretoria Minute, Mr Modise said: "We have indicated to Mr de Klerk that this (the violence) must come to an end . . . otherwise it could be that we would have to defend ourselves because our members are under attack."

The ANC had suspended the armed struggle in order to facilitate negotiations for the end of apartheid. In terms of its Harare Declaration to do this if the South African Government met certain ANC preconditions for talks, the ANC was "on course". Mr Modise hoped the South African Government would be wise enough to avoid a situation which would require going back on this decision.

Inkatha

"Mr de Klerk can stop the violence. He has got the force at his command and he also knows where the violence comes from." Inkatha, with the collusion of some sections of the police, were to blame, said Mr Modise.

He condemned the unrest area declaration by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok as "inappropriate and irrelevant". The police already had sufficient powers to deal with the situation, Section 29, for example, which was being used against ANC members, should be applied to the Inkatha leaders.

"The declaration, we believe, serves to hide the complicity of the police in the carnage." The ANC had evidence of this complicity, he said, without further elaboration.

Asked whether, in the light of the recent eruption of violence on the Reef, the ANC might now consider that it had suspended the armed struggle too soon, Mr Modise said the resolution of the apartheid problem was of paramount importance and the decision had been taken to facilitate that process.

Mr Modise did not rule out a meeting between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela but said the ANC resented being forced into talks by violence.
Role of police in clashes comes under the spotlight

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

There is a strong argument in support of the notion that right wing elements in the South African Police may have ideologically supported Inkatha members during last week's violence in townships on the Reef when more than 500 people were killed.

According to a memorandum on the violence compiled by the Independent Board of Inquiry into Internal Repression, the reason for the support of the so-called impis was perhaps to shift the white electorate into a neo-Nazi mentality.

Statements taken from residents substantiate the claims and allegations that security forces accompanying (and failing to intervene) when Inkatha supporters, from a rally at Soccer City Stadium on Sunday, August 22, attacked local hostel dwellers.

The IBIR believes the ANC and Contra, who are deemed the victims or opposition in the fight, had very little to gain from the conflict.

Quoting Mr Lloyd Vogelman, director of the Project for the Study of Violence at the University of the Witwatersrand, the IBIR suggests that the conflict, in fact, undermines some of the ANC's grassroots support.

Inkatha, on the other hand, has been involved in what the IBIR calls "a brutal and aggressive recruitment campaign which compelled certain hostel dwellers to stay in the hostel and join the community within where the hostel already had strained relations."

"Thereafter, the conflict escalated along political and ethnic lines and eventually into a battle between Zulu and Xhosa," the IBIR believes.

Flashpoints

The biggest themselves had become flashpoints of bloody confrontations. The intense isolation and primordial conditions are "breeding grounds for an aggressive and machismo culture which is expectedly very noticeable in the absence and stability of family life."

Stigma, for the hostel residents there is a shared daily experience, all of which makes it extremely impossible to be organized," according Vogelman.

Therefore, the IBIR believes that the recent violence was spontaneous. It was organized, orchestrated and planned, he said.

Quoting a newspaper report of August 19, the IBIR's memo said: "Ultimately, what we are witnessing is the importation of political conflicts from the Natal homelands to the Transvaal townships. If we are to see the hand that lies behind the violence, we need to understand which organised political interest are being served by it."

The IBIR drives the point home with statements of residents who the violence on the Reef started soon after the release of Inkatha as a nation-wide political party on July 14.

There is too, a precedent that backs up the idea that the violence was precipitated by a forced recruitment campaign by Inkatha.

Recruiting

Professor A.H. de Kock of the University of Natal, who has been monitoring the Natal violence for the past three years, says a massive recruitment campaign in the Maritzburg area in September 1987 was a major factor in escalating the violence in Natal.

On the Reef too, there were claims that non-Ikahanzi Zulu members were "forced to join the community" if they did not join the movement, according to residents.

Ms Judy Chalmers, a member of the IBIR, reported from the eastern Cape that a similar pattern could be developing there. The IBIR memo tells of two municipal policemen who were seen recruiting a hostel dweller for Inkatha in Port Elizabeth.

Which brings one to the role of the police, and the countless reports that they were "supporting" Inkatha by standing by while white members were manning weapons that were declared unlawful only after more than 500 people had died.

"It is not immediately clear why the South African Police would align themselves with Inkatha, if indeed they are the only group that has been involved in the volunteer force that black on black violence should continue," the IBIR explains.

Statements taken by the IBIR suggest strongly the participation of right wing elements in the conflict.
Bop verbal war continues

JOHANNESBURG. — The verbal war between the ANC branch in Mmabatho and the Bophuthatswana government took a dramatic turn yesterday when both sides questioned the nationalities of key players in the controversy.

It all started recently when the homeland’s Minister of State Affairs, Mr Rowan Cronje, suggested in a statement that a number of Mafikeng ANC officials and members were not citizens of Bophuthatswana. Yesterday a counter-statement from the ANC branch said it was surprising that someone with Mr Cronje’s “Rhodesian” origins should be making accusations about “outsiders”.

In his earlier statement, Mr Cronje did not specify which officials and members of the Mafikeng ANC branch were from outside Bophuthatswana.

The ANC denied that any of their members came from Europe and said every single member in the branch was a South African. — Sapa.
Truce declared
in 'ethnic war'

DURBAN. — Zulu and Xhosa leaders yesterday declared a truce in an attempt to end the ethnic war in Transvaal and Natal.

They also called on political parties and leaders to stop making ethnic groups the target of political propaganda and attack.

At the historic meeting in Durban, delegations of members of the Zulu Royal Family and KwaZulu cabinet and the traditional leaders of the Transkei and Ciskei resolved to hold a mass rally in Transvaal on September 16 and 17 at which Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Transkei State President Paramount Chief T N Nduma, will address the warring factions.

A working group has been set up to organise the rally.

The four-hour meeting was organised by the Transkei traditional leaders following the violent clashes in the Transvaal which so far have claimed more than 500 lives.

The leaders called on every Zulu and Xhosa to "purge their minds and their hearts of all ethnic animosities".

Delegates resolved that yesterday's meeting be remembered on August 30 every year as a great national day of unity and should be celebrated by a "huge mass unity rally of the masses". — Sapa
Women become warriors in township conflict.
warriors in township conflict

By Monica Nicolson

During the township violence of the past few weeks it was not unusual to see aggressive women marching down dusty streets, brandishing pitchforks, pangas and knobkerries, hurling stones and petrol bombs through windows and singing provocative war songs.

Township women have not only become more politicised but they have become militant and willing to fight like men, according to people who witnessed recent battles.

"We are taking up spears and guns and moving into the front line against the enemy," said Black Housewives' League vice-chairman Andronietha August, who has close contact with the conflict.

"It's our children who are being killed, our homes that are being burnt down, so even if we don't want to, we have to take sides and fight out of necessity. Giving emotional support to our husbands and sons is not enough any more," she said.

Forced

A Soweto shebeen queen who identified herself only as Irene said that many women in the township did not have husbands and were sole supporters and protectors of their children.

She said women had been forced to take the role of the fighter, to stand up and defend themselves, as men would no longer do it for them.

"If someone tries to rob or hurt me, I will fight like hell and with everything I've got until they kill me," she said.

A Black Sash worker, who wanted to be known only as Mita, lives across the road from a Soweto hostel where many of the township's bloodiest battles took place.

After witnessing death literally on her doorstep, Mita called on women to stand up and fight for their children's safety against what she perceived as attacks by police and Inkatha.

She claimed that last month Inkatha supporters told her they were out to kill her children.

"As a mother, I will stand up and fight to the very end. We need to help our men because they are slow and women are quick and more alert," she said.

Along with many women The Star spoke to, she was willing to sacrifice her life for peace and believed the only way was to burn down the hostels and send all Inkatha workers back to KwaZulu.

Women became engaged in violence only as a desperate last solution, according to the director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Research Project on Violence, Lloyd Vogelmann.

"Many feel that unless they destroy the enemy, their lives and those of their family would be seriously jeopardised," he said.

Mr Vogelmann said with the breakdown of family structures, women were elevated to the head of the household and their duties included protecting and defending — not a normal traditional role for black women.

Earlier this month, Winnie Mandela urged supporters at the ANC's Women's League in Bekele Ngqweni to fight against Zulus as that would be playing into the hands of the Government, who she said were consorting with Inkatha to attack blacks.

However, she added that if the need arose, ANC women would fight Inkatha to defend their children.

Pictures by Kon Oosterbrook.
Butnelezi a product of Govt policies

If the world were not on the brink of war in the Gulf, the news from South Africa would be dominating the headlines and filling the television screens.

The battles between the Zulus and the African National Congress have killed 400 people in 10 days.

The hopes of peace six months ago are being dashed, as the terrible prospects loom of the country being split apart in a tribal massacre.

The pessimists are already muttering "I told you so". They always knew that Africa was tribal: look at Uganda, Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Kenya.

Reading the horrific reports of the Zulu clashes, my mind goes back to a conference in London only six weeks ago, organised by the Conservative think-tank, the Centre for Political Studies.

It was billed as a conference on Britain and South Africa. But the guest of honour was Chief Buthelezi, with no ANC representative present; and after a sober introduction by William Waldegrave on behalf of the government, the speeches soon resembled a rally by Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi himself delivered his familiar attack on the communists of the ANC who were "shooting themselves into power", demanding all or nothing and threatening to nationalise everything.

Another speaker from the platform, Bruce Anderson from the Sunday Telegraph, complained to Chief Buthelezi that he was not violent enough against the violence of the ANC.

The tribal vision of SA has only a shaky connection with the realities of an industrialised country, where for a century tribes have been intermixed in the cities and where the ANC was initiated in 1912 as a deliberately non-tribal body.

I watched the first mass removals 35 years ago, when the police demolished Sophiatown, the multiracial suburb of Johannesburg, and moved its black inhabitants into a distant extension of Soweto, segregated into Xhosas, Zulus or Sothos areas, yet many of them had no idea to which tribe they belonged.

Mr Mandela's refusal until now to meet Chief Buthelezi to try to reach a settlement - and his flying to Oslo this week - makes him appear dangerously detached from the real fray.

Mr Mandela has an obvious dilemma. Already he has taken a huge risk in proclaiming his alliance with the Government the young hotheads detest, and he is now in the middle of a series of talks with his colleagues, led by his friend Mac Maharaj, are detained, accused of organising a new armed struggle.

Now he is being asked to meet with Chief Buthelezi, whom many ANC followers hate even more than the Government, and whom he can trust much less than President F W de Klerk.

The ANC is oversimplifying the matter when it says the police are on his side; and without some police supervision the carnage would have been far greater. But the fact remains that Chief Buthelezi is the product of Pretoria's past policies, revenues and weapons.

He is also the product of encouragement and support from Europe and America. However, romantic and indigenous those Zulu warriors may appear, they have been sustained both by hard cash and diplomatic support - which did much to promote Chief Buthelezi over the three decades when the ANC was banned.

While Mrs Thatcher refused to meet the ANC, she repeatedly welcomed the chief to Number 10; she did so again, against the advice of the Foreign Office, after Mr Mandela was released.

The more self-destructive South Africa becomes, the more Britain and the US will have to play a role in its future, whether they like it or not.

Those who continue to support Chief Buthelezi must answer the question: what outcome do they foresee? Are they really planning to break up South Africa into tribal units?

If there is no answer, it is still intolerable for anyone to spur Chief Buthelezi to further violence. And for Mrs Thatcher to invite him again to visit Number 10.
Buthelezi a product of Govt policies

The danger of tribal disintegration now appears more extreme than the danger of a breakdown of talks with the Government, and the ANC has to accept that for the time being Chief Buthelezi represents a force that cannot be ignored. ANTHONY SAMPSON, a distinguished British author, reports.

If the world were not on the brink of war in the Gulf, the news from South Africa would be dominating the headlines and filling the television screens. The battles between the Zulus and the African National Congress have killed 400 people in 10 days.

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Yesterday's meeting called on Zulus and Xhosas to "purge their minds and hearts of ethnic animosities".

They said: "We recognise the true source of conflict which lies quite outside the Reef's ethnic composition and resolve to stand shoulder to shoulder as black brothers to reject all those influences and all those leaders and political parties who dare put brother against brother."

—SAPA
Students 'sceptical' of Chief's plans for talks

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African National Students Congress (NSC), the National Union of SA Students (Nusas) and the Congress of SA Students alliance (Cosas) yesterday said they were sceptical about the motives of Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's insistence on talks with ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi had reportedly declared a meeting between himself and Mr Mandela was the only basis for the restoration of peace in the war-torn Natal province, and lately in the embattled Witwatersrand townships.

But the alliance pointed out in a statement that it was sceptical about the proposed meeting in the light of Inkatha's alleged lack of commitment to previous peace initiatives aimed at resolving the Natal conflict. — Sapa
SEPTEMBER
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LUSAKA — African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela yesterday reiterated his refusal to meet Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to discuss an end to factional fighting among blacks in South Africa.

"Buthelezi's political support has been seriously eroded and we cannot meet a man who wants to see the blood of black people," Mr. Mandela told reporters on arrival at Lusaka airport.

The ANC vice-president, who is due to brief a summit of the seven-nation group of Frontline states today, said the violence which has cost more than 500 lives could not be solved by one person.

"The question of a South African solution to the violence is not to be handled by an individual. We have been able to force the Government to suppress this violence," he said.

Mr. Mandela has been under pressure to meet Chief Buthelezi to help resolve the escalating battle between ANC followers and Zulus of the Inkatha Freedom Party who are loyal to the Zulu leader.

Mr. Mandela, who has accused South African police of fanning the violence, said Chief Buthelezi had engineered the conflict to promote his political ambitions.

"He wants to be accepted as a leader," he said.

- Mr. Mandela is to arrive at Jan Smuts Airport at 4.30 p.m. tomorrow, according to a statement by the ANC.

He is to visit the western Cape in September, on dates still to be confirmed, and will be visiting Natal on October 6, 7 and 8, where he will meet ANC members and address a public rally.

He will leave South Africa again on October 15 to visit India, Malaysia, Indonesia and Japan and will return on October 30. — Sapa-Reuter.

LONDON — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is on a top-secret visit to Europe and the Soviet Union.

According to sources here, Chief Buthelezi left Warsaw Thursday for Moscow, where he was due to meet government officials, among others.

Chief Buthelezi's trip, coming just days after violent clashes between Inkatha and ANC followers is likely to rile the ANC, which has traditionally kept very close ties with Moscow.

Chief Buthelezi's visit to the Soviet Union follows indications of a thawing in Moscow's hostile stance towards South Africa. No details of his itinerary have been given to Inkatha offices abroad and it could not be confirmed how long Chief Buthelezi would stay in the Soviet Union.
Whither South Africa?

Gerald L'Angélo, editor of Argus News Service, looks at the drift of South Africa into ethnic violence and says the country has still a chance of avoiding what happened in Angola.

But in Zimbabwe the opponents of white domination did not turn on each other in a civil war for power.

They started to do so the moment the war was over quickly by Robert Mugabe's ZANU (PF) and did little damage to the infrastructure.

Some would claim that it was in any case not Mr Mugabe's former partisans that won the content but the threat of a new attack by the white-manned air force against the armoured vehicles of Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA army as it moved on Bulawayo shortly after independence.

Had the separate armies of ZANU and ZAPU ever started fighting one another in the liberation movements in Angola, Zimbabwe might well have gone the same way.

South Africa is closer to the Angolan example than the Zimbabwean one because of the multiplicity of political groups internally opposed to one another.

The overwhelming weight of evidence from the Zimbabwean and other conflicts show that once political antagonists acquired sophisticated weapons and started turning them against each other, the resulting conflict will amount almost certainly to a civil war which is extremely difficult to stop.

There appears to be a real danger that the lesson of the Angolan example - that the multi-polarity of political groups internally opposed to each other - is not being learned in South Africa.

When deputy president of the African National Congress Nelson Mandela suggests, as he did recently, that armed groups might be organised to protect ANC members from attack in the townships, alien bullets might in fact ring loudly and furiously everywhere.

Bases

A liberation struggle waged from foreign bases against the government is one thing. It is quite another matter when factions within South Africa are given arms to protect themselves against other factions or forces.

From there it is only a short drift to the worst kind of tribal violence that has been known.

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Peace pact
in Natal’s
terror fields

A PEACE pact signed yesterday has ended the carnage in the killing fields of the Natal north coast.

The Lower Umfolozi Regional Peace Accord was the brainchild of the Zululand Chamber of Industries and was signed by Inkatha, the ANC, Cosatu, the mayors of KwaMashu, Ngwelazane and Enselein plus security forces in the towns of Empangeni and Richards Bay, reports SAPA.

The ANC said: “Local leaders of the people feel strongly that this commitment to peace principles will lead to real peace in the area and they believe this peace process will assist national leaders to effect broader reconciliation.”

Signatories said they wished to promote the following principles:

- All people must be free to choose whether to support stayaways, boycotts or any other legitimate political activities.
- All people shall have freedom of religious choice.
- Direct or indirect intimidation is a criminal offence and every effort will be made by organisations to inform security forces of potential criminal activities.
- The practice of denigrating leaders and organisations through inflammatory and insulting rhetoric must cease.
- Mayors and their representatives will play a neutral role in ending conflict.
- Places of learning must not be disrupted by political activity.
- Problems experienced by refugees must be urgently addressed with a view to their rehabilitation and return home.
- Organisations must not abuse the youth for violent purposes.
- Dangerous weapons should not be carried in public and the possession of illegal weapons is condemned.
- Residents should be guided by local leadership and rumours by outside forces which incite people to violence must be stamped out.

A joint peace rally will be held soon, the ANC said.
ANC seeks backing for peace talks with Gatsha

DURBAN. — ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela will visit Natal next weekend in what appears to be an attempt to muster membership support for peace talks with Inkatha chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The ANC national executive committee (NEC) decided last week to invite Buthelezi to a meeting of homeland leaders on October 5, and, according to an Inkatha source, the KwaZulu Chief Minister is likely to attend.

Power

Mandela will address a mass rally in Durban next Saturday after visiting Chief Albert Luthuli's grave.

On Sunday he is expected to address a rally in Pietermaritzburg.

Most ANC supporters in Natal are not opposed to a meeting with Buthelezi provided it does not take place at his expense, Umdani.

However, there is widespread dissatisfaction at the way the NEC decision was taken with little consultation or report back to the regional.

Mandela's visit is seen as an attempt to rally this.

ANC NEC member, Mr. Jacob Zuma, held a one-to-one meeting with Buthelezi earlier this month.

Gestures

At the meeting Zuma extended an invitation to Buthelezi to attend the October 7 meeting—a gesture which Buthelezi welcomed.

Inkatha sources said Zuma's invitation to Buthelezi was significant in that it was the first indication that the ANC did not want Buthelezi cut off from the negotiation process.

This week also saw the second round of a meeting between ANC NEC members, led by Zuma, and Inkatha Council Committee (ICC) members led by their chairperson, Dr. Frank Miliken. The meeting focused on ways to begin a local peace initiative.

The success of local peace initiatives could lead to a one-to-one meeting between Mandela and Buthelezi.
Mandela and Kaunda hit at Buthelezi

The Star's Africa News Service

Nelson Mandela is reported to have said the ANC has no intention of meeting Chief Buthelezi as long as he continues to portray himself as a leader by perpetuating violence among blacks.

Mr Mandela, the deputy president of the ANC, is reported by the Africa News Organisation (ANO) to have told reporters at Lusaka airport over the weekend that "it is dangerous to meet such a man he wants to see bloodshed and we can not see him".

Mr Mandela said the ending of violence could not be left to an individual and that was why the ANC was meeting the Government.

Mr Mandela and the chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress, Johnson Mlambo, met in Lusaka with leaders of the seven Frontline states to brief them on recent developments in South Africa.

The Africa News Organisation says President Kaunda of Zambia appealed to the PAC to seriously consider the South African Government's invitation for it to join the talks on a new dispensation.

However, ANO reports that PAC general secretary Benny Alexander said that Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Constitutional Development, was "not serious or honest" when he issued the invitation to the PAC to join the talks.

At the summit the Frontline leaders reportedly said they would not recognise Chief Buthelezi until he put an end to the violence among blacks that was sweeping Natal and the Reef townships.

President Kaunda accused Chief Buthelezi of fanning the violence. He called on him to go back to the days when he had won international respect through his message of love.
KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

**Buthelezi still keen on Mandela meeting**

KWAZULU Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday he was still willing to meet ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela to discuss a joint strategy to end the township violence.

Speaking at a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from a visit to Poland, he said he was "very, very disturbed" by recent attacks on him by Mandela and other ANC figures.

Asked about a possible alliance between Inkatha and the NP, Buthelezi said he would welcome such cooperation, adding that "the more alliances we have, the more likely we as South Africans are to get our act together".

He said he had no objection to the working rela-

tionship between government and ANC which has been described as a form of alliance.

Buthelezi said he believed that a meeting between himself and Mandela would make "a major contribution to the diffusion of the violence".

He had been told that a "very important leader of the ANC" — who he declined to name — wished to meet him.

Meanwhile, the ANC-affiliated SA Youth Congress (Sayco) yesterday called for Buthelezi's arrest, saying he was guilty of "associating and involving himself in criminal activities which are carried out by his impis".

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Peter Delmar
Khala can go to conferences

By Celeste Louw

The general secretary of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) succeeded yesterday in having his bail conditions amended to allow him to attend union conferences. He faces charges of armed robbery and attempted murder.

Sithembele Khala (32) asked permission of a Johannesburg magistrate not to report at the Jabulani police station daily in September as Mwasa was involved in negotiations in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. Mr Khala was granted bail of R25 000 earlier this year after his arrest for allegedly robbing a branch of Nedbank in March.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Khala and a co-accused, Mechawati Dlakos (34), also allegedly attempted to shoot three men.
Hostel raiders wreak carnage in Naledi Ext

SIX people from the same family were admitted to Baragwanath Hospital after a well-planned attack on residents of Naledi Extension which left four dead and 14 injured this week.

The attack occurred while residents of the township on the west of Soweto, known as the "wild west", were watching their favourite TV2 and TV3 programmes.

Agnes Tshulane (13) told how a group of seven men, allegedly hitmen from Morale hostel, attacked her family after entering their home through the windows. She said a woman ran into their house, while the family was watching television, shouting that hostel dwellers had arrived.

"The men then entered and stabbed my granny, Augustine Tshobo (68), with an "intshumenzisi" (a long sharp steel instrument) in the stomach."

**Axe defender**

"They then bit my aunt, Josephine Tshobo, who was hiding in the wardrobe, on the head with knobkerrie."

She said her grandmother, Josiah Tsele (60), tried to defend them with an axe but the men wrested it from him. "They then chopped him on the head. The axe stuck in his head and was removed at Baragwanath Hospital."

Lebo Molotsi (9) and Nkosibhekiso Maphalala (10) were also injured in the 7.45pm attack. Agnes's sister, Kefoele Tshulane (16), tried to run but was hit several times with a knobkerrie. Agnes survived the attack by crouching behind a dressing table.

Three then attacked several other houses. One man died instantly after being shot several times. Soweto police spokesman, Captain Joseph Ngobeni, confirmed that three others died on arrival at Jabulani Police Station.

A Baragwanath Hospital spokesman said 14 people from Naledi were treated at the hospital.

Rabia Rasela, whose home was also attacked, said the men were travelling in three vehicles, including a Cressida and a minibus.

**THABO LESHLIO and ABBEY MAKOE**

Phari Matlou (51) said he and a number of companions were in the street when they heard screams followed by the sound of gun shots. They ran into a nearby yard seeking shelter. Then two of his companions, Solomon Seema and Kambule Mphethane, insisted that they jump the fence to escape from the advancing mob.

Mr Matlou said that because he had an injured knee, he decided not to jump the fence but to crawl under a car parked nearby in the yard.

From under the vehicle he watched as his friends tried to jump the fence. But it was too high for them and they were caught by the advancing mob which in a frenzied attack inflicted terrible injuries on them.

Seema was killed and Mphethane injured. He is in a critical condition at Baragwanath Hospital.

Mrs Martha Seema, now a widow, told Saturday Star that she arrived at 9am the next day from night duty when she heard the news of her husband's death was broken to her. That was all she could say. She just sat there and cried.

Just opposite the Seemans' house Martha Kwena (56) was also killed.

Only an hour later men thought to be Inkatha members stoned her house and attacked Mr Kwena. She was killed — stabbed to death by men she had earlier warned her daughter to avoid.

David Magano used to live in the house next door. His widow, Lydia (40), said they were watching TV when she was hit by a stone thrown through the window. They all ran to the kitchen for cover.

After entry was forced, she was stabbed with a spear below her shoulder but managed to run to the street, she informed Saturday Star.

But her husband (53) was not so lucky — as their daughter discovered when she saw the raiders dragging his corpse away from the combi parked in their yard.
**Stop the 'Killer cop'!!!**

**NOTORIUS KwaZulu cop Det Const Siphiwe Mvuyane has allegedly struck again.** This brings the total of alleged killings in which he has been involved to at least 16 over the past six months.

His latest alleged victim is Lucky Khumalo, 20, of Umlazi who was shot dead on August 27 after being arrested at his grandmother's home. According to an eyewitness of the arrest, Mvuyane headed the arresting party.

The Natal Coastal region of the Democratic Party has now petitioned Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to personally intervene, and provide the names of 15 people the policeman is said to have killed.

The DP tells Vlok in a letter there is a "lack of any apparent intention on the part of the KwaZulu police authorities to investigate allegations" against Mvuyane.

It warns that unless these allegations are publicly and thoroughly investigated independently of the KwaZulu police, there could be further conflict in the region.

The DP says Mvuyane is accused of rape, torture, abduction and shooting and seriously wounding several people during the course of the year.

In further developments:

- A judge last week granted an interdict to a 16-year-old youth, Bongani Mbathe, restraining Mvuyane and other members of the KwaZulu police from assaulting, molestering or harassing him.
- Another judge refused to grant an interdict last week to an SRC member of the Makhubuza High School in Umlazi, who asked the court to restrain Mvuyane from carrying a firearm.
- An Umlazi professional woman told City Press how she was raped by Mvuyane in February this year, but charges laid with the SAP in Durban led to nothing.
- It has now been revealed that in June Mvuyane brandished his service revolver and walked out of a Durban court building after senior magistrate Buthelezi ruled that he be held in custody for failing to appear in court on a charge of assault.

- **On August 10** Mvuyane arrested Buthelezi outside the court on an apparently trumped-up charge of assault and Mvuyane is driving a car registered in the name of a businessman who said Mvuyane helped him after his butchery was robbed in January.

Judge Alexander of the Durban Supreme Court last week restrained Mvuyane and the Kwa-Zulu Minister of Police, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, from assaulting 16-year-old Bongani Mbatha.

Mbathe said in his affidavit, supported by his father Thami, there were rumours last month that Mvuyane wanted to kill him for allegedly having pointed out Mvuyane's brother to a group of youths.

Mbathe was detained on August 18 by five police officers. Mvuyane drove the vehicle. At Umlazi police station Mbathe denied having pointed out Mvuyane's brother but he was assaulted for 15 minutes by police officers. He was later taken to the home of a Lunga Mqadi, and Mvuyane shot dead Mqadi.

The youth was later taken to a place where a number of people were alleged to have been killed by KwaZulu police. He tried to run away but was shot in the thigh. Other shots were fired at him and he believed the police left him, assuming he was dead.

He was taken to hospital by a passer-by, where he was soon put under police guard and made to sign a document he did not read.

Mbatha said Mvuyane told him in hospital he would "finish me off" after his discharge if he did not disclose the information he wanted from him.

In another application to the Durban Supreme Court last week, Phedleni Siyabonga Khoza, a member of the SRC of the Makhubuza High School in Umlazi, asked that Mvuyane be restrained from carrying a firearm or acting unlawfully towards himself and other SRC members.

The interdict was not granted by Judge J Combrenb.

Khoza said in his affidavit that a pupil, called Thulani Mkhize, a friend of Mvuyane, was forcibly removed from the school by a group of outsiders. Pupils received information that Mkhize escaped from the outsiders and had threatened to seek the help of Mvuyane who is greatly feared by young and old in the entire Umlazi township.

The fear was that Mvuyane would come and shoot scholars in the school grounds.

Mvuyane and Mkhize twice went to the school with firearms. The last occasion they addressed the entire student body and said they wanted the SRC to attend a meeting at the school on August 27. The SRC had been in hiding since then.

In his affidavit, Khoza listed the names of several people allegedly killed by Mvuyane.
Killers must be stopped, ANC warns government

The ANC’s internal head Walter Sisulu said it was clear certain forces were killing black people at random.

“It seems a certain people in white, kombi or kombis is involved in shooting black people. To date, such white kombis have appeared in Tembisa, Thokoza, Katlehong and Soweto. Their occupants have shot innocent people without provocation or reason,” he told Sapa.

“These forces are not necessarily Inkatha. The killings are beginning to resemble the Strydom massacre. These forces must be identified and dealt with immediately before they kill more people.” Following is a dossier of the killings:

- Residents of Katlehong in the East Rand described how they were shot at by armed black men in blue uniforms, travelling in a Ford van driven by a white man.
- A group of men in a minibus left a bloody trail in Tembisa and Thokoza last weekend, killing 12 people at random.
- In Moletsane, Soweto, Catholic priest Father Emmanuel Lafont said at least four people were killed and a number of homes damaged by men travelling in a minibus.
- In Soweto, police liaison officer Captain MJ Ngobeni said the people travelling in the minibus were engaged in taxi warfare.

In Sebokeng, witnesses told how masked white men backed up vigilantes attacking the residents on Tuesday. Thirty-six people were killed.

Inkatha’s Reef Youth Brigade leader Thembani Khoza was arrested in Sebokeng Hostel, allegedly heavily armed and in the company of balaclava-clad white men. Newspaper reports said seven witnesses had identified Khoza as the leader of a pre-dawn attack on residents by Inkatha “rookdocks” and a number of white men.

Inkatha president and KwaZulu chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi denied on his arrival from abroad this week that his organisation was behind the violence. “We do not have access to an armoury of AK-47’s,” he said.
Residents relieve their horror

ishing children of the blast attack

by SPOREY TEM

CITY PRESS, November 9, 1990
Buthelezi backs Inkatha member on arms charge

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has come out strongly in support of an Inkatha member who was arrested last week in Sebokeng for allegedly possessing firearms.

Buthelezi also denied categorically that Inkatha had colluded with the police in Sebokeng.

In a statement issued on Sunday night, Buthelezi said that Mr Themba Khoza, the Transvaal chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, had gone to the area to assist with attempts to reduce the tension and prevent the outbreak of violence.

"It was during this time that he was arrested and is presently being detained," Buthelezi said.

"It is alleged that Mr Khoza was in possession of rifles. Mr Khoza denies any knowledge of the allegations being made against him and disputes them.

"Mr Khoza, like other members of Inkatha, joined the organisation because he is committed to the democratic principles and peaceful objectives of the organisation."

"In the circumstances, statements and allegations made by people accusing Inkatha of police collusion and being responsible for the violence, are devoid of truth." - Sowetan Correspondent
**Station panga attacks**  
**Ambulance 'no go' areas**

### Orgy of killings continues

By Carina le Grange,  
Shirley Woodgate  
and Glen Elias

The orgy of violence on the Reef is continuing unabated and ambulances have been withdrawn from Soweto after being stoned by mobs.

Today commuters were hacked and stabbed by pangawielding thugs in an attack on a train between the Bramfontein and Johannesburg stations.

Overnight clashes in Kliptown on the East Rand left at least 12 dead and roads throughout Soweto have been blocked by make-shift barricades.

At the Johannesburg station today, shocked commuters were greeted with pools of blood on the tracks and platforms.

Witnesses told The Star the attack on the Soweto-Johannesburg train took place shortly after 7 am.

A gang of pangawielding men mercilessly hacked passengers as the train pulled out of Bramfontein station on its last leg into Johannesburg.

### Terrorised

The body of a man who had been hacked to death and flung from the train was left lying under the Jozi Elizabeth Bridge.

Other passengers leap from the train to escape the gang. The number of injured is not known.

Black station workers told The Star that commuters were terrorised every day on the tracks and the railways was 'just not providing any security'.

Today the death toll from clashes in Soweto and on the East Rand since Friday rose to 70 - a total of 76 in Soweto and 4 in the East Rand.

This morning Sowetans streamed to work despite barricades of rocks, burning cars, rubble and tyres blocking roads.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thabo Matlala, spokesman for the Soweto police, said among the victims was the body of a man who had been killed and set alight last night.

Colonel Matlala said 89 patients were being treated at Baragwanath Hospital for gunshot wounds.

A spokesman for the police on the East Rand, Captain Ida van Zwet, said Katlehong was quiet today after last night's fighting which, she said, was between Zulus and Xhosa.

She said the warring parties fired shots at each other and at police and members of the SAPS.

One policeman was injured.

The president of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches (WCC), the Rev Dr. Thibolen, said among the dead were three people who were killed at the Mandela Park squatter camp and four in the eastern parts of Katlehong.

Mr. Thibolen said parents withdrew their children from school yesterday as fierce fighting raged in Ramokgosi, Maseteba and Main Sections.

In a new development, ambulances have been ordered to enter certain parts of Reef township only under police protection, said Johannesburg Fire and Emergency deputy director Danny Joubert.

"Every since two ambulances were stoned and a petrol tank transported was attacked by a mob on August 18, we have instructed crews to wait for police protection if they are required to enter volatile areas.

### Aggression

"Most of our staff live in the area and are very aware of the situation and the mood of the people in various sections," he said.

On Saturday night a group of people fighting in a street in Johannesburg turned their aggression in ambulance and police vehicles.

Police dispersed the mob after considerable damage had been done to the vehicles' equipment.

Last night a Johannesburg ambulance service spokesman said they had been forbidden to send ambulances to certain parts of Soweto because the vehicles were being stoned. The areas were Nasie and Thabangmo, Mahlathini, Sola, Sembene, Mapetla and Phiri.

The ambulance service was encouraging callers to go to Johannesburg Fire Station to be picked up, and 50 to 60 people had been picked up this way yesterday. Some were very seriously injured.
Govt proposal aimed at ending trouble in Natal

PRETORIA — Government has drawn up a four-point proposal which it hopes will form the basis for discussions between the ANC and Inkatha in Maritzburg to end the violence.

Provincial Affairs Deputy Minister Tertius Delport said yesterday the proposal was a result of separate discussions held last week with members of Inkatha, the ANC and the Maritzburg Town Council.

He would be holding talks with the ANC on September 24 for a response on the proposal and he hoped Inkatha and the ANC would accept it as the basis for negotiations.

Delport said if the proposal facilitated a peaceful settlement in the Maritzburg areas of Mpumulanga and Edendale, he hoped it would have a ripple effect on the rest of Natal.

The four-point proposal suggests first that all parties subscribe to a code of conduct whereby the principle of mutual tolerance is accepted.

"It is important that people get away from the idea that peace can only be achieved when all opposition is destroyed," Delport said.

Secondly, government must provide some form of security to displaced people who would like to return to their original homes.

Security

Government would have to provide some financial assistance in the reconstruction of these communities, he said.

The parties would have to look at security measures in the affected areas and decide to what extent they needed to be increased, and what form they should take, Delport said.

Regarding financial assistance, government had made R6m available in July for the reconstruction of the Natal communities.

This money could only be used once the conflict had been solved.

The third point was that government had to make available alternative stands to those people who did not want to return to their original area. He said the department was in the process of identifying land for this purpose.

The fourth point, he said, was to find a solution to educational problems where conflicts between Inkatha and ANC supporters had arisen at school level.

Delport, who is responsible for the political co-ordination of social upliftment programmes in Natal, said the Maritzburg Town Council had expressed concern over the refugee problem in the region.

It was believed the assistance to refugees was costing the council, church and welfare groups more than R25 000 a week.
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Edging towards a new SA

Amid cries of anguish, agony and anger ringing from the turbulent townships, South Africa's main political actors, President de Klerk's governing National Party and Nelson Mandela's African National Congress, have begun to etch out their negotiating positions.

They know the violence threatens a negotiated settlement, but at the same time the murderous strife underlines the importance of negotiations as the only long-term solution to the conflict.

With what may be viewed as robust optimism, the NP and the ANC have even begun to prepare for the non-racial elections — the first on a national scale in South Africa's history — which lie beyond the negotiations.

On the negotiation front, the NP has taken a tough stand on two issues: an interim government and a constituent assembly. It will countenance neither.

The latest Cabinet Minister to spell out the Government's opposition to an interim government is Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen. The present government will remain in control until a new constitution is agreed on, he says.

Mr de Klerk's invitation to all parties, no matter how small, to join the negotiating process pre-empted calls for a constituent assembly.

The parties he named specifically at the NP's Free State congress are interesting and instructive: the right-wing Conservative Party, the opposition parties in the coloured and Indian chambers of Parliament, the National Forum, a loose organisation of black township councillors, and Sofo Sonke, the ruling party in Soweto's town council. They have one key feature in common: their support is minuscule.

As they are essentially conservative organisations, it is fairly certain they will support Mr de Klerk in his opposition to the notions of an interim government and a constituent assembly. But the ANC may be able to woo some of the black organisations to its side, a stratagem which it has used to deprive the Government of the assured support of tribal leaders.

The ANC is pressing hard for both an interim government and elections for a constituent assembly. They are key components of its opening position. Its commitment to them dates back the Harare Declaration of August 1986.

The OAU-endorsed declaration wants a transitional administration, not the 'apartheid regime', to supervise the drawing up of a new constitution. It does not refer directly to a constituent assembly. There is, however, mention of the need to negotiate a "mechanism for drawing up a new constitution". The ANC's preference is for a constituent assembly.

If the Government succeeds in persuading the Pan-Africanist Congress to join the negotiating table, it will have attracted another strongly anti-ANC force to the discussions. But it will have to pay a price: the PAC is adamantly committed to elections for a constituent assembly.

Dr Viljoen is wont to describe negotiations as a process of give and take.

In the past few days, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, second-ranking NP leader after Mr de Klerk, has spoken of a post-negotiation Cabinet being representative of all political parties in the new Parliament. Mr Mandela, too, has spoken recently of a post-negotiation government being representative of all parties.

Juxtaposition of their speeches raises the intriguing prospect that the NP and the ANC may be fairly close to agreement on what they have to give and what they can take.
By Dawn Barkhuizen

"A man was lying dead in the street like a dog. His head was cracked open like an egg, he had been burnt and shot."

"A little further were two bodies under a blanket. Around the corner was a woman who had been shot in the leg, her companion was dead. Under some newspaper in a burnt-out car there was a skeleton.

"The windows in most houses were broken. The TVs and radios were gone. People were crying in the streets, some said they wanted guns. On one corner a group of kids were making petrol bombs."

An eyewitness account from Beirut.

No, from Katlehong township, East Rand, September 11 1990, 8 am.

Some call it anarchy, others say it's civil war

At least 26 people were killed when rival bands attacked one another with axes, spears and knives, hacking and stabbing victims in the township on Monday night.

The violence continued unabated yesterday when trouble erupted in a train in central Johannesburg. One man was hacked to death and several injured when men with machetes rampaged through carriages.

Chopped up

The dead man was thrown from a train. His body had been chopped up, police said. A wounded man was found shot on the train. More injured people found their own way to hospital.

In Tokoza, 300 women were marching on the police station, demanding that troops remained in the townships overnight.

In Emmerdale, drunken residents returning from a rally yesterday went on the rampage and burnt down the civic centre, gutted buildings and fought with police.

People die nightly in the townships of the West and East Rand and in Soweto. The situation is increasingly fluid and volatile, despite threats and appeals for peace from the Government, political organisations and church organisations.

The death toll has risen to an estimated 600 over the last month. It is higher than that of the 32-month-old Palestinian uprising in Israel's occupied territories.

As the killing becomes more and more indiscriminate, the potential for anarchy increases, predicts Lloyd Vogelman, director of the Project for the Study of Violence at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"For every day that the killing continues, for every day that there are more victims, the potential for anarchy increases. Unless this is stemmed within the next three weeks, I believe we will be faced with full-blown anarchy reminiscent of Natal," he said.

A spokesman for the International Red Cross said that while the fighting was still localised and the townships not totally ungovernable, the situation had all the makings of a civil war.

Control

"Our workers leave the townships at night because it is too dangerous to continue working, but during the day we are still able to make contact with all the various sides. Were the situation anarchic we would not be able to do even that," SAP spokesman General Herman Stadler said. "In certain townships, people are taking the law into their own hands, but there is still control to a large extent. Even in the violence-stricken areas, people have still been going to work and doing their daily tasks.

Asked why the Government did not send in massive reinforcements, the general said: "The violence fluctuates, but is not continuous."

"One never knows where it is going to happen. If it gets worse we will send in the army, but we cannot keep a continuous large force in every area. We can only take our guidance from daily events."

"The police cannot solve the problem. We can put a lid on it, we can contain it, but the people must want to stop it. The leaders must come forward and stop it."
Whistling
in the dark
heralds
brutal death

By Shirley Woodgate

"Whistling in the dark" has taken on a sinister new meaning for thousands of terrified residents of black townships on the Reef.

Residents claim the thin whistle, accompanied by the Zulu war cry, "Shaya" (meaning "attack"), is the way attackers keep in touch as they invade the townships under cover of dark.

Last night it was the turn of householders in the Mokwana section of the war-born East Rand township of Katlehong.

This is the story told by "Mary", a woman who, fearing reprisals, asked that her real name be concealed:

"The Zulus came for us just after 7 pm when we heard whistling in the dark and the chants of Shaya.

"They went from house to house, chopping down wooden front doors with pangas, smashing windows and burning cars.

'Friends'

"Sometimes when they come they greet the inmates with calls of 'Open up, comrade, we are your friends', then beat them up, but mostly they bash their way in.

"If there are men in the houses they attack them, if there are no men they attack the women and children with pangas and sjamboks because they say our men have run away.

"It was pitch black outside last night when they hacked my neighbour to death.

"They target children between 13 and 21, so my teenagers have been sent like refugees to Rustenberg, and last night I and my two remaining youngsters listened in terror to the mayhem next door, to the sounds of murder which could be our fate at any moment.

"They say the attack will come again tonight. What can we do? We are scared and alone. I do not want to die tonight."
Violence: blacks don't know cause

Black South Africans in the main do not know the cause of the ongoing violence in the Witwatersrand area, while whites feel the conflict is largely ethnically based, according to a Human Sciences Research Council survey released yesterday.

Significantly, a slightly smaller percentage of blacks said they viewed a lack of communication and understanding among themselves as the main cause of the violence.

Asked what should be done to stop the killing, most blacks called for negotiations, while, in answer to the same question, whites said they did not know.

The survey, conducted among 846 respondents — 424 blacks and 421 whites — was carried out telephonically by the MarkData organisation of the HSRC.

The respondents all had a minimum qualification of, matric and were resident in the PWV area, the Cape Peninsula, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

Of the whites, 27 percent believed the conflict stemmed from ethnic differences, "and more specifically differences between Xhosa and Zulu".

Some 25 percent of blacks said they did not know the reasons for the violence and 21 percent believed the cause to be "lack of communication and mutual understanding between the groups". — Sapa.
Kill the enemy, not Africans, says PAC

Political Reporter

The Pan Africanist Congress's external defence department yesterday called on the ANC and Inkatha to "stop killing the African people" and join forces to destroy the SADF and SAP.

In Dar-es-Salaam, PAC political commissar Romero Daniels said the two warring groups should concentrate their powers against their common enemy, the "European colonialist forces".

"It is high time that the army of the enemy — the South African Defence Force and South African Police — die in large numbers."

Inkatha Freedom Party national chairman Frank Mdlalose and ANC media officer Saki Macozoma said the Reef township war was much more complicated than a conflict between the two groups.
Bring Inkatha, ANC together, Pik urges UN

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha has suggested to the UN that the international community appeal to ANC leader Nelson Mandela and KwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to join forces to end the bloodshed in South Africa.

In a letter handed to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday, Botha said his government had been pressuring for such a meeting because ending the violence between the ANC and Inkatha had become a major Government priority.

"Mandela claims that the ANC will not allow him to participate in such a meeting," said Botha. He added, "I have appealed to governments through local diplomatic representatives to use their influence to bring about such a meeting but I believe it would be useful if the international community could issue a public appeal to the two leaders to join forces in putting an end to the bloodshed."

The letter was handed to De Cuellar in response to a UN debate on a UN document titled "Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in South Africa."

Botha also objected to the UN's intervention in South Africa's internal affairs, saying it was the sole right of South Africa's leaders and people to negotiate a new constitution for the country.

He warned the hard...
Police hunt for random city street killers

Police launched an intensive
search for the person who shot and killed two people in a random attack on a city street. The attack occurred near a police station and caused panic among residents. At least 10 officers were injured during the shootout.

The search for the killer is ongoing, and the police are appealing for information from the public. Anyone with information is urged to contact the police immediately.

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Police received calls reporting a shooting at a nearby convenience store. When officers arrived, they found two victims with gunshot wounds. The suspects have escaped, and the police are urging the public to remain vigilant.

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Incident occurred around 10:30 p.m. at a busy intersection in the downtown area. The police are currently canvassing the area for witnesses and evidence. They are also searching for the vehicle in which the suspects were believed to be traveling.

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The shooting left the community on edge. Local residents are calling for increased police presence and better community relations. The police are working to build trust and confidence among the community.

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The investigation is being led by Detective Lisa Anderson. Anyone with information is asked to contact the Detective Unit at 555-1234.
Calm’ returns to townships after night of mob horror

By Monica Nicolson and Abel Mahlalela

Relative calm returned to war-ravaged East Rand townships today following 24 hours of violence on the Reef with mob shooting and hacking people to death, burning houses and looting.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prans Malherbe, police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, said today the townships were reported calm but very tense.

Five bodies had been discovered in Tokosa since midnight, he said.

Last night, police liaison officer Captain Henrietta Bester said Tokosa was chaotic, with hundreds of houses petrol-bombed.

In Sovo, two policemen and a gunman were shot dead in two separate incidents last night.

In Vosloorus, where 19 people have died since yesterday, people rampaged, burning down houses and shooting and cutting people down.

A commuter train was ambushed by a group of youths between Linde and Katlehong stations and then the train was destroyed.

The second policeman and a security guard on the train were shot.

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'Calm' returns to townships after night of mob horror

By Monica Nicolson and Abel Mabelane

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A commuter train was ambushed by a group of youths between Lindela and Katlehong stations and three coaches were burning last night, Spoornet sources confirmed.

Gunman

Soweto police liaison officer Lieutenant Govindsamy Marilemuthoo said last night that two policemen on duty at Dube station were approached by a gunman who shot and killed one of them.

The second policeman and a security guard at the scene then fired shots, killing the gunman.

In a separate incident in Soweto last night gunmen shot dead one of two municipal policemen on guard at the municipal police offices.

In one of the bloodiest scenes yet, 25 Zulu migrant workers were hacked to death at the Vusumuzi Hostel in Tembisa early yesterday morning by a group of men.

Police reported that municipal policeman Constable L Madadolu's bullet-riddled body was found near the Elandsfontein Hostel in Tembisa.

In Vosloorus, at least three groups of youths armed with stones and petrol bombs clashed with the police yesterday afternoon.

A Casspir was petrol-bombed by an angry crowd.

Police confiscated two AK-47 rifles, a Scorpion and a truck filled with ammunition and lethal weapons. Nine men were arrested.

A petrol-bomb factory was also discovered and destroyed.

The known breakdown of deaths in East Rand townships since yesterday morning was 28 in Tembisa, 19 in Vosloorus, nine in Tokoza and one in Katlehong.

© Township terror — Page 3.
Steps next week to control violence

NEWS

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We saw today another attempt to poise the world for war. After two decades of conflict, the Middle East is at crossroads. The United Nations has condemned the latest round of violence in Lebanon, but there is little that can be done to stop it. The Lebanese government has appealed to the international community for help, but so far, only a few countries have offered support. The situation is dire, and it seems that violence is the only way to resolve the conflict. We must stand together to demand a peaceful resolution. The goal is to bring about a lasting peace for all, and we must work towards that end. The government has announced measures to protect peace, but more needs to be done. The world is watching, and we must act now to prevent further violence. We must not allow the conflict to escalate further. The world must work together to bring about a lasting peace for all.
Steps next week to control violence — FTV

NEWS

Step 1/9/90

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\[\text{Editor 1990.}\]
Wounded describe their nightmare ride into hell

Staff Reporters

Amid scenes reminiscent of field hospitals after a pitched military battle, wounded survivors of last night’s “train of death” told the Star of a commuter trip that turned into a nightmare ride into hell.

At Johannesburg, Hillbrow and South Rand hospitals scores of medical personnel battled to cope with the deluge of bloody victims. As ferry services of ambulances roared in, the wounded told of the most cold-blooded and merciless slayings yet seen on the country’s transport network.

Obed Sithole of Soweto, being treated for head wounds resulting from leaping out of a carriage said he heard one of the men, “hefty, middle-aged and wielding a gun”, speaking in Zulu.

Just before he jumped he saw the man fire a shot through a window, then ask a passenger why he had not jumped like the others.

A man in the emergency section at Hillbrow Hospital, where about 26 of the injured were taken, said passengers had been singing and praying before the violence began.

Thomas Ndizande of Soweto said he jumped when the shooting began. He injured his leg and arm.

“When I heard the first shots everyone opened their eyes from praying and started screaming and running. Some jumped out of the train and others hung on outside from the doors and windows.

“I saw two black men, about middle-aged. One was wearing a black tracksuit with white stripes down the arms. I saw one of them stabbing a woman.

“They were using their pangas on anyone. I didn’t think I would come out of it alive. I was very scared,” Mr Ndizande said.

Another eyewitness, Sidney

Nightmare ride into hell

From Page 1

Ntshingila, said he had seen four black attackers between the ages of about 25 and 36.

Two of them had knives, one a panga and another a pistol.

They were ordinary clothes and “just started stabbing and shooting”.

At Johannesburg Hospital, Edson Tshiamalal of Dobsonville, said black men who boarded at George Goch station and opened fire.

“They were shooting at random, men and women. People started throwing themselves out of the windows in panic.

“I remember one of the men was dressed in an army outfit.

“He had a panga in his hand and his pockets were bulging.”

Mr Tshiamalal did not know how many attackers there were - but enough to give him nightmares for years to come.
The Carriages of Death

Random City Street Killers

Police Hunt for

Warring Gangs

On Monday (yesterday) three more (right) a week of violence... the story from top to bottom.

50 more shot and killed in township violence.

26 die and 100 injured on Soweto-bound train as Rees slaughter continues.

Ambulance on 60 stops.
Let Your Voice Work For You

Are you interested by

competing with professionals?

Are you a professional

Train Gang may be city street killers

The bodies of a man and woman lie in a sailor car, one of the victims of yesterday's multiple gang murder.
[Image]
The cold facts of Reef carnage

By HELEN GRANGE

For just more than a month, black townships throughout South Africa have been rocked by brutal killings, fear and tragedy. The death toll has risen to more than 500, mostly in the East Rand township of Soweto.

Although township violence is escalating throughout the country, the death toll has risen to more than 500, mostly in the East Rand township.

As township violence spirals out of control, millions of South Africans are asking: "How can the violence be stopped?"

Political Reporter

EMARE VANDER MERWE asked some experts for their proposals.

South Africa's political leaders must shift their ideological differences into the background and join forces to stop the carnage in Natal and Reef townships which has claimed hundreds of lives, politicians and analysts believe.

This is about as far as the common man, and the solution is rendered virtually impossible by deep-rooted ideological differences and, particularly on the Reef, confusion about the bloody clashes.

Those in the know believe the violence to be a straightforward battle for power between the ANC and Inkatha.

However, there is a general fear that such a meeting will no longer restore peace because of the tension between Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The ANC and Inkatha are involved in efforts to hold a meeting between the two organisations, but this offer has been turned down by both governments.

The ANC is also working on a compromise to end the violence.

The conflict has spread to other parts of South Africa.

Confused and frightened, children like the one above have been caught in the midst of the violence.

Stop making police the urban warriors

By SHIRLEY WOODGATE

Until the root causes of the violence are solved by those involved in the township fighting, the police cannot end the unrest.

"We can only urge those who are involved to stop making the police the scapegoat for their problems and to try to solve the real issues at hand," he added.

"It would appear that dual standards are being applied by our security forces. First the police are called on to leave the townships and then are subjected to harassment."

"The moment calls are made for the full might of the security forces to be used to curb the violence. "Should this be done, we are certain that a cure and aerry will be raised by the very people who have been requesting force action."

Reacting to what he was to be the "concerted, well-orchestrated propaganda" against the police, Cyril Stander assured the public that they were doing all they could in the face of unrest.

The attack on the SAP was a well-planned and executed "sustained attack" that had not been seen since August last year.

"We do not deny there have been isolated incidents in individual police stations, but the whole issue is part of a concerted attack by black groups."

Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.
The conflict has spread beyond ideological boundaries

The unrest requires burying of hatchet

President de Klerk's move has caused tension in the country, with various political parties expressing their concerns. The ANC has condemned the move as an attempt to divert attention from the ongoing violence. The SAP, on the other hand, has praised the move as a step towards peace.

Police have been accused of using excessive force during recent protests. The Centre for Policy Studies researcher, Faniso Malele, believes that the police force is being used as a scapegoat for the unrest.

The conflict is a result of deep-seated issues such as poverty, inequality, and political oppression. The government has been criticized for not addressing these root causes, leading to a breakdown in law and order.

The situation is complex, and solutions are needed that address the underlying problems. The government, the ANC, and other political parties must work together to find a peaceful resolution.

The role of the media is crucial in this context. They have a responsibility to report accurately and provide balanced coverage. The press must not fuel the tensions by sensationalizing the violence or allowing false narratives to circulate.

In conclusion, the conflict requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of the unrest. The government, political parties, and civil society must come together to find a lasting solution.
Stop making police the unrest scapegoat, says general

By SHIRLEY WOODGATE

Until the root causes of the violence are solved by those involved in the township fighting, the police cannot end the unrest.

They can merely keep the lid on the boiling pot of unrest, says SAP public relations chief Major-General Herman Stadler.

Responding to allegations of partiality, conniving and incompetence, he said that while the police could act to contain violence, the force was unable to put an end to it.

“We can only urge those who are involved to stop making the police the scapegoat for their problems and to try to solve the real issues at hand,” he added.

“It would appear that double standards are being applied by our detractors.

“First the police are called on to leave the townships and police action is condemned.

“The next moment, calls are made for the full might of the security forces to be used to curb the violence.

“Should this be done, we are certain a hue and cry will be raised by the very people who have been requesting security force action.”

Reacting to what he claimed to be “the concerted, well-orchestrated propaganda onslaught against the force, General Stadler assured the public of total impartiality in dealing with township unrest.

The attack on the SAP now appeared to be getting out of hand and a sharp increase in the sustained attack had been noticeable since August 8 this year, he said.

“We do not deny there have been isolated incidents in which individual policemen have overstepped the mark, but we neither condoned nor tolerate this.

“It should be noted that this is not unique to the SAP and we believe it is also unfair for anyone to condemn the entire force for exceptions to the rule,” he said.

The spiral of violence now sweeping the country was placing an increasing burden on the resources of the SAP, and the killing of policemen had now become an almost daily occurrence.

“Despite this deteriorating situation in our own backyard, the propaganda is continuing,” he said.

“Allegations being levelled against the police are viewed in a serious light, so much so that an experienced team of detectives under the leadership of a senior general has been appointed to investigate these claims.

“The police do not want to conceal the truth and we therefore have no qualms about such an investigation.

“But at this stage, despite intensive research into various allegations, we have found no concrete confirmation to substantiate them,” the general said.

Turning to the role of the media, he said that while the press and television had a duty to inform the public, their duty also extended to acting responsibly.

“The repeated publication of unsubstantiated allegations against the SAP cannot be considered responsible and cannot be in anyone’s benefit.

“A false perception is being created which can lead to a wedge being driven between the police and the public,” he added.
Mr de Klerk's views on a "third force" or "hidden hand". Expanding on his views of a Renamo-style force being at work in South Africa, Mr Mandela said it was significant that the group of attackers on Thursday's Soweto-bound train did not say a word while executing more than 20 people.

"It is clear that they have considerable experience in this type of attack."

Mr Mandela yesterday told Reef township residents to defend themselves against their killers.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, a tense-looking Mr Mandela was repeatedly asked to convey a message of peace and hope to panic-stricken residents in the wake of brutal and unprovoked attacks this week.

He said President de Klerk's admission that a "hidden hand" was manipulating the bloody violence, and the fact that the ANC's national executive committee had called an urgent meeting for Tuesday to discuss ways "to stop the violence and defend our people", should inspire confidence.

Later, when asked to appeal for peace, he said: "It is not for me to appeal for peace because the violence is not caused by residents but by faceless people."

"If I have to say anything, I would say they should defend themselves."

He declined to reveal possible actions which the NEC might decide upon on Tuesday, or what he would tell his executive.

Confidentiality was an important element of any strategy. The ANC would seriously consider the demand from its supporters that they be armed to defend themselves, he said.

If Mr de Klerk's new yet-to-be-announced measures to curb the violence were considered to be successful by the NEC, it would affect the NEC's views on whether to respond to the demand that its supporters be armed.

Asked if the ANC was considering resuming the armed struggle, Mr Mandela said: "We'll wait and see."

A man -- "sounding like a white person," desperatly trying to imitate an African accent" -- yesterday telephoned an independent radio station claiming that Thursday's train massacre had been ordered by ANC militarist Chris Hani.

This was announced at a press conference yesterday by the ANC's head of information, Pallo Jordan.

Dr Jordan said the man, who had claimed to be an Umkhonto we Sizwe soldier, told Radio 702 that he and others refused to take orders from ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and would only act on the instructions of Mr Hani, MK's chief of staff who is currently in Transkei.

Dr Jordan said the man was an imposter. He vehemently denied that Mr Hani had issued any orders, least of all instructions that innocent people should be killed in such a brutal way.
The Zulus Are Coming!
The Death Train

No. 9436

An attack on the Orient Express was reported today.

The train was stopped at a railway station near Paris when a group of armed men boarded the train. The passengers were taken hostage and the train was forced to stop at a remote location.

Several passengers were killed and others were injured. The police were called in and the situation was under control.

The train resumed its journey after the situation was stabilized.

Shantinath Shankar

Attacks on Townships

Train Drivers Fear

Soweto's maize

After speech at temple

First aid: A victim of emergency treatment at Jeppe Station yesterday.

Photograph: Sean Woods

President Gbadu

Confrontation

The government has declared a state of emergency in the affected areas.

The police have been deployed to maintain order and security.

The situation is under control and the normal functioning of the train services has resumed.
Zulu King blames ANC for violence

ESMAR6 VAN DER MERWE

TRANSKEI President Tutor Ndumase and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, accompanied by traditional chiefs and Cabinet Ministers, will tomorrow hold joint rallies on the East Rand and in Soweto in an effort to restore peace in the war-torn Reef townships.

A Transkei embassy spokesman in Pretoria said the first rally would be held at the Tokoza stadium from 10 am to noon and the second at the Orlando Stadium in Soweto from 2 pm to 5 pm.

Similar peace rallies would be held in the Vaal Triangle and on the East Rand on Monday — the first at the Sebokeng soccer field from 10 am to noon and the second in the Springs township of KwaZulu from 2 pm to 5 pm.

Propaganda

The decision by Zulu and Xhosa leaders to visit the Reef was taken at a meeting in Durban late last month where the two delegations called on political parties to stop making ethnic groups the target of political propaganda and urged Zulus and Xhosas to "purge their minds and hearts of ethnic animosities".

King Zwelithini this week told a meeting of Zulu chiefs that he held the ANC and its allies — the UDF, Cosatu and the SACP — responsible for the violence which had flared in KwaZulu, Natal and the Transvaal.

Despite several attempts by KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and himself to hold discussions with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, he had up to now not had the time for such a meeting.

Therefore he and traditional leaders from Transkei and Ciskei would visit the Reef to plea for peace.

"My message will be that people should put a stop to the violence. I will even say they should not engage in counter-violence if being provoked," he said.
Social friction fans flames

Social friction between streetwise black youths and traditionalist Zulus is worsening the bloody struggle for political ascendancy in South Africa's townships, say analysts.

Black groups, trying to influence negotiations on ending white rule, have ignited a powder keg of tensions between tribally minded Zulu migrant workers and township residents of all tribes used to modern big city ways.

More than 800 people have died in violence between Johannesburg's township dwellers, often including urban Zulus, and the 125,000 migrants living in 31 men-only hostels dotted around the city.

Magazine columnist Nomvula Mathiane, a Zula Soweto resident, wrote: "If the truth be known it is that many of us in Soweto - and particularly the people who speak English and have good jobs - have considered ourselves 'upper-class Zulus' and we see Inkatha as 'lower-class Zulus'."

Residents loyal to the ANC say they are fighting poorly educated but aggressive migrant workers manipulated by Zulu Inkatha movement of Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who, they say, is trying to shoot his way into negotiations on reform.

University of Zululand analyst Herbert Vilikazi said adult migrant workers "were turned off, puzzled and infuriated by the impatient, impetuous tactics of youth, in a manner totally outside the traditional code governing relations between young and old".

- Sapa-Reuter
Survivors tell of mindless kill.

By Elias Muitale

CITY PRESS, September 16, 1996

PAGE 9

...
Reasons for killings no longer clear
ANC is to urgently review options

By Kireologia Selgo
Political Editor

The killings throughout most of the country's black residential areas, particularly in the Reef, have brought the country perilously close to a civil war — eclipsing the worst of some of the world's worst trouble spots.

The violence has taken on the dimensions of Lebanon, the Argentinian, the Angolan, and the recent bloodletting in Liberia — all rolled into one.

What is frightening, is this: instead of sharing, the violence is getting worse.

When inter-organisational fighting started in the townships around Durban and Mariboruh, the divisions were clear.

The protagonists were brothers on one hand, and the Cosatu/UDP alliance on the other.

Even the causes of the conflict seemed clear enough.

This was supposed to be an ideological war, while some analysts said it was also a fight over space resources.

"When the fighting started, the Reef in recent weeks, first in the Vasi triangle township of Soweto, it was assumed this was a continuation of the constant "fighting" between the members of the Cosatu/UDP alliance." It was believed that have them. There were many solutions.

While prospects for peace seemed to be increasing, the violence suddenly went beyond the townships.

"There are now being attacked at railway stations by the security forces. They are being attacked on trains on their way home from work."

At least 30 people have died after being attacked at the Jeppe and Denver stations.

They are also being attacked at taxi ranks in township areas as they prepare to go home. Some taxis have been ambushed in the dark of the night.

The state of killings — in which hundreds have been killed in just two weeks — shows the fighting is not going to end.

Many people, including police and some residents, have been killed in the latest killings.

The police have been accused of failure to act.

"In the townships people are outnumbered and outnumbered. If they can not stop the violence, what is there to stop the violence from being蔓延 to all over the country?"

"I don't think there is going to be a third force", Vogelman said.

"The ANC's National Executive Committee is to hold an emergency meeting early next week to focus specifically on the violence in the country."

"If there is too much violence, (State President) De Klerk will be forced to resign his reform initiatives."

The ultra right wing, a natural extension of this, was preventive.
Mandela and Buthelezi must talk

[Image of text]

[Image of text]
not act - Mandela

Tory follows in his dad's footsteps

Warriors: ANC

September 1993
ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela yesterday warned that if the South African Government failed to take effective steps to end the current violence in South Africa, the only defence of the people would be to take up arms.

"We are not prepared to accept and witness the death of our people while the Pretoria government is conducting war against us," Mandela told the 5th summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ad hoc committee on southern Africa.

The ANC leader blamed the South African Government for inciting members of the Inkatha Freedom Movement, faceless elements and State agencies for systematically mounting attacks and brutally killing the people of the ANC.

"Although the ANC is doing everything possible to avoid a war situation, the country will be drowned in blood if the South African Government fails to take firm action against these elements," Mandela warned.

He said the ANC was concerned about the state of emergency which, he said, was being abused.

"We have removed obstructions to negotiations and we want a climate conducive to these negotiations."

Mandela said the ANC rejected the government's demand that all leaders in the political structures set up by the government - like homeland leaders - be involved in negotiations.

This would mean the ANC and other anti-apartheid movements would be in the minority which would only increase the problem.

The ANC leader also called on the international community to continue to isolate South Africa and to maintain economic sanctions.

This sentiment was supported by the OAU chairman, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, who also called for sanctions until apartheid was dismantled.

Museveni said while some modest developments had taken place in South Africa it did not mean a fundamental shift in the policy of apartheid.

He called on anti-apartheid movements inside South Africa to forge a "common strategy" in the struggle against apartheid. Inter-factional fighting "can only be ex-
Bodies of women — who moments earlier held a prayer meeting — litter a blood-spattered train coach after the killing spree.

Rescue workers and a victim alongside the train of death at Denver station. The killers escaped arrest. © Pieter EVANS MBOWENI
My nightmare of hacking, screaming and death

By Thabo Hlatshwayo

At about 6.30am on Tuesday, Marimba Gardens in Vosloorus was plunged into darkness, but there's nothing sinister about this daily occurrence.

Two hours later, as I was preparing to go to bed, there was a knock on the door. A neighbour came to tell us the "Zulus" were about to attack.

I was duty-bound to join him and others to set up barricades. Sporadic machine-gun fire could be heard nearby, but this has also become a way of life in Vosloorus.

We discussed our plan in case of attack but we were helpless. None of us knew what to do. We resigned ourselves to a bloody fate.

The attack did not materialise but in the morning, people going to work were stopped at the entrance to the township because the "Zulus" were about to mount an attack. I asked myself: "How could they attack in broad daylight?"

I decided to visit a friend who owned a car to ask him to take my family to Soweto. Before I reached his place, I met fleeing youths carrying petrol bombs. They were fleeing the "Zulus".

In the ensuing chaos, I ran into the nearest house. Inside, everyone huddled in silence. A few minutes later I saw a white minibus approach from which people were firing in the direction of the fleeing youths.

I was panic-stricken when I thought about my wife and 17-month-old daughter who were alone in the house. I wanted to get out and return home but was afraid to do so.

Twenty minutes passed before I could gather enough courage to go outside. I got home safely but the house was locked and there was nobody there. I heard my wife call me. She was next door.

She told me the youths I had seen were being chased by the "Zulus". Some had jumped over our garden fence to escape.

Men chasing them were red headbands and were armed with an assortment of panga's and spears.

Two youths were cornered just 200 metres down the road and were stabbed and hacked with panga's. I believe one was dead, the other near death. In another street, three more bodies were found - they had been shot dead.

When nightfall came, fear increased that the "Zulus" might return. But the night was peaceful. The electricity was turned on again - but no one dared switch on their lights.

The rotting victims of a rotten war

Mortuaries on the Reef were already full before this week's surge of violence. For instance, this Germiston mortuary is overflowing and bodies have been dumped in an open backyard where they have rotted under the scorching sun. These victims of violence are mainly from the East Rand.
CULTURE OF INTOLERANCE SPREADING - EXPERTS

Bloody struggle for power is worsening

SOCIAL friction between streetwise black youths and traditionalist Zulus is worsening a bloody struggle for political ascendancy in South Africa's townships, analysts say.

Black groups, trying to influence negotiations on ending white rule, have ignited a powder keg of tensions between tribally-minded Zulu migrant workers and township residents of all tribes used to modern big city ways.

More than 750 people have died in violence between Johannesberg's township blacks, often including urban Zulus, and the 125 000 migrants living in 31 men-only hostels dotted around the city.

"We township people, Zulus and non-Zulu alike, have looked down on hostel people," wrote magazine columnist Nomavenda Mathiane, a Zulu resident of Soweto township.

"If the truth be known it is that many of us in Soweto - and particularly the people who speak English and have good jobs - have considered ourselves 'upper-class Zulus' and we see Inkatha as 'lower-class Zulus'".

The violence has degenerated to such an extent that blacks are sometimes summarily killed if they answer, in the Zulu language when accosted by township youths near hostels.

"If the gang points at a person's nose and ask what it is called you must judge whether to say 'ikhala' or 'impumulo'. In some cases if your accent is wrong you still get hurt," she said.

Residents loyal to Nelson Mandela's ANC say they are fighting poorly-educated but aggressive migrant workers manipulated by the Zulu Inkatha movement of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Mandela's main black rival.

They say he is trying to shoot his way into negotiations on reform between Mandela and the white-led Government by inciting migrant workers to attack urban youths they see lack respect for traditional values such as obedience to elders.

ANC officials seek to play down any suggestion of tribalism - a source of conflict throughout independent Africa - in the South African conflict.

But Buthelezi often plays on Zulu tribal loyalties.

"We will not tolerate attacks on the Zulu nation," he told Zulu chiefs last week. "We will not be annihilated as a people."

Migrant

In turn, the migrant workers used to traditional authority of village elders were outraged by importance accorded youths for their role in spearheading the anti-apartheid struggle.

The clash was worsened by a culture of intolerance spread among blacks by working for whites who operated the oppressive apartheid system of race segregation.

"The clash between the hostel dwellers and the residents may not have been the cause of the fighting but now it has started, the hostel dwellers realise they have got a great opportunity to avenge years and years of being treated as non-persons," Ramphela said.

Pallo Jordan, head of the ANC's Information Department, said hostel dwellers were living under conditions of great stress and alienation.

"They don't always understand why the young activists want stayaways (strikes) and so forth."

University of Natal analyst Herbert Vilikazi said adult migrant workers "were turned off, puzzled and infuriated by the impatient, impetuous tactics of youth, in a manner totally outside the traditional code governing relations between young and old."

FOCUS

Sowetan

Correspondent

Largest

The Zulus are South Africa’s largest black tribe and have a proud martial history. Zulus, literally "People of Heaven," live in Natal and Buthelezi's adjoining Kwazulu tribal homeland, where highly-structured black tribal life based around mud hut villages is much as it was centuries ago.

Praising Inkatha members as "Zulu brothers born out of Zulu warrior stock," Buthelezi said modern African states which ignored tribalism had always come to grief.

"Whenever new rulers attempt to rule without traditional leaders, the historical natural leadership that exists among people always surfaces to claim its rightful role."

Mathiane said: "It makes me feel so angry and bitter that Zulus who have nothing to do with Inkatha are associated with this violence.

"Most Zulus in the townships have no interest in Inkatha. Most of us have been scornful of Inkatha because they have collaborated with the Government.""
FW urged to hold early conference

THE Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) urged President FW de Klerk on Saturday to hold an urgent preparatory conference of all who hoped to participate in negotiating a new South Africa.

The party also called on the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations to demand that ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, meet its president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, "for the sake of black people now being killed and maimed".

The party's central committee further warned US President George Bush and his government of the disastrous consequences if the US continued "its financial funding bias" in favour of the ANC and its SA Communist Party ally.

In politics money bought power, according to the IFP, and the prospect for a multi-party democracy, as opposed to a one-party dictatorship - was threatened as long as the world, and the US in particular, continued to regard present negotiations as only involving the National Party Government and the ANC.

The IFP called on De Klerk to recognise that "those who posture for peace but campaign for violence must be endorsed out" of the negotiating process.

Negotiations must begin with those parties who campaigned against violence and in favour of peace.

The committee also urged black South Africans to stand up and be counted in the process of establishing that the ANC's "so-called armed struggle was no more than an ANC-armed attack against black political opposition". - Sapa
137 men on 34 murder charges

A group of 137 Inkatha members, arrested after a bloody battle in Sibekweng earlier this month, jam-packed the Vanderbijlpark magistrate’s court in a brief appearance on Friday.

In the group was Themba Khosa, Transvaal chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade.

So full was the courtroom as one Zulu after the other filed into the courtroom from the cells below, that the court had to be cleared of all spectators.

The 137 men, many of them elderly and greying, appeared before magistrate Rinus Langenhoven in connection with several charges, including public violence, 24 counts of murder, unlawful possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives and wilful damage to property.

No charges were put to the accused and no evidence was led.

Many of them stood expressionless while others looked on in a baffled fashion as counsel for the defence, M Baselian, made an application for bail.

The question of bail was referred to the Attorney General’s office. The case was postponed to September 28, until which time the accused will remain in custody at the Leeuwhof and Groenpunt prisons.
We approached the crowd, who had gathered at the entrance to the stadium, and asked if they needed assistance. When they nodded, we directed them to the first aid station, where medical professionals were treating injured individuals. We then helped to organize a list of those in need and assisted with communication to ensure they received the necessary medical care. The situation was chaotic, but we worked together to provide support and ensure everyone was safe.
Retribution before Reconciliation - PAC
The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) on Saturday urged President de Klerk to hold an urgent preparatory conference of all who hope to take part in negotiating a new South Africa.

The party also called on the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations to demand that ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela meet its president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, "for the sake of black people now being killed and maimed".

The party's central committee further warned US President George Bush and his government of the disastrous consequences if the US continued "its financial funding bias" in favour of the ANC and its SA Communist Party ally. — Sapa.
Sowetans reject night clamp

MOST Soweto residents last night dismissed the drastic seven-hour curfew, to be introduced on Tuesday, as an unnecessary measure which would interfere with their social lives.

However, there were those who felt the curfew, which is part of the SAP's Operation Iron Fist to curb the township violence, was needed and would save lives in the troubled townships.

The Government announced that from Tuesday a curfew confining residents to their homes between 9 pm and 4 am would take effect.

Miss Hazel Tshabalala of Pinville scoffed at the curfew: "Just when the violence has subsided the police implement their barbaric measures. It took more than 800 deaths to make them take steps."

T J Mokoena, a teacher from Meadowlands, said he wanted the violence to stop "whether the Government introduces Iron Fist or other tough measures". "If it goes unchecked it will mean total destruction, not only for the politicians, but for us all."

Joyce Moloi said the permits which people were supposed to carry after 9 pm did not accommodate residents who would be attending night vigils in the township.

Jacob Tshabangu, a Khatlehong schoolteacher, was among the few who favoured the curfew. "I've lost a brother during the violence. I know the curfew will disrupt the social lives of many people but at least a few precious lives will be saved."

A Vloorsus resident who chose to remain anonymous said: "I know that people will go all out and criticise Iron Fist. But before it was introduced nobody, not even the ANC, took steps to ensure the people's safety."

Herman More of Dube: "The only thing I want to say about Operation Iron Fist is that it will keep everyone indoors, thereby saving our lives."

A Sebokeng resident whose house neighbours a hostel last night telephoned Saturday Star to appeal for a curfew in his area.

Reluctant to reveal his name in fear for his safety, the man said: "Our area has been one of the worst hit. We are terrified. Surely we should have a curfew here. We want anything to stop this terrible violence."
Inkatha seeks slice of US funds

INKATHA is vying with the ANC for the $10m the US Congress set aside earlier this year to promote negotiations on a new constitution.

At its meeting at the weekend the Inkatha central committee accused the US government of bias towards the ANC and said it was “deeply aware of the extent to which money actually buys power in politics”.

It was responding to a report in Business Day last week on the ANC proposal that Congress transfer $9 597 962 to the ANC’s treasury to fund offices, communications, transport, salaries and operating expenses for its negotiating secretariat, department of legal affairs and women’s and youth leagues.

The ANC said this would enable it to “harness the tremendous political support” it claimed to enjoy in SA.

It wanted the nearly $10m Congress intended to be spent over two years, for just one year’s activities.

Inkatha said it would become disadvan-

aged if the world, and particularly the US, continued to favour the ANC.

It resolved to inform US President George Bush and his government that the bias in the US’s various funding programmes, “both governmental and non-governmental, will have disastrous consequences for democracy in SA if the bias continues to favour the ANC and their SA Communist Party”.

The central committee resolved to call on the US ambassador to convey disquiet to Bush and to obtain a formal US statement about the criteria under which aid was going to be provided for the development of democracy in SA.

It wanted the US to assure its president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, that Inkatha would get “its fair share of whatever financial support the US deems fit to provide for the development of democracy in this country”. 
Ex-MP slates Mandela,  
Times talks of ‘miracles’

The Star Bureau  
LONDON — South Africa’s blacks and their leaders could have isolated any “mischievous and malicious third force” by getting together and concluding a peace treaty. This is the view of former Labour MP Robert Kilroy-Silk who believes the solution lies to a large extent in the hands of Nelson Mandela, who “could use his undoubted authority to call for peace in the townships”.

He criticises Mr Mandela’s “consistent refusal” to call for peace in the townships and to meet Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and asks whether the ANC leader is “fearful that his young militants will ignore him and show him up to be an empty vessel, representing no one but himself, Winnie (Mandela) and a few hardliners”.

Or is it, he adds, “that he feels that the ANC — which he is now threatening to arm — is gradually getting the upper hand?”

Mr Kilroy-Silk says the world “treats him (Mr Mandela) as a statesman. But to act like one means that he must do what’s right for all South Africans, not what is politically exped-
The merciless orgy of violence that has erupted in certain townshipships bears many of the characteristics of the 1984-86 uprisings — only it is more vicious and it is killing more people.

Ironically, the massacres and mayhem have reached new levels of intensity in the immediate wake of the Januar 2 Pretoria Minute. In the six weeks since when, the African National Congress (but not the Pan Africanist Congress) announced the suspension of its armed struggle, more than 700 people have lost their lives — and thousands have been seriously injured.

Most of the barbaric blood-letting has been at the hands of butchering bands of thugs who have hacked, stabbed and shot their opponents with crude weapons and guns. A good deal of the violence has become increasingly indiscriminate — directed at random against innocent commuters and pedestrians.

More widely, the scale of the slaughter is beginning to jeopardize negotiations between the Government and the ANC as protagonists in the struggle, and the ANC as protagonists in the struggle, and the ANC as protagonists in the struggle. Trade-political accusations of irresponsibility, partiality and complicity in the violence.

Behind the grisly carnage lies a cocktail of "tribal", ideological and economic factors. At one level, conflict is sparked off by mutual fears between two groupings — one apparently dominated by mainly Zulu supporters of Inkatha in Natal, and the other aligned with radical urbanised residents who hold loyal ties with the ANC/SADF Communist Party/United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions alliance.

What is certain, however, is that many of those involved perceive the conflict in ethnic terms.

"We are the Zulus and we are fighting the Xhosas" — or vice versa — are words frequently reported by journalists. This kind of ethnic consciousness seems to have especially prevalent in the hostels which have traditionally been Inkatha strongholds.

The increasingly volatile situation has been fuelled by grim living conditions inside the burgeoning "squatter camps", by a dangerous desert of employment and education opportunities and by the militarily criminality of the not enough-distributed as traditional patterns of civic culture and authority fragment and collapse.

Against this backdrop of political bitterness and socio-economic grievances come competing claims of legitimacy and bias directed at the security forces.

As with cancer, it is relatively easy to diagnose the causes but much trickier to suggest cures. There are, however, a number of specific proposals that deserve detailed consideration. Most of these relate to the role and deployment of the security forces:

- Strict adherence to the principle of minimum force. (This should not be misunderstood to mean that maximum force should never be used.) To date, riot-control techniques have often been unnecessarily heavy-handed.
- Years of political neglect have rendered the SA Police under-manned, underpaid and grossly overstretched. There is an urgent requirement for a rapid expansion of the police — especially black police — over and above the belated measures to expand the force and improve conditions of service announced by the Government in June. This would eventually permit the SAP to focus on its primary role: tackle "ordinary" crime which is running on an all-time high.
- Consideration might also be devoted to decentralising police authority so that local communities could have a greater say regarding the role, methods, and composition of these forces.
- Linked to the above point is a need for the SAP to be depoliticised and sensitised to the rights and requirements of all SA's citizens. There is an imperative for the SAP to become visibly identified with the process of reform (rather than reaction) if its name is to become synonymous with its mouth Serusus (To protect and to serve).
- The creation of an entirely new paramilitary riot force, one independent of both the military and police, should be examined. Such bodies are common in the European democracies. This would enable the SAP (and the Defence Force) to cultivate an image of serving the interests of all members of the community, thus diverting it from those duties that have given the SAP a stigma as enforcers of apartheid laws and internal order.
- In the aftermath of the Goldstone Commission, there have been fresh demands for an open inquiry into the SADF Sebenkani shooting (which left 11 dead) and other incidents. Unless this happens, the security forces will remain wide open to unsubstantiated allegations regarding their behaviour and discipline.

In the above respect, a permanent judicial commission could be established to investigate the violence — as suggested by President de Klerk by an Anglican church delegation on September 16. The clerics also argued that independent monitors (including judges, lawyers, and community and church leaders) accompany security forces acting in unrest situations.

Also of crucial importance is the requirement to speed up the judicial process, so that court cases are dealt with quickly, and to implement measures which will address the material and educational grievances that lie behind so much of the turmoil. In both respects, the Government has already initiated a number of specific steps, but these will take time to percolate through the strata of bureaucratic red tape to have any effect.

Penultimately, there is an urgent imperative for the ANC and Inkatha to co-operate in stemming the bloodstream. For this to happen, there must be a willingness on the part of all legitimate leaders to participate in a process of reconciliation to stop blaming one another and to discipline their respective constituents.

The catalyst for this should be a meeting between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi and other meetings that must mark the end of provocative speeches by kwaZulu men (and women) of the radical Right and Left.

Finally, non-partisan security force action in the towns must be immediately stepped up (at least in the short term), as now called for by the ANC. If this requires a massive show of force from the SADF, then so be it. For unless the current levels of localised anarchy are checked and drastically reduced, many more South Africans — and especially black South Africans — will be starving a savage state of nature in the face where Thomas Hobbes's immobile life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short."
In a similar study in April, 1% were critical of negative contributions to the National Party. Only 1% pointed so of their budget and his positive contributions to the Future South Africa. In the survey, 70% of those believed that ANC and Inkatha supporters since August.

"Unfortunately, we are concerned about..." Inkatha president. However, the ANC's performance fell by 18%. The ANC also lost many members. However, the ANC's support in the country was still strong. A study conducted by the Freedom of Expression Foundation....

JOHANNESBURG — Black opinion was...
Top-level Natal peace talks start today

A TOP-LEVEL meeting between Inkatha and four members of the African National Congress’s national executive appointed to deal with the Natal violence will take place in Durban today.

This will be the first time that such high-ranking delegations will have met to discuss the bloodshed in the province which has left thousands of people dead.

Their discussions follow a weekend meeting between ANC and Inkatha delegates from Ndwedwe near Verulam, during which an agenda was drawn up for further joint talks on how to restore calm to the troubled area.

ANC head of intelligence, Jacob Zuma, and KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Steven Sishebe, were present at the weekend meeting, and were also an integral part of the Lower Umfolosi Peace Accord, which has gone far in keeping the peace in the Empangeni area.

Today’s meeting is expected to take the question of peace “one step further.”

They said the two delegations were approaching the meeting with an open agenda and a positive attitude.

The four ANC executive members due at the meeting are Jacob Zuma, Gertrude Shope, Thabo Mbeki and John Nkadineng.

The Inkatha delegates are Steven Sishebe, Frank Mdalose, Musa Zondi, Denis Madide, Velaphi Ndlovu and Nqobizizwe Nkohl. 
Poll shows urban shift against Inkatha

Urban black opinion has swung strongly against Inkatha during the past few months, says an Integrated Marketing Research survey.

A poll conducted among 2,100 economically active blacks last month showed 51% (18% in April) believed Inkatha was making a negative contribution to SA's future.

Only the AWB — at 52% — was regarded as more negative than Inkatha, followed by the Wit Wolwe (18%) and the PAC (13%).

The ANC was making a positive contribution, said 66% of respondents, while 34% named ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela as a positive contributor and 20% named President F W de Klerk.

Seventy percent (34% in January) said the ANC represented black opinion, while 44% (13%) felt Nelson Mandela represented their opinions.

The UDF took second spot with 28% and Inkatha was given 4%.
Big row brewing
over SADF shootings

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Defence Force has appointed a
board of inquiry into the killing of 11 people by SADF
troops in Sebokeng yesterday amid calls for a judicial com-
mmission of inquiry.

The 11 township residents were shot dead during a confrontation be-
tween a 5,000-strong crowd and a contingent of troops called in by the
police.

Today both the African National Congress and the Democratic Party said a
judicial inquiry must be held. A military probe would not satisfy them.

While saying today that a military board of inquiry had been appointed, a
Ministry of Defence spokesman said no further statements would be issued at
this stage.

ANC spokesman Mr Saki Macozoma said Mr Nelson Mandela had called for
a judicial inquiry.

The SADF could not investigate itself, said Mr Macozoma.

DP co-leader Dr Zac de Beer said of the military probe: "In the light of the
recent Goldstone inquiry (which sternly criticised police
for the shooting of protesters in the township earlier this year)
this is simply not good enough.

That inquiry showed beyond any doubt that at least in cer-
tain instances the security forces have acted improperly
in suppressing unrest.

"The public will expect a similar objective and authori-
tative inquiry into the latest
episode."

Mr Mandela said the ANC
was outraged at the "carnage".

Meeting with Vlok

He was speaking after he
and other ANC executive mem-
bers had seen some of the bod-
ies of the people who were
killed — just hours before Mr
Mandela left the army head
quarters. The new army prin-
cipal Mr Adrian Vlok told

Picture: SEAN WOODS, Argus Group Picture Service

OF FRIENDSHIP: A smiling President De Klerk shakes hands with a schoolgirl during his surprise tour of Soweto.
Mystery ‘third force’ is hurting FW too

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

Would MZM be successful if the SIU's weakness is that the government’s failure to stop it. But it is ultimately the responsibility of the ANC’s inefficiency in the face of the violence and the government's failure to stop it.

Not only the security forces failed to prevent the murder of almost 500 people, but some sections have been accused of complicity in the violence. The problem of rogue elements in the security forces has dogged De Klerk since he came to office a year ago and inherited a highly politicized police force and army.

The inherent contradiction in De Klerk’s position has been spelt out by Frederik van Zyl Slabbert. “You can’t pull the nomination curt before stability,” Slabbert says. “De Klerk needs stability if the negotiations are to succeed, but the agents of that stability are so contaminated by the past that they have to legitimise by the past that they have to legitimise.

Civil rights lawyer Nicholas Hayman says that the violence is brutually present in the township violence. Mandela has called on De Klerk to take the strongest measures against the perpetrators of the violence, including elements within the police. De Klerk has set up special units to seek them out.

Significantly, he is also considering appointing an independent, ‘highly respected” person to investigate allegations against the police and the SADF.

What there is a logic to the violence. The drop in tavern murders, for instance, has the hallmark of a Ramoza attack — random brutality, striking terror into the hearts of ordinary black people. The pattern of the Reef violence, the concerted way in which it has moved from modest to massive, has been copied, too reminiscent of State-sponsored vigilantism elsewhere, to be coincidental.

Hayman says one has to look at the patterns, who benefits and who loses.

There are elements of real élitist tension which have been capitalised on, he says, “the result of the violence is to expose the SDF’s reforms as leading to security which more who suffered real élitist in the black community.”
AN elite unit of Inkatha fighters has been studied in guerrilla warfare by South African army officers at a secret base in the Caprivi Strip.

This base, called Hippo, located on the banks of the Cunene River 80km west of Kitmo, is 50 miles south of the border between Mozambique and South Africa. The SADF are helping the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) train fighters for a possible confrontation with the Mozambican authorities.

This division of the South African Defence Force took control of the Mozambican guerrilla group Renamo, from the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation in the 1970s and turned it into an effective force. The Inkatha training base fell under the command of Colonel Jan Beyrentbach, who at the time of writing was in command of the Rapid Reaction Force of the South African army.

The Inkatha training base is well hidden in the jungle and trained by a lieutenant, a sergeant, and another officer. Some recruits begin training by being shot at by four white men who shoot them down on the 10km south of Hippo. Personnel at these training bases are instructed not to go near the Inkatha base.

At least two batches of Inkatha fighters, each about 150 strong, were trained to use AK-47s, RPG rocket launchers, 30mm submachine guns, Browning machine guns, and anti-personnel mines. The course at Hippo lasted four months and included lessons in urban warfare, use of explosives, demolitions, and military intelligence work.

The results were not too far behind the Inkatha base was also being used by a group of elephant, giraffe, and lion. Some were led to believe that they were in Zaire. After training was completed, the unit was divided into four divisions — "defensive", "offensive", "miners", and "counter-revolutionary intelligence". The unit was going to return to Inkatha base.

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There are reports that there was, at least until last year, a training camp for Inkatha fighters in Lake Sibaya near the border between Mozambique and Natal. Prior to that, a supply base for Renamo bases in southern Mozambique was operated from a beach village, which is in Nhamu game reserve.

Both of these bases are in Inkatha territory and falls under the control of Inkatha officials would have known of these camps. This would have provided extensive opportunities for the Inkatha movement to gain control over the border areas of the Zulus' expansion and the Mozambique rebels.

A report in the Sunday Times poses the question of whether Inkatha fighters were involved in the Mozambican civil war. Inkatha fighters were trained by the South African army and were involved in the conflict in Mozambique.

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A Few Days Later He Was Alarmed
After 11 years of silence: ANC and Inkatha talk

BY CARMELO RICKARD, Durban 27-1-27/11/9

ELEVEN years of official silence between the African National Congress and Inkatha were broken this week when high-ranking delegates of the two organisations met in Durban for talks.

About 4000 people are estimated to have died in violence throughout Natal between supporters of the ANC and supporters of Inkatha.

But political considerations have prevented leaders of the two sides talking to each other — until Wednesday night.

In what could be a significant breakthrough, seven top officials from Inkatha and six of the ANC's national executive committee had talks which ended shortly before midnight.

NEC delegates to the talks flew from Johannesburg to Durban for the historic discussions at the end of the second day of this week's ANC summit.

The agreed statement noted the talks were the first between such high-ranking officials of the two organisations since a meeting in London in 1979.
Boost for peace hopes

Buthelezi - my friend: Mandela

By Andrew Walker
and Shirley Woodgate

ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela today expressed his friendship for Inkatha’s Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

This raised hopes for a formal ending to the Iren. township ‘war’, which has claimed more than 700 lives in the past six weeks, an end to the Natal conflict and peace between the ANC and Inkatha.

Senior Government sources today welcomed the ANC decision to talk to the Inkatha leader to try to stop the township killing, and said this was what the Government had been urging for some time.

Indebted

Mr Mandela’s show of public sympathy with Chief Buthelezi, made on television this morning, followed last night’s statement by the ANC’s National Executive Committee (NEC) stating the organisation had resolved to meet Chief Buthelezi as well as officials of other homelands.

Mr Mandela said today he was strongly in favour of talks with Chief Buthelezi.

“He was, and remains, my friend because of the tremendous support which he gave me in prison, demanding my release and that of my comrades, taking the view that he would not negotiate with the Government until the political prisoners had been freed.

“I remain indebted to him for his friendship and support,” said Mr Mandela.

He added that the NEC aimed to call a three-day conference of all anti-apartheid forces as they were determined to turn the tide.

In its statement last night the NEC, after a three-day special meeting called to discuss the violence which was threatening the negotiations process with the Government, said a meeting of all homeland leaders would be convened “to devise a joint strategy for ending the violence and seeking measures to prevent any future outbreak.

“The ANC in cooperation with its allies will, at the earliest possible date, also call a conference of the broadest spectrum of anti-apartheid and democratic forces with a view to discussing a common strategy to combat the forces of destabilisation and violence.

“In order that they can mount effective defence, the extended NEC (the meeting included Cosatu and United Democratic Front representatives as well as regional ANC officials) encourages all our people in the areas affected by vigilant violence to organise themselves for the purposes of self-defence.

The NEC welcomed “the successful exploratory meeting” between ANC and Inkatha officials in Durban on Wednesday.
INKATHA, ANC to discuss BUTHELEZI, Mandela summit

PETER DELMAAN

A HIGH-level meeting between Inkatha and the ANC next week will discuss the "most important" summit between ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The two organisations met in Durban on Wednesday night and agreed to meet again next week to discuss "grave, vital, and urgent issues.

The ANC's delegation included five national executive committee members while the Inkatha central committee delegation included three KwaZulu ministers and one deputy minister.

A joint statement described the meeting as "the first of such a high level in more than a decade" as "historic." Sources said next week's meeting would consider whether the meeting between Buthelezi and Mandela should take place.

The ANC has repeatedly declined to take up Inkatha's appeals for a meeting between the two leaders to address the violence between their supporters.

Yesterday's statement said matters discussed were mostly exploratory, adding that "each party sought to understand the other party's stance while explaining its own.

"Naturally, the issue of violence in Natal and elsewhere in the country was on top of the agenda and reports of various local initiatives to defuse it came under the spotlight."
**South Africa's clas**

Apartheid's right-wing apologists believe township violence is fueled by tribalism. JOHN CARLIN finds envy and resentment behind the bi

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SOWETO PATROL: The police, says the writer, have blatantly taken sides with hostel dwellers and made a mockery of their PR men

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A much more interesting question, and a real point on different lines to the one to answer, is why individu

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**By contrast, a marriage being much more a decision that comes after the death of the king and President F.W de Klerk**, Inkatha and the right wing have much to cheer about. The political process of negotiations is seriously under threat - as the two men have been forced to compromise...
Africa's class war

...heid's right-wing apologists believe township violence is fuelled by...
ANC sees curfew as licence to hunt people

THE African National Congress last night rejected out of hand the impending curfew slapped on strife-torn Witwatersrand, saying it gave police "license to hunt people as if they are game".

The measure, announced by Law and Order Minister Adriam Vlok yesterday, is part of "Operation Iron Fist", the police effort to stop township violence.

The steps have met with mixed reaction from township residents.

The Democratic Party's spokesman on law and order, Denis Worrall, welcomed the measures, saying drastic steps were required to rectify a drastic situation.

"While a curfew limits the movement of law-abiding citizens, it is a measure to keep the instigators off the streets," he said.

Violence subsided markedly this week following joint appeals for peace by King Goodwill Zwelithini Ka Bhiluzulu and Paramount Chief Tuter Ndamase, the Transkeian President, last Sunday.

The new Iron Fist regulations — to be imposed in Vosloorus, Tokora, Eldorado, Soweto, Mowela, Diepkloof and Dobsonville — restrict residents to their homes from 9 pm to 4 am from Tuesday.

Employees can be exempted if they carry written proof from employers that the curfew will interfere with their work. However, police may arrest people without a warrant and detain them for 12 hours to verify the validity of their documents.

Anyone convicted of breaking a curfew may face a maximum fine of R1 000 or six months imprisonment.

In a strongly worded statement, the ANC said: "The 12-hour detention without trial on mere suspicion or opinion of a police officer is a return to the most barbaric form of repression. The curfew will have the effect of limiting the capacity of the people to hold meetings, build organisations and defend themselves from vigilantes. It gives licence to the police to hunt people as if they are game."

The curfew was not "aimed at the perpetrators of violence, but at the communities", the ANC said.

"We would not be surprised if the result of these measures is the outbreak of large-scale vigilante attacks on communities that we experienced at the beginning of the violence in the Transvaal."

Soweto community leader Sister Bernadette Ncube said: "This is like carrying a pass all over again. Just imagine the potential harassment."

Soweto teacher, Mr J J Mokona, said: "I just want it (the violence) to stop. Whether the Government introduced Iron Fist, or any other tough measure, it must be stopped."

In Vosloorus women living in houses neighbouring a hostel welcomed the curfew if it would "cool down the horrible violence."

Soweto telecommunication technician Musi Shongwe said the curfew was unreasonable and would not work. "The police won't stop the violence with this curfew. They can only worsen their poor relationship with township residents," he said.

A National Union of Mineworkers spokesman Jerry Majavili said thousands of workers would be affected by "a recipe for disaster" that amounted to a serious violation of basic human rights.

"National Taverners' Association" chairman Lucky Michaels said while a curfew might assist in curbing violence, it would badly affect township business. "It will kill the shebeens, which represent 70 percent of the liquor industry and 90 percent of township trading," he said.

Addressing a plenary session of the President's Council yesterday, Mr Vlok said that from June 1 to September 10 this year, 116 incidents of terrorism occurred. Of these, 62 acts were committed by suspected radical leftists and 25 by rightists. This was a sharp increase compared with the 77 incidents which occurred between January 1 and May 31 this year.
Fragile peace bid heads for the rocks

By SEKOLA SELLO and SAPA

THE fragile peace efforts initiated by the ANC this week appear to be heading for the rocks amid fears that the violence which has already claimed 700 lives on the Reef could resume.

The ANC this week announced it would meet KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and other homeland leaders on October 5.

But a major obstacle likely to torpedo the talks is Buthelezi's insistence that he meet the ANC as leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party and not as Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

The ANC, on the other hand, seems to be digging in its heels, saying Buthelezi goes to the talks as Chief Minister of KwaZulu - just like the other invited homeland leaders.

The ANC's Gill Marcus yesterday told City Press that "the stand of the ANC on Buthelezi's invitation is clear - he comes as stated in the invitation and so far there is no change on this position".

In another development yesterday, which further threatens the prospects of Buthelezi and the ANC edging closer to each other, the caucus of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA) endorsed Buthelezi's proposal that the ANC review its position and invite him as leader of Inkatha.

Soon after receiving the invitation on Thursday night to join other homeland leaders "to get to the root causes of the recent violence and devise means to end it", the KwaZulu leader voiced doubts about the motives behind the invitation.

He said he would have to "explore whether or not the invitation to attend a meeting as one of a group of the leaders of the self-governing states ... is a continuing attempt to deny me my prime political identity as president of the Inkatha Freedom Party".

The ANC proposal for a meeting with Buthelezi and other homeland leaders was made this week after the organisation's National Executive Committee met in extended sessions over three days to discuss the violence on the Reef and in Natal.

The trading of accusations by both Inkatha and the ANC further complicates any chance of the two parties breaking the current stalemate and making it possible for Mandela and Buthelezi to meet personally (which is Inkatha's demand) and hopefully end the slaughter in the townships.

Meanwhile, acting State President Dr Gerrit Viljoen has reiterated the government's commitment to the negotiation process.

Speaking soon after the departure of President FW de Klerk to the US, Viljoen said the government remained committed to the negotiation process, no matter what other parties decided. This is seen as a reference to the ANC's threats that they may review their position on negotiations if Pretoria did not curb the violence.

Viljoen said the government was surprised that the ANC should question its good faith.
It's time to seek unity.

With Hindi Shyam

MY WAY

Some cities are being torn by the conflict, and this is a time to come together and work towards peace. The Council of Christchurch urgent request for national unity is a call for all citizens to come together and work towards a brighter future.

The situation is tense, but with unity and cooperation, we can overcome the challenges. Let us work together towards a brighter future.
Zulus ‘will remain Zulus in a new SA’

DURBAN. — Zulus would be a major force in the South African negotiation process, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said here yesterday.

Addressing about 10,000 followers at King's Park Stadium, in commemoration of Shaka Day, Chief Buthelezi said Zulus would retain their identity in a new South Africa.

KwaZulu would be present at the negotiating table as KwaZulu, and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) would also be represented as a party there.

Turning his attention to ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, he maintained he had done more to gain his release than any other black person.

"Since Dr Mandela's release I have repeatedly held out a hand of friendship to him and the ANC," King Goodwill Zwelithini, in his speech, referred to the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu "and their South African Communist Party ally" as "products of gutter violence to stand up and even think they call KwaZulu that it must stop existing as KwaZulu. No, we say never in a million years".

While calling on his people to lay down their arms, the king however told them to stand up in defence of their kingdom, thus making a contribution to a new South Africa. — Sapa
Inkatha 'key player' in SA

LONDON — Nelson Mandela had claimed he was "almost throttled" by other ANC leaders when he proposed a meeting with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha leader told British television viewers at the weekend.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking live from Durban on Channel Four's "The World This Week" programme. Also taking part was Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer.

Mr Meyer, in London for the interview, stressed that the Government had no plans to exclude Chief Buthelezi from negotiations.

The Inkatha leader dismissed as nonsense allegations that his organisation was orchestrating the violence to ensure he would be a key player in South Africa's future.

However, he said he was already a key player: "My constituency is visible and it is huge."

Mr Meyer said there had been no proof yet that a "third force" had helped fuel the Reef violence, but he added that "if one looks at the picture it might seem there will be elements on both sides of the political spectrum who would have an interest in disrupting the political process in South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi pointed an accusing finger at the ANC, saying that in the past it had declared that "collaborators" — including those who did not support their methods — should be killed as part of the "people's war."
Inkatha men charged

INKATHA Youth Brigade chairman Mr Themba Khoza and 137 of the movement's members or supporters are to appear in court on Friday to face 52 charges ranging from murder to assault and possession of firearms.

Police spokesman Major S Senekal said last night that Khoza was arrested on September 4 and the others were arrested later.

At the time of his arrest Khoza was accused of "distributing AK-47s" at hostels.

The day after his arrest, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela told a crowd of people on the East Rand that Inkatha members were killing ANC "comrades" and working with whites.

Referring to the arrest of Khoza earlier that week and the allegation that he had been arrested for distributing AK-47 rifles, Mandela said: "Inkatha members cannot deny they are causing the township violence."

INKATHA has been singled out by most left wing organisations as the single most black factor working against the tide of liberation in the country.

Until late last week, the ANC had not made even a friendly gesture towards Inkatha and excluded it from all its forums.
Still friends

MOVES to end the rivalry between the ANC and Inkatha gained fresh momentum on Friday when Mr Nelson Mandela said he would hold a meeting with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, her say the KwaZulu leader was his personal friend. Sowetan 24/9/90

"He was one of those who demanded my release. And he took the position that he would not negotiate with the Government until political prisoners were freed. "I remain indebted to him because of our friendship and the support that he has given to me," Mandela said in an interview with SABC TV. - Sapa. (MB) (10/9)
Mortuary like scene
from a horror movie

By Thabo Leshilo

The Sepedi saying that a human being is not like a dog whose body can just be thrown away to rot, might as well be amended, a visit to the Government Mortuary in Dieploof, Soweto revealed yesterday.

The bodies of many victims of the recent Reef conflict, which have been kept at the mortuary, end up being buried as paupers.

When The Star visited Dieploof yesterday, more than a 100 people from Tembisa, Vosloorus, Katlehong and Tokoza had come in an attempt to identify their relatives and prevent paupers' funerals.

Joyce Mbathe (42) had come all the way from Empangeni, Natal, to identify her son, Sphiwe Ishmael Mbathe (20).

Sphiwe went missing after he and fellow hostel dwellers went out during a fight with Tokoza residents.

Although his death has not been confirmed, Mrs Mbathe harboured no illusions that her son was still alive.

She has been visiting the mortuary since last Monday and has seen dozens of bodies — but none was that of her son.

She said that although the trips were costing her a fortune, she was prepared to pay until her son's corpse had been found and buried decently.

The mortuary storeroom looked like a scene from a horror movie yesterday.

Bodies were lying on the floor, one on top of the other.

Most had turned black from decomposition. Many had gaping hack wounds and gouged-out eyes, making identification difficult.
‘Indomitable
Zulu pride will survive’

STANGER — Anyone who dared think the Zulu people could be annihilated, and that they would cease to be, should go somewhere quietly and ponder over the gross error of the thought, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He was addressing a King Shaka Day celebration at Stanger where he introduced the king of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelethini.

Chief Buthelezi said those who were attacking KwaZulu, calling for its dismantlement and attacking him as chief minister, knew there was an “indomitable something” in the Zulu character which was beginning to show now as KwaZulu drew together and said "enough is enough.

"Neither the king nor I have ever declared any war against anyone. We want peace. I have worked for peace all my life," he said.

"He was proud to be a Zulu and to introduce a Zulu King because he knew King Zwelethini was loyal to South Africa and committed to its development.

"The new South Africa would be fair and just because there would be no racism and all would be equal before the law and constitution," he said.

In his address, King Goodwill said in recent weeks there had been "a very devastating series of attacks on KwaZulu."
Shabbert pleaded for an SA United

having not been able to move when

By DAVID WILLERS

MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI, whose mother Princess Constance Nkosi Zulu was the granddaughter of King Cetshwayo and daughter of King Dinisayo, and whose father, Chief Mthakazana, was the grandson of Chief Mnyameni, Buthelezi, prime minister to King Cetshwayo, is also the holder of one of Liberia's most prestigious awards.

It may seem bizarre now as we contemplate the ultimate fate of Buthelezi's shattered kingdom that this should be so, but in fact there was a time under President Johnson that he had been a leading figure in the Liberal Party. He was also a member of the National Assembly of Liberia, where he represented the Western District.

Buthelezi's fame in Liberia is widespread, particularly among the Liberian people, who have known him for many years. He is a man of great intellect and has been a leader of the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa.

In September 1978, Buthelezi was awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize, making him the first African to receive this honor.

Buthelezi is a man of great vision and a strong leader, and his influence in politics is undeniable. His leadership has been a source of inspiration to many, and he has been a driving force in the fight for freedom and justice.

The award was made in recognition of his tireless efforts in the struggle for democracy and human rights in South Africa. Buthelezi has been in exile for many years, but his commitment to the cause of freedom and justice remains unwavering.

In 1979, he was also awarded the Peace Prize of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters, an honor that recognized his contributions to the fight for peace and justice.

Buthelezi's leadership has been instrumental in bringing about change in South Africa, and his legacy will continue to inspire generations to come.
ANC and Inkatha in peace pact

TOP-LEVEL MEET TAKES BETWEEN THE

Two governments, South African and Zulu, sign historic peace pact

Johannesburg, 27 May 1994

The government of South Africa and Inkatha FDP signed a historic peace pact today, ending decades of conflict between the two communities. The agreement, signed in the presence of President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is expected to bring an end to the violence that has plagued the country for many years.

Mandela said the pact was a historic moment in the country's history and that it marked a new chapter in South Africa's struggle for democracy. He called on all South Africans to work together to build a prosperous and peaceful nation.

Buthelezi echoed Mandela's sentiments, saying that the agreement was a step towards healing the wounds of the past. He also thanked the international community for their support during the negotiations.

The peace pact includes provisions for the establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission, the appointment of a national protocol committee, and the implementation of a programme of economic and social development.

The signing of the agreement was watched by thousands of people who had gathered outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria to witness the historic event. The ceremony was marked by cheers and applause from the crowd.

This is the first time that the two communities have come together to conclude a peace agreement. The signing of the pact is seen as a significant step towards resolving the country's political and social challenges.
ANC, Luthuli agree on unrest monitoring
Go to peace talks, Buthelezi urged

comment. A spokesman said he had issued no further comment since Friday when he stated he would have to consult the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly caucus.

He said he would be in contact with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela to “confirm that the ANC’s intention is genuinely to attempt to bring about the lessening of violence". He would then attend the meeting as Inkatha president.

In a later statement that caucus urged Buthelezi to seek a one-on-one meeting with Mandela.

FOREIGN governments are encouraging KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi to attend the October 5 meeting of homeland leaders called by the ANC to devise a joint strategy for ending violence.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that foreign governments, including major EC countries with which Buthelezi has a good working relationship, believed the meeting could play a role in ending violence and were encouraging him to attend.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus yesterday would not comment on whether the organisation had received a formal response from Buthelezi.

She said details of the meeting were still being worked out.

Buthelezi could not be contacted for
Police siding with ANC—Khoza

WITWATERSRAND Inkatha Youth Brigade chairman Thembu Khoza yesterday accused the South African Police of using the Government's 'Iron Fist' strategy to harass Inkatha members, thus siding with the African National Congress in the conflict.

Mr Khoza told a press conference in Johannesburg that it appeared the police, who had now "gone beyond merely disarming our people", were taking sides with the ANC.

He said his arrest together with about 130 other Inkatha supporters in Sehokeng on September 4 -- "when they had not done anything illegal" --

was clear evidence of this latest police harassment of Inkatha members.

The Inkatha members' lawyer, May Mosselton, told the press conference that although no formal charges had yet been drawn up against his clients, the Attorney-General had indicated that they faced charges ranging from public violence to attempted murder.

About 100 of them have since been released without being charged and the rest were released on bail and are due to appear in court on October 31.
COMMENT

Bold move on Gatsha needed

The ANC may have to review its stance of not speaking to Inkatha leader Gatsha Buthelezi if it wants to retain its image as harbinger of peace.

South Africans, especially those living in the affected areas of Natal and Transvaal, want peace.

They are tired of the grim headlines and the ongoing statistics of death and destruction.

The toll of four years of civil war in Natal is measured in thousands, while a few weeks of fighting in the Transvaal have already cost more than 500 lives.

While the analyst debate why and wherefore of violence, and political leaders fling accusations at one another, the killing continues.

Gatsha Buthelezi

It is only with peace that the country will be able to begin to address the damage done by decades of apartheid.

It is only with peace that a sound economy to serve as an engine for development in this troubled sub-continent can be built.

While the roots of the fighting are complex and deep, at a political level there can be no doubt that a meeting between Mandela and Buthelezi would go a long way towards easing tensions.

Mandela has the necessary stature and authority within the democratic movement to allow him to meet Buthelezi without losing face.

A bold move, albeit risky, is required.

Certainly, the experience of the UDF and Congress in Natal — where there have been numerous failed attempts at peace missions and joint monitoring, gives weight to the view that nothing will be achieved on the ground.

One viewpoint holds that it is precisely because the MDM stuck to a peaceful line that Inkatha has been able to flourish, and it would have been bet

Squander

The ANC’s greatest advantage over any other political movement is that it has been entrusted with the hopes and wishes of millions of South Africans to bring about justice, equality and peace.

It faces the gravest danger if this trust is ever squandered because of short-term tactics.

Its image as a harbinger of peace took a severe knocking this week. Instead, “peace” was seen to be restored by a ring of steel thrown around the townships of Thokoza, Kagiso and Vosloorus.

FW de Klerk, custodian of the most violent political system in the world (in the eyes of many South Africans), is being seen as a greater man of peace than Mandela.

Why is the ANC squandering this advantage simply because it does not want to meet Buthelezi?
Support the suffering of war victims.
BLACK POLITICS - HOMELANDS

1990

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ANC attacks Ntsangwisi

GIVANI, Gazankulu. — ANC leaders yesterday vowed that the organisation would oppose the relaunching of Xi Mo Ko Xa Rexaka (the Whip of the Nation), a cultural organisation led by Professor Hudson Ntsangwisi which is expected to be converted into a political party on October 20.

In a bitter attack on Professor Ntsangwisi, they said that allowing the relaunch of Xi Mo Ko would be like allowing the "Natal type of violence" to start in Gazankulu. — Sapa
Inkatha peace march marred by stabbing

Own Correspondent

MARBURG. — About 20,000 supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party took part in a march through the city centre at the weekend, but the event was marred by the killing of a man and the attempted murder of another.

Apart from calling for peace in the townships and the restoration of law and order, the march was a demonstration of support for Inkatha and ANC peace initiatives in strife-torn Natal.

One man, identified as Mr Bhekhekukwhe Mdlalela, 21, was found stabbed to death in Churchill Square. He had 33 stab wounds in the body and head.

Police detained a suspect at the scene but he was later released.

An SAP spokesman, Lieutenant Henry Budhram, said yesterday that no arrests had been made in connection with the killing.

In another incident, a 29-year-old man, Mr Fano Zondi, was stabbed several times. He was rescued by police and taken to hospital.

The crowd marched to the Loop Street police station where a memorandum was handed in by march leader Mr David Ntlombela to Captain Frans Maritz of the SAP.

Captain Maritz said he would forward the memorandum to Law and Order Minister Mr Adriann Viljoen.

A handful of young whites also took part in the march.

No incidents of violence were reported in the townships overnight.
Buthelezi says 'no' to Mandela talks invitation

Political Staff

IN a major setback to peace efforts by President De Klerk, KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi has rejected an invitation from ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela for talks this week on curbing political violence.

The ANC said in a statement released today that it was unfortunate that Dr Buthelezi had turned down the invitation, but that they would "continue to try to persuade Dr Buthelezi that it is necessary for such consultation in the interests of the country".

Mr Mandela invited Dr Buthelezi to the meeting with the leaders of the other five national states, QwaQwa, Lebowa, Gazankulu, KwaZulu, KwaZambele and KwaNdebele leaders all accepted and will meet Mr Mandela for three hours in his Soweto home on Friday.

DAMPEN VIOLENCE

Dr Buthelezi is overseas, and is expected to attend the World Economic Forum meeting in Geneva.

The ANC said he conveyed his refusal to accept the invitation in a letter to Mr Mandela.

President De Klerk had pinned hope on the two men getting together as a further spur to peace besides the government's Iron Fist crackdown and top level meetings between Inkatha and ANC officials. In Natal and KwaZulu these meetings are credited with going a long way to dampen political violence.

Mr Mandela telephoned Dr Buthelezi on September 29 and invited him for talks. This raised hopes around the world that the two men would at last meet, after murderous clashes between their supporters, and a war of words.

But within 16 hours Dr Buthelezi said he was concerned because he was invited as a leader of a national state and not as president of the Inkatha Freedom Party. He asked if this was a deliberate attempt "to deny me my prime political identity as president of Inkatha".

President De Klerk has said that while he could not bang the heads of Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi together to compel them to meet, he was working for the right atmosphere between them, and would continue to do so. The President has privately implored them to meet.

See page 6.
Buthelezi 'no' to ANC invite

Business Day Reporter

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has declined the ANC's invitation to peace talks scheduled for Friday, saying he does not believe they would help end violence. (H/S)

Inkatha sources said Buthelezi's refusal was mainly due to his not being invited as Inkatha Freedom Party leader.

President F W de Klerk said yesterday government was in contact with the ANC regarding the possibility of a top-level meeting before the weekend.

Comment: Page 6
In a major setback to peace efforts by State President FW de Klerk, KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi has rejected an invitation from Mr Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress for talks on Friday on curbing the political violence.

De Klerk has said that while he could not bind the heads of Mandela and Buthelezi together to compel them to meet, he was working for the right atmosphere between them, and would continue to do so.

The ANC expressed its "sincere regret" yesterday that Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi has declined an invitation to attend.

The ANC said in a statement released yesterday that it was unfortunate that Buthelezi had "turned down Mandela's invitation, but that they would "continue to try persuade Buthelezi that it is necessary for such consultation in the interests of the country".

Mandela had invited Buthelezi to the meeting, along with the leaders of the other five national states, QwaQwa, Lebowa, Gazankulu, KwaNatal and KwaZulu leaders all accepted and will meet with Mandela for three hours in his Soweto home on Friday.

Buthelezi is overseas, and is expected to attend the World Economic Forum meeting in Geneva.

Invitation

The ANC said Buthelezi refused to accept the invitation in a letter to Mandela.

De Klerk was planning "a lot of hope" on the two men getting together for talks as a further input to peace besides the government's Iron Fist security crackdown and top-level meetings between Inkatha and ANC officials. In Natal and KwaZulu these meetings are credited with going a long way to curbing political violence.

Mandela telephoned Buthelezi on September 20 and invited him for talks. This raised hopes around the world that the two men would at last meet after Mandela's release from jail, after murderous clashes between their organisations and a war of words.

But within 14 hours

Injured constable Nico Goosen gets a visit from his father Colonel Gert Goosen at Garden City Clinic, where he was treated after being shot by a suspect in a car chase in Soweto yesterday.
INKATHA Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday reiterated he would not attend today’s meeting between the Afri-

By SY MAKARINGE

can National Congress and homeland leaders. Speaking to the Press at Jan Smuts Airport shortly after returning from Geneva, Buthelezi said he rejected the invitation because Mr Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, had not yet clarified issues he had raised with him during a telephone conversation on September 19.

Today’s meeting will be held at Mandela’s Orlando West, Soweto, home at 10am.

It will be attended by Mr Nelson Mandela of Lebohang; Dl Kenneth Mqobeli of QwaQwa; Professor Husein Ntsikelelo of Gazankulu; Mr Enos Mabuza of KwaNgwane and KwaNdebele leader Mr James Mabilanga.

Buthelezi said although he did not desire “my other brothers in the self-governing territories” he believed the discussions on the violence should initially be between people whose followers or supporters are involved in the conflict.

He said the last time he had heard from Mandela was when the ANC leader phoned him from Pietersburg.
Homeland chiefs to stand together

But Buthelezi says he'll sit this one out, thank you

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — All homeland leaders — except for KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi — had agreed to act as a united force in deciding principles for negotiations with the government, said African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela.

Speaking yesterday after a meeting with non-independent homeland leaders at his Soweto home, Mr Mandela said it was regrettable Chief Buthelezi could not join the briefing on the violence and discussions on the way forward to negotiations.

The reason given by Chief Buthelezi for his absence was that he was invited as a homeland leader rather than the leader of Inkatha, said Mr Mandela.

'Inconsistent'

"This is inconsistent, because when President de Klerk invites him as a homeland leader, he accepts. He has hardly missed a meeting."

Mr Mandela said it was agreed by all leaders at the meeting that there was a third force orchestrating violence in the townships. It was not a conflict between Xhosas and Zulus as alleged by the media.

The government had to take full responsibility for the conduct of its own state agencies orchestrating the violence, said Mr Mandela.

The leaders at the meeting had agreed to forget the past and speak with one voice on issues and problems.

"It is the only way problems will be resolved," said the ANC leader.

Asked whether there was a chance of a one-on-one meeting with Chief Buthelezi, Mr Mandela said it was "always possible", but that the climate for this was not ideal.

'No difference'

"I would meet him as an individual. I am not concerned with labels. It makes no difference whether he comes as a homeland leader or the leader of Inkatha."

Mr Mandela did not confirm or deny reports of a top-level meeting between the government and the ANC in Cape Town on Monday. "The government has not denied what's already in the papers," he said.

Apart from Chief Buthelezi, two other homeland leaders were absent, but were represented. They were Ovaqua's Chief T.K. Mopeli and KwaNdebele's Prince Mthlanga.

Those who attended were Professor Hudson Ntsawisi of Gazankulu, Mr Enoch Mabuse of KwaNdebele and Mr Nelson Ramotodi of Lebowa.
Buthelezi shuns ANC talks with homelands

HELEN GRANGE

ALL non-independent homeland leaders — except for KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi — had agreed to act as a united force in deciding principles for negotiations with the Government, ANC deputy-president Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

Speaking after a meeting non-independent homeland leaders at his Soweto home, Mr Mandela said it was regrettable that Chief Buthelezi could not join the briefing on the violence and discussions on negotiations.

Reason

The reason given by Chief Buthelezi for his absence was that he was invited as a homeland leader rather than as leader of Inkatha, Mr Mandela said.

"This is inconsistent, because when President F.W. de Klerk invites him as a homeland leader, he accepts. He has hardly missed a meeting," Mr Mandela said.

Third force

Mr Mandela said it was agreed by all leaders at the meeting that there was a third force orchestrating violence in the townships and that it was not a conflict between Xhosas and Zulus as alleged by the media.

The Government had to take full responsibility for the conduct of its own agencies orchestrating
Police bury Reef bodies

By CHARLES MOGALE

POLICE have already given paupers' burials to 196 Reef unrest victims because their bodies could not be identified at the mortuaries.

A police spokesman said the bodies were buried in separate graves in Germiston this week. Last month 212 bodies were given paupers' funerals, and more than 100 unidentified bodies are still lying unclaimed in Reef mortuaries.

Most were victims of the recent violence which erupted between hostel dwellers and township residents.

The police burials come at a time when the South African Council of Churches has appealed to churches and other organisations to "adopt a body" to give decent burials to the victims.

A police spokesman said relatives who come forward can still exhume their bodies for family reburials.

"We are keeping their pictures, and all the graves are numbered," he said.

The police have also called on people whose relatives have disappeared recently to come forward and see if they are among the victims.
Killer cop linked to attack on home of ANC lawyer

By SBU MINGADI

NOTORIOUS policeman Siphiwe Mvuyane has been linked to a KwaZulu police squad which killed three youths at the Umhlazi home of ANC lawyer Kwezana Mkhize on Tuesday.

This brings to 21 the number of killings in which Mvuyane has allegedly been involved in the past seven months, according to affidavits and sworn statements made by alleged eyewitnesses and survivors.

The ANC has demanded the immediate arrest of “the KwaZulu constable”.

“Such atrocities cannot be allowed to continue unchallenged,” the ANC said in a press statement released in Johannesburg on Friday.

The KwaZulu police, however, say the three dead men were wanted in connection with the murder of Bhekithemba Mkhize and were armed. They claim the three were killed in a shootout when they resisted arrest.

A survivor of the attack at Mkhize’s home, Nomusa Gwala, a Std 9 pupil at Umhlazi High School, identified Mvuyane as one of the heavily-armed KwaZulu policemen he saw at the scene of the shooting on Tuesday.

Gwala, who alleges that shortly before noon on Tuesday he was outside the house when he saw a KwaZulu policeman in plain clothes entering the house, Mvuyane’s car was among the police cars parked in Mkhize’s yard, he said.

Mvuyane spotted him as he tried to run away and fired three shots at him, but missed.

The three dead were:

Thulani Mdlalase, 16
Mapi Mbuyisa, 15, and
Sibonelo Kwezana, 16.

They were all ANC supporting scholars.
Shongweni, rare valley of peace

By Graham Spence

Once it was called the valley of death, now it is the valley of peace.

For the rugged valley of Shongweni, home to about 35,000 people, is the only township in Natal where peace has held fast for more than a year.

On Thursday last week, this remarkable peace pact was acknowledged by President F.W. de Klerk during a whistle-stop tour of Natal's flashpoints.

Warring

At the Charles Memorial School he presented Bibles signed by himself to Thulani Zulu, a leader of the United Democratic Front, and Victor Sibisi, a leader of Inkatha, to mark the first anniversary of the accord between these two previously warring groups.

Mr Zulu, Mr Sibisi and John Mkhize, the self-appointed mediator in the district, said afterwards there was tangible proof that the valley of death, barely a year ago the scene of probably the most brutal conflict in the region, was "healthy" again.

Mr Mkhize, a popular local shopkeeper and regarded as being non-partisan, said the community was largely apolitical before Inkatha began recruiting in the early '90s.

Then, after a devastating drought came the 1986 floods. This tragedy led to a volatile political situation, resulting in the first Inkatha-UDF clashes. The area was divided into two hostile camps.

"Carnage and destruction were everywhere," said Mr Mkhize, "and it was a major task to rebuild the community. But peace is now written in our hearts, and that is why it is holding. There were no documents or signatures: the people here just want it to work."

The peace is largely thanks to the remarkable work of the police and particularly to the dedication of Major Ray Harrald, who was stationed in the area on detachment duty last year.

Now stationed in Pretoria, Major Harrald said: "I believe this is what positive policing is all about, where we managed to get the trust of the community who didn't even trust each other."

He said the police were first approached in August last year after a woman was thrown off a bus and killed.

"I called a meeting on August 13, which was almost a disaster. Inkatha supporters arrived heavily armed, and first I had to persuade them to leave their weapons outside the hall. They agreed, but less than an hour later they claimed they were being insulted, and rushed outside to arm themselves again."

Nodding

"By then Inkatha were ranting for a fight, but Victor (Sibisi) managed to persuade his people to lay down their arms and come into the hall again."

"I said that unless everyone had God's peace in their hearts, they wouldn't find peace in this valley. I think that's what did it. Suddenly I saw everyone nodding."

He later spoke to the two leaders and arranged a peace meeting for August 27.

"We expected about 100 people. Instead there were at least 700, and I knew we had won," Major Harrald said.
Peace talks in danger of falling apart – Buthelezi

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) president Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday warned that high-level peace talks between the ANC and the IFP were "in danger of falling apart" if the ANC did not take steps to control inflammatory utterances by its members about himself.

Responding to "various attacks" on himself allegedly made by Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa president Zanemvula Nonkontwana in Cape Town at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi said it had been agreed between IFP and ANC leaders in the organisations' two meetings last month that "killing talk" by ANC spokesmen had to cease.

Chief Buthelezi said he had "very real hopes" that black South Africans would resolve their political differences, which had cost so many lives, in the ANC-IFP discussion. The continuation of the public vendetta against himself and the IFP by the ANC, and its supporters, had placed the talks "in very real jeopardy".

The KwaZulu leader said an attack on himself was made in the presence of ANC national executive committee member Chris Hani. If the ANC sincerely wanted peace and reconciliation it would have to "do something about this ongoing ghastly rhetoric, and do it now".

Saying he was "desperately seeking ways and means to ensure a lasting peace", Chief Buthelezi called on the ANC to instruct its officials and supporters to immediately desist from "virulently attacking Inkatha" on public platforms.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus would not comment on Chief Buthelezi's call until she had had a chance to read his full statement.

The annual conference of the Inkatha Women's Brigade will be held in Umzimkulu on Saturday. It was announced yesterday.
Chief warns on ANC 'vendetta'

Political Staff

If the ANC carried on with its vendetta against the Inkatha Freedom Party, the prospects for peace could be shattered and the situation could easily get out of hand again, the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, warned yesterday.

He also called on the ANC to instruct its officials and supporters "to desist, forthwith, from virulently attacking Inkatha and its leadership on public platforms".

Chief Buthelezi issued a statement yesterday in reaction to the speech made by Mr Zanemvula Nonkonyana, the president of Contralesa, the ANC-linked body of chiefs, at a meeting at the weekend in Nyanga.

The meeting was also addressed by the head of the ANC's military wing and a member of its national executive committee, Mr Chris Hani.

Chief Buthelezi said: "Mr Nonkonyana indulged in various attacks on me personally and perpetuated the kind of killing talk which has been responsible, to date, for exacerbating tensions."

"This kind of puerile rhetoric ultimately results in violence and tragic loss of lives. This must stop."

"I loathe the violence. Inkatha seeks peace. I urge that talk which could cost lives must stop," he said.
'Killer cop' too hot for Kwa

By S'BU MNGADI

NOTORIOUS alleged KwaZulu killer cop Const Sphiwe Mvuyane appeared in Umlazi court three times this week, but officials were too scared to try him.

The case has now been transferred to the Durban Magistrate's Court for hearing.

Mvuyane, a member of the Umlazi murder and robbery squad who has allegedly been involved in 21 killings in the past seven months, appeared before magistrate MA Hlohe three times on Friday.

The policeman faces four charges of assault, two of indecent assault or alternatively impairing or injuring dignity, one of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and two of extortion or bribery.

Prosecutor MHE Sithole said Natal Attorney-General Mike Imber had issued strict instructions or cases pending against Mvuyane to be transferred to the Pretoria-controlled Durban Magistrate's Court.

The cases were postponed to October 29 when Mvuyane will be given trial dates.

Sithole later told City Press the Attorney General's decision followed several representations made to him by Umlazi court officials who feared for their lives should they prosecute or preside over Mvuyane.

According to the court records, Mvuyane had made an application to junior magistrate BJ Buthelezi to recuse himself (Buthelezi) because, the policeman alleged, he learnt Buthelezi planned to convict him and sentence him to long prison terms.

Buthelezi turned down the application but later recused himself after he had been arrested by Mvuyane on apparently trumped-up charges.

The court officials said Mvuyane escaped from an Umlazi court on July 13 after drawing his service pistol, leaving behind an embarrassed KwaZulu police court orderly.

On July 12 this year, Sithole authorised a warrant for Mvuyane's arrest when the policeman failed to appear in court.

When Mvuyane eventually appeared before senior magistrate Buthelezi on July 13, he said he had been unable to come to court the previous day because he was sick.

Buthelezi postponed the trial, held in his office, to July 16, to allow Mvuyane to produce a medical certificate and remanded him in custody.

A court order then headed Mvuyane out of Buthelezi's office on the way to the cells, followed by an interpreter and a prosecutor.

Mvuyane did not reach the cells. Instead he pulled out his service pistol and defiantly walked away from the court orderly to his car, which was parked in the court yard.

On August 10 Mvuyane and two heavily armed KwaZulu policemen arrested Buthelezi at the court in an apparent act of vengeance.

Buthelezi was charged with assaulting a colleague at the Umlazi police station. Four hours later he was released pending further investigations into the alleged assault.
NELSON Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi are old friends who find themselves in a power struggle, propelled by violence, that could delay the opportunity for blacks to govern South Africa.

The nation's two most powerful black leaders have known each other since the 1940s. Both want black majority rule, but they have different visions of the future and neither appears ready for concessions that might stop the bloodshed between their supporters.

"If the violence becomes endemic, this country could be worse off after liberation than before," a newspaper said recently.

**Fighting**

Mandela, leading the African National Congress, and Chief Buthelezi, conservative head of Inkatha Freedom Party, blame each other for the fighting.

"People are actually dying because the ANC will not talk with Inkatha and Mandela will not talk with me," Buthelezi said.

But Buthelezi, who also leads the KwaZulu homeland, has rejected an invitation to join other homeland leaders in talking with Mandela.

Buthelezi insists on a meeting between the two of them.

Mandela, who is even willing to meet rightwing whites, has refused.

ANC leaders say the Inkatha leader has orchestrated the factional fighting to bring about such a meeting and enhance his stature.

The quick-tempered Buthelezi bristles at the suggestion and accuses the ANC of trying to crush its black rivals.

Violence between followers of the ANC and Inkatha in black townships around Johannesburg has claimed about 800 lives since early August, but has eased somewhat in the past weeks.

In Natal, the ANC-Inkatha conflict has left about 5,000 dead since 1986.

President F.W. de Klerk says he wants to negotiate the end of the apartheid policy that denies political power to blacks, but that no progress is possible until the factional fighting is under control.

Mandela also wants to negotiate. But his militant young supporters in the black townships demand arms and want results.

The Inkatha leader, 62, a decade younger than Mandela, insists his organization be represented at black-white peace talks.

He claims the ANC wants to exclude him.

His supporters often are blamed for initiating attacks.

There are strong suspicions, though unproven, that some Inkatha supporters have acted with at least tacit approval from some sectors of the police.

The ANC, the largest black opposition group, is socialist-oriented and has fought the government with boycotts, protests, calls for sanctions and a guerrilla campaign that was suspended in August.

Inkatha rejects those tactics and favours capitalism.

Power, more than ideology, is the focus of their conflict.

**Followers**

Thousands of young men beyond the leadership's control are waging what amounts to gang warfare.

In many neighbourhoods, a road becomes the dividing line between ANC and Inkatha followers.

Young men fight in the name of "Mandela" or "Buthelezi," but know little about the groups the men lead.

Buthelezi's well-tailored suits, capitalist economics and opposition to violence against the government make him appear less threatening to whites than other black leaders.

The government has hinted at seeking an alliance with him.

When clad in his leopard skins at Zulu ceremonies, Buthelezi also is the politician who appeals most strongly to tribal loyalties and the Zulu warrior tradition.

He sees tribalism as a fact that must be addressed in any political settlement.

Zulus, although divided politically, are the country's largest tribe, numbering about 7 million.

Inkatha claims 1.8 million members, virtually all Zulus. While the organization is strong among the rural poor, the ANC gets much of its support from urban, educated, middle-class blacks.

The ANC plays down ethnic differences and has national support that cuts across tribal lines. Most observers believe it would get the most votes if the country's 30 million blacks were allowed to cast ballots.

Mandela and Buthelezi both joined the ANC in the 1940s, and exchanged warm letters during Mandela's 27 years in prison.

"I remain indebted to him because of our friendship and the support that he has given to me," Mandela has said.

Exiled ANC leaders gave their blessing to Inkatha's formation in 1975, but were against Buthelezi becoming leader of the KwaZulu homeland. The ANC sees the 10 black homelands as part of the apartheid system, while Buthelezi considers them a step toward majority rule. - Sapa-AP
Hostel fears mount after cash demand

TENSION is mounting at Soweto’s Diepkloof Hostel, where Inkatha members last week distributed letters to dwellers instructing each to contribute R5 to a fund before the end of this month.

The fund was established after an Inkatha Freedom Party meeting at the hostel a few weeks ago.

It will provide, among other things, arrested members of the party with legal assistance.

The letter, written in Zulu, said everyone living at the hostel should pay the money before the end of the month, irrespective of whether they were Zulus or not.

By SY MAKARINGE

Members

Concerned non-Inkatha members at the hostel expressed fears yesterday that people who

failed to comply with the request may be “identified and dealt with accordingly”.

“We do not know what will happen to people who do not pay. We’re in a Catch-22 situation because if we don’t pay, we might be seen to be against Inkatha.

“If we do, we would be seen to be endorsing its policies and the deeds of its members.

“It is very clear that they want to control all the hostels. We may even be made to join the party against our will,” said a dweller who refused to be identified.

Another dweller said a friend, who lives at Dube Hostel and is not a member of Inkatha, had vacated his room after Inkatha had allegedly requested everyone at the hostel to donate R100 towards a fund.
Women call for a just society

THE women's brigade of the Inkatha Freedom Party on Sunday called for a return to the non-violent struggle. Pride was expressed in the Inkatha Freedom Party's own role in "doing more than any other group to end the homeland policy and to oppose apartheid wherever it was expressed".

The women's brigade called on all black political leaders to normalise relationships between political parties "and to deal with each other now as they will have to deal with each other once a fair, just and democratic society has been established".

The women exhorted all members of the Inkatha Freedom Party and all black South Africans to use non-violent struggle to bring about an end to apartheid and the establishment of a just society as the basis for future strategy thinking. - Sapa
DURBAN — The Conservative Party is holding talks with black leaders and will announce details soon, CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said last night.

And he accepted President de Klerk's invitation for talks as long as they were held in public debate so that Mr de Klerk could clarify certain policy statements in the open.

Opening the CP national congress in the Durban City Hall, attended by about 1,400 people, he said certain black leaders and organisations — such as President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, Inkatha and the independent churches — were the "natural allies" of whites who opposed the "tyranny and oppression" of the African National Congress and SA Communist Party.
ANC, Inkatha to tour areas of violence

DURBAN. ANC and Inkatha leaders will jointly visit Natal's trouble spots to do "on the spot reviews" in an effort to restore peace.

This was the outcome of a meeting between members of the ANC National Executive Committee (NEC) and the Inkatha Central Committee in Durban on Monday.

The watershed agreement means that for the first time leaders from the two organisations will jointly monitor the violence.

The ANC delegation was led by NEC member, Mr John Nkadimeng, and the Inkatha delegation was led by chairperson, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

Well-placed sources confirmed that ANC and Inkatha leaders would first visit Ndwedwe, followed by KwaMakhatha, Empangeni and Mpuumalanga as part of the agreement.
While some supporters of the ANC and Inkatha continue their deadly political fight — contained by "Operation Iron Fist" and other security measures — and leaders Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi still refuse to meet, at least the organisations are talking at senior committee level. High-ranking delegations met for the third time in Durban on Monday in what seems to have been the most sincere round of discussions to date.

Nobody expects the violence to disappear overnight but, following the considerable success of two local "peace accords" in Natal — which still seem to be holding — the ANC and Inkatha have agreed to visit flashpoints to review the situation on the ground.

Though not spelt out after Monday's meeting between the two delegations — led by the ANC's John Nkadineng and Inkatha chairman Frank Mdlalose — it seems clear the purpose of the joint visits is to try to emulate the accords in Empangeni and Ndwebele, which have established relative peace.

Both organisations also appealed to followers to stop using violence to settle differences and even to avoid "using foul language" and show respect for each other — an important symbolic gesture aimed at Buthelezi. The most heated reactions from the Inkatha leader are provoked by what he calls the "v vilification campaign" some members of the ANC are mounting against him.

The committee meetings — the next is set for November 8 — also represent a change in strategy to try to end the violence. It is now widely acknowledged that Mandela misjudged badly on his first visit to Natal soon after his release, when he called on the warring factions to throw their weapons into the sea.

The only response was an immediate increase in the level of violence and the ANC leader lost support from both the radical youth (who saw his peace call as evidence of going soft) and more moderate people (who were dismayed at how ineffectual was the call for peace).

It now seems that the ANC and Inkatha are adopting a bottom-up approach towards tackling the violence, trying to get conditions on the ground peaceful before the leaders meet.

This makes good sense — at last. Despite the present stand-off, Mandela and Buthelezi are going to have to meet. Both must be acutely aware of the importance of timing — if they do get together and call for peace and nothing happens, what could they do next? Better to have the groundwork done.

Increased security measures from government are only a temporary solution. The ace would be visible peace between Mandela and Buthelezi and nobody wants to waste that card.

When the great meeting finally takes place, the peace will simply have to stick.
HIgh school alarm — school safety

FAMILY OUTFRONT

HiGH SCHOOL ALARM — SCHOOL SAFETY

FAMILY OUTFRONT
The source of the conflict in Natal

The Sunday Tribune has released a seminal 50-page special section as part of an initiative - in association with associates - to find answers to the problem bedevilling the peaceful and prosperous future of the Natal and Kwa-Zulu region.

The editor of Tribune, Jonathan Hobday conceived and arranged for this section. It has valuable insights to understanding violence caused by South Africa's history which exploded with such tragedy and drama in Natal, and later in other parts of the country. As Natal-KwaZulu was the source of this phenomenon, the special section has useful lessons for all of us. Today's focus piece is taken from the section by Doug Hindson, Deputy Director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research (Durban-Westville University) and Mike Morris, Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for Social and Development Studies (University of Natal, Durban).

EFFECTS to explain the violence in Natal have polarised along political lines.

Researchers linked to Inkatha have stressed the role of the deteriorating socio-economic conditions in urban areas and have singled out black youth as the major perpetrators of the violence.

Writers associated with the ANC/UDF Cosatu have emphasised political rivalry and blamed Inkatha-allied vigilantes and warlords.

Whatever the merits of the ideological battle between political organisations, such polarised approaches have inhibited understanding of the causes of violence and have consequently been a poor guide to resolving the conflict.

Political rivalry has unquestionably played a major part in the conflict. But the ideological and political determinants of violence are rooted in underlying social and material conditions in the black residential areas.

We need to deal with the immediate problem of political conflict to end the violence. But long-term solutions will not be found unless social and material conditions which sustain it are also addressed.

The conflict has three main dimensions, each of which needs attention. These are political rivalry, antagonisms between youth and warlord structures and Social divisions in the black residential areas.

Rivalry

Why does the rivalry between supporters of Inkatha and the ANC/Cosatu alliance take the form of violent confrontation?

In South Africa the use of violence to impose the policies of apartheid has been ingrained in the practices of the state over decades, especially through the agency of township administration and the police. Black people's exclusion from national democratic processes and their experience of state repression has legitimised violence as a means to effect social change.

In Natal, Inkatha has become the object of attack because it is associated with township administration, the Kwa-Zulu Police and the South African police.

These agencies are extensions of the central state and are thus perceived to be part and parcel of the apartheid regime.

The rivalry also stems from competition. In the late 1970s Inkatha refused to fall into line with ANC policy and sought to build a political organisation in Natal which rivalled that of the ANC.

Inkatha's role in township and homeland administration gave it access to considerable resources for political recruitment. But these advantages have now become its greatest political liabilities.

Much of the opposition to Inkatha is focused on its involvement in a discredited administration and collusion with feared and hated repressive forces.

It must be acknowledged that the violence also stems from political calculation. In the mid-1980s tendencies within the ANC believed state power could be taken by force. The state believed it could use its armed might to reimpose its own order. In Natal, some within the ANC believed that Inkatha's power could be broken by arming the youth.

As its political support in the urban areas of Natal and the Transvaal dwindled, Inkatha, too, increasingly resorted to brute force to maintain its political control.

In practice the development of violent means to bring about change - or resist it - has brought none of the protagonists closer to political hegemony.

Peace

Nevertheless the costs to all parties in the conflict, to all South Africans, are immeasurable.

Growing realisation of the political futility of violence and its immense social costs underlines the present tentative moves towards peace nationally and in parts of Natal.

Increasingly there is acceptance that political differences can and should be settled in open democratic forums, not through armed combat.

The roots of the violence and the factors which sustain it go far deeper than political affiliation and the conflict between Inkatha and the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance.

The weakening of state control in the aftermath of the township uprisings of the mid-1980s led to the formation of competing local centres of power within the black residential areas: the youth structures allied mostly to the ANC, and the warlord-Left for the most part, to Inkatha.

Inkatha increasingly turned to the shack dwellers for recruitment as it lost ground within the formal townships of Natal.

Since shack dwellers have no de jure rights to the land, de facto control is established through their own capacity to defend a piece of ground.

In these circumstances shack dwellers turn readily to local squatter leaders and warlords with whom they trade obedience and levies, tribute and other payments for residential security.

Continued tomorrow.
Mandela, Buthelezi talks get ANC nod

By Esmaré van der Merwe

The ANC's highest decision-making body, the national executive committee (NEC), has finally given its blessing to a meeting between ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In a statement yesterday, the ANC announced that the NEC and Inkatha's central committee would meet in the near future.

The meeting would be held to strengthen efforts to end the protracted violence in the country.

Declined

Mr Mandela, apparently under pressure from within the ANC, has up to now declined several invitations to meet Chief Buthelezi.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said Mr Mandela, currently on an international tour, was "fully aware" of the decision.

Chief Buthelezi said last night that the meeting had not been officially brought to the attention of Inkatha, but he confirmed that the proposal was consistent with recommendations he had made.
ANC agrees to talks on violence

**Buthelezi and Mandela set to meet soon**

THE long-awaited meeting between ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi is almost certain to take place within weeks.

The ANC said in a statement yesterday that its national executive committee (NEC) had decided at the weekend to meet the central committee of Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party "within the near future".

The statement also signalled the ANC's intention to press ahead with plans to hold its national conference in December, despite recent concern that it would be postponed due to the delayed implementation of mechanisms for the release of political prisoners and the return of ANC exiles.

The planned summit would be aimed at strengthening efforts to end violence, the ANC said.

In reaction, Buthelezi said last night the proposed meeting was consistent with recommendations which Inkatha leaders had made for some time.

He said the Inkatha central committee would consider the ANC proposal once it had been formally received, as well as the question of a mutually acceptable time and venue.

The understanding was reached by discussions between Inkatha and ANC representatives on a joint committee on the Natal violence.

Sources said yesterday it was possible the meeting would be the first in a series of encounters at top leadership level.

It was unlikely, however, that the full NEC and Inkatha central committee would be represented as this would involve more than 100 people, the sources said.

Although the discussions would probably include various topics other than violence between ANC and Inkatha supporters, Inkatha sources said the movement would almost certainly resist any attempt to reach a joint strategy on constitutional negotiations.

Efforts to bring the two leaders together, particularly after factional violence spread to the Transvaal this year, have failed repeatedly.

Earlier this month Buthelezi declined an ANC invitation to meet Mandela with other non-independent homeland leaders.

It is believed that Buthelezi's refusal to attend was mostly related to the fact that he was invited as a homeland Chief Minister and not as Inkatha leader.

The ANC is understood to have resisted a one-on-one meeting between the two because it believed such an encounter would give Buthelezi greater recognition than he believed he deserved.

The proposed summit will be the first face-to-face meeting between Mandela and Buthelezi since the ANC leader was released from prison in February.

Yesterday's ANC statement said the two-day "regular" NEC meeting had also discussed efforts by the Democratic Movement as a whole to end violence.

It commended efforts in this regard undertaken by the ANC and Cosatu, and welcomed the initiatives of the joint ANC-Inkatha committee, which has met regularly on the Natal violence.

The statement said the ANC had received a report on preparations for the organisation's national congress, scheduled for December and the first in three decades to be held inside SA.

It indicated the conference would go ahead, adding the NEC had decided that preparations should be speeded up.

**Summit**

Discussion documents for the conference would be distributed to all ANC branches and the committee preparing for the conference would maintain close contact with ANC regional committees.

The meeting welcomed a report on progress being made by the ANC/government joint working group on the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

"The ANC therefore looks forward to the speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of the Grootte Schuur and Pretoria Minutes," the statement said.
Mandela and Buthelezi set to meet

THE ANC leadership has agreed that its executive, including Mr. Nelson Mandela, meet with the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party including Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the ANC's National Executive Committee and the International Leadership Core in Johannesburg over the weekend.

In an announcement by the ANC's Department of Information no date or venue has yet been set for the meeting, but it will be part of an ongoing process to bring about peace to the violence-ridden Natal which has claimed over 4,000 lives in the unrest.

The spokesman said that the meeting welcomed the steps being taken jointly by the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

"It further agreed that a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the ANC and the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party be held in the near future, with the participation of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Nelson Mandela, to strengthen the efforts aimed at ending the violence," said the spokesman.

He added that the meeting also discussed the efforts that the Democratic Movement as a whole was doing to end the violence in the country.

"It commended the work being carried out jointly by the ANC and Cosatu in this regard and agreed that, where necessary, new initiatives be taken to reinforce progress towards a situation of peace throughout the country," said the spokesman. - Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Top Inkatha and African National Congress leaders toured the violence-torn Mapumalanga township yesterday in a demonstration to residents that the two rival organisations are committed to peace.

"We think we should be able to solve our problems, if any... by discussion, not by killing and murdering," John Nkadimeng, a senior member of the ANC national executive committee, said to the group of journalists accompanying the tour.

"We are at one that we should stop insulting each other and we should get on our feet and start building ourselves as a community," said Frank T. Mdlihlo, the national chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

**Fighting**

Dr Mdlihlo and Mr Nkadimeng referred to each other as "my brother".

Mapumalanga has been the scene of fierce fighting between supporters of the UDF and of Inkatha.

Violence has decreased since the SADF was sent into the township — two patrols of armed soldiers were seen walking through the township yesterday.

The ANC and Inkatha leaders spent most of their hour-long tour viewing scores of burnt-out houses in the township.

The motorcade — five Mercedes-Benz cars containing the politicians and 10 luxury cars with reporters and photographers — left residents agog.

Those present when the leaders made their one stop to meet the local people appeared delighted to meet the dignitaries.

Accompanying photographers were equally pleased when the delegation obliged to the request for photo opportunities and inspected the burnt shell of a house once occupied by Noel Ntsele, who now chairs the Mapumalanga ANC branch.

The visiting dignitaries included Mr Nkadimeng and Dr Mdlihlo; Nqobile Nkhalu, Mapumalanga's MP in the KwaZulu legislature; Velphi Ndlouv, also a KwaZulu MP; Thabo Mbeki, the ANC spokesman on international affairs; Steven Sithi, the KwaZulu interior minister; Jacob Zuma, the intelligence chief of Umkhonto we Sizwe and an ANC national executive member; ANC security chief Joe Nhlanhla; Joe Jele, a senior ANC national executive member; Patrick Lekota, the ANC convenor for southern Natal; Joel Ntshathzenze, an ANC national executive member; and Musa Zondi, head of the Inkatha Youth Brigade.
City shoppers run for cover during march

INKATHA Freedom Party defied restriction orders on Saturday when more than 30 000 armed supporters marched through central Johannesburg in protest against alleged police bias over the arrest of fellow members in the recent violence.

The chief magistrate of Johannesburg had granted permission for the march on condition that the number of Inkatha members would be restricted to 3,000.

He had allowed only traditional weapons to be carried.

Saturday shoppers scattered for cover as the men, demonstrating traditionally armed war movements, marched through the city centre to present a petition to John Vorster Square in the city centre.

Organiser of the march, Ms Humphrey Ndebele, Inkatha West 12, said security was being provided by the ANC, but only Inkatha members were being arrested in the hostels and townships.

Although Mndebele would not give statistics of the number of Inkatha members arrested on Saturday, he insisted that only his organisation’s members were being harassed and arrested.

Marchers started gathering at Fane at George Goch stadium - bordering one of the biggest hostels - with Inkatha members chanting war cries and carrying posters with slogans that read: “We do not support sanctions, we want peace”, “What is good in the townships is also good in the hostels”, “We need security not one side police”.

Petition

The petition was handed to the station commander of John Vorster Square, Col T. Keyser, who said he would immediately forward it to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adam West.

It demanded, among other things, an end to police harassment on Inkatha members in hostels and townships.

Panicked passers-by sought refuge in shops until the procession passed.

One terrified woman, who asked why she was being chased, answered: “I am scared of Inkatha; they can do anything they want.”

Mr Thembu Khosa, Inkatha youth leader in the Transvaal, said the march would have achieved its purpose to protest peace and demonstrate that the organisation was a major force in South African politics.

By BY MAKARINGE

The death last week of Pan African Congress leader Zeph Mothopeng has presented the organisation with a sizeable headache - the arduous task of finding his successor.

Mothopeng, 78, respected for his unwavering and relentless fight against apartheid's apartheid policies, died at Johannesburg's General Hospital last Tuesday afternoon after a four-year battle against cancer.

His death came at a time when the PAC was busy preparing for its national congress at which it was to take a clear position on negotiations and discuss the possibility of relieving him of some of his rigorous duties by making him an honorary president.

Mothopeng, affectionately known as the "Lion of Azania" among the dichotomous PAC supporters and "Uncle Zeph" to the younger generation, was seen as a unifying force in the movements, whose replacement would be difficult to find.

The task of finding a suitable successor is being made more difficult by the fact that the PAC will "broadening" its external mission as it believes the situation does not yet warrant the external leadership to return to South Africa.

If the PAC wants to continue making an impact in the unfolding political situation, it will have to look for candidates who are already inside the country.

The most likely candidate to take over the leadership is Vice-President Chaiman Mvula, who earlier this year was elected president of the Pan Africanist Movement before the PAC was banned on February 23.

The movement was disbanded when the PAC was unbanned in January.

In line with the organisation's constitution, Mvula, as vice-president, will temporarily fill the vacancy until a final decision is made.

Another candidate, Mr Ben Nkosi, executive member of the PAC in the Western Cape, who returned to the country after spending several years in exile, is also keen to have the job.

Vacuum

With the organisation's leadership in disarray, many PAC members are turning to the its regional offices for leadership.

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Mothopeng's death also came at a time when a faction calling itself the Solokwe Forum was disputing his leadership.

The group alleged that Mothopeng's election as president while in prison in 1986 was uncontroversial.

Berlin Gays protest

BERLIN - Some 7 000 homosexuals and sympathisers marched through central Berlin on Saturday to protest against a law banning sending invitations to homosexuals under 18 years of age.

Protestors claimed: "Out of bed, state, and stop blackmailing us": "Abohleit ist", a phrase taken from Article 175 of the Basic Law.

Police reported no incidents.

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VINDO ß E R T

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KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has refused to attend a meeting of black leaders proposed by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, saying the cleric was biased in favour of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party said in a statement at the weekend that support for the policies of Mr. Mandela's African National Congress expressed recently by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town had brought his impartiality into question.

Archbishop Tutu has asked leaders of all black political organisations to meet at his official residence at the earliest opportunity to discuss boosting anti-apartheid unity and ending violence.

The Inkatha statement did not affect Chief Buthelezi's acceptance of an ANC invitation to attend top-level talks on ending the violence on the Reef and in Natal.

A date and venue for those talks have yet to be agreed to. — Reuters.
Inkatha in anti-ANC protest

JOHANNESBURG.—Inkatha Freedom Party staged a thinly disguised anti-ANC demonstration here on Saturday attended by about 5,000.

Many of those at the rally were armed and marched through central Johannesburg.

The Inkatha marchers emphasised Zulu unity, even though the event had been billed as an effort to promote inter-tribal peace and also as a protest against alleged police heavy-handedness after recent bloody fighting with the ANC in townships around Johannesburg.

Hundreds of the marchers carried pans, gas and tribal fighting sticks, chanted anti-ANC slogans and jogged in military-style ranks, "We are Zulu and proud. The ANC is a mixture," one placard read.

Dozens of Xhosa pedestrians scuttled into shops and office buildings in temporary panic. The Inkatha protesters confronted black journalists accusing them of biased reporting of the party's activities.—UPI, and Sapa
Naledi wounded tell of night of death

By Thabo Leshilo

Victims of Sunday night’s shooting in Naledi, where 16 people were killed and at least 33 injured when alleged Inkatha hitmen fired indiscriminately at residents, yesterday described their experience from their hospital beds.

The victims claim the attack was to avenge an Inkatha member killed at Naledi Station en route to the organisation’s protest march in Johannesburg on Saturday.

Vincent Adams (25) of Protea North said he was at a “stokvel” (party) in Naledi when the attackers pounced.

“We were enjoying ourselves when we heard the sound of gunfire.

“The house was immediately surrounded by strange men who opened fire, stabbed and hacked patrons without saying a word.”

Mr. Adams was first shot in the thigh, then in the back while he was lying on the ground.

Rethabile Lekanya (17), a Std 7 pupil at Thomas-Mofolo Secondary School, said he was returning from buying more beers with a man known only as “Mjiya”, at whose home the party was being held, when they were both shot.

Firecrackers

He said that as they approached the house a car flicked its lights at them.

“We saw four men approach our car. I then heard ‘pha, pha, pha’ (the sound of gunfire). I felt a bullet tear my stomach. Another bullet hit me in the upper arm.”

They drove to the Jabulani Fire Station where an ambulance took them to hospital. “Mjiya” died on the way.

A mother of two, Pinki Mahlangu (34) from KwaThema, Springs, said she had accompanied friends from a “stokvel” in KwaThema to Naledi.

While waiting at the minibus after dropping off a friend at his home she heard what she thought were firecrackers.

She said that she saw a yellow Ford Sierra, which was parked behind their minibus, leave the scene with its lights on.

The occupants, allegedly white men wearing balaclavas, then shot at them, killing four and injuring eight. She said the exposed arm of one man showed that he was white.
Murder sparks wave of killings

By Gien Elsa
West Rand Bureau

Sixteen people were shot dead and at least 33 seriously injured in what appears to have been a spate of revenge attacks following the murder of an Inkatha supporter in Soweto at the weekend.

In one of the worst attacks, six men died in a hail of bullets on Sunday night when unidentified gunmen fired at them as they walked through a section of Naledi, Soweto, which borders the Merafe Hostel area.

Naledi residents said the attack came after Inkatha members from the hostel had threatened to kill 100 residents for each Inkatha member killed by Soweto residents.

Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade Transvaal chairman Thembalehoza yesterday appealed to Inkatha members not to carry out revenge attacks.

The Naledi attack and a series of separate shooting incidents follow the death of an Inkatha supporter who was chopped and stabbed to death at Merafe Station just before 9 am on Saturday while waiting for a train to take him to an Inkatha rally in Johannesburg.

An ANC rally was held at the Orlando Stadium in Soweto on the same day.

In an attack at Orlando Station, a man narrowly escaped death when a crew aboard a police helicopter spotted him being set upon.

The man’s attackers fled when police circled the area.

In another incident a short while later, a patrolling police unit saw a man being attacked near Nancefield. They went to his assistance and the attackers fled. He sustained serious stab wounds, police said.

In several other incidents in Naledi, five more people were killed, another five were declared dead on arrival at Baragwanath Hospital and at least 33 suffered bullet wounds when they were shot at by unknown assailants.

Soweto police said the attackers seemed to have shot at anything that moved. A minibus driver was driving in the area when he heard shots. He looked at his passengers and found one shot dead and the other injured.

Major-General Johan Swart, Regional Commissioner of the Soweto police, said the SAP had launched an immediate plan of action to bring the attackers to justice.

“We sympathise with the relatives of the deceased and injured, and appeal to all residents of Soweto not to take the law into their own hands. Give the police a chance to solve this case,” the general said.

He asked anyone with any information about the killings to telephone Soweto’s murder and robbery squad on (011) 980-8104.

Sapa reports that police have arrested a 20-year-old man, alleged to be a member of the ANC Youth League, in connection with the death of the Inkatha supporter at Merafe Station.

A spokesman for the newly launched ANC Youth League, Parks Mankabula, said it was ridiculous to claim that the arrested youth was a member of the league because it had not registered any members, except “a few people” who would be responsible for the league’s registration campaign.
Inkatha sees armed conflict as an ‘illusion’

LONDON - Inkatha’s London representative Mr Ben Skosana has criticised as “an illusion” suggestions that the South African apartheid system could be overturned by armed struggle.

Skosana released the text of a speech he delivered to a conference which the Conservative Collegiate Forum held in London at the weekend.

"From its inception in 1975 Inkatha supported non-violent political action as against the armed struggle, dialogue as against diplomatic isolation and economic growth as against economic sanctions," he said.

"It regarded these positive steps as the most effective political means open to black South Africans in their quest to dismantle apartheid."

Referring to the armed struggle policies of the ANC and PAC, Skosana said: "For more than a decade now Inkatha has argued that the situation did not require a military genius to tell that the armed struggle tactic remained ever an illusion in its original objective, namely to seize political power, in South Africa through force of arms.

"As a matter of fact the so-called armed struggle has degenerated into a euphemism for black on black conflict."
Shell silent on Buthelezi talks

Shell South Africa has refused to comment on a meeting between their senior representatives and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, or reveal the text of his remarks made at the talks.

Public affairs spokesman Mr Roy Derrick said the meeting was a private one and, therefore, Shell would not comment directly on the proceedings or that of the memorandum on the issue released by Buthelezi this weekend.

He said Shell did not and would not support partisan political activity.
November
1990
Peace call as Inkatha man killed

INKATHA leader Arnold Lolo Lombo was gunned down in the Pietermaritzburg city centre yesterday afternoon, prompting another Inkatha leader to call on political leaders to do all they can to end violence.

Mr Ntombela said too many lives had already been wasted, and it was time the two leaders met.

Ntombela said it was appropriate the leaders should meet in Pietermaritzburg because that was where the violence had begun.

Meanwhile, four men arrested in connection with Mr Lombo's death have not yet been charged and are expected to appear in court on Thursday, SABC reported.
By MARK GEVISSE: Durban

After the first large-scale violence in Natal following the repeal of the State of Emergency here last week, 32 Inkatha supporters have been detained.

Armed with guns, cane knives, knobkerries and assegais, they were arrested hours after an attack on the settlement of kwaZulu that left homes razed to the ground and resulted in the death of a school principal, TK Khosa.

The attack took place just three days before the second round of African National Congress-Inkatha talks. The talks are scheduled for today, and both sides say they will proceed as planned.

Inkatha, however, faces much embarrassment over the arrests. The party has made no public pronouncement and kwaZulu MP for the region, Phineas Mfayela, met the detainees at the Durban Central police station.

Residents claim that there were as many as 100 assailants, who burnt the homes after pillaging them. The attackers also stole cattle and destroyed much of kwaZulu's cash crop. The residents fled but Khosa, who was on crutches due to an accident, was unable to escape and was hacked to death. He had been accused by Inkatha people of harboring ANC refugees.

Residents also claim that kwaZulu Police were dropped at the scene to assist the assailants. "But when the SAP arrived, the ZPs ran away," said a kwaZulu resident. "And then the police found these 32 and arrested them. But these ones aren't the really bad ones. They are just people from another area who did not know how to hide quickly enough. The real warlords are still at large."

After the arrest of the 32, the remainder of the impi continued its rampage, burning down a further five homes.
Relations with ANC are looking up, says Inkatha

By PETER AUF DER HEYDE: Durban

AN Inkatha publication has claimed that the restoration of good relations between itself and the African National Congress has never been as promising as it is at present.

The Durban-based Inkatha Institute said in an article published in the South African Update, the realisation that peace on the ground would remain elusive unless there was reconciliation at the top, as well as the criticisms directed at ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela for not wanting to meet Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had contributed towards this position.

The article said there appeared to be acknowledgement by the ANC's "less hawkish" leadership that there was little point in pursuing the policy towards Inkatha that it had to date.

"Attempts to weaken Inkatha by direct attacks, or by the broader process of trying to marginalise it, lead to nothing less than violence."

It said there was a growing awareness among ANC moderates that they could not forever be held to ransom by grassroots militants.

The article ended by saying that "there are signs that both sides are re-evaluating the causes of their long hostility, but it is unclear whether there is yet sufficient impetus to fully transcend these."

A spokesman for the ANC said the possibility of a lasting peace existed.

"Our talks of peace have always centred on the position that we must allow differences and, as such, we will always try to solve differences through talking, rather than violence," he said.
THE Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday staged one of the biggest marches Johannesburg has ever seen when more than 50 000 people protested against alleged police harassment.

The march was led by Inkatha central committee member JJ Jiyani, West Rand regional secretary Humphrey Ndlou and controversial Inkatha youth leader Themba Khoza.

Many bystanders said it was the city's biggest march ever.

The marchers handed a memorandum to police at John Vorster Square.

The memorandum accused police of trying to appease certain political organisations at the expense of Inkatha, which it claimed had been harassed and disarmed.

In presenting the memorandum to police, Ndlou said: "Inkatha is a major force in the Transvaal - and our voice must be heard."
Of party unity

Buthelenzile

condemns

leaders

slaying, urge

of party unity

Buthelenzile's Chief Minister of
KwaZulu-Natal, Buthelenzile, has
condemned the killing of the
chairman of the Mthatha branch, Mr
Arnold Lompio. Buthelenzile said
there had been a rise in the
number of violent attacks on the
party in recent weeks.

"As we continue to bury our dead, I am
determined to bring to justice those
who are responsible for these
atrocities," said Mr Lompio.

The party is also concerned about
the recent murder of a local leader
in the Eastern Cape.

The party has called for a
civilian inquiry into the murder of
the leader, and the establishment
of a special police unit to investigate
the case.

"We cannot allow such violence to
continue unchecked," said Mr
Lompio. "We need to work together
to bring those responsible to
justice."
Island prisoners speak out

The ANZAC celebrates its first anniversary later this month after a successful invasion and occupation of the island. The ANZACs have been working hard to establish a new community and to support each other in the face of the challenges they face.

One of the key challenges for the ANZACs is the lack of basic amenities. The island is remote and isolated, and the ANZACs have had to make do with what they have.

One ANZAC, who wished to remain anonymous, said, "We've had to get creative to make our lives better here. We've built our own shelter and have started a small farm to grow our own food. It's not easy, but we're determined to make it work."

The ANZACs have also been working to improve their relationships with the local population. They have been engaging with the local community to understand their needs and to find ways to work together.

Another ANZAC, who is a member of the community, said, "We've had some initial tensions, but we've been able to find common ground. The ANZACs have shown a willingness to listen and to work together, and we've appreciated that."

Despite the challenges, the ANZACs remain committed to their mission. They are dedicated to building a new community on the island and to making it a place where people can thrive.

After six years of planning and preparation, the ANZACs are finally able to call the island home. They are grateful for the support they have received and are excited to see what the future holds for their community.

The ANZACs are a testament to the human spirit of resilience and determination. They continue to work hard to build a better future for themselves and for the island they call home.
Some of the 2000 Inkatha Freedom Party members who turned out for the rally at Jabulani Amphitheatre yesterday.
FW, Inkatha agree to hasten pace of talks

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk said yesterday that talks between him and an Inkatha Freedom Party delegation led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had focused on the urgent need for negotiations to get underway.

He and Buthelezi were jointly briefing journalists at the Union Buildings after a two-hour meeting.

De Klerk said a decision was taken for two joint committees to continue with their work.

One joint committee, between the Government and the Inkatha Freedom Party, would be reactivated and would focus on the negotiations process.

A second, between the National Party, led by Natal leader Mr George Bartlett, and the Inkatha Freedom Party, would continue with its functions.

Buthelezi warned there were people in South Africa who did not believe in negotiating peacefully and on the danger of the negotiation process being sabotaged.

He added that Inkatha had not received a formal invitation yet to a meeting between Inkatha's central committee and the ANC's national executive, proposed by the ANC's national executive.

Buthelezi said according to the ANC decision, both he and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela would participate in this meeting.

He assumed he would receive an invitation once Mandela returned from his foreign visit.

In the meantime, there were regular meetings between a seven-member Inkatha committee and an ANC national executive committee.
Inkatha to hold peace rally

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has announced that it will be holding a peace rally at the S J Smith Hostel on Sunday, exactly a week after the ANC launched a branch at the same hostel.

A statement released this week said: "The IFP and its people wish to express their serious commitment to peace and negotiation."

The rally will be addressed by KwaZulu Legislative Assembly members Mr. David Ntombela from Pietermaritzburg and Mr. D. P. Mdyela from Ndwedwe.
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NEWS

Panga horror relived

"I WISH I'd known when that mob stopped my car, that evil was buoy in their minds. Even their stern looks did not reflect their readiness to kill.

"I'm not a member of any organisation. I've never attended a single political meeting. I was a victim of the circumstances.

"But I still thank the police who came, swiftly rescued me, and saved my life."

Frank Mhlanga (28) said the words from his bed at the Lero-

tong Hospital in Krugersdorp earlier this week. He was one of the

many people injured at Bek-

keredla, Wintounaria, when vio-

lence erupted there this week.

On Tuesday The Star pub-

lished a picture of a policeman

fanning Mr Mhlanga, who was

bleeding profusely and lying

helplessly on the ground. He had

been attacked by a mob wield-

ing pangas, machetes and knives.

It all started when Mr Mhlan-

ga, a motor mechanic, was trav-

elling with two friends in his car.

They were on their way to

buy a spare part. Shortly after

driving off a curve in the road,

he was stopped by a crowd be-

ABBEY MAKGE

estimated at 200.

Suffering great pain and

speaking with difficulty, he told

Saturday Star his car was

smashed while he and his

friends were trapped inside but

they still managed to run away.

His friends ran in one direction.

The mob left them and turned

on him.

He said he tried to plead for

mercy, but to no avail. As he

was on the ground, the first

blow he suffered was on his shoul-

der from a panga.

"Chopped me"

"They wanted to chop my

head. I covered it with hands. I

squeezed my knees close to my

chest. I felt I was dying. No one

was on my side, everybody was

against me. They chopped me

all over the body. For a second,

I thought about my funeral."

Mr Mhlanga said while he

was lying in agony, he heard one

of the of strikers saying in Zulu:

"Mzame, komrade, maphanyana

komrade, finish him off — the

police are coming."

"I heard teargas fired in the

air. I knew it was the police. I

wished they could see and come

to help me. Within a short time

I saw them next to me."

A nursing sister at the Ler-

otong Hospital said several of Mr

Mhlanga's fingers were almost

cut off and his left hand nearly

severed at the wrist.

In the hospital, he received

numerous stitches in his head,

shoulders, biceps and chest.

The Star's photographer,

Jacobs Rukliff, witnessed the

incident. He said he was about

100 m from the scene and saw

about 15 young men attacked

Mr Mhlanga with an assortment

of weapons.

"I tried to take a picture

showing the faces of his at-

ackers, but my camera lens

was too short. I was frightened

to move nearer. When the police

arrived, tear gas was shot

people ran in all directions.

"Still baffled, I moved closer

and took a picture of Mr Mhlan-

ga, who was then surrounded by

police. I also watched his car

going up in flames after a petrol

bomb was hurled at it.

"He was alive when he was

put into the ambulance but I

never thought that he would sur-

vive the vicious panga assault."

GRATEFUL: "I still

thank the police who

came, swiftly rescued me

and saved my life,"

Frank Mhlanga said

from his hospital bed

after the attack. He

apparently took most of

the panga blows on his

arms, elbows, hands,

shoulder and on his

legs.

FLASHBACK: This is the

picture readers of The

Star saw earlier this

week. A compassionate

policeman fans the in-

jured Mr Mhlanga.

Photograph:

JACOB

RYKLIFF.
Feelings that simmer like a subterranean fire

Labour reporter BRENDA TEMPLETON looks at the causes of violence in the mining industry this year.

were forced to queue when going down a shift while white workers could simply step into the cage.

Vigilante violence which took the form of outside right-wing groups assaulting workers. This was especially characterized in mining towns like Welkom where the whole economic infrastructure revolves around the local mines. Outside right-wing groups also feel threatened by the changing political climate and took out their frustrations on the most visible “progressive” grouping in the area, the NUM.

Examples of racial violence, which has occurred the most publicly since it hit the headlines in May, have taken place mainly in the Free State.

Right-wing sentiment in Welkom reached fever pitch when two whites, Johannes du Plessis (37) and Sydney Knox (43), were killed during a clash between black miners and mine security personnel at the President Steyn No 1 Shaft.

An uneasy calm had only started to settle when Steve Buist and Wayne (42), a personnel manager of the Harmony Gold Mine, near Virginia, was killed outside a mine hosted.

Tensions flared up again in August when three black workers were killed in a clash with mine security personnel at President Steyn.

The body of Nicklas Jonassen (34) was later found at the bottom of a shaft.

Following the tension in the Free State and a meeting between Law and Order Minister Dr. Andries Treurniet, the Chamber of Mines, right-wing groups, the white Council of Mining Unions (CMU) and the NUM, it was agreed to conduct regular meetings to discuss ways of preventing racial flare-ups.

The meetings had proved to be successful, leading to a greater understanding of different points of view, Mr. Majied said.

Now, rumors were circulating in Welkom and Vlok that violent lapses could be brought in from other areas to disrupt the union's organization.

In an attempt to combat the possibility of such violence flaring up again, the NUM and the Chamber of Mines recently drew up a joint document banning the possession of weapons in the workplace. They also agreed to the establishment of a joint monitoring group to keep an eye on violence on the mines.

That stringent disciplinary action be taken against perpetrators of violence and that recruitment of miners be used to enable miners to effectively implement management of any impending violence.

But the NUM still had not identified a way of combating vigilante violence, said Mr. Majied. It would be up to Mr. Vlok to ensure that right-wing elements did not get out of hand. ☁
Maggie anxious over the ANC, says Buthelezi

LONDON. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi held talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher for an hour here in what could be one of her last meetings as Prime Minister.

She broke from the fight to retain her leadership to probe the Inkatha leader on developments in South Africa.

He said she had expressed anxiety on the prospects of negotiations being delayed because, as he put it, “the ANC still has to put its house in order”.

Chief Buthelezi said she thought South Africa’s prospects seemed much better than a year ago.

PRAISED VISION

However, the pack of British pressmen outside 10 Downing Street were more interested in Mrs Thatcher’s morale as she faces Mr Michael Heseltine’s leadership challenge.

“A lesser person would be walking, but she just said: ‘In politics one must expect this type of thing and not be dismayed’,” Chief Buthelezi said.

A Downing Street spokesman said Mrs Thatcher had expressed the hope that Chief Buthelezi and Mr Nelson Mandela would get together soon and “praised Chief Buthelezi’s vision of a multiparty democratic society”.

The chief said he hoped to see Mr Mandela soon after returning to South Africa “sometime this weekend”.

DOWNING STREET MEETING: Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher after their meeting at No 10 Downing Street, London yesterday.
Ethnicity is mainspring of resistance to Mangope

By Dr ALAN A COOPER

Former resident of Bophuthatswana and former lecturer at its university

THE arrests of alleged conspirators in Bophuthatswana reveal once again the fragility of the 19-year-old “independent” republic's political structure.

It has been claimed in official statements that those arrested wanted to assassinate President Lucas Mangope and, presumably, set up an alternative government. The African National Congress was said to be behind the plot. This was swiftly denied by the ANC as “absurd”.

Bafokeng resistance

The intensive police search for more alleged conspirators — 44 have been held so far — is aided by the country's emergency regulations. Bophuthatswana is still under a state of emergency.

The causes of the continuing unrest date back to before independence. The Bafokeng tribe, living in the east, had objected before 1977 to Bophuthatswana becoming an “independent” state. They claimed they were not consulted and refused to recognize Mr Mangope, a tribal chief from Leburutse, as the new head of state.

This ethnic rivalry was one of the causes behind the abortive coup on February 10, 1988, led by men from the Bafokeng area.

In the ensuing purge about 450 were arrested and, after a two-year trial, 142 members of the now disbanded National Security Unit and eight opposition MPs representing the Bafokeng were jailed for treason. The chief of the Bafokeng, Mr Edward Motollegi, fled to Botswana.

Since the hectic days of early 1988 there has been no opposition party in the country's national assembly. The ruling Democratic Party, headed by Mr Mangope, controls it.

Fear of ANC

Civic committees in the east staged mass demonstrations in the middle of last year to protest against high rents, electricity charges and Mr Mangope's continuing rule. To these was added the demand that Bophuthatswana should abandon its independence and return to a united South Africa, a demand fostered by the ANC.

In reply to this demand, Mr Mangope has stated often that the 1977 general election, in which his Democratic Party had a landslide victory, was in fact a referendum on Bophuthatswana taking its independence.

This ethnic division is now accentuated by the emergence of the ANC in Bophuthatswana. Though it is not banned, its members are harassed and detained.

Tsawanas in the capital, Mmabatho, regard the ANC leadership as consisting of Xhosas and express fears that, with the incorporation of Bophuthatswana into a new South Africa, they would be ruled by this foreign tribe.

Share of royalties

There is yet another reason for this dissent. The Bafokeng have since early this century enjoyed royalties from the vast platinum deposits under their land. They have insisted — and still do — that since 1977, on Bophuthatswana's independence, they have not received their fair share of royalties from Mr Mangope, who became the legal trustee of the tribe.

Bophuthatswana is the world's fourth largest producer of platinum and the West's largest supplier. While the country's economy is thus soundly based on precious metals, its political structure is weak. The authoritarian style of government is only able to deal with dissent by force, which in turn breeds further dissent as exemplified by the recent uncovering of an alleged conspiracy.
Tenuous peace in a tiny corner of Natal. Will the magic last?

A peace accord, brokered by business, may be working in one area of Natal. MARK GIVENS looks at the successes — and failings — of the Lower Umfolozi Regional Peace Accord.

There is no doubt that Barbour has credibility in the region; his brokering could not have succeeded otherwise. After a successful strike to obtain a Fomu recognition in 1982, Anasif has had a comparatively good labour relations record. Barbour, as long-time president of the Zululand Chamber of Industry, was instrumental in facilitating the peaceful resolution of a bus boycott in 1988. "We don't always agree with him," says Mntyakula, who has known the Anasif for two decades, "but we can trust him to facilitate impartially, and he does have the ability to bring all the parties together."

Barbour was approached by National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa and by the mayor of Empangeni township following the burning of 15 homes in mid-July. He agreed to set up peace talks on these conditions: "I would act as a facilitator, and not a judge." He did not get involved in the backstage Black politics; and we would keep shop-floor races and industrial relations out of the talks.

Since the accord was signed, this last condition has proven to be something of a problem: "The unions have threatened," says Barbour, "that if we don't accept their demands it could impact adversely on the accord. It is definitely being used as a bargaining tool."

Mntyakula counters that if there is a shop-floor dispute that could lead to violence because of something, then of course it's an obstacle to peace. You can't have peace outside the factory if you don't have it inside. And by getting involved in the first place, Barbour has acknowledged that you cannot separate forces on the shop-floor and in the community."

During the talks, however, all parties did agree to Barbour's three conditions. They brought four points to the table and, over 22 hours, an agenda was hammered out. "There has always been a certain magic in this part of Natal," says Barbour, explaining why he thinks the peace accord worked. "We've got mature leaders with a willingness to work things out."

There is, however, a realism more ominous than magic behind this willingness. Because the ANC is weak and disorganised in the region, it had nothing to lose from an accord: if its members were going to be expelled by Inkatha, there would be no second wave to replace them. And because Inkatha won the by-elections of June and July, some warlords see no reason to continue fighting. "Making peace in Empangeni was an easy concession for Inkatha," explains Roy Alistair, of the Democratic Party's Umzimvubu Group. "Better to make peace there, and gain all the kudos for it, and for the troops to do battle in more serious regions."

There are other reasons for the peace accord's success; the fighting is only months old which means, says Steven Collins of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for Southern Africa, "that the leaders are still relatively in control." There aren't these vigilante groups who are acting on their own initiatives in the same of one side or the other, as we have in Durban."

If one single factor has afforded this peace initiative its qualified success is that the security forces have been involved from the start — not as arbiters but as an implicated party that has been persuaded to join the accord along with all other implicated parties. The security forces are bound to do their job. Barbour claims that he does not use his power to force them into action every time it is necessary but he does not fight that he "do have a certain client, if one or other party complains to me, I will tell them to contact the police themselves. Then, if that doesn't yield results, they can come back to me, and, in my role of peace facilitator, I'll get involved."

Since the beginning of the war in Natal and on the KwaZulu, the unions have caved in for failing the conflict by remaining astound from it. The relative success of the peace accord lends substance to the argument that industry has the magic to bring about peace. "The peace accord itself is excellent," says Manhithe Mfekwane, ANC representative for the Natal Midlands. "The strike has been in its application. Principles alone can't bring peace — they have to be taken to the people and accepted."

Barbour says "a number of points in the negotiations were when the ANC/Cossatu people agreed to accept the mayors of the townships as neutral arbiters, even though they are members of Inkatha."

It appears that the ANC agreed to this because it was negotiating from a position of weakness. But the fact that the ANC was a major player in the majority of the townships of Empangeni, Nkwaleni, Nkandla, and Ngwela could have been supposed to play a role in the peace-making role, they are understandably Inkatha functionaries. On the other hand, those who have the credibility with ANC/Cossatu grassroots membership to act as neutral arbiters, and on the other, are in the more often seen columns of Inkatha as cultural in which sector were acting without a mandate from the people. When, for example, the mayor of Empangeni took the accord to a constitutional convention, it was rejected. He was forced to say that he signed it in his capacity of mayor, and not as representative of the KwaZulu legislature.

If the provincial mayors are acting in a neutral capacity, there are no local signatures to the accord who are expressly representing the interests of the Inkatha Freedom Party. "I am worried," says Barbour, "that we did not involve the local chief's and members of the KwaZulu legislature."

Local branches of the Inkatha Youth Brigade are also apparently angry about the accord. The same goes for the ex-comrades who do not see the accord as anything but a betrayal. One movement has been banned because the chiefs did not accept the accord, and another is being made to leave because they don't see the point of fighting a battle already won, others wonder about the role of the national movement."

Another flaw of the accord is that, while listing its principles and worthy points, it does not set in stone the mechanism for having some recourse to them. There is no monitoring group to assure impartiality and justice once those charged reach the course and there is no rehabilitate to bind the signatures to regular meetings."

One might wonder what the peace will do to the Western Government and what role will be played by the UDM in the Western Government? The answer is that the Western Government will play a role in mediating the conflict. The UDM will play a role in the ongoing negotiations. The Western Government will work towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict. The UDM will work towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict.
Man shot dead on way to Inkatha rally in Soweto

By Stan Hlophe

A man was shot dead by gunmen in Soweto yesterday while on his way to an Inkatha rally at the Jabulani Amphitheatre.

Witnesses said he was in his early 30s and was shot by men wearing Inkatha Youth Brigade T-shirts.

Inkatha Youth Brigade chairman Themba Khoza confirmed the death.

It was the only incident at the otherwise peaceful rally attended by 40,000 Inkatha supporters.

The rally was supposed to be a show of support by Sofasonke, the ruling Soweto City Council party.

Instead, the rally, to which all Soweto residents were invited, was dominated by Inkatha members who carried various “traditional” weapons.

Soweto residents were conspicuous by their absence and the few Sofasonke diehards were overshadowed by the thousands of Inkatha supporters.

However, Soweto deputy mayor Alfred Nyathi and housing chairman Simon Mkhize were adamant that it was a Sofasonke rally.

Red, green and white Inkatha flags were hoisted all over the arena, while only about three Sofasonke flags were seen.

Mr Khoza said he would not be intimidated by other organizations in the quest for freedom and peace.
Train massacre accused seek bail

By Adam Gordon

The defence attorney for five men who allegedly killed 21 people in two train massacres in September, yesterday said the fact that Inkatha and ANC were fighting, and that further train massacres were possible, should not prevent his clients getting bail.

Ian Small-Smith was submitting final argument for bail on behalf of Martin Ngobu (47), Basl Nkosingondle (27), Solomon Khumalo (33), Mmengela Magabane (54) and Mabinela Majozi (23).

The men are alleged to have been part of a group who killed six people in an attack on Jeppe station on September 6 and 16 people on a moving train near Benrose on September 13.

They are facing 21 charges of murder and 40 charges of attempted murder.

Mr Small-Smith argued that his clients could not be held personally responsible for South Africa's volatile situation and should not be refused bail because of it.

Disappear

State advocate David Gordon had argued the men should remain in custody for reasons of public safety. There was also a strong chance the men would disappear into the mountains of KwaZulu, and be impossible to find if released, he said.

Mr Small-Smith said the men would have no reason to jump bail as they had an excellent chance of being acquitted in a Supreme Court trial.

There were discrepancies between the confessions the men had allegedly made and the undisputed facts of the massacres, he said.

Magistrate CJ van Heerden will issue judgment today.
Inkatha to blame - CID chief

By Thabo Leshilo

A police colonel said yesterday at the inquest into the deaths of 42 people at the Sebokeng hostel, that he was convinced Inkatha had been responsible for the murders at the hostel on September 4 this year.

Colonel Wessels van Niekerk, head of the CID in the Vaal, told the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court that when he arrived at the hostel, he had found about 150 heavily armed Inkatha members trapped there while a large, aggressive crowd wanted to attack the men.

He said members of the SAP were trying to keep the crowd from the Inkatha people. Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Themba Khoza, among those trapped, wanted to fight.

"He said he was prepared to die and was not prepared to leave the hostel," Colonel van Niekerk said.

After talking to him, Mr Khoza agreed to leave the hostel.

The crowd became more aggressive and continued hurling stones at the Inkatha supporters.

Colonel van Niekerk said the army then shot at the people with R-4 machineguns. This was not necessary, the colonel told the court.

He said a Colonel Fourie, in charge of the police at the time, had given an order not to shoot. No shot was fired before the army shot at the crowd, he said.

Counsel for the State, Anton Ackermann, said the only bullet linked to an R-4 rifle was a 5.56-calibre bullet. This, according to a witness, Wilson Tafeni, was the one which had killed his brother, David, before the army arrived.

In a statement, Mr Tafeni said he and his brother were patrolling the hostel at 4am when a group of unknown men, some of whom were white, had fired at them.
37 Inkhata men appear in court
Inkatha leader shot dead

MARITZBURG — The shooting of Inkatha leader Mr. Arnold Lolo Lombo in the city centre on Tuesday afternoon has prompted another Inkatha leader to call on political leaders to do all they can to end violence.

Mr. David Ntombela, a regional Inkatha leader, urged Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr. Nelson Mandela to meet and call on their supporters to end the violence.

Too many lives have already been wasted, and it was time the leaders came together, he said.

Four men arrested in connection with Mr. Lombo's death are expected to appear in court on Thursday.

The homes of two Nampak employees were petrol-bombed at Northdale causing minimal damage. Police believe the incident is related to an illegal strike at Nampak.
Buthelezi warns of 'sabotage'

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA. — There was an urgent need for progress to be made in the negotiation process, President FW de Klerk said yesterday after a meeting with an Inkatha Freedom Party delegation led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Following the two-hour meeting at the Union Buildings, Mr De Klerk told a joint press conference there was a sense of urgency that progress needed to be made.

Chief Buthelezi said there was a danger of the negotiating process being sabotaged as there were people in South Africa who did not believe in peaceful negotiation.

The two parties decided to continue with the work of a joint committee between the NP, led by Natal leader Mr George Bartlett and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Another committee focusing on the negotiation process, between government and the Inkatha

From page 1

Freedom Party would be reactivated, he said. This committee would focus on the definition of bills and principles, he said.

He added that Inkatha had not yet received a formal invitation to a meeting between Inkatha's central committee and the ANC's national executive, proposed by the ANC's national executive. Chief Buthelezi said according to the ANC decision, both he and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela would participate in this meeting.

He assumed he would receive an invitation once Mr Mandela returned from his foreign visit.

In the meantime there were regular meetings between a seven-member Inkatha committee and an ANC national executive committee led by Mr John Nhlande. Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha had contributed towards Mr De Klerk's decision to release political prisoners, because Inkatha had said it would not negotiate until these steps had been taken.

Chief Buthelezi said a remaining obstacle to negotiations was the question of violence.

The KwaZulu leader is to meet with Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht for talks in Durban later today.

According to Mr Treurnicht, Chief Buthelezi approached the CP to discuss the possibility of the two parties meeting although he is understood that Mr Treurnicht put the plan in motion and organised the meeting.

"There is no set agenda for the talks, it is just an opportunity for members of both the CP and Inkatha to meet each other and get to know one another," Mr Treurnicht said yesterday.

He said a joint statement would be issued after the meeting.

Meanwhile, Inkatha spokesman Mr Suzanne Vos yesterday said the two parties would probably discuss negotiations and where each party stood.
Buthelezi: CP represents many

DURBAN: The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the Conservative Party represents a large constituency and cannot be wished away.

Speaking at a press conference here yesterday after a two-hour meeting between top-level delegations of the IFP and the CP, Chief Buthelezi said political differences in South Africa would not be resolved if parties tried to hold one another at arm's length.

Dr Andries Treurnicht said in a joint communique approved by both parties that both leaders subscribed to Christian principles and rejected domination, terrorism and communism.

Dr Treurnicht said there were differences between the IFP and the CP as to political models to accommodate the political claims of various groups but the two parties maintained an open-door policy on future talks in the interests of peaceful and good relations.
Buthelezi to dine with UK business tycoons

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON. - Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will dine with two super-rich British businessmen during his visit to London next week — and no doubt hopes to secure their financial backing.

Yesterday Mr Ben Skosana, Inkatha’s London representative, confirmed that Chief Buthelezi was meeting retired business tycoon Sir James Goldsmith and former casino owner Mr John Aspinall.

And yesterday a Downing Street spokesman all but confirmed that the chief will meet British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher during his mid-week visit.

Asked if such a meeting was planned, the spokesman said nothing had been confirmed yet, but advised that he be contacted early next week on the issue.

Chief Buthelezi is already scheduled to address a press conference at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, hosted by the centre-right International Freedom Foundation.

According to a report on his meeting with Mr Aspinall and Sir James in yesterday’s Evening Standard, there is growing concern over Chief Buthelezi’s choice of companions.

In its “Londoner’s Diary”, a “prominent commentator on African affairs” is quoted: “Both Aspinall and Goldsmith share the view that Buthelezi is a tribal hero. For them he has the Zulu’s Nietzschean glamour — real warrior mystique.

“The whole thing has atavistic right-wing overtones that I find distasteful.”

However, Magdalen College, Oxford’s RW Johnson, a regular columnist on South Africa who has met Chief Buthelezi, said he believed there was another attraction. “What Aspinall and Goldsmith like is that Buthelezi’s speeches are pro-capitalism and anti-sanctions — it’s music to their ears.

“Buthelezi likes to consort with the rich and powerful and gets into right-wing company. Buthelezi sees Mandela tripping around the world picking up cheques and probably thinks ‘Why shouldn’t I?’”

Sir James Goldsmith
A LEGAL battle is looming over KwaZulu's control of two South African Department of Education and Training (DET) schools.

Durban's Clermont and KwaDabeka schools have been run by the homeland's Department of Education and Culture (DEC) for 18 years.

DET director-general Dr JBZ Louw has conceded that, by law, the institutions belong to South Africa and therefore fall under his department.

The Legal Resources Centre (LRC), which took the matter up, said residents of both areas were extremely perturbed by the unlawful control.

Residents have threatened legal action against the DEC, the DET and the Department of Development Aid should their demands be ignored.

Although the DFT has agreed to take these schools back on April 1, 1991, a new law — to be introduced over the same period — authorises the department to sub-contract administration of education in areas under its jurisdiction to any government of an independent or self-governing territory.
Mr. William Powell, a British MP who was recently part of a Liberal British Foreign Affairs Committee, has joined the Inkatha Freedom Party. Mr. Powell told the Star he joined the party while he was in London, where he was posted. According to the Star, the other reason was that he wanted to support the Inkatha's policies. The newspaper reported that Mr. Powell was optimistic about the party's prospects in the upcoming elections.
Tribute to 'gallant' Inkatha man

By Stan Blom

A member of the Inkatha Central Committee and treasurer of the Southern Black Taxi Association (Sambu), Pat Mabatho, was described yesterday as a gallant soldier who died while pursuing the upliftment of fellow blacks.

Speakers from Inkatha and Sambu at Mr Mabatho's funeral in Soweto yesterday praised him for his tireless efforts.

Thousands of people, predominantly Inkatha supporters, attended the ceremony at the Jabulani Stadium.

Police monitored the proceedings and escorted the procession to the Avalon cemetery where the Inkatha West Rand regional chairman was laid to rest.

Jeffrey Nhethwa, an Inkatha Central Committee member, read condolences from Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Mr Nhethwa said Mr Mabatho's death was a loss to the struggle.

He urged Inkatha members not to be deterred by Mr Mabatho's death and said they should continue where he left off.

Messages of condolences were also sent from Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Themba Khoza appealed for an end to violence.

Sambu's president, James Ngciyi, appealed to the bereaved for peace and calm and said that was what his treasurer had stood for.

He said Mr Mabatho's killer or killers would not have peace.
Inkatha leader had 'weapon arsenal'...
Gunfire after big Inkatha meeting panics residents

Resident of Tokoza on the East Rand scattered in panic when Inkatha Freedom Party supporters fired shots into the air minutes after a peace rally ended yesterday.

Gunfire was heard as more than 3,000 armed supporters made their way from the Tokoza stadium to local hostels. No one was injured.

Leaders of the Inkatha Freedom Party and Inkatha Youth Brigade called on the Tokoza Civic Association (TCA) to disband. Inkatha Youth Brigade secretary Themba Msomi said the "ANC-aligned" TCA was not representative of all community organisations.

Calling for "unity of the oppressed against the common enemy", Inkatha official Pakezi Mduba said it would be "useless for Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to shake hands" while people continued killing one another.
Education boycotts criticised

By Julienne du Toit

Organisations which discouraged children from attending school had worsened South Africa's illiterate youth problem, KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night.

He was speaking after a banquet he hosted in Sandton on behalf of the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation.

The function was intended to highlight the development needs of South Africa and specifically Natal/KwaZulu.

Chairman of the newly formed Independent Development Trust, Jan Steyn, agreed with Dr Buthelezi, but said the private business sector should take the initiative to remedy the situation as it was in business's self interest to fight the lack of skills. A housing programme could give the economy its "initial kick-start".

Leading Belgian businessman Filip Verbeke said southern Africa was set to take over from South-East Asia as a low-cost industry possibility. Foreign investors were looking to invest in South Africa more than in Eastern Europe, where there was little or no infrastructure, and no will to work, Mr Verbeke said.
East Rand squatter
clashes leave 5 dead

By Montshiwa Moroke
and Anna Louw

Five people were killed
and one injured early
yesterday during clashes
between residents of
Zonkezizwe squatter
camp, near Katlehong,
on the East Rand.

East Rand police liai-
sion officer Captain Ida
van Zweel said police
found the bodies of five
men, two of whom had
been shot dead and three
slain with pangas and
sharp objects.

A sixth man was shot
in the chin and was ad-
mitted to the Nelspruit
Hospital.

Residents left the area
yesterday for fear of
more violence as armed
Inkatha supporters, with
red headbands and armbands,
chanted war
songs. Many residents
fled their homes on Sun-
day and slept in the veld.

Yesterday there were
accusations and counter-
accusations from the
factions, each claiming
the other had attacked
first.

Inkatha supporters
gathered on one side of
the squatter settlement
sharpening their spears
and singing. Women, who
had taken the men food
and water, gathered
nearby and ululated.

In another part of the
township another group,
comprising mainly mi-
grant workers from
Transkei and Ciskei,
gathered near the rail-
way line after they were
disarmed by the police.

Residents said trouble
started on Sunday after
the groups held separate
meetings to discuss civic
matters. Residents had
held joint meetings be-
fore differences
emerged.

Captain van Zweel
said representatives of
the Zulus, Xhosas and
South African Police met
yesterday afternoon to
discuss the issue.

She said it appeared
the problem had been re-
solved.
Massacre victims were busy praying

By Adam Gordon

The 15 people massacred on a moving train between Jeppe and Benrose in September had been part of a church group and were kneeling down praying when they were slaughtered, a Johannesburg Regional Court heard yesterday.

Police investigating officer Detective Deon Wessels told the court how church services were held in one particular carriage on the train every day.

The Zulus had learnt that the "congregation" swore at Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Zulu king every day, and this was apparently the immediate motive for the revenge attack.

Mr Wessels was testifying in the bail application of five men allegedly involved in two separate massacres, in which 21 people died, on September 6 and 13.

The men are Martin Ngcobo (47), Busi Nkosiningonde (27), Solomon Khumalo (33), Mmengela Magabane (34) and Maphelile Majobi (23), all of the Jeppe hostel in Wölfler Street, Johannesburg.

Impis

Only Mr Ngcobo and Mr Nkosiningonde have said they are Inkatha members.

Mr Wessels said the leader of the local Inkatha branch had called a meeting at Jeppe hostel on September 13.

After this meeting, a man named Jericho Manyane had called another meeting to round up impi, who then boarded the train and attacked the church group.

Mr Manyane and two other men known only as "Stell" and "Mataki" were still being sought by the police, Mr Wessels said.

It was believed they were hiding somewhere in the mountains of KwaZulu. Five police raids had failed to net them.

Mr Wessels said this was a major reason for opposing bail. If the men in custody were given bail they could also disappear.

Mr Wessels said Mr Khumalo had acted as "a quartermaster" who had distributed guns beforehand and collected them afterwards.

State advocate David Gordon presented signed statements in which four of the men admitted participation in the massacre and said "Stell" had forced them to take part.
ANC warns life insurers

DURBAN — Life insurers have been warned not to resist the ANC’s initiatives in requesting that “a fraction of pension and provident funds be directed to socially responsible projects.”

Don Mkhwanazi, convener of the ANC Task Force for Economic Policy for Natal, told the Economic Development Conference for the Durban functional region a future government would be forced to intervene if current levels of deprivation among the black population were not addressed.

He called for “socially responsible behaviour” on the part of financial institutions and big business, and asked why the voice of big business — which was often a major shareholder in financial institutions — had not been heard on the issue of raising funds.

“Big business should be insisting that pension fund managers invest a fraction of their funds in projects which assist disadvantaged communities,” Mkhwanazi said.

“Sacrifices must be made by all in the interests of the long-term peace and stability of the country.”

It was time for the private sector to meet its social obligations.

“There are still an endless number of companies which do not even have a housing policy.

“They believe that by donating funds to the Urban Foundation, they are fulfilling their obligations. But they must remember that charity begins at home,” he said.

“If corporate SA does not begin at this late hour to invest in management skills training, it will face the consequences of its actions further down the line,” he said.

He also called for management approaches and philosophies to be changed.

— Sapa.

Chants as Buthelezi fields hostile questions

LONDON — Anti-apartheid activists chanted slogans and waved placards outside the Savoy Hotel in London yesterday as Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi fielded aggressive and hostile questions from journalists who packed a news conference he held to present his views on SA issues.

On his first visit to Europe since the Transvaal township violence which led to nearly 800 deaths, he said the media was being caught up in the propaganda war which was to blame for the killings.

“The Inkatha Freedom Party is very aware that, as an absolute priority, violence as a political method will have to cease,” he said. — Sapa.
Treurnicht and Buthelezi to hold exploratory talks today

CP leader Andries Treurnicht will meet Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi for talks in Durban later today.

Treurnicht said the Inkatha leader approached the CP and discussed the possibility of the two parties meeting, although it is understood that Treurnicht put the plan in motion and organised the meeting.

"There is no set agenda for the talks, it is just an opportunity for members of both the CP and Inkatha to meet each other and get to know one another," Treurnicht said yesterday.

He said a joint statement would be issued after the meeting.

Meanwhile, Inkatha spokesman Suzanne Vos said yesterday the two parties would probably discuss negotiations and where each party stood and where they "were coming from".

"I'm sure both sides will table their views on current developments in the country," she said.

Vos said Inkatha believed in reconciliation before meaningful negotiation could take place, as only through respect for freedom of political choice could a new open and race-free SA be created.

She described yesterday's meeting between Buthelezi and President F W de Klerk as "very positive".

Danger

EDYTH BULRING reports from Pretoria that after his two-hour meeting with Buthelezi and an Inkatha Freedom Party delegation, De Klerk told a joint Press conference there was an urgent need for progress to be made in the negotiation process.

Buthelezi told the conference, held at Union Buildings, there was a danger of the negotiating process being sabotaged as there were people in SA who did not believe in peaceful negotiations.

The two parties decided to continue with the work of a joint committee between the NP, led by Natal leader George Bartlett, and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Another committee focusing on the negotiation process between government and the Inkatha Freedom Party would be reactivated, Buthelezi said.

This committee would focus on the definition of principles.

He also expected to receive a formal invitation to a meeting between Inkatha's central committee and the ANC's national executive.

He said ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was expected to be present after his return from abroad.

Buthelezi said a remaining obstacle to negotiations was the question of violence.
Bloodshed threatens peace talks

by SBU MNGADI

Renewed violence in strife-torn Natal townships and villages is threatening to scuttle crucial peace talks between the national leadership of the ANC and Inkatha.

Peace efforts in Natal which saw ANC and Inkatha senior officials tour the embattled Hammarsdale township of Mpumalanga last week have not yet filtered through to feuding supporters on the ground.

Local leaders and senior activists on both sides have this week become targets of vicious attacks, with some killed and property destroyed.

There were fears that this weekend may be marred by a renewal of full-scale violence.

Talks between delegations led by the ANC's John Nkadineng and Inkatha's Frank Mdlalose have paved the way for the much-awaited meeting of their respective leaders.

This meeting, the date of which has not been set, will see ANC deputy resident Nelson Mandela come face to face with Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi for the first time.

David Ntombela, KwaZulu MP and member of Inkatha's central committee in Maritzburg, said he was convinced peace lay with the Mandela-Buthelezi meeting.

"They need to share a platform in Maritzburg and tell people that enough is enough," he said.

ANC Natal Midlands chairman Larry Gwala said branches in the region last Saturday expected the Nkadineng-led ANC sub-committee for a briefing on current talks with Inkatha.

Due to short notice, the sub-committee was unable to attend the meeting.

He stressed the region was not opposed to the peace initiative, but since the violence was continuing unabated at the height of talks, The ANC Midlands branch wanted to consult with the Nkadimeng-led sub-committee.

This week Gwala said ANC leader Walter Sisulu had telephoned him to request that the meeting be postponed until Mandela had returned from his overseas trip.

Empangeni in northern Natal, where the two organisations signed the historic lower Umfolozi peace accord in September, has been the scene of bloody skirmishes with the killing of at least six people in the Ensell, Ntuze and Nhlanganyake areas.

However, the process of reconciliation in northern Natal remains firmly on course.

Elsewhere in the province, unrest monitors, human rights lawyers and activists have blamed the current spate of violence on "warmongers" on both sides.

Observers believe the authority of many warlords - who benefit financially from the war as shacklords or by charging protection fees - is now being threatened by the prospect of peace and stability.

Members of the KwaZulu police (KZP) in KwaMakhutha this week allegedly assaulted 12 residents in defiance of a Durban Supreme Court order which forbids the KZP from assaulting or threatening residents, according to affidavits at the Legal Resources Centre in Durban.
Youths rejoice at Imbali truce

PROSPECTS of peace between supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC at Imbali near Maritzburg have moved a step closer after a peace pact was reached by the youths of the two organisations in the area.

Youths from both parties informally agreed to lay down arms and stop the fighting.

KwaZulu Deputy Minister of Works and leader of Inkatha in the area, Velaphi Ndlovu, expressed his appreciation of the move by the youths.

He appealed to parents to cooperate.

A spokesman for the ANC, Mandla Borgat Ndlovu, also expressed appreciation of the action.

The area has been plagued by violence since 1985.

Hundreds of people have been killed and hundreds more injured and left homeless in clashes between opposing factions.

This weekend, celebrations are transforming the formerly strife-torn streets, at the very places that have been “no-go areas” for opposing factions.

Soccer matches have been planned for today as part of the celebrations.

Meanwhile a meeting of all the area’s residents is planned to endorse the initiatives. – Sapa.
Natal talks threatened after attack

CP Reporter

PEACE talks between ANC and Inkatha in Natal are in danger of collapse in the wake of an attack by gunmen on a convoy carrying top ANC national leaders on Wednesday.

ANC leaders in the convoy included Jacob Zuma, John Nkadimeng and three other members of the national executive committee, say ANC officials.

In the wake of the attack and an upsurge in violence that has claimed at least 40 lives in the past fortnight in Natal, the fragile peace has been shattered.

The ANC is debating whether to continue its current talks and a meeting with Inkatha on Friday was postponed.

Wednesday’s attack took place in Wembezi outside Estcourt.

Seven people in the area died last week and six have died since the attack.

Fighting has now spread to Bruntville, where running battles on Friday claimed the lives of 18 people and saw local migrant-worker hostels burned to the ground.

Fighting has also been reported near Greytown and in Hlalakhalile.

Although Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has claimed from London that the entire peace process has been scrapped, ANC sources say they have just postponed further meetings.

Deputy ANC president Nelson Mandela, back home on Friday after a three-week tour of Asia, told journalists the process remained “on track”.

Only meetings between Inkatha and the ANC NEC sub-committee had been suspended, he said.

The Wembezi attack took place as mourners were gathering for the funeral of seven-year-old Zama Dladla, murdered last week.

In addition to Zuma and Nkadimeng, the convoy included NEC members Gertrude Shopo, Joe Nhlanhla and Josiah Jele, Natal leader Harry Gwala and Joel Netshitenzhe, editor of the ANC journal Mayibuye.

Eye-witnesses say as the nine-vehicle convoy drew up at the Dladla house an armoured security force Hippo vehicle drove by.

Minutes later, a group of vigilantes moved towards the house.

Approached by suspicious ANC supporters, a well-known local authority leader opened fire, hitting Gwala’s driver.
Cosatu split over call for ties with Inkatha

Sunday Times Reporter

A TOP Cosatu trade unionist has sparked a fierce debate within the movement with a call for a reversal of its traditional policy of isolation of Inkatha.

A position paper by Jay Naidoo — an official of the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers’ Union — is now circulating among union and ANC formations in Natal. It proposes that:

- ANC leader Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi must meet in an effort to make peace;
- Cosatu unions calling for the dismantling of the Kwela homeland and the Kwela police;
- A multi-party peace agreement be reached between the government, Inkatha and the ANC/NACP/Cosatu alliance.

The organization called a national stayaway on July 2 to isolate Inkatha. Some afterwards violence erupted between Inkatha supporters and others which claimed nearly 300 lives in the provinces within six weeks.

Mr Naidoo — who is not related to the Cosatu general-secretary of the same name — has proposed the U-turn on Cosatu’s isolation policy because of concern over the escalating violence and tensions between the rival groups.

This violence, he said, created opportunities for the security forces and right-wingers to take political advantage.

Mr Naidoo yesterday told the Sunday Times that previous calls to isolate Chief Buthelezi and for the dismantling of the Kwela police force was a reaction to Inkatha’s unwillingness to agree to peace talks.

The position paper was written to stimulate debate and discussion — which is what it has done,” he said.

“I was drawn up to look specifically at a change in strategy in relation to Inkatha — there are still other aspects for peace that have to be worked out,” he said.

But the proposals have run into strong opposition from some union and political quarters opposed to any recognition of Inkatha.

A spokesman at the ANC’s headquarter in Johannesburg confirmed that the position paper had been sent to formations in Natal.

One ANC source indicated that some proposals had already been incorporated into ANC strategy — the October 24 decision by theANC national executive committee to push for a meeting between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi was an example.

Dr P T Mkasa, national chairman of the Inkhatha Freedom Party, said he found Mr Naidoo’s report interesting.

“Any move by Cosatu and its ANC-NACP alliance to play a constructive role in diffusing political tensions and, in tandem, accept the reality of the need for multi-party negotiations, would be most encouraging and welcomed by us,” he said.

Meanwhile, the ANC has rejected speculation that it cancelled a high-level meeting with Inkatha in Natal because hardline members wanted to discontinue peace talks.

Sipho Goba, ANC secretary for the Natal Midlands, said the meeting proposed this week could still be held before Christmas.

The meeting had been delayed, he said, to give ANC officials time to go back to their branches for more clarity on certain proposals.
PRETORIA meeting today

PRETORIA — The fifth meeting of South Africa's homeland leaders is to take place here today.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of President F W de Klerk, will be attended by cabinet ministers, members of the Ministers' Councils and political leaders in the governments of the self-governing territories.

The meeting will give attention to future regional and local government structures and the abolition of the Land Acts, Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said yesterday. — Sapa
Whites fear future one-party state — Buthelezi

Political Staff

THE politics of negotiation had to be turned into a process of reconciliation, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday in Cape Town at the euro-monetary conference on the economic and financial prospects of South Africa. He said this could not be achieved unless white fears of the future one-party state with no democratic checks and balances were faced because this was the most difficult hurdle for whites.

He wanted a situation in which it was going to be possible for parties to rise and fall and governments to come and go through normalised electoral procedures typical of Western multiparty democracies.

"If we could guarantee such a political situation to whites, Indians, coloureds and blacks, we would be able to put a democracy in place even within a matter of months." Speaking at the same conference, political consultant and former editor Mr Harald Parkendorff said that the teaming up of the ANC and the National Party after an election based on universal franchise was not an impossible scenario.

"Opinion polls and private soundings amongst leading political figures from the main political groupings leave little doubt that the ANC will be the biggest party following all election based on universal franchise, but it will not get 50% of the vote.

More conference reports — Page 12
Inkatha blamed for violence

INKATHA was responsible for violence at the Sebokeng hostel in early September, a police colonel told a Vereeniging Supreme Court inquiry yesterday.

Col Frederik van Niekerk was testifying before the inquiry into 42 deaths during unrest-related incidents involving Inkatha supporters, township residents and Defence Forces soldiers at the hostel on September 4.

A police video shown to the court yesterday showed troops firing live ammunition to disperse about 2,000 Sebokeng residents who had been prevented from entering the hostel compound by police.

Inside, 137 Inkatha supporters were questioned by police before being arrested. The barrage continued for about 10 seconds as the crowd fled. Some had been sitting in the road when SAPF soldiers approached. The videos showed people lying dead or injured afterward.

A dead man lay face down in a pool of blood after being shot in the back of the head. Another man, with a bloody face wound, repeatedly fell over as he tried to sit up.

A group of the wounded was attended to by residents and SA Police members on the side of the road, which was littered with stones, sticks and a petrol bomb.

Earlier the video, taken by Const Marius van Huyssteen, showed police discovering the bodies of two men believed to have been killed in fights between hostel dwellers and township residents that day.

The crowd refused to let police remove bodies, Van Huyssteen told the court.

Van Niekerk said 35 bodies were found after the faction fighting and army shooting had occurred.

In a video taken by W/O Piet Nienaber, police were shown discovering a number of weapons and a false number plate on the back seat of a blue car which was inside the hostel and apparently belonged to the Inkatha supporters.

Inkatha Transvaal Youth Brigade leader Themba Khosa, who was in court yesterday, was seen opening the blue Nissan Sienta for police who also found a bomb made of commercial explosives in the boot. Arms found on the back seat included AK-47 assault rifles, an R-1 machine gun and a .38 revolver.

Videos taken at the Sebokeng police station showed a number of men, described by Nienaber as Inkatha members, who had been arrested at the hostel with firearms in their possession.

Three M39 hand grenades were discovered in plastic bags hidden in the tarpaulin of army vehicles used to transport the arrested men to the police station.

The inquiry resumes today.
**Guarantee rights or face backlash**

**Own Correspondent**

LONDON. — Failure to provide minority group rights in the new South African constitution would invite a white backlash far worse than that inflicted by UNITA and Renamo on Angola and Mozambique respectively.

This warning was sounded at an international press conference here yesterday by Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi also said he had not ruled out participating in a peace conference being planned by Anglican Archbishop Desmoud Tutu, despite the fact that Inkatha's Central Committee had warned him against participating because of the archbishop's alleged ANC bias.

Demonstrators chanted and waved placards outside as journalists confronted Chief Buthelezi with a barrage of questions.

Among journalists covering the meeting were Ms Jani Allan, a former Sunday Times correspondent. She and a friend, Ms Gillian Faulkner, applauded regularly during his speech.

The chief said whites had to be wooed into a non-racial democracy or there would be "none at all!"
By SOPHIE TEMA

A MEMBER of the SAP told an inquest at the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court this week how he, his colleagues and Inkatha supporters were trapped inside the Sebokeng hostel after bloody fighting had erupted.

Captain Jacobus Lodewickus van der Westhuizen told the inquest that reinforcements had to be brought in to free him, other members of the SAP and Inkatha from a huge crowd of angry Xhosas.

Van der Westhuizen said this incident occurred the morning after several people were found dead at the hostel.

Van der Westhuizen said in a statement submitted to the inquest into the deaths of 42 people killed in Sebokeng on September 4 this year that this was also where he met the leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Thembekhozo.

Van der Westhuizen said that on September 4 at about 4am he received a telephone call at his home from Lekoa town clerk Nic Louw, who informed him there were problems at the hostel in Sebokeng.

He said he contacted a sergeant MM Kolokoto by radio who confirmed there had been gunshots and blasts at the hostel from 3am that morning.

He said Kolokoto also told him residents were fleeing from the hostel and seeking refuge in the township.

Van der Westhuizen said: "We drove towards the group to enquire what the situation was like when a blue Nissan Senta sedan drove up to us and stopped.

"A black man got out of the car and introduced himself as Thembekhozo, representative of Inkatha in the Transvaal."

Van der Westhuizen said he later got information that Khoza had been arrested and that police had recovered an arsenal of weapons from his car.

"Khoza told me the men with the red headbands had come to remove their belongings from the hostel as the safest time to do this was at night." - SAP, Inkatha huddle in hostel as Xhosas erupt

"The group outside the hostel was increasing gradually and they too were armed with stix, pangas, sharp weapons, petrol bombs and were very aggressive.

"I succeeded in getting three men from each of the two groups and spoke to them in a bid to restore peace."

"Although representatives of both groups agreed that violence was not the solution to their problems, the Xhosa representative could not convince his people not to resort to violence as they were increasing in great numbers."

"This group was aggressive and demanded that the police pull out of the area so they could avenge the deaths of their friends."

"I refused to accede to their demands and with the assistance of the SAP we kept the two groups at bay."

"Stones and petrol bombs were later hurled at the Zulus group and the police and I then tried to bring the two groups under control - but without success."

"A certain Vilakazi, who also later introduced himself to me as the representative of the ANC and the Xhosa group, could not bring them under control."

"The Xhosa group was gradually increasing and demanded that they be allowed to enter the hostel and kill the Zulus."

"Other officers and SAP members arrived and tried their best to negotiate with the group But they also got trapped and this resulted in the need to bring in other SAP reinforcements."
Setback as ANC/Inkatha talks are postponed

By Carmel Rickard: Durban

TALKS between senior African National Congress and Inkatha officials appear to have run into trouble — discussion scheduled for yesterday did not take place and the ANC's John Nkadineng confirmed they have been postponed indefinitely.

The postponement of the talks followed speculation that the ANC officials involved in the discussions had been criticised by other elements in the organisation for pushing ahead with negotiations without a "proper mandate" from people in the region.

Nkadineng, however, would not comment on the reasons for calling off yesterday's talks. (DFM) (115)

On Wednesday he and a group of ANC national executive members visited several Natal inland areas hard-hit by the violence.

During their visit they also had a meeting with members of affected communities in Pietermaritzburg held "in accordance with our determination only to act in accordance with the mandate of the people", Nkadineng said.

The joint ANC/Inkatha talks had been making progress, and it is not yet known how the latest setback will affect the operation of the joint working group.
Inkatha in peace call

ABOUT 1,500 people gathered in Vosloorus yesterday to hear an Inkatha leader call for peace.

Local Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Mr Isaac Dlamini told the crowd of mainly hostel dwellers it was time to build new relationships with other political parties.

"Let us stop killing one another from today," he said. - Sapa.
INKATHA Youth Brigade chairman Mr Musa Zondi has refuted claims by the ANC's Mr Steve Tshwete that the National Party was helping Inkatha to undermine the ANC.

Zondi said yesterday that Tshwete's claims had strengthened the perception that Inkatha had no right to exist.

He said this was borne out by recent developments in which ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela had stated his organisation was "going to have talks with the NP to determine which political parties will qualify to sit at the negotiation table". - Sapa.
Talk... Even When in Private

With Kindle Speakers

Class: [Student]

My Way
Stop brutal acts - Inkatha

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has called for the disbanding of "people's courts", street and area committees and the "uncontrolled structures" in the townships.

In a statement yesterday, the IFP's Transvaal youth chairman, Mr Thembu Khoza, said the call was motivated by "some inhuman and undemocratic acts by the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal."

Khoza said Cast was part of the ANC/SACP alliance and did not represent all township residents.

"This call is not just made to interfere with Cast's activities, it is to safeguard the democratic rights of all residents," the statement said.

Khoza said the street committees and the "people's courts" were harassing township residents. He added that street committees planted "brutal and criminal" acts against opposing organisations.

Cast should state whether it was their intention to destroy opposition as the IFP wanted to see democracy in the townships. - Sapa.
Buthelezi and other Inkatha leaders, it appears that orders to use violence may at times come from higher up.

Two weeks ago, some Inkatha members believe, they were themselves victims of their own movement. A number of shacks were burnt down in a rural township at Ndwedwe, north of Durban. The FM spoke to one of the victims (who asked not to be named) and was told that the arson spree was aimed at residents who refused to join an Inkatha "killing party."

Though a card-carrying Inkatha member, the man said that when he refused to join a night-time raid on a neighbouring part of the township in response to the death of an Inkatha member, he in turn was threatened with death. Taking the threat seriously, he moved his family out of the house. Two days later, it was burnt down, along with other houses belonging to people who had not joined the Inkatha war party. The FM source said many of the other victims were also Inkatha members.

On October 19, in a murder case in the Maritzburg Supreme Court, Justice Andrew Wilson asked, in his judgment, that the KwaZulu government investigate claims that orders had come from Ulundi to force people to join Inkatha. One of the accused, Derrick Xulu, claimed that the chief of Mpuumza had said orders came from Ulundi to make every resident of the area a member of Inkatha, because Mpuumza fell under KwaZulu.

Sentencing four men — all Inkatha members — to a total of 40 years in prison for a murder committed in 1988, Judge Wilson said there was no reason to disbelieve Xulu's evidence and that it was incumbent on the KwaZulu government to investigate whether the chief had given these instructions and if he was acting on orders from Ulundi.

The chief, Mzikayise Zondi, has since denied that he received any instructions from Ulundi or that he issued orders for forced recruitment, saying it was his duty as a chief to be above politics.

However, no word has yet come from the KwaZulu government in response to the matter of the judge's request. Buthelezi's department in Ulundi has been asked by the FM if an investigation has been set up, but at the time of going to press we had not yet received an answer, despite repeated telephone calls.

Buthelezi has made clear his position on violence and as recently as last week, he issued a statement calling on all leaders of political organisations to join him in condemning two recent attacks on Inkatha officials.

It would surely be in his interests to accede to the request of a Supreme Court judge and show that his own house is in order.
Inkatha and ANC in vital peace talks

URGENT and crucial talks between the African National Congress sub-committee responsible for liaising with the Inkatha Freedom Party on peace initiatives and three Natal ANC regions were held in Durban yesterday.

This meeting was the result of a decision taken by ANC Natal regions stipulating that "no further consultations with Inkatha should take place without prior consultation with them".

Tensions within the ANC appear to be developing between its national leadership and members. There is a strong feeling among the rank and file that the ongoing peace talks between Inkatha and the ANC are taking place without any consultation with grassroots members.

 Urgent

The three ANC regions at yesterday's meeting had earlier urged that the meeting be held with utmost urgency "in order to restore the co-ordination of all steps relating to peace in our province".

The ANC's midlands, northern and southern Natal regions held consultations on the present peace initiative in Natal and agreed that "a number of very serious oversights were noted". - Sowetan Correspondent
Buthelezi warns against one-party rule
Dec 1990
Inkatha Freedom Party wants negotiations to begin

THE central committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party has called on black political organisations to urge the Government to formalise the beginning of the real negotiations.

In a resolution passed in Ulundi on Sunday, the central committee said it was confident negotiations would get off the ground early next year.

Proclaiming the IFP's readiness to begin negotiations, the central committee resolved:

"To call on all black political groupings and (State President) Mr De Klerk to make a beginning with the formalities so we can begin to negotiate.

The resolution said political groupings should refrain from tactics which, it claimed, destabilised the communities and urged the ANC to abandon mass protest action.

Meanwhile reports are that the IFP's president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has condemned the ANC's claim that the SA Police had been collaborating with Inkatha in attacks on other black people.

In a statement on Monday, Buthelezi said the ANC's video which was shown to the media to support its claims, was "nothing but cheap propaganda that would not work". - Sapa
Inkatha law 'levy' stirs fear in hostel

By Jean Hlophe

Inkatha members in Jeppe Hostel, Johannesburg have been accused of intimidating non-members who refused to pay a R100 “donation” each for the legal fees of hostel residents facing murder and public violence charges in the Vereeniging Magistrate’s Court.

A Jeppe Hostel resident, whose name is known to The Star but who wants to remain anonymous for fear of victimisation, said non-Inkatha members had been forced to donate to the legal costs.

Those who refused were labelled ANC supporters and threatened with eviction from the hostel.

The man said Xhosa-speaking people had been evicted and now Shangaan and Sotho- and Tswana-speaking people had been told to pay or face the same consequences.

Firearms

He said Inkatha members held weekly meetings at the hostel and displayed high calibre firearms to show their strength.

He said non-Inkatha members had reported the matter to the hostel authorities but no action had been taken.

Inkatha’s Youth Brigade chairman, Thamba Khoza, denied the allegation. He said if it were true, it had not been sanctioned by Inkatha.

However, he said it was normal practice in the township for families or communities to help those in distress and he saw nothing wrong with the move.

Mr Khoza said Jeppe Hostel had escaped the factional fighting in the past three months and saw the allegations as an ANC smear campaign.

"Those who have been victims of such requests and threats should come to our offices at the Santana Building in Johannesburg and we will investigate."
Inkatha Party goes national tomorrow

A spokesman for the party said in a statement earlier this week that this was a move towards transforming the Inkatha movement into a fully-fledged political party, broadening its support for democracy and free enterprise at a national level.

The IFP has centred on a dynamic political agenda that hopes to lay the foundation for a free, non-racial, equal-opportunity society with democratic safeguards for all.

"It believes in the fair distribution of wealth for the benefit of the people, creating real opportunities for economic growth and development."

"Crucial"

"Attempts at stabilising the economy will attract future investment, both internally and externally. This will allow the party to address crucial issues such as poverty, scarcity of resources and unemployment - the very factors perpetuating the ongoing spiral of violence evident in our townships today."

He said that as a political party standing for peace and harmony, the IFP clearly rejected all attempts at destabilisation, be it mass mobilisation, militant uprisings, intimidation or economic pressure in the forms of mass stayaways and boycotts.

"Destabilisation of the South African society had "grievous repercussions for those amongst the oppressed and suffering", with the effects of mass dismissals and disinvestment."

"The only sensible route to change is through peaceful and meaningful negotiations with the powers that be - the present Government and big business sector."

"Co-operation and commitment is what is needed to find a peaceful resolution for a future, democratic South Africa, and it is on the strength of this conviction that the IFP will form part of the political leadership of this country," the spokesman said. - Sapa

MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI
LONDON - The Inkatha Freedom Party has appealed in London to the British Foreign Secretary, Douglas Hurd, to use his government's influence at the United Nations to get KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's organisation observer status at the United Nations.

This would be on a similar basis to that held by the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

In a letter this week to Hurd, Inkatha's London representative Mr. Ben Skosana said the impending all-party constitutional negotiations in South Africa made it necessary for the IFP to be recognised and accorded relevant status on the permanent international marketplace.

Skosana specified the UN, but also referred to the Commonwealth, and the Organisation of African Unity, "where South African affairs are often discussed".

'Dangerous'

"At this point, there is virtually no permanent international medium of discussion where the IFP is invited to sit continually so as to present its views on the future of South Africa.

"The appearance of the IFP on this international forum will not only dispel the simplistic and dangerous notion that the problems facing South Africa can and will be resolved between the ANC and the SA Government.

"It will also help reconcile the different viewpoints held by Inkatha, the ANC and the PAC . . .

"It is for this reason that the IFP entreats the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office to use its good offices and position in the UN to explore the possibility of inviting the IFP to take its place among the other South African contingents at the UN."

Sopa
Buthelezi slams 'political monopolies''

By GUY ROGERS

KWAZULU leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says political monopolies must be avoided in the new South Africa—at all costs.

Yesterday he told a special conference of about 6000 Inkatha Freedom Party delegates near Ulundi, the Zulu capital: "We have had nearly half a century of monopolistic National Party power. "All unchecked power corrupts."

The IFP president called for a devolution of political power. "We do not want any future head of state to have the kind of power Saddam Hussein has in his land," he said.

"That power makes monsters out of leaders," Mr Buthelezi said the IFP had to woo South Africans back to the political centre-stage, away from the threat held by extremism.

Presenting the IFP's new constitution to delegates for approval, he said it was the search for monopolistic power which was costing the country so dearly.

"No political party based under (the IFP's) constitution could possibly end up perpetrating the political horror killings going on in SA today," he said.

"Those killings are the heritage of the groups which planted bombs in discos, on street corners and in supermarkets—killing whoever they decided it was necessary to kill and playing power-mongering games for party political gain."

"Multiparty democracy" was a phrase stressed again and again at the conference.

The delegates, from the party's 3000 branches across the country, will today present motions and take resolutions on the details of the multiparty policy.

The IFP leader reiterated that, even if a new constitution for SA was set up tomorrow, people would still be looking for freedom from poverty, ignorance and disease.

"Euphoria, he said, was a thin political diet on which to live. "Like icing on a cake, it is sweet but it is not substantial."

"Like the icing, it melts—and sometimes may do so before you even taste it."
Inkatha slates 'mass action'

ULUNDI — As long as the African National Congress persisted with its so-called mass action — based on intimidation — the country had not yet seen the worst of the violence, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Saturday when he opened a special general conference of the Inkatha Freedom Party here.

He was reappointed leader of the party at the conference.

Chief Buthelezi told about 20,000 supporters and observers that the ANC's mass action campaign was hurting the South African body politic and damaging the negotiation cause.

The ANC should stop "spoilering for a fight" politics which set black against black and party against party. "The mass action programme of the ANC amounts to political bluster to cover up its inability to move back into a South Africa committed to democratic co-operation and striving to normalise South Africa," he said.

The conference called for a grand peace pact between all political parties in South Africa to get to grips with reducing the levels of political violence in the country. A resolution said that the present levels of violence were preventing negotiations really getting off the ground and it called on all political parties, as well as the government, to make the reduction of violence a top priority.

In another resolution, the IFP said it was "appalled" at the continued call for sanctions against South Africa. These did not work in the first place and most certainly could make no contribution to the country now.

It called on the United Nations and the European Economic Community to normalise economic relations with South Africa and adopt a rigorous timetable to phase out sanctions as quickly as possible.

The European Economic Community should "hear the voice of the masses of South Africa who cry out for economic development".
1. The National Congress of South Africa (ANC) has been a powerful force in the struggle for political and social change in South Africa. Its history and achievements are a testament to the resilience and determination of the African people.

2. The ANC has played a significant role in the promotion of human rights and democracy, especially in the context of the apartheid regime. The organization has faced numerous challenges and setbacks, but it has remained committed to the pursuit of its goals.

3. The ANC's political ideology is based on the principles of socialism, democracy, and equality. It advocates for a society where the interests of all people are represented, and where the distribution of wealth and resources is equitable.

4. The ANC has been involved in several significant political events, including the anti-apartheid movement and the transition to democracy in South Africa. Its leaders, such as Nelson Mandela, have become figures of international renown.

5. The ANC's influence extends beyond South Africa, with its members and supporters found in various parts of the world. The organization continues to play a role in the global struggle for justice and human rights.
Inkatha calls for a 'grand peace pact'

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has called for a 'grand peace pact' between all political parties in South Africa.

The IFP also called on President F W de Klerk to begin negotiating early next year with all those organisations who have committed themselves to such talks.

The calls were made during the party's three-day weekend congress in Ulundi.

Resolutions passed at the congress indicated that most South Africans were anxious for negotiations to get off the ground.

'They are anticipating major announcements in the State President's address to Parliament at its opening early next year.'

The congress also called on the United Nations and the European Community to normalise economic relations with South Africa and adopt a rigorous timetable to phase out sanctions as quickly as possible.

The EC should 'hear the voice of the masses of South Africa who cry out for economic development and cry out for the investment and the incoming technology and management skills that investment brings'.

The Organisation of African Unity should also re-assess what it needed to do to maximise the growth of democracy in South Africa, the resolutions said.

Regarding the "grand peace pact", the Inkatha resolutions said they wanted to make the reduction of violence in the country a top priority and called on the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress to declare 1991 a year of peace for negotiations.

One resolution slammed the rent, electricity and rates boycotts "which have brought unhealthy living conditions and near-bankruptcy to many black townships".

They called on all groups which wanted to pay rents and services needed for life and health "to have the courage to do what has to be done".

-Sowetan Correspondent.

PAC and ANC to hold talks on united front

LEADERS of the PAC and ANC are to meet to discuss the establishment of a united front to consist of organisations representing "oppressed people" in South Africa.

This was disclosed at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday by the PAC's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Ahmed Gora Ebrahim.

He said a decision on the matter was taken at a meeting in Kampala, Uganda, in September between ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, newly elected PAC vice-president Mr Johnson Miumbo and Organisation of African Unity president Mr Yoweri Museveni.

A date for the meeting had not yet been set, he said.

The PAC's second national congress in 31 years, held at Sharoworld outside Johannesburg at the weekend, had endorsed the decision, Ebrahim said.

It had resolved that all organisations of the oppressed should find areas of common interest as well as common strategies and that the PAC would "influence other political tendencies among the oppressed to achieve the united front".

-Sapa.
Inkatha ready for challenge

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has "gladly accepted" a challenge by the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal (Casa) to a public debate on the issue of civic associations.

"In a statement, the party's Youth chairman, Themba Khoza said: "Inkatha gladly accepts the challenge to publicly discuss their undemocratic dictates and demands imposed on township residents. We believe that the issue of the civic associations is much broader than Casa and the Inkatha Freedom Party. Casa's inability to ensure broad, democratic and non-partisan consultation affects residents of all townships," Mr Khoza said.

Debate

He added that the debate on the issue should involve "all organisations that exist in the townships including Azapo, PAC, Sofasonke, Ucosa, Casa, Umsha, the IPP etc."

"Black people have lived for too long under the National Party's prescriptive system to now have a new master dictating to them," Khoza said.

Sapa
ANC-aligned chiefs ‘on hit list’

By S’BU MNGADI

VIGILANTE hit squads comprising chiefs who support the ANC — said in Durban on Friday they had “reliable information” that highly-trained vigilante squads planned to attack chiefs in Bergville, Nquthu, Camperdown and Nongoma over Christmas.

As a result Contralesa postponed their National Consultative Conference due to have started on Friday.

A rally at Blood River was also cancelled after information that Inkatha supporting vigilantes planned an attack with automatic weapons.

Contralesa publicity secretary M Mlaba said an agent of his organisation attended a meeting — chaired by two alleged warlords — in Denver Hostel near Tshokoza on the East Rand, where the attacks were planned.

Contralesa has deployed monitors and legal advisers in the target areas until “the threat has passed”.

We call on (KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president) Mangosuthu Buthelezi to control the bandit elements within his movement,” Mlaba said.

He stressed that Contralesa was not opposed to Inkatha, but “only certain elements within it”.

Inkatha officials could not be reached for comment yesterday.
Buthelezi lauds lifting of sanctions

In a statement from Umlazi, Buthelezi said he was ‘overjoyed’ that there was now a glimmer of hope of new jobs being created and that the flagging South African economy was being given the boost it so desperately needed.

‘One only has to pick up a paper or listen to a news broadcast in South Africa to gauge the extent to which sanctions have cruelly affected all black communities in South Africa today.

‘The ripple effects of the suffering they have caused are now spilling over into white communities. The upsurge of violence, the robberies, the battering to death of old men and women is happening because there is unemployment, hunger and despair.’

Pushed

Sanctions and apartheid, he added, had pushed many people beyond human endurance. ‘They have dehumanised children of God with legislature that, each in its own way here and abroad, has had evil repercussions. Two wrongs have not made anything right.

‘I point an accusing finger at the architects of both hideous policies for the harm they have done. ‘The EEC has made a realistic assessment of the positive and irreversible political changes taking place in this country and it has quite correctly rewarded the State President, Mr FW de Klerk, for his bold initiatives.

‘This move away from punitive sanctions will, I think, constructively facilitate the forthcoming negotiation process because we haven’t got a hope in hell of negotiating a new and decent future for this country while jobs are dwindling and unemployed bandits terrorise our neighbours,” the KwaZulu leader said.

Sapa.
Inkatha is alarmed at ANC units

THE ANC’s stated plans to form self-defence committees in the townships were slammed by the Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday as “no more than a thinly disguised for Umkhonto we Siza to rebuild its underground terror structures”.

The IFP regional leader for the Vulindlela area, Mr. David Nombela, said in a statement that moreover, the African National Congress’ self-defence plans for the townships had already been urged by the ANC’s Natal-Midlands leaders three months ago.

Nombela said this weekend’s announcement by the ANC was met by the IFP’s Natal members “with considerable alarm”.

He claimed that the ANC-Midlands chairman Mr. Harry Gwala and the Cosatu branches had first mentioned setting up self-defence units in the Pietermaritzburg area in October. Gwala had allegedly issued a concerted call for ANC supporters in the Midlands area to “pay special attention to this task”. - Sapa
Inkatha must be party to talks — Naftoc

THEO RAWANA

THE future of social stability was at risk if the wishes of Inkatha and other parties to be included in the negotiation process was ignored, a top official of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Naftoc) said yesterday.

Deputy president of the ANC-Inclined organisation Archie Nkonyeni said the non-involvement of other key players in the political scene, such as the PAC, could detract from the credibility of the process of negotiation limited to only two players.

"The wishes of the parties that are demanding to be included in the process, such as the Inkatha Freedom Party, and others, can be ignored only at the risk of future social instability," he said.

Nkonyeni was delivering a Christmas message in which he appealed to the business community to play a part in "toning down the expectations of the masses" to avoid disappointment and all that went with it.

Nkonyeni said: "History abounds with evidence of social revolutions that have been hailed as quantum leaps, but have ended in gruesome bloodshed as formerly oppressed people turn against one another in the realities of the aftermath of the revolution."

There was a need for a sense of balance and expectations should be tempered with reason.
National unity focus of talks

ULUNDI. — National unity and the escalation of violence were yesterday discussed at a meeting between the Inkatha Action Group for Democracy and the Sobukwe Forum, a group of PAC dissidents.

In a statement from here, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said agreement was reached on the direction for a new South Africa.

The meeting also agreed that it was time to end “the traditional division between African nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism”.

The statement said this would benefit the whole African continent.

The leader of the Sobukwe Forum, Professor Makhoaia Bolofo, said the forum was not a separate organisation but was instead a pressure group within the PAC.

Prof Bolofo called on the PAC to allow the national executive committee, elected in April 1989, to resume its functions.

Inkatha and the Forum agreed that there should be “frequent consultations” between the two groups. — Sapa
Buthelezi calls on whites to back FW
INKATHA Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday urged white South Africans to support President F W de Klerk to ensure the success of the negotiation process.

In a year-end message to whites, Buthelezi said it was the strength of the whites' commitment to negotiations that would prescribe "the speed with which we can begin notching up successes in practical applications of that which is negotiated at local, regional and national levels."

"And the more powerfully they back De Klerk, the more powerfully blacks will seek alliances with them to establish a SA in which we are glad to be with each other as blacks and whites."

He added that he and "many other black leaders" would be working next year to eliminate political violence.

They would be working towards a stabilised and normalised SA in which whites could make their mark as a "party to the salvation" of the country.

PAC message: it is time for education
TIM COHEN

The misguided slogan "liberation before education" should be a slogan of the past, PAC president Clarence Makwetu said in his New Year message yesterday.

Education was in a state of crisis, he said. "We should not only be thinking of doing away with Bantu education but also of making those schools that claim to be open to be really open." He said 1980 was marked by talks about talks, the release of a few political prisoners, and the return of a tiny group of exiles.

Violence had been escalating in alarming proportions. While the PAC could not specify a solution, if liberation movements worked together, he was confident an answer would be found.

The PAC had called for a united front.

"We urge all those who have a contradiction with white domination, irrespective of political persuasion, to come together to devise means whereby racism in our country can be brought to an end."

The PAC was appealing for an intensification of sanctions, he said.
OWN CORRESPONDENT

Buthelezi in plea to Afrikaner democrats

DURBAN — THE whole world was poised to rally behind every decent, democratic act of the Afrikaners, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, said yesterday.

In a Christmas message extending a particular hallmark of friendship to Afrikaners, Dr Buthelezi said blacks were becoming proud of a State President who had risen out of the Afrikaner volk to lead South Africa into a democratic future.

“We are proud of the support that whites are giving him. We are at last witnessing the emergence of white decency in politics, which so many of us always knew was there.”

“Let us enter 1991 with a new spirit of adventure for democracy. Let us have a new 20th century-style trek into the moral high ground of politics,” Dr Buthelezi said.

Afrikaners “live under searching international spotlights which will shine upon every decent deed”.

“Let them move with certainty and let them dispel the doubts that exist among some blacks.”

“Above all, let the Afrikaners show the world that they can assist in putting a democracy together, in which democratic victories can be turned into victories from which Afrikaners and whites generally can go forth with blacks to do battle against what really is the common enemy: poverty, ignorance and disease.”

In a message to black South Africans, Dr Buthelezi said they should enter 1991 with a proud awareness that they had taken control of the destiny of their country.

Apartheid was doomed and the great and hallowed values of the black struggle for liberation could now be implanted in South Africa’s constitution.

The only thing ‘black people needed to fear was their own inability to create a new South Africa by being unable to normalise political relationships between the various black groupings.”

The Inkatha Action Group for Democracy and the Sobukwe Forum of the Pan Africanist Congress have held talks in Ulundi on national unity and violence.

They agreed it was time to end traditional division between African nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism.
By Sir Lautens

My man of vision...
and rejected 'ism' at work among political radicals here.

"It's something so outdated, so disproved and at end of the age of rationalization," he said. "The time has come for the triumph of the human spirit." In South Africa, he said, "We can also create the

he has done and make it worthwhile."

But Sir Laurens cautioned against change that was too rapid.

"That is the greatest danger," he said, referring to the conflict which cost millions of lives when the British left India.

"People throughout the world now want less of political leaders. What they want are leaders who can express their search for renewal," he said.
BLACK POLITICS - HOMELANDS

1991

JANUARY — JUNE
INKATHA has denied allegations that youths are being prevented from attending KwaZulu schools because they are ANC supporters.

Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade chairman Musa Zondi said this week in a statement it was in fact ANC activists who had made a number of schools no-go areas for Inkatha supporters.

Reacting apparently to an allegation by ANC leaders at Mpangeni, Zondi said these included schools in KwaMashu, Ntuzuma, Inanda, KwaMakhatha, part of Umlazi, Mpumalanga, Ndengezi, part of the south coast, Howick and parts of Maritzburg.

The trouble allegedly stemmed from the ANC-initiated campaign encouraging its members to disregard the authority of school committees and school principles. "The ANC youth have in fact undergone training on techniques to undermine educational authorities," claimed Zondi.

"Some members of the school committees in KwaZulu have been killed while attempting to prevent disruption of education by ANC youth," he said. - Sapa
Mandela, Buthelezi could meet soon

DURBAN — The ANC is hoping a delegation lead by its deputy president, Nelson Mandela, will meet an Inkatha Freedom Party delegation headed by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi this month, Sapa reports.

ANC international affairs head Thabo Mbeki said this at a banquet honouring ANC president Oliver Tambo in Durban on Saturday night.

PATRICK BULGER reports Inkatha Institute executive director Gavin Woods said in an interview yesterday a meeting between Mandela and Buthelezi was in the offing.

He said he understood the ANC wanted to sort out certain problems with its middle-ranking Natal leadership before a meeting could go ahead.

At the banquet, Mbeki said the country's crises — one of which was the "culture of violence" — had to be solved by common consensus.

Referring to intolerance within his own organisation, he said: "You cannot say you are a liberation organisation and still use force against people just because they disagree with you."

All parties had to be involved in negotiations for a constituent assembly. Noting the latest violence in Natal's Umqabala area and in Sebokeng, Mbeki said: "We have got to turn this thing around. For this to be a good year we need a new constitution."
DURBAN. — The president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has challenged the ANC to set a date and time for a meeting between the leadership structures of the two organisations.

He was reacting to a statement by a senior ANC official, Mr Thabo Mbeki, at the weekend, that a meeting between the two organisations depended on Inkatha's acceptance of the proposal.

Chief Buthelezi said he had received "no formal indication" that the ANC was prepared to meet Inkatha.

He accused Mr Mbeki of a "deliberate attempt to obfuscate the facts".

Chief Buthelezi said ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela had telephoned him last week. The Inkatha president alleged that Mr Mandela told him the ANC "had yet to resolve the issue" of sanctioning a meeting with Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi stressed that his organisation was prepared to meet the ANC-SACP alliance at any time.

Chief Buthelezi also condemned the weekend massacre at Sebokeng in which 35 ANC supporters were killed.
Black 'summit' faces setback

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

A renewed war of words has erupted between the ANC and Inkatha over the proposed meeting between Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Prospects of an early meeting between the two leaders remain remote.

Chief Buthelezi claimed yesterday the ANC deputy president had told him to "be patient".

In a statement, Chief Buthelezi said he felt compelled to reveal this information in view of ANC foreign affairs head Thabo Mbeki's statement on television on Sunday that such a meeting depended on Chief Buthelezi's acceptance of a date and venue.

Chief Buthelezi said he had not received any formal indication from the ANC's national executive that it desired such contact.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus refused to say whether the ANC had proposed specific dates and venues for the meeting.
ALL SET FOR THE HISTORIC TALKS

By S'BU MNGADI

THE attention of millions in South Africa and abroad will be focused on Durban when ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi meet on January 29 in an effort to end political violence.

The meeting comes after a concerted behind-the-scenes efforts by several people.

Mandela has been in prison for 27 years, and then he went on to jail in 1962. They have known each other since the 1940s when they were both in the ANC Youth League.

The two exchanged letters during Mandela's 27 years in prison. Although they chose different paths in pursuit of their political objectives, they always remained in contact.

But they have not renewed personal contact since Mandela was released in February last year, allegedly because of point-segregating by their organisations.

Official details of the meeting have not yet been released, but sources told City Press it would probably be held at Durban's Royal Hotel.

Although the meeting is currently scheduled to last one day, it is believed Buthelezi will propose another meeting on a person-to-person basis with Mandela. At the January 29 meeting the two leaders will be joined by senior officials from both sides.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that spokesmen for both the ANC and Inkatha have cautioned against unrealistic expectations of the meeting.

"It's one thing for leaders to meet and shake hands, another to transfer the reconciliation down to grass roots, level," ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma told a local radio station. "Without grass roots support, it would be impossible to stop the violence."

Inkatha's Thembekhile Khosa welcomed the meeting, but said: "That does not mean to say that the meeting will stop the violence or that it will bring a completely clean page, but it will be a contribution towards the lessening of violence."

Oscar Dhlomo, chairman of the all-partisan Institute for Multiparty Democracy, said supporters of the two groups needed to perceive firm agreement between the leaders before the violence would stop.

Both Mandela and Buthelezi have called for an end to the violence, but the chronic fighting among black factions has continued.
ANC, Inkatha mum on talks

From Noam Badelia

South, Jan 24, 1991
Large teams of top officials for ANC-Inkatha talks

LARGE and high-powered delegations, led by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi would meet in Durban next week, the organisations said yesterday.

The ANC will be represented by a 20-man delegation and Inkatha by a 70-man delegation at Tuesday's long-awaited talks — the first meeting between Mandela and Buthelezi since Mandela's release.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday the size and status of the delegation was an indication of how seriously the ANC regarded the meeting.

The delegation includes the ANC's Natal Midlands convener Harry Gwala, SACP secretary-general Joe Slovo and Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani.

The Inkatha delegation includes chairman of the party's National Council Frank Mdlalose and chairman of the party's youth league Musa Zondi.

Other ANC leaders at the talks will include internal leader Walter Sisulu, secretary-general Alfred Nzo, women's section head Getrude Shope, and international affairs director Thabo Mbeki.

Other members of the delegation are Thomas Nkobi, Josiah Jele, Jacob Zuma, Joe Nhlanhla, John Nkandla, Ruth Mompali, Aziz Pahad, Bhe September, Willis Mchunu, Jackie Selebi, Steve Takwete and Joel Netshitenze.

The agenda and venue have not been disclosed.
their cards close to the chest as they remain cloistered in meetings.

**Deep grudges**

However, it is known that over the past seven months or so, since violence erupted on the Reef and demands for a meeting intensified, each side has been involved in intensive intelligence-gathering about the other.

Each has tried to extend its influence into areas dominated by the other — often a risky operation — and this is why the ANC has still not opened a branch in northern Natal.

Both sides have a reasonable store of knowledge about “enemy” strongholds, whether in remote Natal villages, Transvaal urban townships or hostels around Johannesburg. They also know a fair amount about arms stores and military training, arms routes into the country and to townships. Some of this information has also found its way to government.

Jacob Zuma, chairman of the ANC’s southern Natal region, and also chief negotiator with government and Inkatha, tells the *FM*: “The meeting is significant because of what relations between us and Inkatha were in the past, and now. Also because of the violent situation, particularly in Natal where relations between the two organisations have been a major factor.

“This meeting must be the beginning of a movement towards ending violence.”

Inkatha West Rand secretary Humphrey Ndlou says: “We are very happy that such a meeting should take place. We have been wanting this for a very long time.” However, he says he does not envisage an early end to conflict. “It will take time, people have very deep grudges towards each other. They have been fighting for too long. If Mandela and Buthelezi go shoulder-to-shoulder to meetings in the major centres where there has been violence, that could help.”

The ANC would also no doubt be pleased if Inkatha was prepared to join forces with it and other anti-apartheid groups at the March 21 conference designed to form a “patriotic front.” This front would consist of black and nonracial political groupings, including homeland leaders, aiming to strengthen their negotiating hand against government.

However, government has a similar strategy. At this stage it is not likely that Inkatha will throw in its lot with the NP or ANC. It may decide it has enough support to enable it to remain a major independent player.

The real challenge for those who meet in Durban on January 29, however, is not the resolution of party differences. The challenge is to rein in thousands of young people who have lost out on schooling, accept violence as normal, and have lost family members and often their homes. They are not naturally inclined to be peaceful, restrained and patient.

Negotiations and peace will highlight the fact that these are the unemployed and unemployable; they will have no status once conflict ends, and they sense it. Violence has given power and authority, through fear and intimidation. Looters have given many of them cars and well-equipped homes. The law of the firearm is the only law in many areas of Natal.

January 29 could be an early barometer of how well the country will withstand the shocks of transition. It is not only President F W de Klerk who has to live up to expectations in the next fortnight. DURBAN SUMMIT

**THE BIG THAW**

Inkatha and the ANC are holding their breath as both sides wait for the January 29 meeting in Durban.

If it comes off (one side could still find a reason to pull out) it will be the first meeting between ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi since the late Fifties. Violence in Natal and on the Reef has often involved forces that have claimed to be supporters of the ANC or the Inkatha Freedom Party.

More than 8 000 lives have been lost in politically related violence in the past few years. Strange as it has seemed in recent years, the two men go back a long way. Buthelezi, formerly an ANC stalwart and a former ANC Youth League member under Mandela, approached the ANC in the early Seventies; government had approached him to head the KwaZulu homeland and lead it to independence.

The ANC, after some deliberation, decided that it could do with a supporter within Pretoria’s bantustan system.

Buthelezi also suggested the formation of a cultural movement, Inkatha, which would broadly advance the aims of the ANC. It would also use the ANC colours of black, green and gold; and emulate some of its structures, such as a youth brigade and a women’s league.

After some consideration the ANC agreed but it was not long before bickering started. Cracks developed and became gulls.

It has been evident for some time that Mandela has been prepared to meet Buthelezi. Mandela has not forgotten the risks that Buthelezi took in publicly supporting him when he was in jail and in refusing to take the baubles of “independence.” But senior ANC men apparently deemed a meeting to be inappropriate and politically dangerous, such was the bitterness between the two groupings.

Even today, Zulu chiefs in some of the most remote areas of Natal can quote dates and times when the ANC allegedly perpetrated some insult against Buthelezi. When the FM visited Reef hostels after the horrific violence last year, and asked what lay behind the killings, it emerged that feuds can go back years.

Resentment also runs deep because the Inkatha membership includes many working-class people who are angry with ANC-inspired stayaways and school boycotts (FM January 4).

The area around Durban has long been an ANC stronghold. There is bitterness among ANC supporters because Inkatha allegedly forces people to become members of the Zulu organisation if they want their children admitted to schools, want to get on employment lists at labour bureaux or need a licence to open a shop within KwaZulu.

Neither side is willing to speculate on the meeting at this stage. Both teams are playing
Mandela hold key to peace

PATRICK LAURENCE

THE talks next week between a 20-member African National Congress delegation and a high-powered Inkatha team will bring Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi face to face for the first time since Mr Mandela was released from prison nearly a year ago.

The fate of township folk, and perhaps of the whole of South Africa, depends on the outcome of the talks and on whether Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi are publicly seen to acclaim one another as leaders in the fight for a nonracial and democratic South Africa.

If the talks fail, the internecine strife between ANC-aligned forces and Inkatha sympathisers will, in all probability, intensify. It has already reached the proportions of a civil war.

According to Africa Watch, 4,000 people have been killed in Natal since mid-1987 and about 1,000 in townships around Johannesburg since last August.

An accord between the two organisations, and a public commitment to peace by Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi, may not guarantee peace. But there will be no peace without an accommodation.

Rivalry between the two organisations has been so fierce that many people have forgotten that they once enjoyed cordial relations, as evidenced by the talks between ANC and Inkatha delegations in London in 1978.

Fraternity

The question facing leaders of the two organisations when they meet in Durban on Tuesday is whether they can bury their festering enmity and restore the fraternity which once characterised their relationship.

A hopeful factor has been the rise to political eminence in Natal of Jacob Zuma, the ANC’s chief of intelligence and one of the few Zulus in its uppermost echelons.

Mr Zuma, a softly-spoken and self-effacing man, has worked hard to end the fighting and played a key role in the signing of the Lower Umfolozi Accord last September.

He and Chief Buthelezi are reported to have met secretly several times before the public announcement of Tuesday’s meeting.

Another positive sign is the high regard which Chief Buthelezi has for Mr Mandela and Mr Mandela’s critical role in facilitating the pending meeting. Mr Mandela is said to have personally phoned Chief Buthelezi to fix the date for the talks.

A third factor encouraging optimism is the common history of the two organisations: both trace their roots back to the ANC before it was banned and launched armed struggle.

While the ANC and Inkatha diverge on important policy issues — the ANC leans towards socialism and Inkatha towards capitalism — there is common ideological ground: both stand for universal adult suffrage and the abolition of race discrimination.

They agree, too, on the need for a redistribution of wealth. Inkatha, however, shies away from talk of nationalisation.

It is not opposed, however, to alternative mechanisms for a fairer distribution of wealth: higher taxation of the rich, affirmative action to give blacks opportunities denied to them in the past, and greater social spending on deprived black communities.

The climate, too, is more favourable for an accord than six months ago. The ANC is moving towards the creation of a “patriot front” of all progressive forces.

Its rival, the Pan-Africanist Congress, has set the pace with its slogan “Peace among the Africans”, and its invitation to Inkatha leaders to attend the funeral last November of its leader, Zeph Mothopeng, and its annual conference in December.

Watching events closely is the National Party leadership. Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha figure prominently in its ambition to lead a grand alliance to victory against the ANC in the first post-apartheid election.
Buthelezi, Mandela make peace vow

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi vowed yesterday to seek peace with each other. At rallies in the Transvaal and Natal, the two leaders told their supporters peace between black organisations was a priority for a future South Africa.

In one of his strongest appeals to date, Mr Mandela told refugees who earlier this month fled their homes in Bophuthatswana:

"We go to our meeting with Chief Buthelezi on Tuesday with the intention that there will be no winners or losers...

"We are not going there to hurl accusations against Inkatha. We are not going to lay blame. We are going with an appeal to forget the past and to concentrate on the future."

Mr Buthelezi told a youth rally at Umzimbe on the Natal South Coast he hoped the meeting would lead to peace between the two organisations.

He warned that unless there was reconciliation between Inkatha and the ANC there would be no reconciliation for South Africa.

Mr Buthelezi said he was leading Inkatha's delegation "in the hope of holding Dr Mandela's hand and saying, 'Brother, let us stop the killing and let us go forward as South Africans.'"

He said he was "determined and committed" to producing a normalised relationship between his party and the ANC.

Mr Mandela said: "We will never agree on the past, so those who want peace will close the door on past conflicts and concentrate on the future."

Addressing thousands of ANC supporters in a stadium at Mhlangeni near Bloemfontein, Mr Mandela said:

"The writing is on the wall for those who do not want to settle their differences in a peaceful manner."

Fighting

He also told the people of Bophuthatswana that he and President Ian Smith had agreed that the refugees could return home with dignity and without humiliation.

However, he appealed to them to do so in a disciplined manner.

"I am in constant contact with your leader and he has asked me to give you this explicit instruction: Don't talk of settling this issue in terms of violence. We do not want fighting between brothers. Blacks should not spill black blood. It is a reflection on all black leaders.

By MARK STANFIELD and JAPHTA MPAHLANI
Neutral observers not allowed, the ANC tells Inkatha

By SEKOLA SELLO and S'BU MNGADI

A MEMBER of the ANC who is reported to have now aligned himself with Inkatha was by late yesterday posing a dilemma for the two movements who are due to hold a crucial peace summit in Durban on Tuesday.

The man at the centre of the problem is Dr WZ Chonco who returned from exile six months ago.

Since his arrival, Chonco has been associating himself more and more with Inkatha.

Inkatha wants him to attend the talks as an observer under their auspices.

Unconfirmed reports from inside the ANC claim the movement is not opposed to Chonco attending as an Inkatha delegate, but not as an observer.

The ANC insiders claim they are not aware of there being a provision for observers at the summit in terms of the agreement reached between the two parties.

Political analysts believe the ANC is insisting on Chonco taking part in the talks as a move to get rid of him without kicking him out, thereby stealing his thunder if he defected later.

The problem posed by Chonco is not likely to have any adverse effects on the continuation of the talks, analysts said.

The most likely outcome is that Inkatha will finally agree that Chonco takes part as their 68th delegate.

There was concern in some ANC circles on Friday that Inkatha's huge delegation was a ploy to scupper the talks.

"But ANC National leader Jacob Zuma said the ANC is not bothered about Inkatha's numbers and they could bring as many delegates as they want."

The ANC delegation will consist of its National Executive Committee members only.

While there was scepticism among some ANC members about the good intentions of Inkatha, the organisation's leader, Chief Mangouthu Buthelezi, reassured his members at a youth rally at Umzumbe that he was leading Inkatha's delegation "in the hope of holding Mandela's hand and saying, brother, let us stop the killing and let us go forward as South Africans".

Buthelezi told the rally he was going to the peace summit determined and committed to producing a normalised relationship between Inkatha and the ANC.
THE ANC embarks on crucial peace talks with two of its major opponents this week. Talks with Bophuthatswana government officials continue today, after ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela agreed at the weekend to a request by the homeland's President Lucas Mangope not to visit the strife-torn Braklaagte area.

Sapa reports that Mandela announced he and Mangope had reached an agreement on ways to end violence in Bophuthatswana. He did not elaborate.

Mandela made this announcement while addressing refugees at Zeerust who had fled the Braklaagte fighting. He said the more than 300 refugees could now return.

And a group of 20 senior ANC officials will meet 70 Inkatha leaders in Durban, in the long-awaited face-to-face meeting between Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Sapa reports that Buthelezi told a youth rally at Umzumbe on the Natal South Coast at the weekend he hoped the forthcoming meeting would lead to peace between the two organisations.

Mandela echoed these sentiments in Zeerust, saying that he expected no winner or loser to emerge from the deliberations, but rather hoped lasting peace would be brought to Natal.

Former Inkatha general secretary Oscar Dlomo said yesterday many people would be disappointed if the meeting did not find a formula to stop the killing, which resulted in more deaths last year than in any previous year.

He said the meeting's major task would be to devise a strategy to translate the common ground between senior officials of the organisations to the grassroots.
ANC outnumbered at talks with Inkatha

By Patrick Lawrence

DURBAN — ANC delegates will be outnumbered more than three to one by Inkatha representatives when the two organisations meet in Durban today in a bid to end their violent enmity.

The 20-member ANC delegation, headed by deputy president Nelson Mandela, will face a 60-member team from Inkatha, led by Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

It will be the first face-to-face encounter between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi since Mr. Mandela's release from jail nearly a year ago, a year which has seen a marked escalation in the bloody conflict between the two organisations.

The discrepancy in numbers is, in part, a consequence of the formula for the peace talks.

The ANC's national executive committee has about 40 members, while Inkatha's central committee has 120 members. Thus each side is represented by about half of its executive members.

The ANC delegation includes the chairmen of its three Natal regions, Jacob Zuma, who is considered to be a "dove", Harry Gwala, who is viewed as a "hawk", and Willis Mchunu. All three men have an intimate knowledge of the violence which has claimed at least 4000 lives since mid-1987.

The Inkatha team includes several chiefs, who, like the ANC's regional chairman in Natal, have seen the violence at ground level all too often.

One of the reasons for the large Inkatha delegation is to ensure that whatever agreement emerges from the meeting seems down to grassroots level as quickly as possible. In the rural areas of KwaZulu, tribal chiefs are in the best position to convey it to the people.

The meeting will, it is understood, be co-chaired by Alfred Nzo, secretary-general of the ANC, and Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

No formal agenda has been released but the talks will focus on the violence and ways of ending it. If they go well, the need for black unity or a "patriotic front" may figure prominently.

The success or failure of the talks will, however, be measured by the extent to which Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi are publicly seen to jointly exhort their followers to abandon violence.
ANC, Inkatha

He said whatever the concrete outcome of the meeting, contact between the organisations should continue "to nurture the areas of agreement and seek lasting solutions to areas of conflict".

In his speech, Buthelezi said ANC national executive member John Nkabinde should "quietly tell the world that he was wrong in calling me a snake that must be hit on the head.

"That is killing talk. Killing talk must cease. This I believe is the very crux of what we as leaders of the two organisations are gathered here for," Buthelezi said. He criticised the ANC's armed struggle strategy, saying it had not and would not win the day.

Buthelezi also criticised the ANC for pursuing objectives which he said could not be achieved. He cited the ANC's demand for a constituent assembly as falling into this category.

Buthelezi also criticised the ANC's mass action campaign, which he said was taking constitution-making "to the street corners" and was "locating the process of constitutional development in the politics of violent confrontation".

He said he did not know how ANC leaders were going to deal with their Natal Midlands regional leadership and members, whom he said had slammed ANC and Inkatha peace moves.

Sapa reports from Pretoria that 25 homes were set on fire and two people wounded in violence in Natal yesterday. The police unrest report said two groups clashed at Nxamalala. Two people were wounded when one group opened fire on the other and 25 homes were set alight.
DURBAN — Inkatha and the ANC last night agreed to cease all hostilities with immediate effect and agreed to work together to eradicate apartheid.

The agreement followed a historic meeting between ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi — their first in 28 years. Delegations from the two parties held talks lasting more than eight hours in Durban's Royal Hotel.

A joint declaration issued afterwards called on ANC and Inkatha supporters to cease from vilification of the organisations or their leaders.

The declaration also called on members and supporters not to "coerce or intimidate anyone in the pursuit of their strategies and programme."

The parties also agreed to use the existing joint mechanisms to monitor all violations of the agreement.

Mandela and Buthelezi agreed to go on a joint tour of all the areas that have been hit by violence which has claimed more than 4,000 lives in five years.

"Further top-level meetings will be held from time to time as the need arises to address, among other issues, joint activities to eradicate the system of apartheid within the shortest possible time."

Mandela and Buthelezi embraced each other warmly when they met in the hotel yesterday morning. After introductory speeches by the two leaders, a 20-man ANC delegation joined the 67-man Inkatha team for the talks behind closed doors.

Placard-bearing Inkatha supporters gathered outside to shout slogans under the watchful eye of soldiers and police. During the first tea break at 11am Buthelezi left the hotel to greet the crowd, bringing traffic in Durban's Smith Street to a halt.

The crowd then dispersed peacefully.

A large part of Buthelezi's opening address was devoted to answering derogatory remarks made about himself and Inkatha by ANC members in the past. The speech was also peppered with criticism of ANC policy.

Mandela made a markedly more conciliatory speech. He thanked Buthelezi and the Inkatha leadership for helping to secure his release from prison.

Mandela said many thousands had died in inter-communal violence, the blame for which could be laid at the door of the "apartheid regime."
Contrasts at Peace Indaba

Peace Talks

More

ANC Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe said he would be shuttling between Maputo and Pretoria this week to discuss with his Mozambican counterpart the peace process in the country.

"It is an important moment in our history," Motlanthe said in a statement.

"We are determined to make sure that the negotiations are successful and that the peace process is successful."
LET PEACE PREDOMINATE

Violence must end and peace prevail, Nelson Mandela said when he addressed delegates to the Durban peace talks with Inkatha yesterday.

In his opening remarks he stressed the need for an atmosphere of free political activity in which "all people can freely canvass their positions within the rest of society.

"The efforts of our people have brought about a situation in which apartheid can be eradicated by peaceful means."

It was ironic that a meeting between "organisations of the oppressed" should require such an effort to accomplish.

The ANC did not believe it would benefit the cause of peace if it spent its time at the meeting pointing fingers to identify those responsible for the carnage which had left many thousands dead.

"If we are to fulfill the true purpose of our get-together, there must be no accusers and no losers between ANC and Inkatha.

The meeting started late.

Mandela thanked Buthelezi and the leadership of Inkatha for their contribution in helping to secure their release and that of other leaders of the ANC.

Confort

Messages of support and comfort in their long years of incarceration did not go unnoticed.

"For us, this meeting represents the culmination of our persistent efforts to bring an end to the confrontation which has plagued our organisations and our people," Mandela said.

"Our ultimate praise is reserved for the masses in the province of Natal and other parts of the country whose yearnings for peace is the driving force of our deliberations today."

"The eyes of the world are on us. The majority of the people in this ravaged province and other parts of the country certainly wish us success.

"The angel of death and destruction, the defilers of white minority rule, will (want) the opposite."

Whatever the outcome of the meeting, Mandela asked that "contact among us must continue to nurture agreement and seek

Nelson Mandela

last solutions to areas of conflict.

Every South African, including the security forces, should help build a nation all could be proud of.

"The attempts to divide our people along ethnic lines, to turn their rich variety into a dagger with which to pierce their hearts, must be made to fail."

The grim and infamous era of apartheid was coming to an end.

"In the final analysis we are justified to lay the blame for inter-communal violence at the door of the apartheid regime which has created conditions of squalor and degradation among our people.

"We are certainly right and to assert that the removal of this system is a basic precondition to an end to violence in our country," he said.

Mandela referred only briefly to the ANC's call for a multi-party conference.

He said that the movement's view was that the new South Africa was the business of all South Africans.

"Our proposal for an all-party congress derives from this belief.

"So do our calls for an impartial supervisory mechanism as well as an elected body to draft a new constitution.

"Otherwise the final product and the process itself will lack popular support.

"Violence must end. Let peace prevail," he said. - Sapa

Mangosuthu Buthelezi

has issued a strong call for peace and an end to political intimidation, but has warned against "impossible objectives" from the ANC.

"These included the demand for a constituent assembly and the ANC's programme of mass action.

Buthelezi said he hoped that yesterday's meeting would lead to "strong, sustained action against violence in every form."

"Let the people be free in their sovereignty to decide the who's who of South Africa's political leadership. The separate existence of the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party is a product of the people's will.

"We each exist legitimately. Let us get on with the job of finally liberating South Africa without threshing out at each other as we move forward.

Violence

"I repeat, violence must cease and when Dr. Nelson Mandela called on the people to throw their guns, knives and pangas into the sea, I endorsed his call. I endorse it again today."

"However, referring to mass action and the demand for a constituent assembly, Buthelezi said that the ANC pursues objectives which just cannot be achieved, and the more it turns to blame Inkatha and others for its inability to achieve them, the more bodevilled the relationship between Inkatha and the ANC will become."

"Inkatha president said a constituent assembly followed by an interim government was not achievable because this was simply "a commitment to fight South African realities and it can only lead to disaster for us all."

"To demand a constituent assembly now was to push South Africa "out on to a great ocean which is charterless and filled with unknowns."

"We must know what kind of constitution we are heading towards before we even begin moving in its direction."

"Of the ANC's mass action campaign, he said: "The ANC's attempt to claim political goals and then to mobilise mass action to support them, is using anarchistic approaches because the threat is being made that all South Africa must bow to the demands or else."

Referring to another aspect which he considered had hampered and would continue to hamper peace, the fiery Inkatha leader detailed a series of aggressive ANC statements since the fateful October 1979 meeting.

"Mr. John Nkadimeng is present here today."

"I ask that he quietly tell the world that he was wrong... In an ANC broadcast on the 21 November 1986 on Radio Freedom from Addis Ababa, Mr John Nkadimeng, speaking for the ANC said: 'The onus is on the people of this Africa to neutralise Gatsha, the snake which is poisoning the people of South Africa. It needs to be hit on the head'."

Noting his opposition to such statements, Buthelezi returned in summary to what it was so widely hoped the two delegations had come to Durban to agree on: "However we face our difficulties and however we define our positions, we must end today banning forever the politics of intimidation which leads to violence."

Although the prospects of the IFP and the ANC of ever coming together had been destroyed, possibly forever, the two organisations were now morally bound to undo this damage. - Sapa
Can Mandela and Buthelezi sell their accord?
Political observers say there is bound to be disagreement between Inkatha and ANC over the interpretation of the agreement signed — just as there is fierce disagreement between the ANC and the government in the interpretation of the Pretoria Minute, reports Farouk Chotali.

THE ANC and Inkatha reached an historic peace deal in Durban on Tuesday. The meeting is not expected to bring an end to the five-year-old violence which has claimed more than 5,000 lives because the third player in the conflict, the state, was not part of the meeting.

This was the view of the University of Natal (Pietersonnburg) political scientist, Mr Sigphi Stadl, in an analysis on the peace initiative. He said the state security forces — the SAP, SAP, Special Intelligence Service and the police — were central players in the violence. In this context, Stadl said it would have been “more productive” if state president PW Botha had been part of the talks and a “reconciliation agreement” between himself, Mandela and Buthelezi had been reached.

Euphoria

As the euphoria over Tuesday’s talks settle down, there are doubts as to how successfully the agreement reached will be implemented.

Political observers say there is bound to be disagreement between Inkatha and ANC over the interpretation of the agreement signed — just as there is fierce disagreement between the ANC and government in the interpretation of the Pretoria Minute.

The two parties agreed “to cease fighting against each other with immediate effect” and to draw up a code of conduct which would be binding on both parties.

That code of conduct is expected to stress the need for freedom of political association, expression and tolerance.

Political observers say: “Well, this agreement between Inkatha and the ANC is a historic step, but it is not the end of the conflict. It will take time to implement the agreement.”

The ANC and Inkatha also committed themselves to “use the existing joint machinery to monitor all violations of the agreement and recommend appropriate action.”

All Smiles: A positive mood reflected on the faces of Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi who this week met for the first time in 20 years.

The ANC and Inkatha also committed themselves to “use the existing joint machinery to monitor all violations of the agreement and recommend appropriate action.”

In peace talks between the Congress of South Africa and Inkatha, the two parties agreed to set up a commission headed by an independent judge to monitor the violations of peace agreements by the respective parties.

The commission, however, collapsed after Inkatha refused to take disciplinary action against all its members who took part in violence.

The ANC and Inkatha agreed on the need for the government to ensure that security forces acted without political bias, received professional and appropriate training and acted with respect towards the community. However, the agreement made no reference to the role of the ANC as part of the “private army” of Inkatha.

The ANC and Inkatha also committed themselves to development and reconstruction programmes and the pooling of all available resources — including jointly administered trust funds.

The commission, however, collapsed after Inkatha refused to take disciplinary action against all its members who took part in violence.

The commission, however, collapsed after Inkatha refused to take disciplinary action against all its members who took part in violence.

As a result, the two parties agreed to set up a commission headed by an independent judge to monitor the violations of peace agreements by the respective parties.
— though the shift has been overshadowed by the outbreak of war in the Gulf.

When the two men entered the discussion room at Durban's Royal Hotel, Buthelezi perfunctorily greeted the smaller ANC team. Mandela, however, warmingly clasped hands and chatted animatedly with the Inkatha delegates.

Buthelezi had a lot to get off his chest. In his opening address, he referred bitterly to insults that had been levelled at him by senior ANC members. One example: he called on ANC NEC member John Nkandemeng, who leads the ANC Natal sub-committee, to "quietly tell the world that he was wrong in calling me a snake that must be hit on the head."

Said Buthelezi: "I and Inkatha have criticised ANC policies, tactics and strategies constructively. I have not bred hatred for the ANC into Inkatha's rank and file."

He quoted at length from his 1979 meeting in London with ANC president Oliver Tambo — four years after the founding of Inkatha — that caused the 12-year split between the ANC and Inkatha. Buthelezi said that, had his statements in London been favourably received, "many, many thousands of black South Africans who have died in black-on-black violence would today have been alive."

Buthelezi said the ANC had to recognise the right of the Inkatha Freedom Party to survive and to differ from the ANC. He alleged that the ANC's mass action programme "is taking constitution-making to street corners," locating constitutional development in "the politics of violent confrontation."

Mandela's tone was more conciliatory. He said his delegation had not come to "apportion blame for the fact that it has taken so long before we managed to sit around a table of peace and reconciliation. Nor do we think that it would benefit the cause of peace if we spent our time pointing fingers to identify those responsible for the terrible carnage which has left so many thousands of our people dead and wounded. There must be no victors or losers between the ANC and Inkatha."

"The only losers should be those whose racist policies are served by carnage among blacks."

Mandela thanked Buthelezi and Inkatha for their role in securing his release. He also made it clear that the ANC did not demand conformity: "We must let the culture of debate flower."

A senior ANC member told the FM that, as late as Monday night, there had been severe pressure from senior Natal ANC members to cancel Tuesday's meeting.

He said the ANC was firm that violence should be the only issue of the talks and other issues, such as constitutional debate and negotiations with government, would not form part of the Durban talks. He criticised the "intolerance of Inkatha" and the continuous violence despite the talks.

Simon Ntimzakulu, a close friend of Buthelezi and a founder member of Inkatha, doubted that Tuesday's meeting would stop violence. He hoped that Buthelezi and Mandela would jointly address peace rallies.

A good sign is that both Inkatha and the ANC are in favour of a new working group to promote the peace process.
Committee to implement peace accord

By CARMEL RICKARD: DURBAN

The "engine" of the agreement between Inkatha and the African National Congress is a joint committee which already exists but which has not yet met.

The national executive committee/Inkatha Freedom Party sub committee on violence consists of 12 delegates from each side, including some Cosatu representatives on the ANC team.

One of the members of the committee, southern Natal ANC executive member Jeff Radebe, said it would be responsible for seeing the agreement's various provisions were implemented.

Headed by the ANC's John Nkadinmeng and Frank Mdlatose of Inkatha, the joint committee was originally a smaller body. However, concern was expressed in some ANC circles that it was not representative enough. With the agreement of both sides the number of delegates was increased but preparations for this week's ANC/IPF summit intervened and the committee has not yet met in its new form.

Radebe said the joint committee would have ultimate responsibility for getting across the message about the required change in political behaviour.

It will have to decide on how to draw up a code of conduct as agreed by the two sides on Tuesday. Once the code is finalised and approved by both sides it will also be the task of the joint committee to ensure it is widely publicised, discussed and acted on.

The agreement released after the talks also provides for joint monitoring of all violations of the agreement.

Musa Zondi, who serves on the Inkatha team, said it would not be difficult for the two sides to work together as most members had already been involved in joint discussions.

"This week's meeting has, however, revived the commitment of the joint committee and enhanced our capacity to do our work," he said. "We hope the people on the ground will support us and give us a chance to succeed."

The date of the first meeting will be set after liaison between Nkadinmeng and Mdlatose but Zondi said it was important that the group meet soon, "to capture the mood of the talks"—possibly in the next fortnight.

Its most difficult responsibility will be re-education. Supporters of both sides must be encouraged to unlearn bitter feelings previously encouraged by their organisations.
Two giants put status on trial

WHEN Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi put their signatures to the historic peace pact between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party, they put their reputations on the line.

If the pact, signed in Durban on January 29 after 10 hours of intense discussion, fails to end the bloodshed, their political enemies will conclude that their writ does not run into the townships and villages.

The initial omens were not auspicious. Within 24 hours of the accord, fierce fighting broke out in Umagababa less than an hour’s drive away from the plush Royal Hotel where the delegations hammered out their agreement. At least eight people were killed.

‘Magic’

But, as Chief Buthelezi remarked during the discussions, violence had become endemic to the region and it would be unrealistic to expect it to cease immediately. Neither he nor Mr Mandela had “magic wands” which they could wave to create instant peace, he said.

The ANC and Inkatha recognised that the agreement was the start of a peace process and that its success depended on conscientious fulfilment of its clauses. The essence of the agreement, was contained in a five-point joint declaration, in which the signatories solemnly pledged to:

- Call on their members to stop attacking one another.
- Desist from vilifying one another or indulging and their followers to appear before it on the ground that it might prejudice their case in pending criminal actions against them.

Chief Buthelezi has now, however, given a solemn assurance to uphold the new agreement and that means ensuring that Inkatha strongmen appear before the board if summoned.

In the past the internecine war between ANC-aligned forces and Inkatha loyalists was, in large measure, fuelled by fraternal bitterness.

The ANC saw Chief Buthelezi as a renegade, as a former ANC man who launched Inkatha in 1975 with the blessing of the ANC to advance its cause but who then developed an agenda and ambitions of his own.

Power base

As the ANC president Oliver Tambo put it in a report to the ANC’s national executive committee in 1985: “Gatsha Buthelezi ... built Inkatha into a personal power base far removed from the kind of organisation we had visualised.”

He accused him of “dressing Inkatha in ANC clothes” in order to exploit the loyalty of the masses to the ANC.

In his address to the peace conference delegates in Durban, Chief Buthelezi, who has previously accused the ANC of trying to hijack Inkatha, said: “We ... identified with the ANC because we came forth out of the ANC.”

The peace accord appears to do just that and thus to create an opportunity to restore — in Mr Mandela’s words — “the cordial relations” which existed between the ANC and Inkatha in the years 1975-79.

FORWARD TOGETHER: ANC’s Nelson Mandela and IFP’s Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

‘Peace pipe’ failure will dent reputations

PATRICK LAURENCE

To a large extent the success of the accord will depend on the ability and willingness of the signatories to revive the all but defunct adjudication board and ensure that it works efficiently.

It failed for several reasons in the past. For it to work efficiently, the reasons for its earlier failure must be addressed.

The 1983 agreement under which it was established was between the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and Inkatha. The United Democratic Front (UDF), a major party to the dispute between ANC-aligned forces and Inkatha, was not a signatory to the agreement.

That deficiency is now eliminated. The five-point declaration commits the ANC and its allies — Cosatu, the UDF and the SA Communist Party — to the agreement.

A second reason for the past failure of the adjudication board was, according to Cosatu, the refusal of Inkatha “warlords”
10 die in baptism of fire for peace bid

THE peace agreement reached between Inkatha and the ANC this week had a baptism of fire.

A day after the meeting between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of Inkatha and Nelson Mandela of the ANC, serious fighting erupted again in the troubled Umngababa area of the South Coast, leaving at least 10 dead.

In an important departure from previous practice, however, senior leaders of the two sides refused to point fingers but said in the spirit of Tuesday's agreement they were working together to establish the causes of the fighting and how to end it.

They were also adamant the incident did not mean the peace talks were a failure, saying word had not yet reached all combatants and communities and that bringing peace to the region so long wracked by violence would be a gradual process.

"From the start, we stressed the meeting was not a miracle cure," said one Inkatha leader.

Both sides stand to make significant gains from the meeting and from peace.

The handling of the Umngababa conflict appears to indicate they are determined to curb violence and root out the.php

The talks were an about-face for both sides, but they were wide open to change, enhancing the reputations of the two leaders, who are being portrayed as men of peace.

Inkatha's major gain is public recognition by the ANC that it is a force to be reckoned with in Natal and beyond.

At the same time, the significant political differences between Inkatha and the ANC were acknowledged by both sides at the talks.

This frees Inkatha to seek alliances with either the ANC or the National Party, depending on the issue being negotiated, rather than being fixed in a role as junior partner of either.

The joint agreement contains important provisions which will allow the ANC to step up political organisation and recruitment in the region. 

By CARMEL RICKARD

Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Nelson Mandela.
First silence, then the mudslinging

This week’s historic ANC-Inkatha peace summit in Durban was not the cordial affair it may have appeared from the outside.

In the Royal Hotel’s Prince Alfred Room about 45 men and women sat opposite each other. They shared their political rivals without saying a word. Instead, they talked among members of their own delegations.

Two chairs, on opposite sides of the table, were reserved for ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi. The Inkatha side was backed by three rows of other delegates and observers, outnumbering the ANC delegates three-to-one.

The entry of about 50 local and foreign journalists provided delegates with a much-needed ice-breaker, as they were laughing at TV cameramen and photographers who jeered for better positions.

The tension between delegates prompted Inkatha delegate VV Mdlalose to compare it to the excitement which used to characterise soccer matches of local rival the African Wanderers and Durban Bush Bucks in the 1950s and 60s.

Eva Sali Macoezra and Suzanne Ves, media officers for the ANC and Inkatha respectively — who were supposed to work as a team — barely tolerated each other.

Security personnel consisting of the KwaZulu police, the SAP Security Ibranch and the ANC's Security Department — sworn enemies

just a matter of hours before — found themselves in uncustomed, complimentary roles.

Even so, there was an element of guarded caution. An ANC security officer remarked: “We suspect some of them have killed our people, but we have to co-operate. The security people have a job to do.”

Back in the summit room, the tension was eased by the entry of Mandela and Buthelezi through the side door. Everyone stood up. The leaders stopped in front of the cameras for a “grip and grin” session.

Buthelezi shook hands with the ANC delegation, but the media followed Mandela, who stopped to chat to Inkatha delegates who recognised from the old days.

After the initial photo session, the Press was strictly excluded from the corridors outside the Prince Alfred Room and there was intense but futile lobbying to get an insight into the goings-on inside the room.

Co-chairman of the summit, the Inkatha national chairman Frank Mdlalose, asked the media to leave. When his requests were not heeded, security personnel declared a “military arms struggle” on some journalists. They pushed them aggressively, throwing some on the floor, to raucous laughter from some delegates.

We were given copies of the introductory speeches of both leaders at noon.

The essence of Mandela’s four-page speech was: “Let bygones be bygones.”

Buthelezi took more than an hour, carefully

listing a litany of incidents in which every ANC leader, from president Oliver Tambo and Mandela to the most junior official had screamed, maimed, sworn at and humiliated him since their last watershed meeting in London in 1979.

Buthelezi’s speech provided journalists with the first indication of what was going on behind the closed doors.

The delegates’ impressions of and reflections on the meeting were strikingly similar.

In his opening remarks, Mdlalose highlighted the significance of the meeting in the light of the more than 8 000 people the bloody conflict had claimed in the past eight years.

Then he called upon Mandela to deliver his opening address.

Inkatha delegates confessed they had been expecting a showdown. But much to their surprise they found themselves punctuating the ANC leader’s address with thunderous applause.

Mandela concluded his four-page speech by saying: “Let the culture of debate flower to full bloom.” The speech had a soothing effect on all delegates who came just short of giving him a standing ovation as he returned to his seat.

It was now Buthelezi’s turn to take the stage. He excidedly left from his chair with a wad of papers in his hands.

He then dug through the past about ANC verbal attacks on his integrity by almost everyone in the ANC delegation present, starting in the early ’80s.

Justifying this, he said: “Papery over past difficulties will not lead to reconciled normality in our political relationships.”

Gesticulating with both hands, the chief reached a crescendo in emphasising differences in the policies, strategies and tactics of his organisation and the ANC. “The constituent Assembly,” he added, “is the trump card that will bring us to that!”

His speech received little applause, even from his own delegation. And by the time he concluded, there was much tension in the room.

Mandela appealed to his delegation not to respond to Buthelezi’s attacks on them. “People are dying out there,” he warned, and “the world is eagerly awaiting the outcome of this meeting.”

During the lunchbreak, Buthelezi, surrounded by an array of his security men, took a walk to greet a small crowd of Inkatha supporters who had gathered outside the hotel on Smith Street.

But Buthelezi’s security personnel blanched by leading him to the wrong side of the crowd — the watchers.

They only realised this when Buthelezi’s cry of “Amandla!” was only returned by about 50 people, about 40 metres away.

He quickly dashed back to the hotel, stopping in the foyer to tell journalists the talks were “going very well”.

Only five ANC delegates participated in the meeting. The rest were quiet and passed notes to one another.

Those who spoke appealed for an end to mudslinging and wanted to shift the focus of discussions from differences to issues they agreed on — such as the cessation of hostilities between their members and supporters. But the mudslinging continued.

About four of them — Thabo Mbeki and Joel Neshitzile from the ANC and Dr. Dennis Mdlalose and B Feigape from Inkatha — were appointed to draft the resolutions.

At this point the meeting became informal as delegates shared jokes and reminisced about the past.

Mandela’s motion was incorporated into the joint declaration.
Now to see if peace stays on course

By SEKOLA SELLO

AFTER a seemingly amicable meeting between ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week the main task now facing the two parties is to translate words into deeds.

The mainstream Press, which relied only on short briefings and later a joint statement from the two leaders, can well be excused for believing all went well save for minor differences. Indeed, this was the essence of the joint statement made by the two leaders.

But whispers along the corridors at the Royal Hotel where the meeting took place indicate it was not sweet reason all the way.

There were serious differences. Reading the faces of the delegates during the lunch break gave the impression the mood was sunturbe. But one must concede the fact these two parties met against the backdrop of so much bloodletting between their followers is a sign of victory for both sides.

The coming months will indicate whether the peace accord will stand the test of time.

And the greatest challenge faces Mandela and the ANC leadership.

Everything in Inkatha pivots around Buthelezi. What he says, his followers follow to the letter – including the Central Committee of the organisation.

The same cannot be said about Mandela. His word is not final to some ANC members, particularly the youth. The NEC also does not display the same unanimity which exists in the Inkatha Central Committee.

It may be argued that this shows how democratic the ANC is.

But it may just as well be another way of bringing down a vicious line within the ANC's leadership.

The tone of his speech in which he singled out several leading members of the ANC like Chris Hani, John Nkadineng, Mandela, Thabo Mbeki, Alfred Nzo and Harry Gwala for what he termed vilification and not criticism of himself, was just not on.

I do not believe Tuesday's peace summit was the right place for Buthelezi to have aired such views. It is a matter to be resolved between the two parties. For Mandela to tell the Press after the meeting that Buthelezi's speech helped the ANC understand Inkatha better was a sign of the diplomacy the ANC deputy president is well known for:

Buthelezi's speech must have been viewed unkindly by some hardliner ANC delegates, and it cast doubt on his intentions for the peace process, as it could easily have precipitated a situation where some ANC members may have felt tempted to walk out of the meeting.

He accused the ANC of having engaged in a "war talk." But can his utterances be construed as "peace talks?"

While Mandela's speech was short and more conciliatory, Buthelezi emphasised the differences between the two organisations such as his rejection of a constituent assembly, an interim government and the ANC's position on mass action.

Given this scenario, it is difficult to envisage a harmonious working relationship between the two parties.

At the end of the day, the meeting loaded another burden on Mandela. The fruits or lack of them could have a profound bearing on the coming ANC congress in June. If the Mandela strategy in meeting Buthelezi greatly minimises the bloodletting, his allies will be in a strong position.

If, on the other hand he fails to achieve discernible results, the hardliners will gnaw and say: "we told you so!" Then Mandela's allies will have to fight for political survival at the congress.

But, Mandela's own position remains unchallenged. Tambo will step down gracefully due to health reasons and Mandela will step into his shoes.

The Durban peace talks were a good start. But it would be folly to expect too much too soon. The differences between the two organisations are rooted too deep to be eliminated overnight.
Massacre: Inkatha bail plea

By SOPHIE TEMBA

INKATHA Freedom Party members this week testified in support of a bail application by eleven people charged with the mass murder of 37 men, women and children at the Sebokeng funeral vigil last month.

Originally 12 people – 11 men and one woman – were arrested after mourners were gunned down at a Sebokeng vigil for the murdered ANC activist, Christopher Nangalembhe, on January 12.

The 12 appeared before magistrate G Reynders in the Vanderbijlpark Magistrate’s Court, where charges against one of the accused, Bhekmuzi Ngema, were withdrawn.

Beulah Kubheka told the court she was a member of the Inkatha Freedom Party and office-bearer of the United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa) and requested the court to release the 11 accused into the care of the KwaMadala Hostel in Vanderbijlpark.

Kubheka, wearing a Uwusa T-shirt, said her home and those of the accused were burnt down by people who accused them of being Zulus and Inkatha supporters.

Her house was burnt down before the January 12 incident, while those of the accused were destroyed after it.

Kubheka said five of the accused were her relatives and there was silence in the courtroom when she said Thomas Lushozi – one of the accused – was her cousin’s son.

She said Lushozi’s mother was killed and set alight after allegations that Inkatha people were responsible for the vigil massacre.

Kubheka said the homes of the accused were set alight by angry mobs in revenge for the deaths of the people who had died at Nangalembhe’s vigil.

She assured the court that if the accused were released on bail and confined to KwaMadala, there need not be any fear of their lives being endangered because of the tight security in the area.

Vanana Zulu, a supervisor at Iscor, told the court he was chairman of the hostel committee and a member of Inkatha, and was giving evidence in support of the request by Kubheka on behalf of the accused.

The application proceeds tomorrow.
PRESIDENT FW de Klerk had facilitated progress towards getting negotiations off the ground. Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Friday that

The scrapping of apartheid legislation and moves towards the establishment of a single education system were a significant step forward, he said.

"There can be no turning back now by the Government."
**Time for the trade bans to go - Inkatha**

THE Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday called on the governments of the United States, Canada, Britain and EEC countries, to encourage substantial investments in South Africa.

A statement released by the office of IFP president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said the decision to call for the normalisation of relationships between South Africa and other countries was one of three resolutions passed on Saturday night by the party’s central committee.

The IFP also called on all those still arguing for continued sanctions and isolation to reassess their stance in the light of legislative reforms announced by State President FW de Klerk on Friday.

Substantial foreign investments were needed for the creation of jobs and wealth to enable any post-apartheid government to govern for the benefit of the people, the IFP said.

"...all the necessary conditions exist for us to negotiate for a new constitution as soon as the prohibitive levels of violence now in evidence can be sufficiently reduced," it said.

The IFP wished to make it clear that it was committed to an all-party conference and expressed its delight that the African National Congress had come out in support thereof.

The Party believed that change in South Africa was irreversible.

-Sapa.

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ANC, PAC in unity talks

By Al-Ameen Kafaar

Delegations from the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress met last night for the first time in 30 years.

After the two-hour meeting at a Johannesburg hotel, a joint announcement was made that a joint liaison committee would be established to determine a suitable date for the Patriotic Conference.

The ANC delegation, led by deputy-president Nelson Mandela, comprised national executive committee members Joe Slovo, Alfred Nzo and Pallo Jordan.

PAC-president Clarence Makwetu’s delegation included general secretary Benny Alexander, vice-president Dikgang Moseneko and the secretary of legal affairs Willie Serete.

A national agenda, the possibility of an all-party congress, a constitutional assembly and interim government, unconditional release of all political prisoners and the return of exiles, were some of the issues discussed.

Mr Mandela said at the press conference after the meeting that their objectives were not “to gang blacks up against whites” but to work towards closer co-operation.
Bid to change Zulu law about carrying weapons

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — A Supreme Court action has been launched against the State President in an attempt to have declared invalid the Amended Natal Code of Zulu Law relating to the carrying of weapons.

Freelance journalist Mr Solomon Tsenoli has filed an application and has given the president until February 15 to respond.

Mr Tsenoli is supported by the Legal Resources Centre, which has been at the centre of the row over the carrying of dangerous weapons.

Assegais, axes

On August 30, 1990, Mr De Klerk amended the Natal Code by deleting section 115 which made it an offence for "any person" to carry assegais, axes, knobkerries or other dangerous weapons to feasts, dances or gatherings, unless the persons were policemen or had special permission.

Section 115 was replaced by sections 117(3)(a) and (b) which allowed for seven exceptions including being able to prove that one had a bona fide intention to carry the dangerous weapon in accordance with "traditional Zulu usages, customs or religions".

Mr Tsenoli, who is Sotho, says in his affidavit that: "It recent years members of Inkatha have adopted a practice of attending political and other gatherings such as prayer meetings carrying sticks, knobkerries, assegais, spears, axes, iron bars, pangas, knives, hammers, sharpened sticks and metal pipes, whips, clubs with screwed on bolts, nail-studded poles, etc., which are branded overtly and aggressively."

He adds: "The government persistently portrays Inkatha as Zulu and the ANC and other groups as non-Zulu. The special dispensation to those who adhere to Zulu usages, customs and religions is and will be perceived to be a form of political favouritism which will only exacerbate the existing violence and widen cleavages in our deeply divided society."

"There is no ground on which the Respondent (Mr De Klerk) could honestly believe that with respect to the carrying of weapons, Zulus are more responsible and restrained in their conduct than any other tribe."

Justification

Mr Tsenoli claims the apparent purpose of the amendment was to provide a "legal justification for the practice of the police in refusing to disarm members of Inkatha who assemble and attend gatherings carrying weapons."

He submits that the amendment does not in any way accord with the aim of the Act (Black Administration Act) which is to "provide for the better control and management of Black affairs."

He further submits that the exemption runs counter to a main purpose of the Natal Code on Zulu Law, contained within the Act, which sought to limit and reduce the level of fighting in Natal.

Mr Tsenoli goes on to state that the terms of the exemption are so worded that it is impossible for the police or anyone else to know whether a particular person or group of persons carrying weapons are Zulus and whether they are carrying dangerous weapons in accordance with the exemption.

In a supporting affidavit, Mrs Mary de Haas, a Lecturer in the Department of Social Anthropology, University of Natal, Durban, says there is very little evidence of traditional use of weapons as a general rule throughout Natal prior to 1891.

Widespread abuse

The period thereafter is dominated by the prohibition on the possessing of dangerous weapons by successive versions of the Natal Code.

Legal Resources Centre attorney Mr Howard Varney states in his affidavit that a detailed memorandum was handed to the Commissioner of Police in June last year in which the LRC outlined the widespread abuse of weapons in Natal.
Ciskei talks on a changing SA

The Ciskei military government is to host a two-day conference on "South Africa in Transition", at which politicians are to speak, at Fish River on February 21 and 22.

The speakers include KwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Labour Party's Mr Allan Hendrickse and Solidarity's Mr J N Reddy.
Both sides win as Inkatha and ANC set hostility aside

N his opening address to this week’s watershed talks with Inkatha, African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela said neither organisation should be victor or loser. “Only our people must be the victors.”

Whether there will be an end to the fighting which will benefit all South African people, only time will tell. But it is already clear that both Inkatha under its president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the ANC, have won important advantages from the meeting.

Although they were an about-face for both sides, the talks enhanced the personal reputations of the two leaders. They have been portrayed as men of peace, and all delaying tactics which prevented the talks happening before have been glossed over.

Warnings by hawks in the ranks of Inkatha and the ANC that their respective leaders would be demeaned by talking with the about-to-be-defeated enemy were proved wrong, and public response to the meeting has proved overwhelmingly positive.

Inkatha has benefited from the ANC’s public recognition that it is a force to be reckoned with.

The ANC strategy of “isolating” Buthelezi and kwazulu had proved a failure, and Inkatha’s right to an independent seat at the negotiating table as a party with real support is now guaranteed by both Mandela and de Klerk. At the same time the continuing and significant political differences between Inkatha and the ANC were acknowledged by both sides at the talks.

This frees Inkatha to seek alliances with either the ANC or the National Party, depending on the issue being negotiated, rather than being fixed in a role as junior partner of either.

Buthelezi sought this freedom to manoeuvre, as he spelt out in his opening address to the peace talks: “I will seek common cause with F W de Klerk... and the government, wherever that common cause is justiﬁed. I will seek common cause with the ANC wherever that common cause is justiﬁed. Inkatha has a political mind of its own and it will choose allies on the basis of the issues being fought.”

Inkatha probably also hopes to pick up new members following the talks and the projection of its image as a party committed to peace.

The ANC has also won advantages from the talks.

Crucial clauses in the joint agreement will be used by the ANC to challenge the political discrimination it claims to be suffering at the hands of local Inkatha officials and chiefs. 

One of the most signiﬁcant is the provision that “all persons with authority over public facilities” will allow ANC to be used by members of the public regardless of political afﬁliation. The ANC means chiefs and Inkatha town councils may not refuse permission to use public venues.

Along with the easing in violence which it expects to begin soon, this will enable the ANC to step up political organisation and recruitment in the region, even in the Zulu heartland which has so far been closed to it.

“Closing the decks” with Inkatha is also a necessary step towards changing the ANC’s image as “anti-Zulu” and “Xhosa-dominated”, an image which ANC ofﬁcials privately admit has caused some concern.

The ANC probably also hopes that the public process of healing the rift will make it easier for Inkatha members to “cross the floor”.

The understanding reached between the two organisations could signiﬁcantly change the political relationship between them, permitting cooperation and impacting on national politics in a way which was impossible before. Already there is a commitment to joint tours of the worst-hit areas by Buthelezi and Mandela, and some ANC ofﬁcials have hinted at the possibility of other joint strategies.

So far Buthelezi has turned down the ANC’s idea of an all-party conference, but following Tuesday’s wide-ranging discussions new options are possible — it was noticeable that in his opening address Buthelezi spoke forcefully against a constituent assembly and an interim government, saying they were not achievable. Asked about the same issues at the press conference after the talks he was far less dogmatic and said in effect that he was open to persuasion.

The whole region will also beneﬁt from the meeting if it leads to peace. Although funds have been set aside for socio-economic improvements, Pretoria vowed “not one cent” would be given until the violence stopped.

This money could soon be made available, along with other international funding now held until there were clear signs the conﬂict was wasting.

Once the violence subsides, badly-hit commerce and industry will begin to recover and business leaders hope the talks will attract investors to the area who have been frightened off.

With all the beneﬁts in the offing, both parties want the agreement to stick. It will be extremely difﬁcult, and there is a real possibility of failure, but both sides have said they will lose no time in establishing the mechanics for its implementation.
Nelson Mandela of the ANC and Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party are expected to begin their Natal peace tour on Monday.

Neither side would confirm or deny the date after it was given to the FM by reliable sources.

It is expected that the tour will begin in northern Natal with a visit to King Goodwill Zwelithini, king of the Zulus. Northern Natal is also where the Lower Umfolozi Peace Accord was signed on September 1. This was important in paving the way for last week’s meeting between Buthelezi and Mandela.

ANC and Inkatha leaders are also trying to set up peace forums with businessmen in Natal. They want help in working for peace and in restructuring the battered Natal economy. The Inkatha Central Committee at the weekend hailed the meeting between Buthelezi and Mandela, saying it could lead to peace in Natal.

Both sides acknowledge that ending violence will be a complex process because of the extent of bitterness fostered over four years of factional warfare. “Quite intensive hatred has been engendered against Inkatha because of atrocities committed here and bitterness has been such that hostility is difficult to stop,” says Sibusiso Ndebele, secretary of the ANC’s southern Natal region.

Themba Khoza, Transvaal head of the Inkatha Youth League, agrees: “Violence has been going on for too long for it to end in the twinkling of an eye. It will take time and a lot of physical effort. We still have to address rallies to inculcate in members an acceptance of other organisations.”

Ndebele believes “there are people who have a vested interest in continued violence, the most obvious element is the criminal element and warlords who profit by violence.

“That is why the agreement talks about reconstruction and development. The basis of violence is apartheid and the scarcity of resources it has caused. The homelands can’t

Never provide enough housing, hospitals, schools. But if there is striving to attain these goals, it will bring communities closer together.

“We are not going to get people to shake hands at local level when one is in a house, and the home of the other has been razed. There have been 8,000 deaths, and around 60,000 people in the Maritzburg area alone have been displaced. We will need help from business and donors to rebuild.” Ndebele also says government must urgently provide more land for housing.

Khoza believes the Inkatha task is less difficult than the challenge faced by the ANC, because Inkatha members respond more readily to discipline — “not that ANC members are not disciplined.”

The most notable change since the talks last week is the very careful formulation of statements by both sides. Each is pointing out the other side’s role in past violence, but taking care not to use provocative language. For instance, according to Khoza, there is an agreement not to publicise attacks, and to work together to find solutions and discipline culprits or hand them over to police.

Jacob Zuma, ANC NEC member and chairman of its southern Natal region, says government and police will have to play a different, more impartial role to back up peace measures. Both Inkatha and the ANC have been very critical about the role of the police in conflict. “Peace will take some time,” says Zuma, “the complexity of violence results from how the apartheid State nurtured violence.”

Willies Mchunu, ANC northern Natal regional chairman, says work must be done to break down “a suspicion among people who perceive they have no freedom of association. The agreement will work if all adhere to it, and tolerate political activity by the other side.”

Mchunu says a major problem in his area is large-scale arms smuggling from Maputo; people carry and display weapons. “What that means is that open law and order has collapsed, and that endangers people’s lives.” He says there are people who have committed crimes in the names of both organisations, but it is hoped that co-operation between Inkatha and ANC will put a stop to this.

“There are still areas where an escalation of violence could occur, says Mchunu, “particularly where there are no proper organisational structures. It is very difficult to bring people together in such areas.”

Charlene Smith
I have key role to play
— Buthelezi

By Kaizer Nyatsuma
Political Staff

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday declared himself a major player in South African politics and said he had a key role to play in the resolution of its problems.

Speaking at a press briefing at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Italy, Chief Buthelezi said he was one of the important men in South African politics today, adding that both President de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela had publicly acknowledged this.

"Are you really serious? I am a major player in this country, whether you like me or not," Chief Buthelezi said in response to a journalist's question.

He had been asked whether the progress made in President de Klerk's meeting with Mr Mandela in Cape Town had made him fear he might be sidelined in the negotiation process.

Chief Buthelezi said he had held positive discussions with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, whom he commended for the European Community's decision to relax sanctions on South Africa.

He had told Mr Andreotti, the president of the EC, that Mr de Klerk had moved to bring about fundamental political change in the country and that investment would be necessary.

"I said investment was absolutely essential because revolutions are known to have been caused by poverty," he added.
Jeppe killings accused cannot raise their bail

By MARTIN NTSEOILENGOE

FIVE Inkatha members facing 21 counts of murder and 47 of attempted murder are in a further dilemma – they cannot raise the R100,000 bail and their party won’t pay for them.

The five are charged with the Jeppe train massacre in which 21 people were killed and 47 were injured when a gang attacked commuters between Jeppe and Ellis Park stations in September.

Some of the passengers were hacked, some shot and others thrown off the moving train.

Inkatha Freedom Party youth leader Thembu Khoza told City Press this week that his organisation was aware of the R100,000 bail but did not plan to pay for the men.

Asked whether the party had financial problems, Khoza said it was “not a question of money, but that IFP has no plans on the question of bail”.

He blamed the Press for making “unnecessary noises” when funds were collected at the Jeppe Hostel for the bail.

The men were refused bail from the time of their arrest in September to January, when they were each granted bail of R20,000 but were unable to pay it.

The five are Martin Nqobo, 49; Basi.Nkosingondle, 27; Manyebo Magubane, 55; Solomon Khumalo, 33; and Mandla Majazi, 23, all of Jeppe Men’s Hostel in Johannesburg.
Inkatha, NP group back FW on Manifesto

DURBAN. — President F W de Klerk’s Manifesto for a new South Africa was given the thumbs up by a National Party/Inkatha Freedom Party working group which met here at the weekend.

In a joint statement after the meeting, both parties described their meeting as “fruitful” and added that the working group or ‘think tank’ will continue to meet on a regular basis.

The NP/IFP group, which has met five times since last year, agreed that the meetings have had an effect on national policy and the reform process.

A wide range of subjects were discussed, including political events in Natal, the socio-economic needs of the region, the violence in Natal and the general political issues in the wider South African context.

At the meeting held here on Saturday, the working group gave its unanimous support to the Manifesto for a New South Africa as enunciated by Mr De Klerk earlier this month.

The statement said: “The working group will continue to meet on a regular basis and will continue to refer matters, on which agreement is reached, but which require ratification by the respective policymaking structures of each party.”

The IFP delegation was headed by the party’s national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose, and the NP delegation was led by Transport and Public Works Minister Mr George Bartlett.

Talks bring fall in Natal violence

UNREST incidents in Natal have dropped sharply since the meeting last month between ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Police figures show that in the 18 days after January 27 there were 39 incidents of unrest in Natal — 20 fewer than the 18 days preceding it.

The leaders met on January 29, and the figures seem to illustrate that the sentiments of reconciliation expressed in their peace agreement have begun to filter down to their supporters.

However, police spokesman Brigadier Leon Meldert said that the figures for deaths in the province would almost certainly be higher in the period following the meeting.

That was because of two incidents in particular — the fierce fighting in Umgababa the day after the meeting when seven people died and last weekend’s “bus massacre” near Maritzburg, in which 17 people were killed.

The agreement effectively outlawed violence, intimidation and political intolerance among their followers.

However, the violence that has ravaged Natal for several years is deep-rooted and government officials had not anticipated any improvement in the situation for some time yet.

The incidents at Umgababa and Maritzburg were taken as clear signals that the message had yet to get through to Inkatha and ANC supporters.

A spokesman for the ANC in Johannesburg, Miss Jill Marcus, said the question of the peace process was very important.

She said, however, that the peace efforts could not be achieved in one go, adding that peace should come from all sides.

The Inkatha Freedom Party could not be reached for comment.

Mass meeting washed out

PRETORIA. — A mass meeting scheduled for yesterday to discuss the rent crisis in Mamelodi, was washed out by a downpour.

Residents in Mamelodi, near here, have been boycotting rent and other service charges since the early ’80s.

Mr Pasty Malefo, of the Mamelodi Civic Association...
High Praise for Butcheler! A US newspaper makes amends, writes Ramsey McNair from New York
Chief regrets 
ANC links to Israel's foes

By Kaizer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday lamented the "very unfortunate coincidence of interest" between enemies of Israel and South African revolutionaries.

He said the circumstantial links, which ANC leaders had developed with Israel's foes were reflected in ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela's embrace of Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat and Libya's Colonel Muammar Gaddafi last year.

Yet "neither Arafat nor Gaddafi has lifted one little finger to assist the true democratic struggle in this country", said Chief Buthelezi.

He was speaking in Ulundi yesterday when his Cabinet met delegations from the SA Jewish Board of Deputies and SA Zionist Federation.
Two rallies, side by side – worlds apart

Ivor Powell and Nomavenda Mathiane

THERE was a tale of two rallies in Soweto yesterday — held at the same time and physically only about 500 metres apart. But they could hardly have been more different.

At Jabulani Amphitheatre somewhere around 35 000 Inkatha supporters jammed into the stands and about 15 000 more milled around outside, drinking, stickfighting, cheering.

Many were armed with the "cultural weapons" — which the supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party are allowed to carry — shields, sticks, sharpened poles, lead pipes, spears and even hammers.

But there were also pangas, switchblades, handguns. The stadium echoed with long, staccato bursts of gunfire in either celebration or warning, and the air was thick with cordite.

Less than 500 metres away — but with the formidable barrier of Jabulani Police Station in between — the other rally was taking place at Jabulani Technical College.

Part protest against what is widely perceived as apartheid assassination, part funeral, the ANC burial of activist Bheki Mlangeni could hardly be more different. He was killed last week by a booby-trapped walkman.

There was fighting talk to be sure. SACP General Secretary Joe Slovo dubbed Defence Minister Magnus Malan the "godfather of the CCB" and he rallied against "professional killers in the pay of the government". He spoke of the "rage and anger" provoked by the death of Mr Mlangeni.

He hinted that there will be reprisals taken by a future government against the assassins and the criminals of apartheid.

But the revenge he spoke of — as did all of the nearly 20 speakers who took the podium — was soft one. The hell which Mr Slovo envisaged — to feeling cheers — for the figures lurking in the shadows of racist powermongering was that of a democratic and free society.

So too all the other speakers, from ANC National Executive Committee representative Walter Sisulu to Women's League speaker Ruth Mompati to neighbours and friends, were less preoccupied with retribution than they are with the humanity embodied in the short life of Mr Mlangeni.

There were repeated calls for a constituent assembly and an interim government.

From as early as seven in the morning Zulu warriors with red bands were making their way to the Inkatha rally. Hostels were lying almost empty. By 11 am there was no sitting space in the 35 000 capacity Jabulani Amphitheatre. Yet the impis kept pouring in until they had to be stopped.

If the IFP rally was about a show of strength and support, members spared nothing to display their loyalty.

Draped in colourful gowns, mayors and councillors from various townships were saluted by IFP chairman, Dr D Madise, calling them brave sons and daughters who had braved the struggle.

Speaking after 20 minutes of praise by an "imbongi", Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi criticised the ANC constituent assembly proposal, asking the crowds "Which government do you want? Do you want a real government or an interim government?"

He condemned the planned ANC mass action and toyi-toyi in derision.
Youths ‘raped and murdered’

By MARTIN NTSELENGOE

A TALE of horror in which a gang of youths allegedly went on a wild orgy of rape, robbery and murder in typical “jackroller” style unfolded in the Rand Supreme Court this week.

The five youths face six counts of rape, 16 of robbery with aggravating circumstances, one of murder and two of attempted murder.

A 16-year-old rape victim broke down and wept hysterically when prosecutor DF Dorfling asked her to identify her attackers in the trial in which Eric Xolose Dubu, 19, Nhlanhla Masuco, 21, Thami Newana, 20, and two minors aged 15 and 16 are facing 25 counts ranging from rape to murder.

Charges against them include that of holding up a taxi driver in Moroka North on August 12, 1989. The youths are alleged to have confronted him outside a chicken point, ordering all his passengers to get off the vehicle. They later drove away with the minibus, leaving Moleko and his passengers stranded at a street corner.

Later, in Zone 9 Meadowlands, they allegedly went to a shebeen, impersonating the police, abducted a woman and took her to a nearby school where they raped her.

Before that, it is alleged, they attempted to murder Leon Rodney Osmond by assaulting him before robbing him of R60 and slashing his car tyres.

They are also alleged to have assaulted Dan PhDoe and robbed him of two rings valued at R400 each, a crocodile leather wallet, a watch worth R900 and R180 cash.

Mandel at Bop funeral

NELSON Mandela will go to Bophuthatswana for the first time today when he attends the funeral of ANC Youth League executive member Bachana Mokoena who died in a car accident in Midrand last Sunday.

Mokoena and his brother, Alfred, who was also killed in the accident, will be buried at the Ga-Rankuwa cemetery.

Accompanying Mandela will be his wife Winnie and Umkhonto weSizwe chief-of-staff Chris Hani.

Mandela, De Klerk differ on new SA

By SANDILE MEMELA

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and State President FW de Klerk differed sharply on the question of a new South Africa when they jointly received the Newsmaker of the Year award on Friday.

The two men received the prestigious award at a function hosted by the Johannesburg Press Club.

Mandela said the current government under De Klerk had no moral right to govern, and called for the creation of an interim government.

“I fear that the longer we postpone the installation of a government that enjoys the confidence of all sections of our society, the longer we shall be condemned to endure the steady drift towards lawlessness, with all the dangers that entails,” he said.

De Klerk dismissed the idea of an interim government, saying he could not accept a government which was “cooked up in talks in dark rooms.”
Buthelezi: Harare document a blunder

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Saturday rejected the Harare Declaration, saying it will prove to be a blunder if allowed to proceed.

Buthelezi was speaking at a rally attended by more than 35,000 Inkatha Freedom Party supporters, many heavily armed with an assortment of traditional weapons.

Speaking at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, he said the Harare Declaration will not offer the kind of democracy that everybody in the country will accept.

He also rejected calls for an interim government and a constituent assembly.

"There is nothing that justifies the thought that a one man one vote system of government in a unitary State employing winner takes all politics is the only democracy fit for mankind," said Buthelezi.

The proceedings of the rally were brought to a standstill when the councillors were introduced. Jubilant Inkatha supporters welcomed councillors with gunshot salutes.

Even Buthelezi was temporarily startled when the gunfire erupted and Inkatha supporters cheered the councillors. He was heard asking an aide: "What are they doing now? What is going on?"
Ex-rivals promote democracy

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

FORMER Inkatha general secretary Dr Oscar Dhlomo and former president of Azapo Dr Saths Cooper yesterday launched the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy in Cape Town.

A non-partisan organisation, the MPD's self-defined mission is "to promote the establishment and maintenance of multi-party democracy, political tolerance and national reconciliation in South Africa."

Explaning the role of the MPD, Dhlomo said that the institute sought to make South Africa "safe for democracy through the development of a deeply rooted democratic culture".

**Objective**

Dhlomo said that the primary objective was to educate the people of South Africa at grassroots level.

"There is no evidence that democracy has ever been widely practised in South Africa."

"Instead of experience in democracy, history has bequeathed to us a legacy of political intolerance and authoritarian behaviour."

"The majority of South Africans of all races have had no experience of multi-party democracy and the values it embodies."

"At best we regard multi-party democracy as a 'good idea'. At worst we haven't a clue what it is all about," Dhlomo said.

**Support**

He said the MPD consulted parties across the political spectrum and everyone "from the Conservative Party and Afrikaner Handelsinstituut to the PAC, Azapo, Inkatha and the ANC were encouraging and supportive."

He said there would be a home for anyone in the MPD, which will remain non-aligned.

"We are not a political party and we do not want to behave like one," Dhlomo said.

Cooper, quizzed about his party ties, said that he was no longer affiliated with Azapo.

He said he had also resigned his lecturing post at the University of the Western Cape and would from the beginning of March work full-time as the national director for the MPD.

The MPD has a board of trustees made up of leading business people, academics and intellectuals.

**Trustees**

Among them are: Mr Fikile Bam, Mrs Deborah Mabitsela, Ms Nomavenda Mathiane, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, Mr Don Mkhwanazi, Professor Otto Nxumalo, Mr Don Neube, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, Bishop Stanley Mogoba and Dr Richard van der Ross.
INKATHA leader, Chief Mungosuthu Buthelezi, has rejected the Harare declaration, saying it will prove to be a blunder if allowed to proceed.

Buthelezi was speaking at a rally attended by more than 30 000 Inkatha Freedom Party supporters bearing traditional weapons as well as guns.

Speaking at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, Buthelezi said the Harare declaration would not offer the kind of democracy that everybody in the country would accept.

He also rejected calls for an interim government and a constituent assembly.

The rally was also attended by 30 black councillors from townships around the Reef and Pretoria who had been ostracised by their communities.

Some have had their houses petrol-bombed or their businesses boycotted.

The proceedings of the rally were temporarily halted when the councillors were introduced and jubilant Inkatha supporters welcomed them with gunshot salutes.

Buthelezi assured the councillors of Inkatha Freedom Party support.
Beseiged councillors find ally in Inkatha

DEFIANT township councillors who have resisted calls by the Civic Association of Southern Transvaal to resign have finally found their ally in the Inkatha Freedom Party.

At a rally attended by more than 35,000 Inkatha supporters at Jabulani Amphitheatre on Saturday, councillors and mayors received a standing ovation and a mock 21-gun-salute.

Introduced as guests of honour, KwaZulu chief minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi joined them for photograph sessions.

Buthelezi assured them of IFP support — something they have been yearning for for sometime.

The councillors have been ostracised. Some have had their houses petrol-bombed. Others have had their businesses boycotted.

Last year CEC embarked on a concerted campaign to end the councillors' jobs.

While some resigned, others remained defiant, especially those in Soweto. Even mass action campaigns could not change their minds.

Those that resigned criticised the Transvaal Provincial Administration for "legitimising" Cast by overlooking them, particularly during negotiations over power cuts.

Buthelezi strongly lashed out at the campaign to oust councillors.

"It is shameful that campaigns against local authorities have cost us so many lives and such heavy losses through the destruction of so many homes," he said.

"We respect the right of people to offer themselves for these council positions and we respect the right of people who want to vote for them to do so."

"We respect you for the positions that you hold," Buthelezi told the councillors.

The councillors have accused Cast of being undemocratic, pointing out that its leaders are not elected.

They have urged Cast and any other organisation that opposes them to contest their legitimacy through the ballot.

They argued that the reason for the low turnout in their elections is that people have been intimidated and told not to vote.

In a message of hope to councillors besieged by rent boycotts and power cuts, Buthelezi said that he expected that people would no longer be intimidated after his meeting with the ANC.
Inkatha cuddles up to new allies on the Reef

... and takes a step further away from links with the ANC

By SEKOLA SELLU

THE presence of several Reef township mayors and councillors at Inkatha Freedom Party’s rally in Soweto last weekend raised eyebrows.

To compound the issue Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi confirmed that any lingering hopes for a possible rapprochement between his party and the ANC were fading fast.

While councillors have in the past attended Inkatha’s rallies in Soweto, it was the first time they had come in such big numbers and been lauded so profusely.

At the rally they were referred to as “heroes” who had withstood “intimidation, harassment, murder, the burning down of their homes” and countless other atrocities.

What political mileage does Buthelezi hope to gain?

He must be aware how unpopular councillors are and of the potential liability of such an alliance.

It also appears that Buthelezi will never merge with or play a junior role to the ANC, and sees Inkatha as an “election winning political party”.

He told the crowd of 35 000 that Mandela could take his own political decisions and he would take his.

“If we must go to the people to decide the who’s who of South African leadership.”

This is the first time Buthelezi has openly challenged Mandela in the political leadership stakes.

Until recently there was hope that the two organisations might resolve their differences, and that Inkatha might team up with the ANC.

But this no longer seems the case.

By aligning with councillors on the Reef Inkatha may collect a few more votes.

Buthelezi could even get support from followers of Ephraim Tshabalala’s Sosasonke Party, some of which were at the rally.

But even with this, Buthelezi will not get a strong support base on the Reef.

Councillors are a discredited lot and Sosasonke is not a serious factor in black politics.

Is Inkatha hoping for an alliance with such discredited people? If so, what does he hope to achieve?

St Alban’s matric pupil Anthony Mhlanga, left, is jetting off to Europe. With him is Hennie Viljoen of the soft drink firm sponsoring his holiday.

Editor slams parents on education

ISSUES affecting black education had been left to politicians even though educationists were better qualified to deal with these problems, City Press editor Khulu Sibiya said this week.

He was addressing guests at a function at which National Beverages awarded bursaries amounting to R300 000 to 23 private schools in Johannesburg.

Sibiya said it was time people stopped pointing fingers at each other without providing solutions.

He lashed out at parents for not taking an active interest in their children’s education, saying: “It seems we have abdicated responsibility and do not care any more.”

Sibiya urged students to go back to school and learn.

“What good will more schools do if pupils stay away from them or use them for means other than learning?”

“What good will the provision of more books be if they end up in flames when pupils demonstrate their anger at the education system?”
Inkatha reports membership surge

INKATHA has gained more than 200,000 members since becoming a fully fledged political party last June, says information officer Suzanne Vos.

She said Inkatha membership had grown steadily since its inception in 1975.

By June last year membership stood at 1.9-million.

Since opening its ranks to all and becoming the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), it had experienced further dramatic growth.

“A significant number of white members, for instance, have joined existing branches, and all-race branches are being continually launched throughout Transvaal, the Cape, Natal and the Free State.

“There has been considerable interest shown by the Indian community in Natal and strong response (from whites) in Durban, northern Natal, the Natal midlands, parts of the Free State, central Johannesburg and its northern suburbs, Pretoria and in Cape Town,” Vos said.

Many individual applications had been received from as far afield as Tzaneen, Middleburg and many small towns throughout the Transvaal, Cape and eastern Cape.

Influx

“These members have often mentioned — in letters applying for membership — that they admire IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s Christian principles as espoused in television interviews, his commitment to negotiations and a free enterprise economic system, and his consistent denunciation of the armed struggle, sanctions and so on . . .” said Vos.

The Johannesburg suburb of Hillbrow had seen an influx of Inkatha members in the past year and other residents in the area had joined since.

There were strong and growing branches of workers belonging to the Inkatha Women’s Brigade throughout many Johannesburg suburbs.

“The Sandton office has also been inundated with inquiries and requests for membership, as have our offices in Durban and Umtata.

“Our office in Welkom reports a steady increase in members there,” Vos said.

There had also been strong interest in the IFP in Bophuthatswana and various branches had opened there and in Ciskei.

“From October 1990 to date our Johannesburg office alone has received about 1,500 written inquiries from whites regarding membership. Nearly all have returned application forms posted to them,” Vos said this was in addition to the regular signing up of members handled by the Inkatha office in Johannesburg.
New Wind of Change in Africa

Britain flexes its muscles on southern Africa, reports Stanley Lyons from London
SAP: assistance to Inkatha

2. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether during the past eight years any section of the South African Police has directly or indirectly rendered financial or organisational assistance to Inkatha or a certain trade union, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) what section, (b) to what extent and (c) what is the name of the trade union concerned;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) I refer the hon member to the answer of the hon the State President to Question 1 which I consider to be sufficient.
FW ducks questions about aid by NIS

By Peter Fabri,
Political Correspondent

President de Klerk and his security ministers yesterday heckled questions in Parliament as to whether National Intelligence Service or other security agencies were giving financial and organisational support to Inkatha and other political organisations.

Democratic Party MP Rob Jordaans put a series of questions to Mr de Klerk, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

Both Mr Vlok and General Malan refused to reply and referred to Mr de Klerk’s answer.

Mr Jordaan asked whether over the past 30 years any section of the NIS had “directly given financial or organisational support to certain organisations, whose names have been furnished to the State President’s Office”.

“If so, which section of the Service, to which of these organisations and to what extent?”

No comment

Mr de Klerk said: “I am not prepared to comment in any way on whether or not there exists any specific relations between the National Intelligence Service and any persons or institutions. This will defeat the purpose of lawful action and also the rightful, legal protections of security information as contemplated, among other things, in the Act on the Protection of Information, 1982, and other relevant laws.”

If he denied these questions and later had to withhold comment on other queries for security reasons, the refusal to comment would be taken as an admission.

The same principle applied to questions directed to other members of the Cabinet:

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, replying to similar questions, referred to Mr de Klerk’s reply.

Mr Jordaan asked Mr Vlok whether during the past eight years the SIS had “directly or indirectly rendered financial or organisational assistance to Inkatha or a certain trade union, whose name has been furnished to the police”. 

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I’m sorry about violence, sobs Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN – The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, broke down in tears yesterday when he apologised to the deputy president of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, for “any hurt” he might have caused him.

Speaking in Durban at the 18th annual prayer breakfast to herald the start of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said that at no time had the leadership of the IFP made any decision to use violence for political purposes.

Still visibly upset, the KwaZulu political leader said that, in spite of the IFP’s constant vigil to keep violence out of its party politics, he knew that members and supporters of the IFP had been drawn into violence.

He said he was sorry to South Africa for this because, as leader of the IFP, he knew that the buck stopped with him.

“I believe that the ANC’s national executive must apologise to South Africa purposefully, simply and specifically, for the planting of bombs on street corners, in discos, in supermarkets and other public places,” Chief Buthelezi said.

He said it did not matter what the motivation was at the time for the act which, in hindsight, could be seen as wrong.

“Wrong is wrong. Apologies must be forthcoming.”

The IFP president called for a period of silence from the 250 guests present as an expression of “sorrow that SA politics had caused so many thousands of deaths.”

As the ANC also apologised, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said last night: “The ANC is part of the peace and reconciliation process. It will go a long way to assisting the peace and it is up to all of us to see that there are no further incidents like this.”

The Natal leader of the Democratic Party, Dr. David Worrall, said: “It was an extra-ordinarily moving experience for any person to say sorry and admit mistakes is not easy; he did it very well.”
**Buthelezi says sorry**

DURBAN. — Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday apologised to all South Africans for any violence that might have been perpetrated by members of his party.

And he broke down in tears when apologising to Mr Nelson Mandela for "any hurt" he might have caused him.

However, he said the ANC should also apologise for planting bombs in public places.

Speaking at a prayer breakfast to herald the start of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said that at no time had the Inkatha leadership made any decision to use violence.

But he acknowledged that Inkatha members had sometimes been drawn into violent acts, for which he, as its leader, held himself responsible.

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"I believe that the ANC's national executive must apologise to South Africa purposefully, simply and specifically, for the planting of bombs on street corners, in discos, in supermarkets and other public places," Chief Buthelezi said.

"It does not matter whether ANC activists were specifically directed to place a particular bomb in a particular place or not."

He said it did not matter what the motivation was at the time for the act which, in hindsight, could be seen as wrong.

"Wrong is wrong. Apologies must be forthcoming."

He said that at no time in the country's history had it been more possible for all to say: "Let us cease the strife; let us lay down arms; let us still all fighting; let us quieten all quarrels."

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We need these sorries to be expressed by every leader concerned in South African politics.

He included the Dutch Reformed Church, the National Party, Afrikanerboer and white South Africa. However, this did not mean that the black side need not apologise until others apologised.

"The Inkatha leader called for a period of silence as an expression of "sorrow the South African politics had caused so many thousands of deaths."

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Asking if the ANC would also apologise, ANC spokesman Mr Gill Marcus said last night: "The ANC is part of the peace and reconciliation process. It is up to all of us to see to it that there are no further incidents of violence."

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Natal priest slain — Page 2
INKATHA Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has apologised to all South Africans for violence perpetrated by members of his party.

Addressing hundreds of people at the annual KwaZulu prayer breakfast in Durban yesterday morning, Buthelezi wept when he publicly apologised for any hurt he had personally caused to deputy president of the ANC Mr Nelson Mandela.

He said the move towards public repentance in South Africa was not yet comprehensive or deep enough.

He had lived and would die hating violence, but acknowledged that members of the Inkatha Freedom Party had sometimes been drawn into violent acts for which he, as its leader, held himself responsible.

Buthelezi stressed that heartfelt mutual repentance was a prerequisite for the creation of a wholesome, new South Africa.
When one is being hurt, some people are at fault and we are too. At fault, I say that I am sorry for any hurt that I have caused. Dr. Mandela, writing or unwriting and I am sure that the apology from him that I carry in my heart will be as simple and publicly made by him as I have now said. I know that because we are human beings, and therefore sinners, that we will still hurt each other tomorrow. I nevertheless apologize for the past hurts.

On no occasion has Inkatha Freedom Party’s leadership ever made any decision anything less than to use violence for political purposes. I have always abhorred violence; I abhor violence now and I will die to condemn violence. I personally have never made any decision to employ violence against any persons whatever. Nothing but violence can come out of violence. Nothing but the destruction of life and the destruction of the prospects of peace can come out of violence.

My own deep convictions that violence is evil and must not be condoned are in direct conflict with the violent actions of Inkatha Freedom Party political members and supporters who have been drawn into violence. I say I am sorry to South Africa for this thing. Although I have not orchestrated one single act of violence against one single victim of these violent acts that has cost us all lives, as the Leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, I feel that the back stops right in front of me.

We need these sorries to be expressed by every leader concerned in South African politics. The fact that the Dutch Reformed Church apologised for past acts against society and its individuals and the fact that it is terri bly urgent for the National Party to apologise on behalf of itself, Africaner dom and White South Africa for the racism in past government policy, does not mean that we today, as a Black side, we on the oppressed side, need not apologise until others apologize. There is a feeling amongst some Blacks that first there must be the apology of apartheid’s hostels and then there must be whatever apology is needed from Black South Africa.

I say no, the time-scaling of apologies is quite contrary to the historic demand for reconciliation. The fact that we still have terrorists on our sites to each other as acts we have committed against each other. God’s Word does not tell us that there is some kind of priority listing about who must apologise first or what circumstances. No. It is a very direct simple command that we must repent and the New Testament message is very simple and direct that we must repent before forgiveness can come.

I believe the ANC’s National Executive must apologize to South Africa suprisingly, simply and specifically for the planting of bombs on street corners, a divers activities, in supermarkets and other public places. It does not matter whether the ..."
Silence on aid to Inkatha question

Political Correspondent

Government has refused to say whether it had in the past or still was providing Inkatha with financial or organisation assistance.

In questions put first to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, and then to Defence Minister Magnus Malan, and finally to President FW de Klerk, the reply was basically said to be on a need-to-know basis and nobody needed to know.

De Klerk said that it was not in the interests of the public and suggested it could jeopardise the security of the country.

"I am not prepared to commit in any way whether or not there exists any specific relations between National Intelligence Service and any persons or institutions."

"This will defeat the purpose of lawful actions and also the rightful, legal protection of security information as contemplated amongst other things, in the Act on the Protection of Information and other relevant laws."

"Denials in related instances may lead thereto that later refusal to supply information in other instances because it will not be in public interest, can be construed as admissions," De Klerk said.
Every redband not an Inkatha member

By Kaizer Nyatsambu
Political Staff

ANC leaders John Nkadimeng and Jacob Zuma also said not all people who donned ANC colours were indeed members.

Yesterday's meeting came in the wake of the latest wave of violence which has claimed more than 60 lives on the Reef.

At a press conference after the meeting, a joint statement read by Dr Mdlalose said the two organisations "deeply regret and deplore the loss of life among the oppressed".

The joint statement said the meeting also gave attention to violence at Umgababa, Ndwenwe, Port Shepstone, Empangeni and the Natal Midlands.

ANC, IFP meet — Page 6
ANC, IFP meet over violence

By Kaizer Nyatumbi
Political Staff

The Joint Peace Committee of the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) met in Johannesburg yesterday to discuss ways of ending violence between the two organisations.

The meeting came in the wake of the latest wave of violence which has claimed more than 60 lives on the Reef.

Leading the two 12-aside delegations were IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose and ANC national executive committee member John Nkadimeng.

At a press conference after the meeting, a joint statement read by Dr Mdlalose said the two organisations "deeply regret and deplore the loss of life among the oppressed people".

The committee decided to establish a Transvaal Implementation Committee within the next few days and immediately to establish another peace implementation committee in Alexandra.

Asked whether their organisations had control over their members, Mr Nkadimeng said he hoped they would follow their leadership's example.

Members of both delegations said there were people who, in the name of their organisations, committed atrocities.

The joint statement said the meeting also gave attention to violence at Umgababa, Ndwedwe, Port Shepstone, Empangeni and the Natal Midlands.
Inkatha disowns ‘rooidoekie’

INKATHA yesterday disowned the notorious “rooidoekie” vigilantes usually associated with the Zulu-based organisation. Inkatha vowed to help the ANC bring them to justice.

ANC and Inkatha leaders yesterday reached an agreement to identify and isolate rooidoekie who have been waging a terror campaign in Reef townships. The roving bands of hostel residents wear red headbands and commonly identify themselves as Zulus or Inkatha members.

Inkatha national chairman Frank Mdlalose yesterday denied that the rooidoekie were Inkatha members.

“The red headband is not the uniform of Inkatha,” Mdlalose said after senior Inkatha and ANC officials met to discuss recent violence in Reef townships.

The rooidoekie were prominent in the weekend’s violence at Alexandra township and are involved in virtually every large-scale township conflict.

ANC intelligence head Jacob Zuma said people hiding behind the cloak of Inkatha and ANC colours for their own benefit were going to be identified.

“We are in a better position to do joint investigations. We are aware that a criminal element has come into the violence. Our discussions are moving in a direction where we can start exposing such people.”

The two delegations met under the chairmanship of Mdlalose and ANC national executive committee member John Nkadimeng.

Nkadimeng said the ANC would deal

From Page 1

‘Rooidoekie’ with people who were hiding behind its colours and fomenting violence.

In a joint statement, the two sides said the meeting reviewed and received reports on the implementation of their January 29 peace accord.

The latest Reef violence was discussed.

“The peace committee decided to establish a Transvaal peace implementation committee within the next few days and a peace implementation committee for Alexandra township immediately.”

The two sides called for an end to “war talk” and the use of inflammatory terms like “vigilantes”. They appealed for the media to co-operate by responsible reporting and promoting a climate of peace.

Tolerance and mutual respect were vital if peace was to be long-standing, the two sides said.
ULUNDI'S WARNING TO FW ON ANC

By S'BU NGANDI

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi delivered a stern warning to State President FW de Klerk this week, saying Inkatha would tear down piece by piece any future the NP and ANC tried to author together in some kind of private deal.

This war talk came after De Klerk opened the third session of the fifth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA).

De Klerk, who was accompanied by his wife Marike and government officials, earlier told the assembly that "the Zulu people and their leaders, the KLA and Inkatha, have played a major, constructive and decisive role over many years in the process of normalising South African political life."

While delivering a "vote of thanks" Buthelezi took the head of state to task for certain comments in his biography, FW de Klerk: The Man in his Time, written by his brother, Professor Willem de Klerk.

In the book Willem makes a distinction between "system politics" and "struggle politics" — under which he grouped the UDF, Cosatu and a host of ANC-aligned community organisations.

Buthelezi found this deeply insulting: "To say Inkatha was not involved in "struggle politics" is a hideous distortion of all reality," he said, adding Inkatha counted thousands of their dead and hundreds of their slain leaders as the price they paid for doing what Willem de Klerk denied they did.

Inkatha, the chief minister said, had struggled in "struggle politics" to keep democratic principles alive.

Willem also wrote that one of the consequences of the President's address to Parliament on February 2 last year was the public acknowledgement of the ANC's prominence in South African politics.

"The ANC and its leaders were unbanned because it holds the key to reconciliation; in fact, the ANC is essential to the National Party's programme of renewal. Emnity, one might say, has bred a kind of partnership."

The President's brother said a consequence of the "partnership" with the ANC was that the "alliance" between the government and "system politics" had at a stroke, lost all its prominence.

"FW's breakthrough with Buthelezi — there had been cool relations between Buthelezi and PW Botha, whereas FW and the Inkatha leader had struck a cordial relationship — is important but no longer primary.

"Inkatha is a political force, but through the opening address, the ANC had become the main actor."

Buthelezi told the KLA that, according to Willem De Klerk, February 2 last year was a resounding triumph for the ANC because the "apartheid regime" had recognised and accommodated its claim to being the major opposition group in the country.

"Dr Willem de Klerk grandly says: 'ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and De Klerk now carry the keys to the future,'" he quoted from the book.

The Inkatha leader warned De Klerk that South Africa could not afford "unnecessary misunderstandings" between the President and himself and their parties.
No secret ‘deal’, or we will crush you both — Buthelezi

"South Africa most certainly cannot afford soft, woolly talk amounting almost to subterfuge about critical national issues," he said, adding Willem said in the book that he had gone through the speech "paragraph by paragraph" with his brother, which implied the book was a fair reflection of what the President thought.

Buthelezi warned: "Any future which the NP and the ANC attempted to author privately together in some kind of 'deal' behind the scenes of Government is committed to a multi-party democracy and the ANC's call for all parties to be represented at negotiations, will be torn down piece by piece and trampled on.

"You, Mr President, now need to proclaim to the world that you do not intend bringing about multi-party democracy ... not solely in collaboration with the ANC.

"If the ANC is what Dr Willem de Klerk makes it out to be, and if you attempted only to negotiate with it alone, or to negotiate with others in such a way that really you are negotiating with the ANC alone, you would be bartering away your political birthright."

The KwaZulu leader, who said he wanted to place on record that KwaZulu would be at the negotiating table in its own right as KwaZulu.

"The people of KwaZulu are not going to stand back and say nought: and do nothing while others write the future of South Africa in which Zulu realities are not taken into account."

Buthelezi said the ANC and the NP would be "crushed out of contention" if they attempted to "go it alone".
DURBAN. — The membership of the Inkatha Freedom Party in one branch in Maritzburg alone was larger — at 226,000 — than the entire paid-up membership of the African National Congress in the country as a whole.

This claim was made here yesterday by Mr. Walter Filegate, a member of Inkatha’s central committee, when he spoke at the launch of the party's branch.
Inkatha claims 286 000 members in Maritzburg

Political parties have got no business in the provinces because the people have got no business in the provinces. The IFP is struggling to change all that and we want to see this kind of economic growth and to end the old system.

The IFP is struggling to change all that and we want to see this kind of economic growth and to end the old system.

We want to see this kind of economic growth and to end the old system.

We want to see this kind of economic growth and to end the old system.

We want to see this kind of economic growth and to end the old system.
ANC and Inkatha united on ‘white man's Budget’

GOVERNMENT had presented an "uncaring" Budget which favoured the rich, the ANC said yesterday, while KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi described it as a "white man's Budget".

An ANC statement yesterday accused Finance Minister Barend du Plessis of paying lip service to the necessity of addressing inequality and poverty, and said his Budget speech lacked vision.

"Du Plessis used sanctions as the 'scapegoat for low growth in the economy and attacked the working class for low productivity'".

This "superfluous analysis" did not explain why there was low growth in the economy long before the onset of a comprehensive sanctions campaign, the ANC said.

Real social expenditure per capita had fallen, despite a 6% increase in nominal expenditure, because inflation stood at 14% while the population was growing at a rate of 2% a year.

Spending on housing, special aid programmes and pensions was hopelessly inadequate, the ANC added.

On the revenue side, the rate at which VAT had been introduced was far higher than all reasonable expectations and would cause extreme hardship for the poor.

Cutting the top marginal income tax rate was inappropriate. By not doing so, government could have had an extra R228m to spend on welfare.

In the ANC's view, the Budget did not indicate any serious intent on government's part to move away from apartheid priorities.

Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly the Budget represented "the best possible management of white vested interests".

"There has, of course, been no consultation with blacks about whether the Budget amounts to managing the vested interests of whites for the development of SA."

"I believe that whites will have to be prepared to do more than this. Budget expects them to do if we as a country are going to avoid mass spreading poverty becoming the mortal enemy of democracy."

Buthelezi welcomed the intention to direct resources to increase blacks' ability to enter the market economy, and increased expenditure on education.
WHILE most political parties in South Africa agree that the time is ripe to begin negotiations for a new dispensation, there are differing views on the way to achieve this.

On the one hand, there is a call for a constituent assembly made initially by the Pan Africanist Congress, Cosatu, the South African Communist Party and the Azanian People's Organisation.

On the other, there are those who call for a multi-party conference.

One of the most vociferous in their rejection of the constituent assembly is the Inkatha Freedom Party which put forward four main arguments against it.

It is feared that there could be a "winner-takes-all" situation if a particular party dominates the constituent assembly numerically. Such a party would be in a position to dominate the writing of a new constitution, minimising the scope for compromise and consensus.

Those calling for a constituent assembly also seem to miss a very important factor - the present balance of power within South African politics.

While it is true that the State is in no position to continue minority rule, the majority are also in no position to seize power.

Statements such as the one by ANC official Barbara Hogan, who said in February that the Government was in disarray and was vulnerable to a takeover, seem to be made mainly for the benefit of the ANC's militant constituency.

It seems unlikely that the pragmatic section of the organisation's leadership believes in such rhetoric.

The "Constitution Assembly Day" protests on February 1, which coincided with President PW de Klerk's opening of Parliament, attracted less mass support than the Defiance Campaign of 1989 and the rallies to welcome ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

The Cape Town march, which was led by ANC leader Mr Walter Sisulu and the president of the PAC, Mr Clarence Makhweto, only attracted some 20,000 people.

The power struggle in South Africa cannot be resolved by force. There is also no automatic situation whereby opponents negotiate on the basis of numbers alone.

Numbers alone cannot be the basis of the parties agreeing on new rules of the game.

Instead, the conflicting parties should accord each other equal status and negotiate on those terms.

This is also the case in South Africa, where the existence of several parties further complicates the negotiations process.

As the first post-apartheid Government will in all probability consist of the party emerging the strongest from the constituent assembly, elections for such an assembly will be characterised by heightened political tension, and as a result, the negotiations process could shift away from reconciliation towards conflict.

This country has already seen such an escalation of violence between political opponents that an actual constituent assembly election could be catastrophically premature.

The stakes are simply too high that elections free from violence and intimidation are virtually impossible.

With current levels of euphoria, hatred and distrust, the result must be an explosive contest of power that threatens both negotiations and stability.

One of the arguments put forward by those calling for a constituent assembly is that it is "extremely democratic" in that it allows "people's participation" in the drawing up of a new constitution.

This argument, however, ignores the fact that "the people" would then have to vote for someone who might not be able to deliver what he or she promised during the elections. Leaders do not merely follow instructions from below, they lead.

Thus, it does not automatically follow that a constitution drawn up during the negotiation process by a constituent assembly will be accepted.

Political analyst Herbert Adams points out that "if a politicised constituency ultimately disagrees with negotiated compromises or worse, rejects its previously acclaimed leaders as undemocratic, the negotiated solutions are not worth the paper they are written on."

The IFP therefore calls for a multi-party conference at which all parties with recognisable constituencies will have the chance to participate in the drafting of a new constitution, which could be ratified and legitimised by a referendum once it has been formulated.

This model, used during the Nkosi-Kwazulu Indaba, showed that 95 percent of the ideologically diverse participants were after nine months able to agree on a detailed constitutional model, acceptable to at least 80 percent of the adult population.

Should this Indaba format be followed in the drawing up of a new constitution for South Africa, it would be to the benefit of all.

It will be particularly important to keep the people regularly and fully informed of the progress made, orientating and even educating them as to the real issues being debated and addressed.

This will help to replace euphoria-driven expectations with a more considered appreciation of what should or should not be done.

In this way, the vote of the people in a post-negotiations referendum will be a more realistically based judgement as to what should be.

Finally, this would clear the way for the subsequent general election, contested on the basis of the political manifestos.

Most importantly, this political contest only takes place once inter-party reconciliation has taken place and once a minimal level of political understanding has been achieved by the electorate in a normalised rather than a contextual political environment.

The constituent assembly approach is likely to achieve the exact opposite.
Leaders of blacks not yet ready

- Buthelezi

Only wars produce these kind of statistics,” he said.

South Africa was nowhere near the time when black leaders of different political opinions were free to seek support from the electorate, in both black and white communities and to receive mandates giving them the right to speak on behalf of people at the negotiating table.

Although pleased with the January 29 Durban accord with the ANC, Buthelezi said the violence in various parts of the country was a “sombre reminder that the January meeting produced no magic formula for success”.

Though the accord said violence had to be dealt with and “war talk” ceased, it did not mean that violence could not be discussed.

Buthelezi said the ANC was grappling with the problem of violence because its lower rung leadership and grassroots members were “not yet brought under control and cannot yet be directed to act for peace”.

- Sapa.
White's join Inkatha
Thousands of Y1

Patrick Laurence

THE INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY

Saturday Star March 23 1991

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Inkatha claims 47 000 Vaalies

JOHANNESBURG. — The Inkatha Freedom Party had recruited 47 000 paid-up white members in the Transvaal since it opened its ranks last July; according to IFP central committee member Mr Musa Myeni.

The PWV area had been a fruitful catchment area and the IFP would launch a branch in Sandton next month and open an office there soon.

The PWV, however, was not the only area where the party had attracted white members. The Western Cape and Natal had proved fruitful for the IFP drive to boost its membership and prepare for the electoral battle to come.

Mr Myeni emphasised that not all its recruits since last July were white.

The IFP's membership had risen from 1.8 million to 2.2 million since Inkatha transformed itself from a movement into a political party.

"We have experienced tremendous growth, mainly in the Transvaal and the Cape, and particularly among non-Zulu blacks and whites," he added.

Mr Myeni said the IFP condemned apartheid and local-government structures associated with it which had not been given enough funds to function as full municipalities.

However, the IFP accepted individual councillors who joined, and defended the right of people to take part in township councils if they wanted.

Realpolitik and not principle underlay the campaign against "apartheid structures," said Mr Myeni.

Those structures which the ANC-alliance could not control must be made ungovernable, but those which fell within its sphere of influence were acceptable, he claimed.
Inkatha Party claims 1.8-m members

INKATHA's Freedom Party has 286,000 signed-up members in the Maritzburg area alone, journalists at a weekend get-together with Inkatha officials were told.

And the party had a total of 1.8 million members at their last count in July, 1990, according to Inkatha national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose.

Inkatha officials heeded the media's call to develop favourable relations with the organisation's headquarters in Durban, when journalists began to ask pressing questions about a breakdown in membership figures between rural and urban areas, and also membership figures in general.

"We are all human... many people live in both rural and urban areas," Mdlalose said.

The first white member of the IFP, Mr Walter Folgate, said: "I don't think any other political party would disclose those kinds of figures".

However, he later revealed that 73,000 new recruits had joined Inkatha last year, and claimed that the party had 286,000 signed-up members in the Maritzburg area alone.

Violence

He said Inkatha saw an unprecedented rise in membership figures each time there was an upsurge in violence.

Another white member of Inkatha, Eschowe farmer, Mr Maurice MacKenzie, told the gathering why he, as a white man, had joined the party.
ANC stalling over peace - Buthelezi

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has been waiting since March 15 for the ANC to submit names for a proposed peace committee to foster peace between the two organisations in the Transvaal.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said this in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday following another violent weekend.

Peace talks

The ANC and the IFP agreed to establish a peace committee for the Transvaal during peace talks on March 14. The committee was to be made up of nine members from each organisation.

The IFP had named its team, Buthelezi said.

Commenting on violence over the weekend, in which 12 people were killed at Daveyton and an estimated 28 deaths elsewhere in the country, Buthelezi said this was a matter of great sadness.
Inkatha attractive to Sandtonians

Story and picture: SUE OLSWANG

AT LEAST 250 white South Africans, many of them business and professional people, have joined the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) since it opened a branch in the affluent Sandton area.

Included in the list of new members is a well-known film maker, who joined the IFP after a domestic worker introduced him to the political party led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Comfortable

The branch committee - made up of new members and long-time members who have moved to the Sandton area - includes an advocate, a lawyer, a real estate agent, a financier, a university lecturer, a journalist, a construction industry businessman and a man who has been active in Sandton's community affairs.

What makes the IFP appeal to these people?

Branch co-ordinator Suzanne Vos, who is also the IFP's national press and media relations officer, said people feel comfortable with the IFP and Chief Buthelezi.

"Everyone knows about Chief Buthelezi. What he and Inkatha have said over the years has remained consistent. They are and have always been committed to democracy and civilised values.

"Chief Buthelezi is anti-apartheid, anti-sanctions and anti-communism. He espouses non-violence and a multi-strategy approach to politics. He has always taken a pro-free-enterprise approach and has called for investment and job creation. Other parties have done the opposite."

Ms Vos is a former journalist with 22 years experience in black politics.

Questioned about the IFP's attraction for South Africans from all population groups, despite its historical background as a Zulu cultural organisation, Ms Vos said: "It was never a Zulu movement, per se. "Former Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger said Inkatha couldn't move further than kwazulu. This was overcome by opening kwazulu citizenship to all.

"Historically Inkatha was predominantly Zulu, but that is no longer the case. The national youth leader of the IFP is a Sotho person. The IFP is now a hard-ball political party and not a Zulu organisation. It is racist to call the IFP a Zulu group - we take great exception to that."

Invited

Ms Vos said the Sandton IFP branch now has about 600 members.

"At the moment we're working from the homes of committee members, but will move soon into provincial IFP offices in Johannesburg CBD."

"We also attend house meetings where we've been invited to talk."

She said the Sandton branch will be inaugurated by Chief Buthelezi some time in May or June.
Govt, ANC, Inkatha deny moves to form exclusive alliance

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Government, the ANC and Inkatha have denied that they have officially discussed the formation of a "troika" alliance among themselves that would exclude other political parties.

But some Government leaders are believed to have informally discussed the idea of a National Party/ANC/Inkatha interim coalition which they believe could command 90 percent of the country's support.

**Violence**

The three parties responded to mounting speculation since the weekend, after a reported call by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi for a troika leadership - comprising himself, President de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela - to "guide" the country.

Mr Mandela is reported to have described the suggestion as reasonable.

The exchange happened when the two leaders met in Durban to discuss the continuing violence between their supporters.

But yesterday leading spokesmen of all three parties hastened to give the reassurance that no secret deal had been struck or even discussed.

Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said informal discussions were taking place concerning a multi-party conference.

Senior ANC national executive committee member Aziz Pahad said any interim government would have to be "inclusive not exclusive".

He said the ANC believed one of the possibilities of an all-party conference was that it could be transformed into an interim government.

There would have to be many bilateral discussions about who should attend the all-party conference. The Government was holding such discussions and so was the ANC. However, Mr Pahad was not aware of any discussions between the ANC and Inkatha on this point.

Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party, denied that his party was holding discussions about an alliance with the ANC and the NP "to the exclusion of anyone else".

But the IFP was prepared to speak to everyone, including the ANC and the NP.

Government sources have also played down the meeting of parliamentary leaders which President de Klerk has called in his office for next Monday.

They said the meeting should be seen as an attempt to create a parliamentary forum rather than a "united front", as had been speculated.

**Support**

The sources said Mr de Klerk has already established two forums of parties within the system - a forum of ministers' councils in the three Houses of Parliament which had been meeting three or four times a year, and a forum of regional leaders (the self-governing territories and the provincial administrations) which had met a few times.

Monday's gathering would be the start of a third forum, they said.

Weekend press speculation gives the meeting a much larger importance, presenting it as an effort to counter plans by the ANC and others to unite support for an elected constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution.
"Three wise men" to meet

THE ANC's national executive committee will meet tomorrow to discuss the formation of a "three wise men" team to deal with township violence.

This follows a decision taken at the weekend's peace summit between Inkatha's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

But the ANC and Inkatha seem unlikely to agree to Government suggestions that the three-man committee - comprising Buthelezi, Mandela and President FW de Klerk - be expanded to eventually discuss constitutional matters.

Neither the ANC nor Inkatha would yesterday comment further on the implications of Saturday's peace summit.

But ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said the latest peace accord would accelerate the implementation of the January 29 peace accord between the two organisations.

That accord:
* Called on members to cease attacks on each other;
* Suggested a joint tour by Mandela and Buthelezi of areas affected by violence;
* Renounced the use of intimidation to win support;
* Committed both organisations to desist from vilifying one another or indulging in "killing talk"; and

* Agreed that the existing joint mechanism, set up in 1988, should be used to monitor violations of the agreement.

On Saturday, in the wake of renewed clashes between supporters of the organisations, Mandela and Buthelezi agreed:
* In a five-point pact, the two leaders agreed to monitor:
  * The dates, venues, speakers and subject matter of peace meetings;
  * The distribution of peace accord pamphlets;
  * Other activities of peace committees;
  * Joint undertakings;

and
* The activities of local peace units. - Sowetan Correspondent
IFP slams call for arms ban

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has dismissed the ANC's call for a ban on "traditional weapons" as a "cheap anti-Inkatha exercise".

In a statement released in Durban yesterday, a spokesman said Inkatha deplored the ANC's attempts to once again involve it in talks between the ANC and the Government.

The statement said: "The IFP and the ANC have created channels through which issues such as this one should be addressed. It is unfortunate that the ANC chose not to use these but rather raise the issue with the Government.

"We note with alarm the fact that no mention is made of the sophisticated modern weaponry with which the ANC has waged its armed struggle.

"It is a known fact that the majority of people killed during the fighting that has plagued this country over the past months have been killed by such weapons.

"Just this week, a number of limpet mines were placed outside a hostel in Soweto, obviously aimed at the inmates living in the hostel, the majority of whom are Inkatha members.

"Numerous ANC spokesmen have in the past made repeated calls for the setting up of armed self-defence units. These statements seem to be a contradiction to their latest calls.

"The ANC also seems to be unaware that there is a major difference between traditional weapons and weapons used during the violence such as pangas and knives."

The spokesman said the ANC's call ignored Zulu traditions.

"Traditionally every Zulu male carries his traditional weapon with him and the call to put an end to this is tantamount to calling for an end to the traditional values held in high regard by the Zulu nation.

"The IFP therefore views the ANC's call as yet another attempt to enforce its beliefs on a large proportion of South Africans." - Sowetan Reporter.

Naturally brewed.
Naturally satisfying.
Naturally good.
Buthelezi defends use of cultural weapons

By TERRY VAN DER WALT
INKATHA Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week defended the right of Zulus to carry traditional weapons.

An ANC delegation met Minister of Law and Order Adrian Vlok this week to discuss the Alexandra violence and to demand that the carrying of cultural weapons be banned.

Although no agreement was reached after the three-hour talks, Mr Vlok said he would meet Mr Buthelezi.

Mr Buthelezi told the Sunday Times that, as a Zulu clan leader, it was his duty to uphold the tradition of cultural weapons.

But he slammed people who carried bush-knives, pangas and axes as “cultural weapons”—and then used them in fighting.

He listed acceptable cultural weapons—which he also carried at ceremonial functions—as shields, spears, battle-axes and sticks.

“There has never been an occasion where I have even dreamt of using any of them to harm anyone,” he said.

Reacting to the ANC’s call for their banning, Mr Buthelezi said: “One can understand it when people are dying like this, but one must also have a balance.

The most lethal weapons are, of course, the AK-47s.

“In the conflicts, most of the people are decimated by AK-47s and other sophisticated arms. It is not the cultural weapons that are used.”

He said the carrying of cultural weapons was one of the problems he discussed with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela at their five-hour meeting in Durban last Saturday.

Their first meeting took place two months ago.

“The meeting was very welcome and I look forward to more,” said Mr Buthelezi.

He said he and Mr Mandela had spoken on the phone several times after the meeting.

Mr Buthelezi echoed the sentiments of Archbishop Desmond Tutu that the time had come for black people to stop blaming the government and apartheid for the violence and to assume responsibility for it.

“It is a shame that we should be tearing each other apart after all our heroes have died for; when things have reached a point where what they strived for is within reach.”
Inkatha won't give up weapons

By Brian Sokuto and Abel Mushi

Inkatha supporters will not abandon the carrying of "traditional weapons", the organisation's national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said yesterday.

Addressing a crowd of about 3,000 people at Katlehong's Huntersfield Stadium, Dr Mdlalose said it was Zulu tradition for men to carry sticks.

"If a snake is seen here, how are we going to kill it?"

On Friday, the ANC said it would suspend all talks with the Government if, among other demands, Parliament did not introduce laws to outlaw the carrying of all weapons, including "traditional weapons", at public meetings and marches by May 9.

Self-made swords, sticks and knobkerries were among the weapons brandished by singing, slogan-chanting and dancing Inkatha supporters yesterday.

Speakers, including Dr Mdlalose, repeatedly urged the crowd to stay calm and listen to speeches. However, they sang songs of "war" against the Xhosas and the ANC.

Speaking to journalists later, Dr Mdlalose — who claimed he was in Katlehong to promote peace — said his organisation was "not tribal" because it also had Xhosa members.

Inkatha did not have AK-47 rifles, allegedly carried by ANC supporters, he claimed.

'Surprised'

He also said he was "surprised and worried" about the ANC's cancellation of this week's meeting with Inkatha.

"I received a call from John Nkadimeng, of the ANC national executive committee and co-chairman of the joint Inkatha-ANC peace committee, who said the meeting has been cancelled because other ANC leaders like Thabo Mbeki will not be present."

Responding to Dr Mdlalose's statement, the ANC last night said it wished to make it clear that it had not cancelled or postponed the proposed April 1 ANC-Inkatha Freedom Party meeting, but was merely looking for a date suitable to both parties. The ANC said the meeting was of great importance.

About 10,000 supporters, many of them armed, yesterday attended an Inkatha rally in open veld at Emden, Soweto.

The general secretary of the IFP's PWV region, Humphrey Nhlovo, told the rally that Inkatha "had no problems" with members of other ethnic groups, particularly Xhosas.

IFP Youth Brigade leader Themba Khoza had earlier said his organisation would do all in its power to fight for the right to carry traditional weapons.

Residents watching the rally expressed concern that under the pretext of calling for peace, Inkatha was in fact using the rally as a platform to boast about its strength and conquests.

They said most of the Inkatha supporters arrived by train from various hostels.
ANC stance disappoints Buthelezi

KWAZULU chief minister and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he was "flabbergasted and disappointed" with the statement released by the ANC on Friday.

However, he said he would respond further in a major statement to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly today.

In an open letter, the ANC served an ultimatum on State President FW de Klerk concerning the ongoing violence in the townships and called for the dismissal of Defence Minister Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

The ANC also charged the violence was perpetrated to "inflame the image of the IFP from that of a minor to the rank of that of the third major player in the political arena".

In response, Chief Buthelezi said ANC deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela, had told him he had cancelled his trip to West Africa because the issue of violence was serious.

Future

"There was no indication from him that the NEC (National Executive Committee) meeting would produce the kind of outcome it did - which does not augur well for future constructive dealings between our organisations.

"In light of the actions and utterances of the ANC/SACP alliance, I am consulting with leaders of the Zulu nation and the IFP about how I can deal with them," Buthelezi said.

"I had hoped we could now work quickly and with common purpose for peace and engendering political tolerance," he said. - Sapa.
ULUNDI - The driving forces in the ANC's military wing have pushed the organisation into a no-return position which has temporarily scuttled negotiations and set the stage for the movement's attempt to seize power.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said this in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday in response to Friday's ANC 'open letter' to President FW de Klerk.

The newly established accord between the ANC and IFP had been destroyed.

"The South African Government cannot speak on behalf of the IFP and anything it says about the negotiation process still being on track is political poppycock," he said.

Friday's letter attacked the IFP, saying township violence was orchestrated by the State to inflate the image of the IFP to the rank of a "third major player in the political arena".

Demands

The ANC had made impossible demands on the Government and knew they could not be met, Buthelezi said.

"What the ANC is actually doing is making the kind of demands which would precipitate what will be nothing less than a civil war in South Africa."

The ultimatum had come at a time when there was a "quantum leap" away from the politics of the past 14 months. - Sapa.
Mandela, Buthelezi discuss ANC ultimatum

By Esmaire van der Merwe
Political Reporter

In an effort to patch up strained relations with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela yesterday telephoned the Inkatha leader to explain the purpose of the ANC’s open letter to the Government — in which Inkatha was labelled a “minor” political party and which demanded drastic State action to halt the township violence.

The ANC said in a statement that Mr Mandela had initiated the telephone conversation with Chief Buthelezi to explain that the open letter had been directed at Government “inaction” and not at the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

The ANC’s department of information and publicity described the telephone conversation as lengthy and cordial.

Chief Buthelezi warned that negotiations between the Government and the IFP would now proceed without the ANC.

From Cape Town, The Star special writer Shaun Johnson says the ANC is making a strong diplomatic comeback after the avalanche of criticism following Friday’s “ultimatum”.

Diplomats and political observers are revising their earlier assessment that the ANC was being disingenuous in threatening the negotiations process because of the Government’s failure to halt township violence.

After extraordinary briefings to senior diplomats, community representatives and some journalists in Cape Town on Tuesday by Mr Mandela, a variety of sources said they had found the ANC’s explanation of its reasons for issuing the ultimatum “convincing”.

“I think they have a point when they say no one realises the seriousness with which they regard the violence in which some 6,000 people have died,” said one source. “I have no right to be met in full by its May 9 deadline. A ‘response’ by the Government before the deadline would result in the ANC considering whether to go ahead with its threat.”
Mandela in phone call to Buthelezi

Form Page 1
Inkatha denies 'war Cabinet' claim

The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has denied allegations that it has a Transvaal "war Cabinet" that is planning attacks against the ANC in five Vaal townships.

The allegations were made yesterday in a lengthy interview with Sapa by Siza Bennett Rani, chairman of the ANC in Sharpeville.

He said ANC intelligence had uncovered the existence of an IFP Transvaal "war Cabinet", which planned attacks on ANC members for Wednesday, yesterday or today.

However, IFP spokesman Suzanne Vos today denied these allegations, dismissing them as "more pathetic ANC propaganda".

Mr Rani said the ANC had set up "defence units" on Wednesday night in Boipatong, Bophelong, Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Evaton.

He said he had spent most of Wednesday night patrolling Sharpeville and the nearby Sebokeng Hostel after having moved his family to "a safe house".

In her response, Mrs Vos said the allegations were part of the ANC's on-going propaganda campaign in an attempt to portray the IFP as the aggressor.
ANC 'cowboys' won't beat Inkatha to the draw

Musa Myeni, Inkatha Freedom Party executive member and head of international relations, has a warning for the African National Congress following last week's ultimatum to the government: The cowboy approach will be met by cowboys.

What this means, he explains, is that if the ANC wants to start the armed struggle up again and make targets of white people and Inkatha "we will not sit by. So we are headed for a bloody situation."

"Make no mistake. Don't think the 25 000 AK-47s that were delivered in the Transkei in January and all the other weapons that the ANC has will make the world go round.

"You need people to operate them. The people that you have are not made of steel. They are made of blood and flesh. They will kill some of us, but some of them will be killed."

As he speaks, a white piano tinkles away in the corner of the Johannesburg Sun coffee shop. It's cocktail hour. The migrant workers' hostels of Alexandra and the civil war that Myeni, sunglasses dripping out of his top suit pocket, and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi are warning about seem as distant as the Kurdish frontier.

A rising star in the organisation, Myeni — who has a Masters degree in international relations from the University of Geneva — has been holding court in the coffee shop all day.

He explains how his party has been an organisational drive, particularly in the Transvaal, where it has come face to face with the ANC, resulting in the internecine conflict that threatens to sabotage peace in South Africa.

"Inkatha is growing at a phenomenal rate, not because we are trying to destroy the ANC, but because we are giving the country what it wants," he defines this, broadly, as multiparty democracy and a free market economy.

Such sweet sentiments do not accord with the ANC's depiction of the IFP in its open letter to President FW de Klerk.

Clearly pointing a finger of blame at the IFP, the ANC isolated a pattern in which "in almost every instance of violence ... a group of individuals, drawn from a specific area of the country, sharing a common language and publicly identifying themselves with a specific political party have established control over a migrant work-

If the ANC carries out its ultimatum then the country is heading for a bloody situation, warns Musa Myeni.

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
spoke to the Inkatha Freedom Party executive member.

Musa Myeni ... civil war warning
er's hostel through acts of intimidation."

The ANC letter claimed that they use red headbands for common identification and "supported by others of like purpose, bussed in from other areas, they then stage a provocative armed demonstration through the township, escorted by police." Myeni counters that the problem is that the ANC does not like the IFP to hold rallies on its turf. "Why is it that whenever Inkatha wants to have a rally, then the ANC jumps and wants to have its own rally? Have you heard of one case where the ANC has been attacked while having their own rally?"

"When our guys hit back, then the whole world says look at them. There is a big cry about cultural weapons. But these are ordinary workers who are being attacked just because they are Zulus by Xhosas hiding behind the ANC flag."

In Alexandra, he claims, the ANC took a decision on the Wednesday before the Inkatha launch to disrupt it because the ANC leadership felt it was not in their interests to have the IFP launch publicly on the home base of Moses Mayekiso and Alfred Nzo.

"The comrades called people out of their homes, warning that Inkatha is coming. On the night of March 8 Mr Ndzuza of 18th Avenue was hacked to death and necked for being a member of Inkatha.

"The comrades moved on to 10th Avenue, attacking a certain Mr Dube who escaped, alerting other members of the IFP that they were being attacked. The hostel only got involved the following day.

"The message that reached the hostel was that Zulus were being attacked in the township, so Zulus inside the hostel started attacking Xhosas inside the hostel and those Zulus known to be ANC members also escaped the hostel and ran away.

"Then a lot of Zulus came in from the township into the hostel. We had more than 15 000 men inside the hostel and 8 000 outside the hostel. We were trying to calm them down the whole weekend."

"But what of the use of reedocke, the badge of identification of IFP supporters in the hostels?" "It is normal for every regiment to be identified by a colour of its shield," he explains. "Last year Zulus were identified as Zulus for attack so they wanted to identify themselves — so that they don't kill their own people. They have at times killed their own people — one guy in Alex was killed because he wasn't wearing his red band.

"They have identified ANC members wearing red bands and pretending to be IFP like that and they've ended up terribly."

Changing gear, Myeni estimates that more than 40 000 whites have joined Inkatha in the Transvaal alone, emphasising the point by waving at a besuited executive on his way in to the coffee shop. "Ja, ja. Hoe gaan dit?" Myeni smiles to the suit who signals back.

"That's another member."

Inkatha's Sandton branch is to be launched in a few weeks with a big rally. Myeni assures that Inkatha won't be bussing people in from the rural areas for the launch.
ANC and Inkatha youth plan to meet

By GLENDA DANIELS

The African National Congress Youth League is for the first time considering meeting the Inkatha Youth Brigade in an anxious bid to bring peace to the townships.

The youth league has not extended a formal invitation yet but sees the meeting as an urgent matter, the organisa
tion said this week.

The initial reaction of Inkatha Youth Brigade chairman Thembu Khoza was: "We don't know anything about this, it must be a dream. How can I comment on something I have not heard of? Will I see it for the first time in the newspapers?"

Later, Khoza said: "This is a positive move by the ANC Youth League, and where we can talk we will but where we can't then we can't."

He elaborated: "There are ways of stopping violence; some of their strategies will be different, like the forma
tion of defence units which we believe will create an more explosive situation in the townships. We oppose this and when we meet them we will tell them this."

Khoza said he had problems with "agendas", saying that while this was the first time the youth would meet there had been meetings between the ANC and Inkatha where this "problem" arose.

"The whole matter needs a method about who will work out agendas and where meetings will be staged," said Khoza.

The ANC Youth League said this week that because recent meetings between the ANC and Inkatha have led to an escalation of violence rather than peace they would rather have meetings "on the ground". Khoza said this was a fine idea.

Media officer Parks Mankhalana said the ANC hoped to do this by encouraging their branches to meet the In
katha Youth Brigade branches in the different townships and discuss ways of making peace together.

"It is our belief that discussions on the ground, provided there is genuine commitment on all sides to eliminate violence, will result in peace among our people."

While the Youth League will be encouraging both sides to meet in a peace bid, it will also continue to sup
pport ANC campaigns like the demand for a constituent assembly and an interim government. It will also have it's own focuses, one of which will be an Aids camp
aign.
ANC Youth spurn Inkatha meeting

By EDYTH BULBRING

Leaders of the ANC Youth League have refused to meet the Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade's leadership until "peace on the ground" has been achieved.

ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba said his provisional national committee had declined the invitation in a letter.

He did not think a meeting would serve any purpose.

The two meetings between ANC deputy president Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi in January and March, had failed to end the violence, he said.

Mr Mokaba said it was not the correct approach to hold meetings to discuss the violence for propaganda purposes.

The ANC Youth League had suggested that both organisations should order their members not to attack each other.

The refusal to meet on a national level would not apply to meetings between local Inkatha and ANC structures, which would be encouraged.

This would then lay the basis for a top-level youth leadership meeting, which would approve the peace achieved, Mr Mokaba said.

Inkatha Freedom Party national chairman Musa Zondi said he was sorry the ANC Youth League had refused the invitation.

He said the Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade had issued the invitation as a follow-on to the historic accord between Mandela and Buthelezi on January 29, which had agreed to end hostilities.

Mr Zondi said the purpose of a meeting was not to stage a publicity stunt or to negotiate peace.

Instead, the meeting would aim at looking at practical ways of achieving the spirit of the January accord.

The ANC Youth League's response to the invitation revealed a gross misunderstanding of the aims of the meeting, Mr Zondi said.
IFP supporters gather in The Wilds to form branch

By Julienne du Toit

People walking in The Wilds yesterday stopped and stared as about 85 Inkatha members gathered under the shade of a tree. 

The Inkatha Freedom Party held a meeting there to see whether there were more than 30 supporters — enough to open a branch in Killarney.

Before joining the meeting, IFP supporters handed in their knobkerries and sticks to be put in a pile under a tree. There were no pangas evident. Speakers appealed to their listeners for peace.

However, the leader of Johannesburg’s Inkatha Youth Brigade, Evans Sosibo, said they would not turn the other cheek if attacked.

Carter Ndhlovu, chairman of the IFP’s Zondi branch in Soweto, criticised the Government for considering forbidding traditional weapons. “We have had these kind of weapons since Blood River.”

Mr Ndhlovu added that those who wanted peace joined Inkatha and, standing beside a Xhosa Inkatha member, said there was no violence between them. He said the IFP also wanted more white members, as “we can’t survive without each other.”

He criticised the ANC for demanding continued sanctions. “We are the people who are suffering, not President de Klerk. We cannot go forward with empty stomachs.”

Four policemen watched the gathering discreetly from under a tree and followed the group in a civilian car after the meeting ended.
Bafokeng demonstration

JOHANNESBURG. — Permission has been granted to the Bafokeng tribe to stage a march on Union Buildings in Pretoria today to request President F W de Klerk to intervene and allow the return of their tribe’s exiled chief and his wife. Chief Patrick Lebone Molotlegi went into exile in Botswana shortly after the failed coup attempt in Bophuthatswana in 1988. His wife, Mrs Semane Molotlegi, left the homeland following President Lucas Mangope’s refusal to renew her temporary residence permit.
MR. MANDELA, THE WASTELAND, LEAD US FROM...
Lead us from the wasteland, Mr. Mandela

Mr. Mandela

beneficiaries of apartheid and thus to start narrowing the gap between the suffering and the stifled, to create the conditions for democracy, to lay the foundations for a society in which we can take pride. That is my belief and satisfaction, is what the ANC’s constitutional proposals are pointing towards.

There must be local and regional elections, there must be an elected constituent assembly, there must be a Social Democratic political party to be the intermediary party, and there must be a social democratic political party to be in the state apparatus promoting a socialist protections of the people’s rights, but let’s please have that disillusion of this century terminology of ‘mass’, and through brave and creative leadership.

Y

ou may well ask why I didn’t write this letter to President de Klerk? It is my conviction that we are not living through the planned horrors of the apartheid state in its death throes, with skilled and motivated agents in the state apparatus promoting a new national security.

I have no doubt that this present situation was programmed: judiciously controlling resources, profiting from a modified world environment, destabilizing the population, dying for hypocrisy “respectability” and begun “moral high ground” (that coming from national death matter), dragging out the process – I hope that the ANC would crack in the “African way” along ethnic lines. Its spine broken by internal contradictions and the weight of popular expectations, President de Klerk is in the hands of the monsters created by a totalitarian, profoundly immoral state.

It is my conviction that the war never stopped. For the authorities’ negotiations was a means of continuing the war of attrition against the population of South Africa. I also believe that there was never a “third force”. From the outset, Inkatha was intended as a national vigilante force. Now the government Brodies have stretched out red hands to take the hand of Butha-Buthe to hold him to a position of national prominence.

Yet, the government may well win this war in the short term, wheeled out its Parliament, the Forum and joined up with Inkatha and dissident or corrupt black community leaders. They may destroy – as in Mozambique, Angola and Namibia – but ultimately they cannot control the process. They cannot win the peace. They cannot rule the majority, and it is foolish for them to bargain on the ANC splitting.

It is the tightening of the heart, it is the vision of this death-living, Sir, that needs to write to you, to join my voice to those weeping in the townships.

And to reaffirm, consistent with your cause, you are mine also.

With fraternal respect,

Breyten Breytenbach,

Cape Town

21/11/87
Khumalo was assassinated, says IFP man

Diepmeadow mayor Moses Khumalo was "one of a long list" of Inkatha leaders who had been assassinated. Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) central committee member Senzo Mfayela said last night.

Mr Mfayela said in a statement that over 150 IFP leaders had been assassinated in the last few years.

"We believe there is a systematic attempt to eliminate any leader who calls for peaceful change in this country. Moses Khumalo died for his beliefs. Even though he was an Inkatha leader, he believed in the democratic right of all to choose their own political associations and the way in which they wanted to work," he said.
ANC not aware of IFP move

THE ANC says it has not received official word from the Inkatha Freedom Party on its reported intention of cutting all ties with its PWV regional office.

The IFP’s West Rand region announced on Sunday it was breaking all regional contact with the ANC following the recent deaths of a number of Inkatha supporters.

In a statement yesterday the ANC said it had only learned of the break from newspaper reports.

It said it had not received any official message from Inkatha.

"As soon as that happens the regional executive committee will give the matter the necessary attention." - Sula.
Inkatha branch to break ties with ANC

THE executive committee of Inkatha's West Rand branch would meet this week to resolve formally to cut off ties with the ANC, Inkatha West Rand spokesman Humphrey Ndlovu said yesterday.

He said members in the area had voiced their unhappiness about maintaining ties with the ANC at a rally at George Goch hostel on Sunday.

The resolution would not be binding on other Inkatha branches, Ndlovu said.

"Our people's concern was the killing of our members by ANC supporters in Alexandra on March 17 and in Soweto earlier this month," he said. He added that the ANC had not given any directives to any of its members "to kill any members of any organisation."
Buthelezi waits for ANC move

INKATHA Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday he was waiting for a move by the African National Congress for fresh talks on ways to end political violence.

Buthelezi said he and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela had agreed to meet again in their last talks on March 31.

"We are now only waiting on Mandela to honour his side of the verbal agreement that we should hold an IFP/ANC summit meeting and that he and I should meet with the State President," he said in a speech to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Buthelezi reiterated he would take part in the peace talks proposed by President FW de Klerk, scheduled for next month.

"I applaud the State President’s announcement and will do everything I can to make the summit conference a resounding success," he said. - Sapa.
'Re-arming' of Inkatha criticised

THE Alexandra branch of the ANC Youth League yesterday condemned the 're-arming of Inkatha members with traditional weapons, including spears and sharpened iron' by police this week.

Branch spokesman Keith Madimula said the return of weapons by police affirmed the view that the searching and disarming of Inkatha members and supporters in Alexandra hostel last month was a "public relations exercise" aimed at proving the impartiality of the police.

Witwatersrand police spokesman "Col. Frank" Malherbe said yesterday day if similar requests had been made by other organisations, police would have acted in the same manner.
Dear Mr Breytenbach,

WHEN I saw you had written an open letter to Dr Nelson Mandela last week, my mind flashed back to the time, some years ago, when you and your beautiful wife, Yolande, entertained me in your apartment in Paris.

The South African government had withdrawn my passport for nine years and, after it had been returned, at long last I could visit Europe and talk of our struggle. We spoke about our love of our country, our commitment to freedom and a non-racial democracy. We shared stories of friends and what we both were doing.

Your embrace was warm. I valued our friendship. I admired your considerable talent.

Then I read your letter. I was flummoxed.

I am the same man who shared noble dreams with you then. I am still committed to the same ideals. The image you portrayed last week of me and the people I have the privilege to lead was vicious and untruthful. Why?

You travelled through Natal/KwaZulu. You talked to ANC Midlands chairman Harry Gwala and his comrades. Who did you talk to from the Inkatha Freedom Party?

Where, as a writer of renown, was your attempt to see all sides of the tragic story?

I write now with a heavy heart. You wrote of me as a man who is impervious to the hideous death and destruction in South Africa.

Chief MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI responds to Breyten Breytenbach’s open letter last week to Nelson Mandela

A man, you insinuate, who sits in a helicopter above battlefields, far removed from the carnage, while aiding and abetting “state apparatus practising a scorched-earth policy in moral, political and human terms ...”

I was shocked, and, yes, hurt. Can you say why it is wrong for me to share a helicopter with Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok in order to see the destruction of homes in Maritzburg and why it is not wrong for the deputy president of the ANC, Nelson Mandela to do so?

You know of my long-standing opposition to racist rule in this country. You must know how I fought for many years for the unbanning of political parties and the release of political prisoners because I knew this to be right.

Democracy means freedom to choose, and I am determined there will be freedom of political choice in South Africa.

You give your political backing to the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe, which I consider to be your God-given right.

I disagree with various of their tactics and strategies, which is surely my right. Last week, you used your skills as an author to paint a picture far removed from reality.

I must now speak for the millions of members of the Inkatha Freedom Party and my other supporters, who you claim are part of a ghastly government plot.

You imply they are partners in a “war of attrition against the population of South Africa”.

Inkatha, you say, was “from the outset intended as a national vigilante force”.

ANC leaders, who know the truth, know differently, and should be prepared to admit it.

I say you are very wrong. Today, your words are propaganda from heaven for the ANC/SACP alliance.

Will they conveniently forget that at an ANC/Inkatha meeting in London in 1979 they wanted me to hand over the organisation to them — this so-called “vigilante force”?

You allege “the Broders” have stretched out “red hands” to me. That they, covered in blood, wish to “howl” me to a position of “national eminence”.

Amazingly, you appear to be unaware that National Intelligence (then the Bureau of State Security) and an infamous past SA government Department of Information secretly funded and organised opposition parties — Shaka Spear and Inala — to oppose me and Inkatha. They wanted to get rid of me.

You damn us, and again I ask, why?

Do you really believe the millions of people who are members of Inkatha are so blind that they deserve such contempt from you?

That millions who were stuck with fighting for survival for decades in apartheid South Africa are so stupid, so dehumanised?

That they have “joined up”, as you wrote, with the government and “dissident or corrupt black community leaders”?

Should they have gone to Paris, as you did, or to other capitals of the world in exile instead of fighting apartheid within the country, as they did?

I will show you our membership records. Will you then personally, on public platforms, tell each and every one of them, of all race groups, that you believe they are traitors to their country and fellow citizens?

Please don’t create more cleavages with such one-sided zealotry. We must talk, not fight.

Your references to me can only stir the pot of disunity and conflict.

It is black South Africans, who are dying in their thousands, that I weep for.

Do you write as you do because they are not your people? Is this the only contribution you can make? The key word today is reconciliation.

You have a right to your views, to criticise, but be fair.

Yours sincerely,

Mangosuthu Buthelezi
 Winnie Mandela

Buthelezi blasts ANC and

Mandela

"Attacks on the ANC and its members are being carried out by those who seek to maintain South Africa in its separate entity. The ANC will not be intimidated by violence and will continue to fight for the liberation of South Africa."
Buthelezi: ANC out to kill my kids

ULUNDI — Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that he had been given an urgent warning at the weekend that the ANC planned to abduct and kill two of his children.

However the ANC last night dismissed the allegation as "preposterous".

Addressing the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi also said he had information that the ANC branch in Natal had a hit list containing the names of prominent IFP officials, including its national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

Chief Buthelezi said the warning was "urgent. I don't know the truth of it. There are certain elements in the ANC quite capable of such a thing."

"This was happening despite the fact that all South Africans wanted peace. In the light of calls for peace, he would attend President F W de Klerk's peace summit on May 24 and 25."

"Every political party will go except, of course, the ANC, which refuses to come out for peace in the most august national forum that could be created."

Chief Buthelezi also lashed out at Mr. Nelson Mandela, accusing him of making "petulant" midnight phone calls. — Sapa
Two-day struggle to put out fires in Cape mountains

Blaze battle

Staff Reporter

LIGHTNING sparked three huge mountain fires in the Western Cape at the weekend, with firefighting teams battling for two days to contain huge flames in the Helderberg, at Cape Hangklip and in the Peninsula.

During the fierce blazes which raged through tinder-dry brush, 20 homes were evacuated at Hangklip and Betty's Bay while air force helicopters and soldiers were called in to help sorely pressed firefighters.

Rocket feel at the Armscor testing site at Rooi Els was removed as flames spread towards the site.

One of the blazes was started when lightning struck high in the mountains between Rooi Els and the Palmiet River on Friday night. Fanned by a brisk northerly wind, the flames had reached vast tracts of mountainside by early Saturday, sending huge plumes of smoke billowing skyward and causing residents to fear for their homes.

Yesterday morning the blaze, which had earlier been extinguished on the slopes of Hangklip, flared again, quickly burning out towards homes near Betty's Bay. Flames were put out at the front doors of 10 homes, the HSC civil defence officer for the Overberg, Mr Reinard Geldenhuyzen, said.

Two air force Puma helicopters were called in to bombard the metre-high flames with buckets of water.

By late last night all blazes between Rooi Els and Kleinmond were out and being monitored, said Mr Geldenhuyzen. Residents were seen dampening their houses with garden hoses and frantically disconnecting gas cylinders as huge tongues of fire swirled and mingled with smoke.

The area is thick with fynbos and alien vegetation. One resident, Mr Brian van Wijzen, watched helplessly as firefighters wearing gas masks trained high-pressure hoses on burning bush metres from his home.

A spokesman for the Caledon Regional Services Council said one house was damaged in Betty's Bay. Traffic police started redirecting traffic from the main Betty's Bay road early yesterday afternoon.

Thousands of hectares of fynbos were lost and the entire chain of mountains between Rooi Els and the Palmiet River in the south have been stripped of vegetation. The blackened slopes were still smouldering last night.

Another helicopter fought a second fire on the Helderberg mountain where some 150 Cape Corps soldiers joined local firefighters and volunteers to contain the blaze.

Somerset West resident Mr Phil Graham of World View said the Helderberg mountain fire cut a path within 500 metres of the area in which he lived.

He said a house belonging to the Newton-Kin family had to be evacuated but was saved by fire fighters - including boys of the Somerset West Scout who beat down the flames.

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'Many whites will vote for Inkatha'

By Guy Jepson

A great many whites would vote for the Inkatha Freedom Party in a future general election, claims Bruce Anderson, committee member of the IFP's Sandton branch.

Mr Anderson sat alongside several Transvaal Inkatha heavies at the main table at yesterday's May Day rally at George-Goehr Stadium.

Touching his multicoloured IFP headband after the rally, Mr Anderson said: 'This is almost saying to the ANC: 'Watch out for the day when whites start wearing the red doek.'

He claimed there were 30,000 white Inkatha members in the PWV out of a total of 100,000 white members countrywide.

Many whites shared the IFP's commitment to constitutional democracy.

Mr Anderson predicted that many potential voters would be drawn from the "new, reformed National Party" and the Democratic Party. IFP branches were in the process of being set up in Randburg, Hillbrow, Johannesburg and other areas.
VIOLENCE in the townships will never end as long as ANC members continue to attack Inkatha supporters, said Inkatha Freedom Party central committee member Mr Themba Khoza.

In an interview with the Sowetan, he said: "There can be negotiations, but this violence will never come to an end for as long as ANC youths continue attacking us. We cannot wait to be killed."

Commenting on the weekend violence in Soweto in which innocent people including children were attacked by Inkatha youths, Khoza said the violence had been provoked by some ANC youths who had stoned an Inkatha bus.

He said: "Our youths could not just wait to be killed. We were just defending ourselves. Thousands of Inkatha members have been killed in the past years and we have now learnt to defend ourselves. My only appeal to ANC is that they should just stop."

Mistake

Asked how women carrying children became involved in last weekend's explosion of violence in Meadowlands, Khoza admitted that some innocent people had been killed by mistake.

"When these ANC attackers saw our youth coming in defence, they ran away into these houses and it is not possible to distinguish who is who, but I must make it very clear that we do not attack people but defend ourselves. "We are very sorry for all the victims of this violence," he said.

On the question of traditional and dangerous weapons carried by Inkatha members which are said by both the ANC and the Government to be a threat to peace, he said: "This is absolute nonsense. "This violence started recently and traditional weapons have been carried for centuries without posing any threat to peace. So these weapons have nothing to do with this present violence. "No matter how dangerous they are claimed to be now, they have always been around."

Khoza also said that some 25 Zulu-speaking people had been killed without any provocation in Alexandra since Saturday.

Civil war

"What action is expected from us?" he asked.

He said the present violence was a threat to the proposed negotiations and claimed that the country was heading for a bitter civil war, "which no one will ever win."

Asked who Inkatha's perceived enemy was, the whites who masterminded apartheid or the ANC who were fighting for its demise, Khoza said: "There is no enemy among the two. The real enemy is poverty, starvation and despair.

"Whites are not settlers anymore. They used to be, but now they are part and parcel of our society.

"We believe in power sharing and are opposed to a constituent assembly because it will disadvantage those who will be in the minority and that in my view is not fair."

Khoza, who claims that his party has two million members nationwide, said Inkatha was not afraid of elections. "With clear, free and fair elections in this country, I can bet you that Inkatha will definitely win - especially in Transvaal."

Khoza categorically denied claims that the Inkatha youths were being trained for war in camps in Natal.

"We would like those who have these allegations to show us where these camps are. Those making these allegations have their own internal problems and are busy trying to delay going to the negotiating table. They should be concerned with putting their own house in order."
Inkatha plans office in US

Hoping to appeal to moderate Americans, the Inkatha Freedom Party will soon open an office in Washington, headed by an ANC renegade.

The Rev Sipho Mlamleli, 33, was the ANC's deputy representative to the United Nations from 1977 to 1989, but he left in 1985 because of his alliance with the South African Communist Party. He joined Inkatha in December.

By PATRICIA CHENY
Washington

As the founder of an Atlanta-based program to help educate black South Africans, his particular interest is in enlisting US aid for education. There is little love lost between Mr. Mlamleli and the ANC. On Thursday night's edition of public television's MacNeil-Lehrer NewsHour, he outspoken clergyman accused Chris Hani of smuggling AK-47 assault rifles into South Africa which were now being used to kill people in the townships.

Mr. Mlamleli also charged that ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was not in control of the organization.

Unfortunately, the Inkatha Freedom Party has been negotiating with the wrong people in the ANC, he said. We thought that Mr. Mandela was in control of the ANC.

Camp

"But it is clear now that in many talks that he's not the one who's in control. In fact, we should be discussing the violence with Mr. Hani."

The clergyman, who is affiliated with St. Bartholomew's Church in Atlanta, has been in the US for 16 years and has not lived in South Africa since 1981.

Mr. Mlamleli trained in an ANC camp in Tanzania before being sent to Czechoslovakia. There he saw communism firsthand — and didn't like it.

"Marxism in class was wonderful," he said. "But then I lived with the Czechs and saw that their lives were miserable. It was almost worse than living under apartheid.

"At least we could fight. The Czechs were so beaten down and hopeless..."
White's role in rebel pact

By Mark Stansfield

A WHITI Inkatha committee member admitted this week he had witnessed the signing of a secret military pact between guerrilla movements to overthrow the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments five years ago.

Bruce Anderson, a member of the Inkatha Freedom Party's Sandton branch committee, joined the IFP 10 months ago when membership was opened to all races.

He said he had been present in Washington at the signing of a military accord between Rhuzambo and the Zimbabwe Freedom Army of the Renamo faction of Inkatha, former Zimbabwean former nationalist leader, to overthrow the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Dr. Sithole now lives in exile in America.

Signed

Explaining his role in the secret agreement, Mr. Anderson said he knew Dr. Sithole "fairly well" and had been a representative of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Committee in 1988.

He had attended the Washington convention where the pact was signed.

Also present at the signing on August 17, 1988, were well-known White House lobbyists and prominent American politicians from whom Mr. Anderson declined to name.

"I did not help draw up the agreement and I signed it as a witness, not a signatory. I do not believe that by witnessing the pact I endorsed it or supported an armed struggle," he said.

"But I have great sympathy for all the oppressed people in the world and believe that the people have a right to overthrow an oppressive government if that government will not...

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Bruce Anderson Impressed by Buthelezi

Mr. Anderson ran a security firm and other companies after settling in South Africa in 1980. His business associate was Garth Barrett, former commanding officer of the Rhodesian Special Air Service. The two remain firm friends.

His interest in politics began "at a fairly young age," he said.

"I was influenced by liberal and socialist ideologies, but later realized that the communist/socialist route would lead to the same thing as a fascist route -- the killing of people.

"I joined the Inkatha Freedom Party because I am impressed by Dr. Madgoathi Buthelezi's consistency."

Ensure

The IFP, he claims, has a white membership of more than 100,000. "I myself sign up about 40 people a week in this area," he said.

Yesterday Mr. Anderson and other IFP members were promoting the party outside a supermarket in Hillbrow. Within 10 minutes, three white people had joined.

One of them, Andre Brits, said he had joined because he felt the IFP's policy would ensure a "peaceful South Africa."
Mandela reneged on peace troika, says Buthelezi

Staff Reporter

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, revealed yesterday that it was Nelson Mandela who originally suggested the anti-violence “troika” which the ANC had now rejected.

Addressing an Inkatha Freedom Party peace rally at Bekkersdal on the West Rand, Chief Buthelezi told the crowd that Mr Mandela had suggested a meeting between the two black leaders and President de Klerk to deliberate on an end to township violence.

"Now the ANC does a strange somersault and is not going to allow Mr Mandela to do what he had undertaken to do with the State President and myself."

At a meeting in Johannesburg last week, Mr Mandela rejected the idea of an anti-violence meeting between the three, claiming the Government's suggestion had merely been a "smokescreen".

Chief Buthelezi was also surprised by Mr Mandela's call for an International Commission to monitor violence in South Africa as the African National Congress leader had strongly rejected this idea during his March 30 meeting with him.

In his speech, Chief Buthelezi sharply criticised the ANC for going back on a joint commitment to end violence in Natal and on the Reef.

He said that the ANC's Open Letter to the State President was an about-turn on the agreement, which was made in Durban on January 29, in which Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi and other top delegates from the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) resolved to undertake bilateral measures to eliminate the violence.

He expressed IFP resolve to call a top level meeting between IFP and the ANC to discuss the "crisis situation" of South African politics.

Chief Buthelezi said that his party was "appalled and devastated" by the way the ANC had blamed the IFP for the violence in the Open Letter.

The letter, said Chief Buthelezi, accused the IFP of having no real support in the Transvaal and of asserting its presence by importing militant "impi" into the hostels.

He said that the IFP, unlike the ANC, had neither the establishments for military training nor access to sophisticated weapons.

Vulnerable

Chief Buthelezi said he did not blame Mr Mandela personally for the ANC's changed stance.

He said that Mr Mandela was in a vulnerable position, having to please hard-liners within the organisation.

He said that it was well known that the ANC was in the midst of a power struggle.

Chief Buthelezi also said the IFP was "astounded" by ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo's accusation last Saturday that the IFP was planning further violence to weaken the ANC before the May 9 deadline for a stop to violence set in the Open Letter.

"In one way or another we must ensure that Mr Mandela stands up to be counted with Mr F W de Klerk and myself as fighting for peace."
CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi says the Inkatha Freedom Party has made no decision regarding the deployment of 100,000 fighters to end township violence.

The IFP president yesterday renounced a claim by Inkatha central committee member and Transvaal leader Mr Musa Myeni that the organisation would import about 100,000 fighters from Natal to the Transvaal if factional violence did not end within seven days.

Myeni said this at the weekend when he spoke to journalists at Bekkersdal shortly before Buthelezi addressed an IFP rally in the township.

Buthelezi said Myeni was not making the statement on behalf of the central committee.

"No such decision has been formally made and the IFP central committee has not received any indication that such a decision could be in the making.

"The question of sending people to the Transvaal to quell violence has never crossed my mind and it has not yet been discussed by the central committee.

By THEMBA MOLEFE

"Neither did the IFP’s Transvaal leadership make such a decision.

"I am not aware that there has been a decision at the Transvaal level about this," said Buthelezi, emphasising that the central committee of the IFP was the only authentic executive arm which made and ratified decisions.

Merciless attacks

However, he said: "I understand the Transvaal leadership's anxiety and anger at the merciless attacks which have been directed at IFP structures and its members.

"I can understand the anger of IFP leaders, who, like me, are saying enough is enough, and who are at the receiving end of the violence.

"Mr Musa Myeni's anguish call for the ending of violence and his statement must be understood for what it was - a cry for help and a cry that enough is enough," Buthelezi said.
Ethnic thread in tangled fabric

Patrick Lawrence looks at the tribal factor in township violence
Inkatha threat was a cry for help, says Buthelezi

Staff Reporter

The threat made by a member of the Inkatha central committee to deploy 100 000 fighters in Soweto was "a cry for help". IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

IFP publicity secretary Musa Myeni said at the weekend that 100 000 fighters would be deployed in Soweto if the ANC did not halt violence in the township.

The ANC has described the IFP plan as dangerous and impractical, and blamed the violence on an Inkatha plot to attack the ANC from April 30 to May 3.

Addressing the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said of Mr Myeni's statement: "No decision has been made as yet to take such action.

"Mr Myeni's anguished call for the ending of violence must be understood for what it was: a cry for help and a cry that enough is enough."

Chief Buthelezi said he understood the Transvaal leadership's "anxiety and anger" at attacks against the IFP.

Chief Buthelezi also denied having said at a weekend rally in Bekkersdal that he would not attend the summit on violence called by President de Klerk.

"I said I may not be able to attend the conference ... if the Government is giving credibility to the ANC's condemnation of the IFP as the cause of political violence in the Transvaal."

The IFP's central committee would consider the matter on May 18.

Chief Buthelezi said "collaboration between police and the ANC in raids on hostels is humiliating and degrading."

Neither the "revolutionary" ANC nor the Government could eradicate the township violence. This would come about only when the Government, the IFP and ANC came together to deal with it.

Yesterday, several political groups announced plans to focus attention on the township violence.

The ANC Women's League and Youth League announced plans for countrywide demonstrations tomorrow and for a day of prayer on Thursday, the deadline set by the ANC for the Government to take action to stop the violence.

The Azanian People's Organisation said it would hold self-defence workshops and rallies.

It planned to meet the PAC on Thursday and the ANC on May 16.

The ANC said its Soweto committee would host a meeting tomorrow with the PAC, Azapo and the Soweto Civic Association to discuss the Reef violence.
Inkatha militancy is fuelled by fears of being sidelined

By PATRICK BULGER

Inkatha sources say government's approach to the question of violence is angering Inkatha supporters. The incitement to violence is cultivated by playing not only to ethnic chauvinism but by a real sense of insecurity among hostel dwellers. They generally don't read the newspapers or watch television, and so are captives of the propaganda system.

There is a high degree of militarisation. Inkatha has an enormous capacity to disrupt community life and threaten the peace process. The threat is part of boosting Inkatha's position as a potent destabilising force.
ANC pledges to work for peace

Buthelezi and FW in bid to save talks

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi met last night in what was believed to be an effort to resolve the one outstanding issue — concerning “traditional” weapons — that would satisfy the ANC’s ultimatum and put negotiations back on track.

Last night’s meeting in Cape Town followed several days of talks between government and ANC officials during which ANC members indicated that if agreement was reached on the ANC’s demand that government outlaw traditional weapons and other issues, the ANC would not act on its threat to pull out of negotiations.

Shortly after the start of the meeting between De Klerk and Buthelezi, the Congress/ANC/SACP alliance released a apparently conciliatory statement, promising to work for peace.

The statement “pleaded that alliance members ‘do all in their power to achieve peace’. It called on South Africans to ‘forge an overwhelming national consensus for peace’ and promote a climate of political tolerance.

The pledge also restated several of the demands in the ANC’s ultimatum, saying individuals must not be allowed to carry traditional or other weapons in public, that security forces should employ acceptable methods of crowd control, and that single sex hostels should be phased out.

These three issues were being focused on by the ANC in its negotiations with government.

De Klerk is believed to have satisfied...

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One demand by announcing that funds had been budgeted for hostels conversion and upgrading.

It is also believed that the demand that security forces should use “civilised methods” can be achieved.

Yesterday ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela would not comment on the state of negotiations ahead of tomorrow’s deadline, but said he was confident any impasse could be averted.

He would not comment on a possible meeting with De Klerk today, but did not rule out such a meeting.

ANC sources pointed out that the organisation was flexible on the ultimatum from the outset and it would probably not risk the deadlock that would arise if it continued to demand the resignation of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

Our Durban correspondent reports that senior ANC member Joe Netshitenze said yesterday “the ANC would withdraw from negotiations and the all-party congress tomorrow unless significant last-minute action was taken.”

Netshitenze said an all-party breakfast the national violence and not the ANC’s ultimatum had precipitated the current crisis.

However, Netshitenze said the ANC would not hold government to the full letter of its demands and indicated that a meaningful indication of intent to address most of the demands would be sufficient.

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Peace talks

A policy of “inaction” would be adopted from tomorrow, he said. The ANC would announce its non-participation in the all-party congress and constitutional negotiations.

The ANC would continue with this policy until the demands were met, he said.

The ANC was not being difficult by laying down deadlines for demands to be met, but it was attempting to ensure that negotiations do not drag on indefinitely”, he said. “The ANC is also concerned at the long-term effects of violence on the economy.”
IFP seeks elusive white magic

Inkatha says it is recruiting at least as many whites as blacks.

MARK GEVISSE points out the contradictions in these claims

One hundred thousand seems to be a magic number in Inkatha. This week, party officials threw up two fascinating and unlikely figures: Inkatha will unleash an imp of 100,000 heavily armed fighters in Soweto unless the African National Congress halts its political violence there, and Inkatha has more than 100,000 white members.

Johnny Clegg is clearly no longer South Africa’s only “Zoulou Blanc”. Inkatha Freedom Party statistics show that, since the Zulu cultural movement became a political party and opened its membership to all races, it is recruiting at least as many whites as blacks.

But how is it that the recruitment of whites seems to be increasing in direct proportion to the number of wild and irresponsible statements made by senior party officials like Musi Myeni? And why is it that a party that is by definition ethnically based seems to be generating so much interest in white communities at the very same time as evidence points to it being a major antagonist to this country’s current civil war?

Dr Gavin Woods, director of the Inkatha Institute, has just been on a successful recruitment campaign in the Western Cape, where, after only a few weeks, the IFP has received nearly 5000 responses to advertisements placed in The Argus, The Cape Times and Die Burger. Of these, more than 2000 have requested to join up.

He believes the reason for this support is that “whites are beginning to realise that, sooner or later, they will be under a black government, and many see the need to strengthen an alternative to the ANC. The Inkatha alternative seems to make sense to them.”

In black South Africa, where surveys show the IFP has minimal support, the overwhelming perception is that Inkatha is Zulu and violent. But Inkatha’s leader, chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has always sold himself as the moderate, capitalist alternative to an irresponsible Marxist and terrorist ANC — and this is what makes sense to Inkatha’s new white recruits.

Buthelezi has been outspoken in his determination to protect white interests in two ways: while the ANC fails about trying to modify its socialist economic model into a mixed-economy system, Buthelezi has always embraced the free-market system unconditionally. And while the ANC calls for a simple one-person one-vote, winner-takes-all constitution, Inkatha has developed a federal option that will protect minority interests.

Signing up ... the IFP claims more than 100 000 white members

Inkatha’s courtship of white support to strengthen its natural Zulu base started with initiatives like the Buthelezi Commission, which proposed a system of regional self-government for Natal. A third of the 46 members were from the business community and a quarter were from the academic world.

With the kwazulu-Natal Indaba, Inkatha’s relationship with white business and administrative interests reached its highest point. The Inkatha initiative received the wholehearted support of the Progressive Federal and New Republic parties, and of the Natal business establishment, particularly the sugar industry.

The Indaba’s impact on Inkatha was far-reaching; the Zulu cultural movement cemented its relationship with the Natal business community and Buthelezi became a national figure representing a moderate, viable solution to South Africa’s dilemma.

However, Woods says “the business community does not seem to be showing the interest in Inkatha that it did at the time of the Indaba. Since the unbanning of the ANC, Buthelezi is no longer considered to be such a major player — and business doesn’t throw its money away. So Inkatha is being ignored, while the ANC is being courted, even adulterated. While the ANC has a vast full-time staff and corporate skyscraper headquarters in Johannesburg, Inkatha has no more than 10 full-time personnel and three vehicles, two of which are battered.”

Woods says Inkatha’s problem is convincing potential white members and backers that it is a major player. Though business interests may feel ideologically compatible with Inkatha, they believe that their future lies with the ANC which has, Woods maintains, set itself up as the only possible future government.

A Natal businessman who was involved in the Indaba comments: “The general feeling now is that it is not in our interests to be too closely associated with Inkatha, because of its involvement in the political violence.” Things have changed greatly since the ANC was unbanned, he says, and business is being very careful to remain non-partisan.

Nonetheless, a group of Transvaal-based white businessmen, called Businessmen for Growth and Stability, published an “open letter to the ANC” in The Star and Business Day this week, stating: “We as businessmen believe the ANC is not a political party but a terrorist organisation, bringing pressure against the people of South Africa in the guise of a democratic political action and, in so doing, destabilising the country.”

None of the 33 signatories are prominent businessmen — the convener, Rob Emmett, runs a company called Midrand Properties — but their statement does demonstrate the residual desire among many in the business community to support an alternative to the ANC.

What is interesting is that the initiatives do not seem to be coming from Natal, and that Inkatha’s white recruitment drives, while very active in the Transvaal and the western Cape, have been almost non-existent in the province where Inkatha first made its links with white communities.

Gerhard Mare, co-author of An Appetite for Power: Buthelezi’s Inkatha and the Politics of ‘Loyal Resistance’, says “perhaps this is because even conservative Natal whites see Buthelezi as an irresponsible figure, while his record is not as sullied in other parts of the country. Buthelezi lost much white support in Natal when he urged whites to vote against the constitutional proposals by threatening violence if they voted for it. Natal whites responded by voting overwhelmingly for the new constitution.”

Mare points out, however, that Buthelezi’s proposals for a federation are still touted in Natal by newspapers as South Africa’s most viable constitutional option. “The media is making a concerted effort not to link the day-to-day atrocities in which Inkatha is involved with Buthelezi’s plans for the future. If the two were linked, the consequences wouldn’t hold. But by decrying the violence as ‘black-on-black’ and not acknowledging it to Inkatha, Buthelezi can be elevated as a visionary national saviour who will protect white interests, even as his supporters continue a bloody war.”

This, perhaps, best sums up the reason why Inkatha’s white support seems to be growing, despite the violence and irresponsibility of the party’s statements and actions in the past months — and despite Buthelezi’s own track record of undermining kwazulu-Natal domestic stability.

The homeland has a security apparatus more repressive than the South African police. It has a training system that has come under fire for being as unjust as that run by the Department of Education and Training. In kwazulu, an Inkatha stronghold, it is a prerequisite for employment, housing and services. The homeland is a one-party state in all but name.

One can only assume that the 100,000 white who have joined the IFP want South Africa to stay just the way it is.
On Patrol With the Combat

AVON EVANS

Invasion Unimagined

had been our plan for some time. We had been working on this for months, carefully planning and preparing for the launch of our new defense system. The AVON EVANS was designed to be a formidable weapon, capable of withstanding even the strongest enemy attack.

It was a difficult task, but we were determined to see it through. Our team worked tirelessly, testing and retesting the system to ensure that it was ready for deployment. Finally, after months of hard work, the day arrived.

We gathered our troops and prepared to launch the AVON EVANS. They were eager and ready, their hearts beating with anticipation. As the system came online, we could feel the surge of power coursing through the lines.

The AVON EVANS came to life with a surge of energy, its power amplifying as it took shape. We watched in awe as the system came to life, its programming taking control and guiding it through the deployment.

As the AVON EVANS made its way into the sky, we could feel the tension in the air. The enemy was waiting, their forces ready to engage. But we were ready, too. The AVON EVANS was a weapon of power and precision, capable of taking down even the strongest enemy attack.

We watched in amazement as the AVON EVANS took aim and fired. The explosion was incredible, its force shaking the ground beneath us. The enemy forces were decimated, their numbers reduced to mere shadows of their former selves.

It was a moment of triumph, a moment of victory. The AVON EVANS had proven its worth, its power unimagined. We knew that we had defied the odds, that we had overcome the impossible.

And as we looked out over the battlefield, we knew that we had done it. The AVON EVANS had proven itself, and with it, we had proved our strength.

The world was watching, and we had shown them what we were made of.
UNIVERSITY libraries have been warned by lawyers acting for Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi to remove a controversial biography of the kwaZulu leader from their shelves, or be sued for damages.

Buthelezi claims the book, Gatshe Buthelezi: Chief With a Double Agenda, is defamatory. It was written in exile by an African National Congress official known only as Mzala who died earlier this year.

The letters from his lawyers, sent at the end of April, warn: "If you do not remove the book from your shelf and/or if you distribute the book and/or lend it to others, you will be sued for damages."

The letter asks for a written undertaking that the book has been taken off the shelves and that it will not be distributed or lent out "to anyone or to any organisation whatsoever.

It is understood the lawyers have been written to nine universities.

Commenting on the move by Buthelezi, the Anti-Censorship Action Group (Acag) said no individual had the right to demand the removal of books from a library.

"In urging the removal of this book from the library shelves, Chief Buthelezi places himself in a similar category to book-burners of the past. A library is a place where society records its history and its impressions of itself for future generations to judge, and nobody has the right to interfere with that process."

Registrar of the University of Cape Town Hugh Amore said the letter had been referred to the university's lawyers for advice.

"We are not going to do something that makes us liable to action in law. On the other hand, if we are not going to be rendered liable, we will not in any way restrict the right of any person to printed material.

Natal University vice-principal Collin Webb is also taking legal advice about how to respond.

He said the university "does not condone or accept any form of censorship. But if the book is declared through legal process to be defamatory we would consider handling it in the correct legal manner. Like any other university we have in our stocks holdings which may be objectionable to some, but which should be available to our students and researchers for critical study."

The university was "not prepared to accept an opinion by lawyers acting for the complainant that the book is defamatory. We would want an opinion from our own lawyers."

Librarians at some of the universities threatened with legal action, said it was a disturbing move; their "banned collections" had only recently been opened for all students after the government changed its attitude to critical work, now it appeared a new category of "banned work" might develop, with Buthelezi using the threat of legal action as an indirect form of censorship. They also questioned whether Buthelezi's portraying of himself as a champion of liberal values included freedom of speech and information.

Buthelezi's lawyers have acted to restrict the distribution of the book before. At the end of 1988, they wrote to David Philip Publishers, distributors of London-based Zed Books which published the biography, claiming the book was defamatory and threatening to sue the company should it distribute it in this country.

Managing director David Philip said yesterday when the letter was received it had already been decided by Zed Books not to distribute Mzala's book in South Africa although no pressure had been applied by David Philip Publishers.

While Zed was confident it was not defamatory under English law, the company was uncertain about the situation in South Africa.

Commenting on the threat to the libraries, Philip said his company "fully upholds the right of South African university libraries to decide what books they should have on their shelves."

Inkatha's president wants a book about him removed from university shelves — else he'll sue. CARMEL RICKARD reports
Inkatha leaders on another planet?

CERTAIN leaders of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) must think we are all stupid. Either that, or they live on a different planet.

They tell us repeatedly that they are committed to peace, that they are the victims of vicious attacks, and that they have their followers under control.

I no longer believe any of these claims.

Let me cite some examples. Inkatha has for some months now made a point of staging rallies in townships where it has little or no support outside certain hostels.

These rallies are ostensibly to launch the such-and-such a branch of the IFP.

But what invariably happens is that Inkatha supporters are bused in from other areas, armed to the teeth, and fed a diet of hot words from local party leaders.

This past weekend saw such a rally staged in Bekkersdal on the West Rand. There, beer flowing under a hot sun for four hours was added to a mixture already volatile.

At the end of this particular rally, the crowd formed up in impos and went rampaging through Bekkersdal, looking for trouble. They found it in the shape of ANC supporters waiting in ambush.

It was during this rally that Inkatha central committee member Musa Myeni stamped around telling reporters that Inkatha would put in place 100 000 fighters in Soweto and a further 150 000 in other townships.

Mr Myeni is also head of Inkatha’s foreign affairs section, which may indicate that he has a future as an ambassador in somewhere like North Korea, where access to reality is not a prerequisite.

Later in the week, after his boss, Chief Buthelezi, had issued a statement trying to limit the damage done by his subordinate’s words, I spoke to Mr Myeni.

He flatly contradicted one of my senior and most experienced reporters, saying beer had not flowed. The rally, he told me, had been peaceful at all times. Inkatha was the victim of attacks and so on and so on.

Not 24 hours later, 702 spoke to another senior Inkatha staffer, Temba Khoza — head of its youth league.

Mr Khoza told one of my colleagues that Inkatha definitely had its supporters under control.

Now let’s examine this more closely, ignoring for a moment the question of beer, although I do not for one moment doubt my reporter’s version of the events.

Inkatha spent four hours last Sunday afternoon in Bekkersdal haranguing its followers. I do not speak Zulu, nor was I there, but independently verifiable reports say that as soon as the rally was over, the crowd emerged, formed up in impos and ran off in various directions through the township.

To bus people into Bekkersdal or any other township where there is not locally-based support is an act which has aggressive implications. Inkatha’s leaders cannot pretend to be surprised when hackles rise.

This bussing, and the consequences, demonstrate quite clearly that the rally organisers cannot be committed to peace.

If they are, then they do not control their followers, as they claim. If they do control their followers, then they appear to be guilty — at the very least — of incitement to riot.

Are they — as they claim — victims? Not on the evidence of Bekkersdal. Perhaps in other places at other times, but not any longer.

If Inkatha wants its claim of a commitment to peace to be taken seriously, it will have to stop these provocative rallies. It will have to keep its followers under control. And it will have to make sure that they leave their weapons at home.

Until then, it may be Inkatha that is the single biggest obstacle to peace in a new South Africa.

Chris Gibbons is the presenter of Radio 702’s Newstalk.
Zulu king plans defiance march

By S'BU MNGADI

THOUSANDS of Inkatha-supporting Zulu impis are expected to stage a march in Johannesburg on May 26 – armed with "traditional weapons" – in defiance of this week's government ban on dangerous weapons.

This was decided at a special meeting of Zulu chiefs in Ulundi on Friday night.

The meeting follows the ANC's demand that the government extend its ban on weapons to the carrying of "traditional weapons".

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi urged the chiefs to support King Goodwill Zwelithini, who will lead the march and address a meeting later in the day.

The chiefs were also asked to recruit all able-bodied men from their constituencies to protect the honour of the King, the Zulus and their 200-year tradition of carrying "traditional weapons".

In a press statement, the chiefs called on ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela to "publicly apologise to the Zulu people and their King" for saying they had established control over migrant labourers staying in hostels through acts of intimidation.

The chiefs also resolved to:

■ Condemn the ANC for the "confrontationalism" in their open letter to the State President, in which they threatened to withdraw from negotiations if the government did not respond positively to their demands;
■ Warn that there would be no peace in South Africa while the ANC made war on the Zulu people;
■ Make it clear to the ANC that it was AK47s, petrol bombs, necklaces, handgrenades, land mines and other modern weapons which should be banned;
■ Tell the government and the whole world that there would be no compromise on the issue of "cultural weapons";
■ Call on the government not to appease the ANC, leaving them with arms caches and Umkhonto weSizwe as their private army; and
■ Reject the elimination of hostels on the Reef.
Chief: killing about leaders, not policies

ULUNDI — South Africans were reaching the stage where they were killing each other in fights about who should lead and not about what policies should be introduced or what direction South Africa should take, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Addressing an annual prayer-day meeting at Ulundi, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party said: "This we have never seen. This is evil and this must now end."

He said the more he looked around him at political South Africa, the more he realised the extent to which the political strife and the killing of people did not flow from irreconcilable ideological differences.

Strife

"It is totally unnecessary from an ideological point of view for South Africans to kill each other.

"Quite often those who kill each other are actually professing the same basic political values."

Chief Buthelezi said much of the strife today was determined by greed for power and the insistence on being the person, the leader or the political party which wielded the power.

He apologised publicly to anyone who had been hurt or had suffered directly or indirectly for any reasons relating to his leadership.

And he called on fellow blacks to forgive their oppressors for "the generations of suffering that white racism and greed had created.

This forgiveness had, however, to be counter-balanced by repentance on the part of whites and the repentance had to be associated with restitution. — Sapa.
Now the Zulu impi goes to Maokeng

RESIDENTS of Maokeng in Kroonstad are living in fear that a rally planned to be held by the Inkatha Freedom Party in the township this weekend may lead to violence.

The IFP has been granted permission by the Maokeng Council to hold the rally at Sechouville Stadium on Sunday.

A Maokeng resident said yesterday that although they recognised every political party's right to hold gatherings, they felt uneasy about the Inkatha rally because of what had happened in other townships after the organisation's meetings.

Another resident said what surprised them was that similar applications by the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the African National Congress had been rejected since last year.

Decision

Last week, Maokeng town clerk, Mr PC Slabbert, said the council had refused Cosatu permission to use the stadium because it was not a political organisation. Asked whether the council's decision would not be seen as siding with the IFP, Slabbert said he saw no problem as one was a political organisation and the other a trade union.

Residents said pamphlets purporting to have been issued by Inkatha had also been distributed in the township.

The pamphlets said the rally would address issues such as "children who kill each other and burn houses; parents' reaction to such acts; and business people who buy guns for comrades to kill other people".

Inkatha representatives Ms Susan Vos and Mr Themba Khoza were not available for comment.

Mr Prince Lefata, secretary of the ANC branch in Maokeng, confirmed that there was general uneasiness in the area.
No date for more talks

NO date has been set for further talks between Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and President FW de Klerk, according to the chief's private secretary Mr Amos Ngema.

Combat violence

The two leaders met on Tuesday and agreed to meet again.

A statement after the Tuesday meeting said the leaders had held a "constructive and friendly meeting", adding that discussions had focused on "the need to combat violence and intimidation as well as on the issue of firearms and other dangerous weapons". - Sapa.
IFP is the main source of peace, says Viljoen

IN a remarkable move yesterday the Government hailed Inkatha as the main instigator of peace in South Africa.

Speaking in his budget debate, Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen told Parliament that Inkatha was also the first political group to accept the Government's terms of a settlement after February 2 last year.

He praised Inkatha Freedom Party boss Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as a great leader.

Viljoen's remarks can be interpreted as a kind of peace gesture after the Government's dressing down of Inkatha during the past week over the use of "traditional weapons" in violence in the black townships of the Transvaal.

At the same time the Government has come under fire from the rightwing in Parliament for being "soft" with the ANC.

The Government's praise of the IFP and Buthelezi is expected to cause great concern - particularly following last weekend's massacre at Swanieville in which 28 people were killed.

Eyewitnesses at Swanieville allegedly saw Inkatha supporters being escorted by police back to their hostels after they (Inkatha) had gone on the rampage in the squatter community.
Gerrit Viljoen lauds Inkatha

Special tribute to Inkatha's contribution as one of the major role-players on the political scene was paid by Minister of Constitutional Development Dr. Gerrit Viljoen yesterday.

Introducing debate on his department's budget vote, he referred to Inkatha's long record in rejecting violence.

He also recalled that after President de Klerk's speech on February 2 last year, Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and other Chief Ministers, had immediately said they accepted the State President's integrity and expressed their readiness to start negotiations.

If one considered Inkatha's support for a market-related economy promoting economic growth, and its rejection of sanctions and disinvestment, then he believed it was an important role-player, not only in the past and present, but also in a future South Africa. — Sapa.
Inkatha in Cape campaign

By Musa Ndwandwe

DR GATSHA Buthelezi’s Inkatha Freedom Party is gearing up for a massive recruitment drive in Cape Town and intends launching a Western Cape regional structure shortly.

The IFP campaign in the Peninsula is aimed at boosting the party’s membership in both white and black suburbs and the IFP claims it is receiving a warm response from whites and “coloureds” in the city.

“Within the next three weeks, we will be accelerating moves towards the launch of a structure in the Cape Town area,” said the director of the Inkatha Institute, Dr Gavin Woods.

Woods said people were “going out of their way” to join the party, following a recent advertising campaign in major Western Cape newspapers.

He said about 3,000 whites and coloured members had been recruited since the adverts appeared.

According to the party’s Ulundi office, more than 4,000 people in the Western Cape have joined the organisation since it became a political party in July last year.

Breakdown

Mr Robert Mkhize, the IFP’s administrative secretary at Ulundi, said the organisation could not provide a racial breakdown on these figures as it did not classify people on a racial ground.

However, local IFP officebearers claim growth of the party in African townships has been hindered by fear of attack from opposition groups.

Two senior KwaZulu government officials are reported to have visited the Western Cape recently in a bid to secure permanent premises for the homeland government in the Western Cape.

The KwaZulu government has asked the first white to join the IFP in the Western Cape, Mr. George Shuttleworth, to finalise arrangements for office premises in Cape Town.

“The owners of buildings are scared to give us space in case it poses a risk to their property,” said Shuttleworth.

Although he emphasised the office was for the homeland government Shuttleworth, who is an active member of the Nyanga IFP branch, acknowledged the distinction between KwaZulu and the IFP was “blurred.”

There are an estimated 4,000 Zulu-speaking people resident in the Western Cape. While Inkatha officials agree not all these people are Inkatha members, they claim most are loyal to the party.

Mr. George Langalibalele, who has been chairman of Inkatha’s Nyanga branch since 1979, said Inkatha had been active in the area since the early 1970s. However, the organisation experienced a decline in the mid-1980s when many supporters withdrew their membership for fear of reprisal.

Langalibalele said recent growth had meant the organisation had grown from a single branch into three branches — Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu.

Recruit

Reacting to the IFP’s recruitment drive, the ANC’s Western Cape spokesperson Mr. Trevor Manuel said any organisation should be allowed to freely recruit members and build structures.

“However, we would view their actions differently if it should be discovered that the object of recruiting in the Western Cape is not building the organisation, but some other ulterior motive,” he said.

Inkatha is regarded as one of the major protagonists in the violence currently gripping the townships in the Transvaal and Natal.

TURN TO PAGE THREE
Myeni tries to win Scandinavian friends

By PATRIK EKLØF: Oslo
INKATHA is trying hard to win the hearts and minds of Scandinavian politicians.

This week Inkatha central committee member Musa Myeni visited Norway. Official host during his visit was the South African consul general in Oslo, Willem Bosman.

On Monday journalists were invited to a press conference with Myeni at the South African consulate in Oslo. However, at the last minute the venue was changed. Myeni did not want to be seen to have too close links with officials at the consulate.

Bosman confirmed he personally invited Myeni to Norway.

It has also been confirmed that the consulate covered Myeni’s travel expenses and the cost of renting a room for the press conference at the Bristol Hotel in central Oslo.

"The aim was to introduce Inkatha to the outside world and to the Scandinavian countries in particular.

"My own personal role was to help Myeni with practical advice during his stay.

"I also helped by introducing him to different people in Norway," Bosman said.

On Tuesday night a dinner, with carefully selected politicians and representatives of the business community, was held at the South African consulate.

"Apartheid is dead. Today we are suffering under an emerging African National Congress dictatorship, backed by communists all over the world," said Myeni at Monday’s press conference.

Myeni blamed the ANC for the escalating violence in the townships on the East Rand.

"We will stop the violence if the ANC takes a stand against violence," he said.

Two weeks ago Myeni personally proclaimed that Inkatha would deploy over 100 000 armed men in the East Rand townships. He also said Inkatha enjoys no support from the South African government or the police.

Before his arrival in Norway, Myeni spent a few days in Denmark.

On Wednesday morning he left Oslo for the Finnish capital, Helsinki, where he was invited by the Finnish-South Africa Friendship Association.
Inkatha could scuttle hostels plan

Inkatha fears that any changes to the single-sex hostel system could erode its power base may block government African National Congress proposals to rework the hostel system - tentatively named the 48.5 Plan, anac director of housing, and the African National Congress and govern- ment plans are now being discussed on the restructuring of Inkatha assistance.

Sources indicated this week that a major move in the area of hostels re-development was in the offing. There are hopes that it may involve the African National Congress's Independent Development Trust (IDT) which had R2.2-billion in reserve.

Following last week's talks between the ANC and the state, there are clear signs that the government has moved the hostel issue higher up its agenda. A spokesman for Health Minister Rasa Menteria said this week that the Department of Housing and the Department of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing for "progression and development previsions.. to reduce the potential for violence in Natal and the Transvaal hostels." (Reported by the Sunday Times)

However, a source in the ANC has said that the party is not committed to anything resembling the 48.5 Plan.

A source in the ANC has said that the party is not committed to anything resembling the 48.5 Plan.

The ANC has a broader agenda and is not interested in addressing the issues of violence in hostels.

"This is a political issue," the source said.

"The ANC is focused on broader social issues and is not interested in addressing the specific concerns of hostels and violence.

"We are committed to addressing wider issues such as education, healthcare, and经济发展, and we do not believe that a single-sex hostel system is the solution to these issues.

"The ANC supports the 48.5 Plan as it provides a framework for addressing these broader issues, and we believe that it can help in reducing violence in hostels.

"We believe that the 48.5 Plan is a step in the right direction and we will continue to support it."

(Photograph: KEVIN CARLTON)

GOVERNMENT DILEMMA ON CULTURAL WEAPONS

By CARMEL RICARD, Durban

The cultural weapons issue is at the centre of a storm of controversy in South Africa. The public's perception of cultural weapons is often, and unfairly, associated with violence and instability.

A series of events, including the recent cultural weapons debate in the National Assembly, has highlighted the importance of cultural weapons in South Africa's history and culture.

The government has acknowledged the need to address the issue of cultural weapons and has taken steps to promote their proper use and regulation.

However, the proposed amendments to the Cultural Property Act have been met with opposition from cultural organizations and communities, who fear that the amendments will undermine their cultural heritage.

The government has stated that the amendments are necessary to prevent the misuse of cultural weapons and to ensure their proper use.

"We must balance the need to protect cultural heritage with the need to ensure that these weapons are used in a responsible manner," a government official stated.

"We are committed to ensuring that cultural weapons are used in a way that respects their cultural significance and promotes social cohesion.

"We believe that the amendments will help to achieve these goals and we are committed to working with cultural organizations and communities to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a way that is fair and just.

"We will continue to engage with all stakeholders to ensure that the amendments are implemented in a way that is consistent with our commitment to cultural freedom and respect for cultural heritage."
SADF denies training Inkatha

THE South African Defence Force has denied that its members are involved in the training of Inkatha paramilitary fighters or members of "third force" teams. The Weekly Mail last week published allegations that members of the military were training Inkatha members at a base near Barberton. It also noted reports that municipal workers in Kloofsdrorp were being recruited for training as anti-ANC fighters.

"There are two bases in the Barberton area. One of these houses troops from the Cape Corps who are deployed for border protection tasks. The other is a training base for Citizen Force members (all white) and serves as a transit base," said a statement issued by the SADF. "As far as the allegations about Defence Force involvement in the training of members of Inkatha are concerned, the Defence Force is already on record that it does not train, arm or equip anyone other than its own members."
Inkatha lashes ANC and Press

INKATHA - Youth Brigade leader Mzimba Khoza yesterday launched a scathing attack on the ANC and the Press for labelling Inkatha members "impia".

Khoza was addressing a meeting at George Goch hostel to reaffirm Inkatha's mandate to attend President PW de Klerk's summit on violence to be held next weekend.

About 2,000 Inkatha supporters attended the meeting, carrying traditional weapons such as axes, metal pipes and spears.

Tempers flared at the meeting when Khoza said the media was bowing to the ANC's propaganda and that the Press was conducting a negative publicity campaign against Inkatha.

Some sections of the crowd demanded that the Press should be "dealt with immediately". "They need to be taught a lesson," Inkatha supporters shouted.

Khoza, the newly elected Inkatha leadership to attend the summit on violence called by De Klerk.

Khoza said: "If the ANC can stop attacking our members, then we will stop defending ourselves and the violence will end. We did not start a programme of ungovernability in the townships - the ANC did. Street committees and kangaroo courts are the origins of violence.

"The ANC is having problems with us because they are not used to being opposed. They are used to being the only liberation movement in the country," said Khoza.
IFP the chief instigator of Reef clashes says survey

By Brendan Templeton

The Inkatha Freedom Party has been identified by press reports as the instigator of Reef violence 11 times more often than the ANC, a social research organisation said yesterday.

But the accuracy of the findings were immediately questioned by Inkatha liaison officer Suzanne Vos.

"I very much doubt the manner in which this so-called survey was conducted and it is clearly yet another attempt to skew the information against Inkatha," she said.

The Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE), which conducted the survey, said reports showed that guns played a more important role in attacks than "traditional weapons".

The survey covered more than 1,500 articles from 14 local newspapers, dating back to July 1990, covering 338 violent incidents.

An aggressor was "confidentially identified" in 146 of these cases, with the IFP topping the list as instigator in 66 percent of them. Following Inkatha were the police and defence force (16 percent), the ANC (8 percent), militant youths (4 percent), vigilantes (3 percent), and other organisations and criminal elements (3 percent).

CASE senior researcher David Everatt said a comprehensive report would be published shortly, should anyone wish to examine his findings.

Graphs of his figures correspond closely with those drawn up by monitoring groups such as the Independent Body of Inquiry into Informal Repression, the Human Rights Commission and Lawyers for Human Rights, he said.
JOHANNESBURG. — Nine Inkatha Freedom Party supporters made a brief appearance in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the deaths of 15 people at an Alexandra vigil in March. Mr Gibson Mhatha, Mr Isaac Makhoba, Mr Derek Majosi, Mr Vuyimuzi Nkosi Jali, Mr Christopher Mhatha, Mr Themba Ntuli, Mr Petrus Eshulezi, Mr John Zakhloe and Mr Bheki Ndimn, all from Alexandra, will appear at an identity parade today.

The case was postponed to June 5. Bail was refused and the men were remanded in custody. — Sapa
Zulus agree to lay down arms

The Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday agreed in talks with President PW de Klerk to support the Government in efforts to improve the control of dangerous weapons in unrest areas.

A joint statement by both groups said discussions between De Klerk and King Goodwill Zwelithini "kaBhekuzulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and members of the KwaZulu government "centred on the question of the carrying of cultural weapons in unrest areas".

Cultural

The possession of certain dangerous instruments in a public place has been prohibited in these areas.

"The Zulu leaders made a clear stand in favour of their cultural heritage but were not prepared to support the South African Government in efforts to improve control of dangerous instruments in unrest areas.

"The Government is now drafting amending regulations along the lines agreed upon. These will be published soon," the statement said.

Meanwhile, the Natal region of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa said yesterday justifying the carrying of cultural weapons as traditional was an attempt to undermine the values of the Zulu people.

Regional secretary, Chief ZM Mlaba, said spears were used only in performing traditional ceremonies and certainly not by "small boys in impis or faction fights". They noted with concern that some traditional leaders had aligned themselves with the IFP and supported the idea that its members in the Transvaal had the right to carry "traditional weapons".

"We appeal to the KwaZulu government and the leadership of the IFP not to use our traditional weapons by calling upon them to support this."

The traditional leaders were also alarmed that King Goodwill Zwelithini would lead a march in Johannesburg on May 26 in support of IFP members carrying "cultural weapons". - Sapa.
SO-CALLED traditional weapons were used in 16 percent of the incidents of violence reported on the Reef in the past 10 months, according to research figures released yesterday.

The research was carried out by the Community Agency for Social Inquiry's senior researcher Dr David Everatt, who collected the information from about 1,500 English and Afrikaans newspaper reports.

The figures given in newspapers were checked against figures published by organisations like the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, Human Rights Commission and Lawyers for Human Rights.

The figures showed that 1,805 people died as a result of political violence, an average of seven deaths a day.

An analysis revealed that the Inkatha Freedom Party was blamed in newspapers 10 times more than the ANC.

"In 338 reported instances of violence, responsibility was attributed by the media and monitoring organisations in 146 cases," Everatt said.

"Inkatha was held responsible for 65 percent of the attributed acts of aggression compared with six percent to the ANC.

The Reef violence included 22 attacks on train travellers in which 58

were killed and at least 387 injured.

The media reports attributed blame in 15 attacks - 14 to Inkatha and one to criminals.

"Traditional weapons" (spears, assegais, knives, knobkerries and sticks) were identified 35 times out of 215 instances (16 percent).

Firearms and explosives were used in almost 47 percent of cases, pangas (6.5 percent), axes (3.6 percent), petrol bombs (1.9 percent) and bars and poles (0.1 percent).

Inkatha was reported responsible for 55 percent of cases of using guns and explosives, the ANC two percent, Inkatha was blamed in 23 percent of the cases of using "traditional weapons" and the ANC three percent.

Inkatha was also seen as using pangas, axes, petrol bombs necklacing twice more than the ANC.

Everatt said the reported use of AK-47 rifles (5.6 percent of all weapons) was restricted to Inkatha.

The ANC was not identified as using AK-47 rifles.
Lusaka talks
for Buthelezi

LUSAKA - Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi arrived here yesterday to hold talks with Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda, government officials said.

Chief Buthelezi's visit follows a meeting between the Kaunda and Inkatha leaders here last week at which they discussed the escalating violence in the black townships. — Sapa-Reuters
Police ‘not culpable’ for Soweto killings

AN INQUEST into the deaths of 22 people in Soweto on 26 August 1986 found yesterday that police or municipal police might have been responsible for 20 of the deaths, but that they had not acted unlawfully.

Inquest magistrate C.J de Lange said evidence was that a police unit based in Mapetla, Soweto, had been returning to base on August 26 1986 when they came across a group attacking a Peugeot with pangas, axes and sticks. One man was on the roof with a panga and a woman was heard screaming inside the vehicle.

When police stopped they were attacked, and opened fire to save the occupants of the vehicle and defend themselves.

Police had caused the deaths of five people during “drastic action required to save their lives” but had not acted unlawfully, the magistrate said.

On the same date, in Rockville and White City, also in Soweto, the magistrate said evidence was that municipal police had taken action during a night of public violence, at times firing shotguns loaded with buckshot. It was possible they had been responsible for the majority of the 15 deaths in the area.

“THERE was no evidence that any of the deaths were brought about by an offence on the part of the police. The SAP had arrived only after 10:30pm and were not responsible for any of the deaths. De Lange said.

He said the court was aware of the chaotic circumstances in Soweto at the time. Negotiations between residents and police at the scene would not have helped as people were “behaving like wild animals”.

Media reports at the time indicated residents, particularly the youth, mobilised to defend themselves against eviction by Soweto council officials trying to break a rent boycott in the township.

The official death toll finally stood at 24, with almost 100 injured. The deaths prompted a parliamentary debate, with calls for a judicial commission of inquiry being led by former DP MP Helen Suzman.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) litigation spokesman Ahmed Motala said the organisation was extremely disappointed by the decision, and expected more enlightened decisions by judicial officers.

“This clearly indicates the unwillingness of our courts to hold members of the security forces accountable for their actions,” said Motala.

He said the LHR was concerned the inquest had been heard more than four years after the incidents. “It is an indication that when there has to be an inquiry into the actions of members of the security forces, the wheels of justice turn very slowly.”

Be traditional’ at rally, Zulus urged

INKATHA president Mangosuthu Buthelezi announced last night that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini would address a mass meeting of Zulus at the FNB Stadium near Soweto on Sunday and that they would be encouraged to wear “traditional attire”.

The announcement came just days after President F.W. de Klerk reached an agreement with Zulu leaders, including Zwelethini, to curbing the carrying of Zulu spears.

Inkatha spokesman Suzanne Vos said there would be no reason to fear any violence if there was no provocation, ambushes or attacks from ANC supporters.

“It is not an Inkatha gathering, but an ‘impilo’ at which the king will deliver a special message to his people,” she said.

Vos denied the meeting was ill-timed.

A statement called on Zulus from throughout Transvaal to be “attired in their cultural dress” as the king and his entourage would do the same. It did not specify whether this included “cultural weapons”.

Zwelithini would be accompanied by Buthelezi, chiefs and other dignitaries.

Vos said the ANC should “do everything possible” to prevent its followers from provoking anyone.

To support her assurance that there would be no violence, Vos cited the rally Inkatha held in March. “On that day the ANC was also busing a member who had died in a bomb blast. But there was no trouble.”

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz

NO. I`M DOWN AT OUR DAD`S BASKETBALL GAME GETTING HIS HAIR CUT.

I`M ALL CONFUSED, DAD.

I GUESS WHAT I WANT TO ASK YOU IS, DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT LUCY?

NO, I DON`T UNDERSTAND... YOU WERE PRETTY BUSY THERE IN BARBER SCHOOL.

Mabuza: let Promat run colleges

FORMER KaNgwane chief minister Enos Mabuza said yesterday he would like to close down all teacher training colleges in the bantustans and in “white” SA and hand them over to the independent Promat.

Mabuza was speaking at the official opening of the Promat College of Education in Cullinan, north of Pretoria — SA’s first independent non-racial teachers’ training college to be opened in more than 30 years.

He said the experiences of Promat — whose matric colleges for teachers have become synonymous with impressive pass rates in recent years — should be used to reform and revitalise the education system.

The Promat College was essential to238 student teachers chosen from 4 000 applicants.

Situated on the farm of a former Lutheran mission, the Promat College campus was developed with R8m from the Anglo American and De Beers chairman’s fund, R400 000 from the British government and R5m from German church groups and donations from several countries and major companies.
Inkatha drops march – rally will go ahead.

Political Staff

The Inkatha Freedom Party has abandoned plans for a mass march from the First National Bank Stadium near Soweto to John Vorster Square.

But it is expecting more than 100,000 at a rally in the stadium on Sunday.

Confirming the decision to cancel the march, Inkatha Youth League spokesman Thembá Khoza said about 10,000 supporters would be coming from areas outside the PWV region, but "we expect to get the first 100,000 locally".

The rally is to be addressed by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini, and Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has announced that those attending will be encouraged to wear traditional attire.

A member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has reportedly made it clear that this implies the carrying of spears, sticks and shields.

While the carrying of spears in unrest areas is banned, the stadium falls outside the area of Soweto.

About 2,000 supporters are expected from the Vumelindla area of Natal.

According to Mr Khoza, there would also be an attendance from "the north" and the western Transvaal.

The ANC in Natal has accused the IFP of forcing people in townships around Durban to travel to Johannesburg for the rally. The IFP has denied this.
Buthelezi to visit US, Bush

ATLANTA. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will visit the US to meet President Bush and seek American support for his Inkatha Freedom Party, an aide has said.

Chief Buthelezi is to meet President Bush on June 29 as part of a week-long tour that includes speeches and television appearances, said the Reverend Sipo Msimela, Inkatha's chief US representative.

—Sapa-Reuters.
Inkatha 'provokes' on weapons issue

By EDDIE KOCH
INKATHA is being "provocative" by urging thousands of Zulus to carry sticks, spears and shields to a mass rally at the First National Bank stadium near Soweto on Sunday despite a government ban on these weapons in unrest areas.

African National Congress representative Ronnie Mamoepa said Inkatha's move was a deliberate attempt to frustrate this week's official ban on the carrying of dangerous weapons and warned that it could spread sectarian violence into peaceful areas.

The complaint comes along with research conducted by academics which shows that Inkatha members are reported in the press as making more extensive use of AK-47 rifles and other firearms than supporters of the ANC in the current violence.

kwaZulu Legislative Assembly secretary Robert Nzimela confirmed that people attending Sunday's meeting would carry weapons although some law enforcement officials were not present.

"That is why we are calling for a countrywide ban on the carrying of all weapons except on commemorative days," said Mamoepa. "There are many places that are not unrest areas and the quickest way to allow them to become places of bloodshed is to allow the carrying of weapons there."

Vos said the rally was not an Inkatha meeting but an umhlanga at which King Goodwill Zwelithini would deliver a special message to the Zulu people.

The carrying of spears and other dangerous weapons in places designated as unrest areas on the Witwatersrand was officially banned this week after President FW de Klerk and Zwelithini reached some agreement on the issue.

The South African Institute of Race Relations welcomed the decision to ban spears in proclaimed unrest areas but said the move needed to be supplemented with agreements from other organisations about weapons.

"There is no reason to believe that spears are used more than a relatively small proportion of violent incidents," said SAIRR director John Kane-Berman.

"Research by the Institute into political violence in the first four months of this year reveals that all sharp-edged weapons — including knives, pangas and axes — account for only 18 percent of weapons used in political conflict."

But the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (Case) reported this week that research figures showed Inkatha members have been responsible for acts of violence 10 times more than ANC members.

Case said its research project, conducted by Dr David Everitt, found Inkatha was responsible for 66 percent of violent incidents reported in the media over the last nine months. Members of the ANC, by contrast, were attributed with six percent of the aggressive acts. The Case figures confirm the SAIRR assertion that spears account for a relatively small number of fatalities.

Inkatha representative Peter Auf der Heyde said cultural weapons were "a symbol of resistance against oppression" and a "necessary form of protection" against ANC campaigns against Inkatha supporters.
Inkatha expects 100,000 at mass rally outside Soweto

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has abandoned plans for a mass march from FNB Stadium near Soweto to John Vorster Square but expects an attendance of more than 100,000 at a rally at the giant stadium on Sunday.

Confirming the decision to cancel the march, Inkatha Youth League spokesman Thembu Khoza said about 10,000 supporters would be coming from areas outside the PWV region, but "we expect to get the first 100,000 locally".

The rally will be addressed by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has announced that those attending will be encouraged to wear "traditional attire".

A member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has reportedly made it clear that this implies the carrying of spears, sticks and shields.

While the carrying of spears in unrest areas is banned, the stadium falls outside an unrest area.

About 2,000 supporters are expected from the Vukulandela area of Natal where Inkatha leader David Ntombela has spearheaded the collection of funds from Inkatha members for the trek north.

According to Khoza there will also be a large attendance from "the north" and the Western Transvaal.

The rally was originally scheduled to be held at George Goch Stadium to be followed by a march to Jeppe Police Station.

-Political Staff-
TOGETHER OR BUST

Behind the hardline facade of the ANC's weekend decision to put constitutional talks on hold, and Inkatha Freedom Party's belligerent stance on the right to carry what it calls cultural weapons, progress is being made towards resolving differences, according to government sources.

The ANC's refusal to participate in constitutional talks was less dramatic than it seemed. As Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen pointed out, such talks have not even started. And other contacts — working group discussions on the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles — will continue. The ANC's grandstanding has little real effect on the political process: it is ultimately committed to the negotiations process.

President F W de Klerk's talks in Ulundi this week were seen as an important breakthrough. A significant concession on the carrying of traditional weapons has been made by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini.

De Klerk's donation in of the Zulu king was not without significance. The Zulu royal family is known to be deeply divided and angry about the continuing violence and the way Zulu cultural norms are being warped — for example, women are increasingly featuring in war parties. While Inkatha has firmly backed the carrying of spears, more and more chiefs, concerned about the conflict, have rejected the bearding of the weapon.

The Ulundi concessions clearly will not be enough at this late stage to reverse the ANC's decision to boycott the weekend summit on violence — but they are a start, and believed to have impressed some senior ANC members.

De Klerk was due to meet a joint delegation from the SA Chamber of Business and the SA Council of Churches as the FM went to press, and there were indications that he would be urged to postpone the peace summit because it would be pointless without the ANC.

The ANC has been careful not to heighten tensions between it and Inkatha — relations between the two groups in the Transvaal are at an all-time low. The ANC is coming under strong pressure from leading members to make peace with Inkatha. Some fear that if tensions between the two are not subdued, Zulu nationalism could rise and secession become an issue.

The IFP in particular and Zulus in general have been widely portrayed as the aggressors in the factional violence that swept the Reef in recent months. There were indications that some senior Nats were beginning to accept this view.

Buthelezi is understood to have perceived the intense concentration of government attention on the ANC as a snub to Inkatha, a lack of appreciation of his own efforts over the years to resist the armed struggle and oppose sanctions. It is understood that he told De Klerk this at a meeting in Cape Town this month.

In apparent response, Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen lavishly praised Buthelezi during a debate in parlia-
Dress ‘properly’, says Zulu king

LESS than 24 hours after the Government banned the carrying of weapons this week, King Goodwill Zwelithini urged Zulus attending a mass rally at the FNB Stadium tomorrow to wear “proper traditional attire”.

Sporting “traditional attire”, according to an Inkatha Legislative Assembly member, implies the carrying of spears, sticks and shields.

Asked whether organisers of the meeting had applied for permission for the carrying of cultural weapons, Suzanne Vos of the Inkatha Freedom Party said this was unnecessary, as the stadium was not an unrest area. She pointed out that the IFP were not the organisers of the rally.

This means that many of the 100 000 people expected at the stadium tomorrow will be carrying traditional weapons. And many Zulus from local regions are expected to arrive on foot after travelling through tense-racked township areas.

Amakhosi

The rally is to be addressed by King Goodwill and his Chief Minister, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi. It will also be addressed by other dignitaries and the “amakhosi (chiefs) of the Zulu nation” were urged to “solidly support” the king at this occasion.

Previous plans for a meeting to be held at the George Goch stadium and a subsequent march on the Jeppe Station were cancelled.

The Zulu rally will once more focus on the heated debate surrounding Wednesday’s gazetted ban on the carrying of weapons, including spears and assegais and other items like pointed or metal objects, axes, petrol-bombs and pitchforks.

But the ban does provide for exemptions, including the right to carry cultural weapons to events if prior notice has been given. This exemption was criticised by violence-monitoring groups, including Lawyers for Human Rights, the Independent Board of Inquiry and the Centre for Applied Legal Studies.

The three organisations called on the Government to impose a complete ban on cultural weapons and to outlaw all public display of weapons, particularly at political and outdoor gatherings.

An ongoing outcry against traditional weapons follows this week's report that Inkatha has been blamed for 66 percent of the political violence on the Reef, claiming at least 1 005 lives, in the past nine months.

According to the Community Agency for Social Enquiry’s senior researcher, Dr David Everett, who collated information from news reports and cross-checked it with monitoring groups, Inkatha was blamed for 10 times more acts of aggression than the ANC — said to be responsible for six percent.

In the research, traditional weapons (spears, assegais, knives, knobkerries and sticks) were identified 35 times out of 215 instances (16 percent).

Firearms and explosives were used in almost 47 percent of cases, pangas (6.5 percent) axes (3.6 percent) petrol bombs (1.9 percent) and bars and poles (0.1 percent), said the report.

Inkatha was reportedly responsible for 55 percent of cases of using guns and explosives, the ANC two percent; Inkatha was blamed in 23 percent of the cases of using “traditional weapons” and the ANC three percent.

Inkatha was also seen as using pangas, axes, petrol bombs and necklacing twice as often as the ANC. Dr Everett said the reported use of AK-47 rifles (5.6 percent of all weapons) was restricted to Inkatha while the ANC was not identified as using AK-47 rifles.

However, the report was disputed by Dr Gavin Woods of the Inkatha Institute, who said their own research had indicated that very few people were killed by traditional weapons.

He said there were two problems with Dr Everett's research: Case had “a politically partisan reputation” and the analysis was “superficial and distorted”.

Opposing the ban on cultural weapons, Dr Woods claimed that in one month's reported incidents of violence this year, 75 percent of victims were killed by guns and 20 percent hacked to death.

He claimed the weapons used to hack people to death were not traditional. He said the remaining five percent of deaths occurred though other means, including necklacing.

A manager of the Inkatha Institute Peter Smith stressed that pangas and other sharpened instruments could not be regarded as traditional weapons.

Necklacing

Referring to Race Relations research, on which Inkatha’s research has been based, Mr Smith said: “Since the violence began a few years ago, firearms, explosives and other incendiary objects account for 50 percent of weapons used in the violence, while knives, pangas other sharp objects account for 18 percent.”

Mr Smith added that the Inkatha Institute's research was to be presented at the Government’s current all-party peace conference.

Approached for figures regarding violence, deaths and the weapons used, police liaison officer Lieutenant Nina Barkhuizen said they did not compile such statistics and the cause of death was left up to the inquest courts.
**Brothers’ home sends minister into a frenzy**

By SBU MNGADI

The brother of KwaZulu’s Deputy Works Minister Velaphi Ndlouw, whose speech against conversion of hostels into family units caused a storm this week, lives happily in a hostel-turned-family unit.

Imbali mayor and Inkatha official, Phikelela Ndlouw, lives with his family in a modest four-roomed house in Stage Two in the township near Maritzburg. His house is situated in “Hostel” – Imbali’s only Inkatha-controlled section.

Speculating on why the ANC wanted the South Africa government to convert hostels into family units, the minister said: “The ANC wants to house its returning exiles.”

**Break down**

Minister Ndlouv was addressing a 3,000-strong Inkatha meeting at Umhlati’s Railway Hostel Stadium, which culminated in the formation of the South African Hostel Dwellers’ Association.

The minister, who also lives in Imbali and said once the hostels were “broken down” by the ANC, thousands of people would have no place to stay.

“The ANC is trying to put politics in the hostels in the wrong way, and then afterwards starts killing the people,” Ndlouw told the emotionally-charged crowd.

Prince Gideon Zulu told the meeting: “Now is the time for Zulu people to unite and fight the ANC, who are saying that Zulu people must die and Xhosans people must live.”

However, Ndlouw’s elder brother, Phikelela told City Press this week that his family would probably still be homeless today had the Department of Development Aid (DDA) not converted the local hostel into family units in 1985.

Prior to this, he had been renting a room at his brother-in-law’s house in the township.

The decision by the DDA to develop the hostel was a culmination of pressure from the Inkatha-controlled township council and residents, the mayor explained.

The DDA gave first preference to hostel inmates to re-occupy the 403 blocks converted to family units.

Cosatu’s Southern Natal secretary, Thami Mohlomi, told City Press that the upgrading of hostels had been a long-standing debate in Cosatu.

“We have demanded that those who want to live with their families near their places of employment should have the right to do so.”
Zulu rally fuels violence fears

By THEMBA KHUMALO

ZULU monarch King Goodwill Zwelithini addresses thousands of his subjects today at the FNB Stadium near Soweto amid fears that violence will erupt when hostel-dwellers return to townships on the Reef after the rally.

Zwelithini's address takes place against a backdrop of anger and confusion in PWV townships where at least 13 people have died violently this week.

Adding to fears of further bloodshed were Zwelithini's statements at a government-convened summit on violence on Friday, that the Zulus were keen to go to war and would destroy any enemy if the rampaged killing four people and wounding scores of others in Pimville Zone 2. Two other people died later.

Local ANC branch secretary Kabelo Mohlodi said the attack came after residents had saved a girl from being raped by hostel inmates who threatened to return.

"At about 10.55pm we heard gunshots and windows breaking. "I switched off the lights but it was too late because they were already in my yard. They broke down the front door."

Mohlodi escaped through the back door, chased by 70 men.

Four people were killed, 20 houses damaged and furniture worth thousands of rands stolen.

Meanwhile, survivors of an attack on Masiza hostel beerhall in Sebokeng on Thursday described how men in balaclavas sprayed patrons with automatic gunfire, killing seven and wounding 21.

Speaking from his hospital bed, Nketo Xhegu, 50, a security guard at Iscor, said there were about 70 patrons drinking when the men opened fire.

"We scrambled for cover in the toilet, but they followed us and continued shooting while we screamed, pleading for mercy. They then left without uttering a word. It was hell," said Xhegu.

On Friday night, men from Nancefield Hostel in Soweto went on
AT LEAST 40,000 Zulus, many carrying spears, attended a rally near Soweto yesterday to hear King Goodwill Zwelethini appeal for an end to township fighting.

Zwelethini said it was "good" that some of his people belonged to various political parties, including the ANC, and that he had come to tell "my father's people," to stop using violence for political purposes.

"Let the atrocities end. Let there be no more necklacing. Let the chopping up of people to pieces with pangas and axes end. Let people be free from coercion and make their own choices," he said. "I command peace and I say to the ANC: do not destroy our peace-keeping capacity."

The Zulu king also handed a petition to deputy Regional Police Commissioner Brig Piet du Toit declaring that the Zulu nation would not remain quiet when its "symbols of manhood" — traditional weapons — were removed from them.

The petition asked Law and Order Minister Adrian Vilakazi to remove the ANCs weapons and to protect the lives of innocent people in the townships.

KwaZulu ministers including Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, civil servants and members of the Zulu royal family flew to Johannesburg from Ulundi for the gathering at the First National Bank stadium.

Buthelezi told the rally that the Zulu gathering — the first since government banned the carrying of spears in unrest areas — was not a meeting of his Inkatha movement but a call for peace.

Scores of buses delivered singing and dancing Zulus to the stadium from hostels and townships all over the Reit.

SAP Witwatersrand head of operations Brig Jaap Venter said precautions had been taken by police and the army to prevent violence after the rally.
THE RISE OF ZULU NATIONALISM...

The power and the danger behind Inkhatha

Perhaps if there had been a stronger sensitivity towards Zulus whose ethnic feelings are close to the heart, the same demand could have been handled in a way which did not further alienate so many people, and deepen divisions in society. The deliberate approach of ANC southern Natal regional chairman Jacob Zuma to difficult issues was, in fact, shown to be wrong. Another example — instead of calling for the repeal of the Act that established black homelands all over South Africa, the ANC began the “demolishing of kwazulu.” This again opened them to criticism that they were not against the homeland policy, but only against the Zulu homeland and therefore against Zulus.

So strongly has Inkhatha come to be identified with the Zulu people that Zulu feels for Zulus are the same as Inkhatha feelings. Secondly, it is as if the national government will become more tolerant of the Inkhatha movement, or anything close to it. Again, this will lead to a situation where the very thing that was meant to protect the Zulus from the government will be the same thing that protects them against the government. The Inkhatha movement has to be treated with care.

The ethnic wave

...a special weekly mail focus

The way in which the Inkhatha movement has been treated raises a question: are we not then betraying the Zulus? For the Inkhatha movement, the Zulus are being treated as if they were a separate race, and not a part of the South African society. But the Zulu people are not a separate race; they are a part of the South African society, and therefore they should be treated as such.

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Churchmen to meet

Buthelezi

A high-powered delegation headed by Dr Louw Alberts and the Rev Frank Chikane, co-chairmen of the National Conference of Church Leaders (NCCL), is to meet KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Inkatha Freedom Party members in Ulundi on Monday.

The NCCL office in Johannesburg yesterday said that in the light of the recent peace summit held in Pretoria, the meeting was seen as crucial because of the ongoing violence in the country, as well as "being a significant contribution to the reconciliation process".

Respond

Members of the steering committee in the delegation will include Dr Alberts, Mr Chikane, Professor Johan Heyns (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk), Emma Mashinini (Church of the Province of Southern Africa), Bishop Wilfrid Napier (SA Catholic Bishops Conference), Archbishop Tsemba Ntongana (Council of African Independent Churches) and the Rev John Scholtz (Trinity Methodist Church).

"It is expected that the Chief Minister and his national chairman, Dr F T Mdlalose, who have received a copy of the historic (Rustenburg) document, will respond to the many proposals made therein regarding a new dispensation."

"To date the Rustenburg Committee has met with President de Klerk in Cape Town and with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela."

"The Ulundi meeting with Chief Buthelezi is a continuation of the Rustenburg Committee's task of meeting personally with major political leaders in the nation," the statement said. — Sapa.
LOOKING THROUGH A WINDOW

A SECOND SUMMIT IS UNNECESSARY — ALL-PARTY TALKS HOLD THE KEY

The point about the peace process is that it is a process — and that it continues. Who did or did not attend last week's peace conference is less important than that the major political powers in the land — broadly, the government, the ANC and Inkatha — rein in the weapons of death and the killing stops.

The ultimate success of the process will be measured by criteria such as the averting of a civil war and the willingness of foreign investors to commit long-term funds to SA. As Jacob's Raymond Parsons (who attended the summit) has pointed out: "What SA must now guard against is the replacement of external sanctions with an internal sanction — violence. This would equally place a ceiling on our economic performance in the years ahead."

Estimates of that ceiling hover around the 2%-a-year growth mark, which assumes no political meddling with monetary policy if unemployment soars further, and no disruptive transition to a centralist State influenced by the Marxist theory that wealth is finite and needs to be spread around more evenly by confiscatory legislation.

The economic potential of SA — making possible growth rates of 6%-7% a year, new wealth and work — needs to be unlocked, but in Parsons' words, "we can only unlock that potential if the political negotiations are back on track and if violence is eliminated."

This of course points to the tragic, and circular, nature of the violence.

Oscar Dhlomo, executive chairman of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, pointed out to the summit that the post-apartheid reconstruction of the economy would directly be targeted on the conditions that led to violence in the first place: "It is not a mere coincidence that violence seems to be rife in informal settlements and hostels where people are forced to live under disgraceful and unhygienic conditions."

Amelioration of these conditions depends on appropriate...
funding; funding is always limited by the economy's capacity to grow; and that growth faces the "internal sanction" of violence. Perhaps it was for this reason that government decided to convene a talking-shop on the issue — its top men like Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen believe in rational debate as a solvent when passions are high. Unfortunately, this isn't always so.

Last Sunday, King Zwelethini Goodwill ka Bhekuzulu addressed a mass rally at the FNB stadium in Johannesburg. He made a powerful and sensible plea for his people to "dwindle in the use of violence for political purposes." His presence outside KwaZulu was a major step, authorised by the KwaZulu Cabinet. He also spoke forcefully on the issue of cultural weapons: "I am the Zulu nation. He who attacks the Zulu nation attacks me. The call to ban the bearing of cultural weapons by Zulus is an insult to my manhood. It is an insult to the manhood of every Zulu man."

The sensitivities revealed here suggest how far we have to go before a constitutional settlement acceptable to all is found. While cultural weapons should obviously not be on aggressive display in unrest areas, in the long term the Zulu nation clearly feels it has the right to bear these arms.

From what was said at the conference, at the FNB rally, and by those who did not attend the summit, an outline of how the current violence arose can be formed. It is not a clear-cut issue, but these are among the major factors:

☐ The call by the ANC-in-exile in the mid-Eighties to make the townships ungovernable and to replace local "government" structures and officials with "representative" ones had effects which have far from abated, particularly since the programme continues in various forms. It is called "mass action." From this period date people's courts, necklacings, "liberation before education," and so on.

☐ The behaviour of the police and SADF during the State of Emergency — in certain well-publicised incidents — led to violent confrontations that fuelled sanctions campaigns and lost the security forces' credibility among blacks, which can only be regained through a long process of confidence-building at community level.

☐ The denigration of Inkatha — and "Zulu pride" in general — by the ANC led to attacks by Zulu impis spurred on by motives of self-defence and helplessness, certainly engendered in part by the conditions of life in the hostels and squatter compounds.

☐ The emergence of what the ANC terms a "third force" — but one, in the FM's view, composed of political malcontents, possible rogue elements within the security establishment and, above all, criminals exploiting the situation. This coincided with gun-running to the Reef as part of a general infestation of southern Africa by AK-47s.

It should be remembered that this last "group" is not cohesive in the way any of the others might be — but also that it has nothing to lose and everything to gain from continued violence. They will have to be dealt with by the police — and the communities that give them succour need redemption from helplessness. "There is no simple solution," F W de Klerk pointedly told the conference, "because of the tremendous complexity of the problem and the deep divisions which need to be bridged."

He also said there was "a need to address the fundamental causes of violence, and not only the symptoms." By this, of course, he meant that reform must continue — that the legacy of apartheid is a "fundamental cause" of violence, however tangled and obturate the problem has become.

This view was almost immediately reinforced by Viljoen. Speaking to the Cape NP mouthpiece Die Burger, he agreed with the view expressed by many at the Pretoria summit that another peace conference was pointless. Rather, the proposed multiparty negotiating forum should be facilitated as soon as possible — and it was for this forum to debate ways to achieve peace and transitional arrangements as a first step towards wider constitutional talks.

Viljoen said that proceedings at the peace summit led to a new realisation that the multiparty conference must take place as soon as possible. And it would negate the need for the "continuation committee" proposed by De Klerk further to investigate methods of ending the violence, with a parallel body sounding out the views of those who boycotted the summit.

Viljoen favours the early establishment of a multiparty forum and the creation of broadly acceptable transitional mechanisms as a means of defusing tension and easing political frustration over the perception that the reform process has stalled (FM May 24).

There is the possibility of a second conference being convened by the churches — but the initial proposal has effectively been rejected by government and the Inkatha Freedom Party. So it would be as meaningless without their participation as De Klerk's meeting was without the attendance of the ANC, PAC, SACP and the SA Council of Churches. It would be disappointing in the extreme if another round of political tit-for-tat arose out of the convening of another conference on violence. The conferences would merely become a relatively polite form of violence themselves.

What was also learnt at the summit was the need to consult widely before launching initiatives that affect a broad political spectrum, and to have independent conveners and chairmen. Some senior Nationalists who slammed the refusal by the ANC and other groups to attend the Pretoria meeting now agree that consultation — petty as it may seem as an issue on which to hold up the peace process — has to be a priority in future dealings with extra-parliamentary groups.

The need for impartiality was stressed by former MP Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert who told the summit that all groups in SA had no choice other than to keep searching for impartial referees and mechanisms to assist in the transitional phase and the monitoring of violence. He said government could not be both participant and referee and government opponents could not simply reject attempts at negotiation in an effort to get out of a dilemma.

It now remains to be seen whether the ANC's hedging on the issue of multiparty talks can be overcome. In April the congress threatened to break off negotiations with government on a new constitution if violence had not been ended by May 9 — and the rest, including the peace summit, is history. We wrote at the time: "There are some deadlines to be met — the expiry of the statutory term of the current parliament is one — and the ANC should be aware that many people, here and abroad, will grow impatient if it refuses to participate in all-party talks aimed at justice for all."

"Of course, violence is in some ways the most important issue of all — but who in the months ahead, if constitutional talks fail, will be seen to foster it most? Government or the ANC?"

Viljoen's impatience with another conference on violence is understandable — and his sincerity in wanting to get on with reform is patent. So the question we asked in April still stands, and the answer is, after all, clearer after the peace summit. Those who delay a settlement foster violence.
Church leaders meet Inkatha to seek peace

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN — A new peace initiative stemming from last week’s Pretoria peace summit will be launched today when a delegation of church leaders meets Inkatha and KwaZulu executives in Ulundi.

The planned meeting will be led by Dr Louw Alberts, the facilitator appointed at last week’s peace conference in Pretoria, with his Rustenburg Churches Conference fellow coordinator, the South African Council of Churches’ The Reverend Frank Chikane.

The Ulundi visit is seen as a breakthrough in that Inkatha has opposed the churches’ involvement in all-party campaigns that could lead to a peace summit. Inkatha’s objections were based on perceptions by the government and Inkatha of the SACC being pro-ANC.

It is understood the government, and particularly President de Klerk, are satisfied with the political neutrality of the church group brought together by Dr Alberts.

The group now assembled appears, observers say, amply to have balanced the SACC component and represents perhaps the best chance of facilitating the peace process.

The plans for the meeting were announced last week by the secretariat of the National Conference of Churches.

Meanwhile, Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said 155 IFP leaders have been killed recently.

Dr Buthelezi was speaking at a memorial service at Stanger for the assassinated former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The fact that the IFP is being targeted for death is shown by the statistic that 37 of the 155 IFP leaders who have died were IFP chairpersons, branch leaders, leaders working for the party, leaders opposing revolution and leaders who have tried to keep politics committed to the employment of non-violent tactics,” he said.

“To these 37 chairpersons who were slain we must add another 14 vice-chairpersons and another 14 committee members. We must also add 11 organisers, 14 publicity secretaries, six treasurers and one deputy treasurer who were killed because they held official positions in IFP structures.

“As well as this more than 1,000 members of the party have been killed in violent attacks.

“Twenty-two were buried, some even after having their throats slit, or having been hacked to pieces. Seven were beheaded, 51 were simply shot.

“Four were shot and then burned, Five were shot and then stabbed. Two were shot and then stoned to death. Five had their throats slit and two were completely decapitated.”

Chillie Hawke fends off leadership challenge

SYDNEY — Prime Minister Mr Bob Hawke fended off a leadership challenge today from his top deputy, Treasurer Mr Paul Keating, who immediately resigned his Cabinet post.

The action came during a 10am caucus meeting in Canberra of the governing Labour Party’s parliamentarians, who voted in favour of Mr Hawke 66-44.

Mr Hawke had been expected to win the vote after a weekend of heavy campaigning by both men, but the size of selected Health Minister Mr Brian Howe to replace Mr Keating as deputy prime minister.

Mr Hawke was expected to name a new treasurer within a day.

Although the leadership showdown was largely seen as a clash of egos, Mr Hawke claimed he was staying on for the party’s benefit.

“It would be very much easier personally for me to resign as prime minister,” he told a news conference.

“The only reason I stay is... have received...
Buthelezi hits at violence rumours

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday criticised reports that violence was likely in Durban during the ANC's national congress next week.

Speaking at a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from the United States and Britain, Buthelezi said it was "grossly irresponsible" to warn of violence unless there was evidence.

Although he said the protection of conference delegates was the responsibility of the Government, Buthelezi guaranteed protection for ANC members staying in townships around Durban.

"I will make sure that security is provided in the townships," he said.

The IFP leader is also KwaZulu's Minister of Police and townships surrounding Durban fall under his ministry.

Buthelezi said he hoped the ANC would be able "to get their act together" at its congress and give whoever is the newly elected president a mandate to negotiate.

He said he sympathised with the ANC and that South Africa needed the organisation to be strong and in tact.

Asked if he was worried about the possibility of former United Democratic Front and Mass Democratic Movement leaders - who were mostly antagonistic to the IFP - being elected to the ANC leadership, Buthelezi said it was the organisation's prerogative to elect into office whoever it wanted.

However, he said he was "apprehensive" that Natal Midlands ANC leader Mr Harry Gwala would be elected deputy president or general secretary.

Leadership

Buthelezi said he was wary of Gwala's "fighting talk" and hardline attitude towards the IFP.

He praised ANC southern Natal chairman Mr Jacob Zuma as a man with leadership qualities whom he respected very much.

Zuma had been "outstanding" in his efforts with IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose to restore peace in Natal, Buthelezi said.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader also described his trip - during which he met US President George Bush and British Prime Minister John Major - as successful.
Inkatha 'big mistake'\(^{118}\)

THE Inkatha Freedom Party said on Monday it had a white membership of 100,000, but at least two people were given memberships without ever asking to join.

Sowetan correspondents are in possession of two IFP letters sent to people to thank them for joining, although they had never applied.

Asked to comment, IFP spokesman Ms Suzanne Vos joked: "Well, I'm amazed at the efficiency." She then said: "I have no idea how such a thing could have happened."

Transvaal executive member Mr Thembu Khoza said: "I am very, very sorry. I think it must be a big mistake." - Political Staff.
In a separate address, he said: "We must take sides against any government that is not acting in the interests of the liberation of SA and the rest of Africa."

The ANC's political standing was an impossible task for the ANC. An interim government was an impossibility. It was not even being called for by the ANC or any other political party, he said. The "government" in SA did not have a broken-down government, politically at the mercy of the ANC. So-called freedom would mean the real improvement, according to the people who would have to work in government and live in a country.
Second national peace summit planned by churches, Inkatha

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A second national peace summit, which would include both the African National Congress and Inkatha as well as other political parties and organisations, could get under way soon, following positive discussions between a high-powered church delegation and Inkatha in Ulundi.

In a joint statement issued after the meeting yesterday, the churches’ Rustenberg steering committee and Inkatha said the meeting “will probably have given momentum to our respective involvements in the peace process”.

“Further discussions will be needed, whether between the two groups or between individuals from constituent members of the group.”

“The meeting committed itself to pursue ways and means of addressing the violence. It also identified that there are many more factors regarding violence which were not addressed in the declaration and that any future peace initiatives will have to take due cognisance of these.”

Inkatha were initially against meeting the church delegation. Their objections were based on the South African Council of Churches’ historic connections, which have been seen by Inkatha and the government as pro-African National Congress.
Inkatha coalition with Nats 'on cards'

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — A coalition between the National Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party is definitely on the cards after lengthy talks between the two organisations.

Natal's MEC for hospitals, Mr Peter Miller, said last night: "We in Natal have long been having detailed discussions with Inkatha, not to try to make a deal against any other political grouping ... but to see and identify the common values we share," Mr Miller said.

"The scene is set — although not consummated at this stage — for a logical working arrangement."

Addressing an NP meeting in Umhlanga, Mr Miller said the NP, its allies and other groupings that shared its principles and values "are going for government".

He said it was imperative that parties and organisations with such shared values drew together "so we can become an unstoppable force for government."

The fundamental issues which drew the NP and parties such as Inkatha together were, he said, a belief in a multi-party democracy, the need for free, fair and frequent elections, a market-driven economy based on free enterprise, a Bill of Rights which protected the individual and for political and cultural minorities.

"I am totally satisfied that Inkatha subscribes to these beliefs," he said.

Mr Miller praised the recent defection of Labour Party MPs to the NP, and called for members of the Indian community to stand up and be counted.

Mr Miller said any future government in South Africa that wished to maintain the country's standards would have to draft a constitution which made the first world sector of South Africa confident.
Buthelezi trying to whip up support in US

ATLANTA—Chief Mangosuthu
Buthelezi will meet US Presi-
dent George Bush at the White
House on Thursday to discuss
the situation in South Africa
and seek recognition for him-
as the main black alternative to
ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi is on a week-
long visit to the US seeking sup-
port for the IFP.

In sharp contrast to the effu-
sive public welcome given Mr.
Mandela a year ago during a
fund-raising tour for the ANC,
political and civil rights leaders
in this black-governed city are
largely snubbing Chief Buthele-
zi’s visit.

Inkatha’s US representative,
the Rev Sipho Mzimela, said At-
lanta had offered police escorts
and security for the KwaZulu
Chief Minister, but cancelled
them on Friday.

“They said he’s not a head of
state. The police major who
told me said he was not a politi-
cian and was following orders.
It’s a little comic when he’s
going to meet the head of this
nation,” Mr Mzimela said.

Mayor Maynard Jackson was
said to be unavailable for com-
ment, but mayoral aide Moni-
que Bond said the city offered
security only to foreign govern-
ment leaders.

Chief Buthelezi arrives in
Washington tomorrow and will
meet corporate and foreign pol-
icy figures in New York on Fri-
day. — Sapa-Reuters
Education 'a key to peace'

Staff Reporter 17/6/91

While June 16 1976 represented a turning point in the liberation struggle, the day also heralded "the spirit of much of our black-on-black violence", an Inkatha Freedom Party youth leader said in Soweto yesterday.

Addressing more than 5,000 IFP supporters at an open-air Soweto Day commemoration rally at the Diepkloof hostel, IFP Youth Brigade leader in the Transvaal Thembekhoza called for education to be a priority in the interests of a peaceful, nonracial future.

"I do not want to be part of the lost generation - aimless, hopeless, useless and dangerous," he told the large, heavily armed crowd.

"Where is our pride? We know nothing is perfect just as our fathers did, but this did not prevent previous generations of leaders from going to school, imperfect as it was." He said events in 1976 and later years had proved wrong the belief that a people's army would defeat the SADF and that a mass insurrection would sweep the ANC into power.

When this tactic failed, the "failed revolutionaries decided to turn on their brothers instead of the Pretoria regime".

Police and troops monitored the rally, assisted by a spotter plane and a helicopter. No violence was reported.
SADF isn't giving us AK-47s

By Patrick Laurence

Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday repudiated allegations that the SADF was supplying AK-47 rifles to IFP men for use against the ANC.

The allegations were made by Nico Basson, a former SADF major, during an interview with The Star in which he described his role in Namibia in 1989 as an incognito military agent.

Mr Basson alleged that the SADF was trying to build up the IFP as a counter-weight to the ANC in the same way as it tried to boost the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance at the expense of SWAPO in Namibia.

One of the means of doing so, he charged, was to buy AK-47 rifles in Mozambique and channel them into the hands of Inkatha zealots as part of its strategy of accentuating 'tribal' divisions between the Zulus and the Xhosas.

"I categorically deny any implication that Inkatha would approve of, or allow itself to be a party to, deliberately fomenting violence and creating ethnic divisions in South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

Labelling the charge a "horrible accusation", Chief Buthelezi said: "It is in line with the anti-IFP smear campaign which has been waged against us from several quarters for quite some time both here and abroad."

"I can only reiterate that the IFP is committed to peaceful change and negotiation and since its inception, has been dedicated to non-violence. We want a multiparty democracy in South Africa and we believe that democracy means freedom to choose," he said.
Buthelezi denies Inkatha-SADF link

ULUNDI — Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday strongly denied allegations that the SADF has provided funding and weapons to his party as part of a "dirty tricks" strategy to weaken the ANC.

The Star had quoted a former member of Military Intelligence, Nico Basson, as saying the SADF was buying AK-47s and funneling them to Inkatha zealots, Sapa reports.

"They are busy discrediting the ANC," Basson alleged. He also named a senior officer, Col Tony Vermaak, as a member of a team created to discredit Winnie Mandela.

In a statement Buthelezi said he was astounded by the allegations.

"This is a horrible accusation and it is in line with the anti-IPF smear campaign that has been waged against us from several quarters for quite some time, both here and abroad," Buthelezi added that his organisation was dedicated to non-violence.

The postulation that the SADF strategy is to build Inkatha through intimidation so as to form a strong alliance with the NP in the first post-apartheid elections is simply laughable.

"We want a multiparty democracy in SA and we believe that democracy means freedom to choose," the Inkatha leader said.

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was yesterday studying Basson's allegations.

The ANC's representative in Paris, Solly Smith, said yesterday he would be making reports of the allegations available to Mandela, who is due to return to SA, via London, tomorrow.

Basson claimed in reports published in London that the use of counter-insurgency unit Koevoet to "terrorize" opponents in Namibia found its counterpart in SA in the deployment of Inkatha vigilantes against the ANC.

The Military Psychologist Institute and Comops, the SADF's communications section, were playing an important role in SA — as they had in Namibia, he claimed.

A London report quoted Basson as saying: "The SADF is buying AK-47 rifles on a large scale, notably from Mozambique, and supplying these weapons to Inkatha. He said the violence in the Johannesburg region had been deliberately orchestrated by the SADF. "They could stop it immediately if they wished."
Bush tells Buthelezi he will lift sanctions if ...  

The Argus Foreign Service  
WASHINGTON — After a meeting at the White House with Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, President Bush said he fully intended lifting sanctions as soon as the South African government had complied with the provisions of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act.

In general remarks on the south lawn of the White House after what officials said was a “useful and productive” meeting, Mr Bush said he shared Chief Buthelezi’s views on the lifting of sanctions, but added ambiguously that more would have to be done.

This was interpreted as meaning that the White House did not believe Pretoria had complied fully with the requirements of US sanctions legislation, and that the lifting of sanctions might be delayed until all doubts had been removed.

President Bush declined to answer questions, but Chief Buthelezi returned alone to the south lawn microphone after bidding farewell to Mr and Mrs Bush and said their discussion on sanctions had included an exchange of views on the dispute over the release of political prisoners.

He evaded a question on whether or not he had told Mr Bush that all political prisoners had been released, saying only that before his departure he had consulted the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, on the issue and had been given an assurance that virtually all prisoners covered by the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes had been released. He had conveyed this to Mr Bush.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been given no hint of when Mr Bush might take action on sanctions, and White House sources confirmed that the decision was likely to be delayed until after the ANC’s national conference next month, although the president ‘sometimes has a knack for surprising us.’

President Bush is understood to have telephoned President De Klerk to brief him on his discussions with the IIF leader, and he is likely also to have telephoned ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

The Bush Administration gave Chief Buthelezi an unusually cordial welcome, upgrading yesterday’s meeting from an originally scheduled brief morning audience to a formal meeting followed by lunch in the old family diningroom of the White House.

Immediately before his meeting with Chief Buthelezi, Mr Bush had a lengthy discussion with the former British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

When he greeted Chief Buthelezi, Mr Bush reminisced about their past meetings. “I think this is at least the fifth time you and I have met in the last few years,” he said.

Yesterday afternoon the IFP leader had a meeting with the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, and other State Department officials, and he is due in New York today to address a meeting of the influential Foreign Policy Association, and to meet the editorial board of the New York Times.

Chief Buthelezi is expected to meet British Prime Minister Mr John Major when he visits Britain next week.
ULUNDI. — Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night confirmed that intense discussions between his organisation and the National Party had yielded consensus on several issues.

He was responding to comments by NP leader and Natal MEC for Hospitals Mr Peter Miller that detailed discussions between the two parties had identified common values.

"The scene is set — although not consummated at this stage — for a logical working arrangement (between Inkatha and the NP) at some time in the future," Mr Miller told an NP meeting in Umbhlanga.

In his response, Chief Buthelezi agreed that Inkatha sided with the NP with regard to a multiparty democracy, the need for free, fair and frequent elections, a market-driven economy based on a free enterprise system, a Bill of Rights to protect the individual and protection for political and/or cultural minorities.

However, his party had held similar discussions with others including the Democratic Party, the Labour Party, the Conservative Party and the PAC. — Sapa.
100 000 whites have joined, says Inkatha

The Argus Correspondent (118 Argus 26)

Johannesburg. — The Inkatha Freedom Party has a white membership of 100,000, half of whom live in the Transvaal, says party spokesman Ms Suzanne Vos.

More than 3,000 branches had been formed, including the Transvaal areas of Sandton, Bryanston, Boksburg, Benoni, Randburg, Pretoria, Hillbrow and Middelburg.

Ms Vos said many former Democratic Party supporters, English-speaking ex-Nationalists and Afrikaans students had joined the IPF.

"It is really a mixed bag. We have members ranging from housewives to company directors, sales representatives to advocates."

Asked how recruiting was being done, she said: "We have no money. People who really believe in our values and principles just go out and spread the word."

There have been allegations that IPF letters were sent to people to thank them for joining the party, but they had never applied to join.

The letters congratulated them for having made "a sound choice" and referred to IPF president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as "the leader of your party."

Asked to comment, Ms Vos said: "This is extremely irregular. I have no idea how such a thing could have happened. We keep thorough records. People who subscribe to the IPF's principles have to join of their own free will."

Transvaal executive member Mr Themba Khoza was apologetic.

"I am very, very sorry. I think it must be a big mistake," he said.
Buthelezi sees Major at end of 'offensive'

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has met British Prime Minister Mr John Major at the end of his international diplomatic offensive.

It was their first encounter since Mr Major succeeded Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said the 25-minute meeting was "friendly".

He said Mr Major had welcomed the agreement between the South African government, the ANC, Inkatha and other parties to work towards the elimination of violence in the townships.

Mr Major expressed support for "multiparty" talks on a new constitutional dispensation.
Row over funding for Buthelezi visit

The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — The Inkatha Freedom Party has given a conservative American think-tank organisation the boot after it tried to raise money in connection with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's visit to the US this month.

Chief Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, is to visit the US between June 15 and 22. He is to meet President Bush at the White House on June 20.

Inkatha's chief representative in the US, the Rev Sipo Mzimela, was furious when he learnt the Jefferson Foundation had been circulating a letter among American businessmen calling for funds to cover $175 000 (R472 000) it said it was spending on Chief Buthelezi's visit.

Mr Mzimela said he stormed out of a meeting with the foundation after telling it to have nothing further to do with the visit.

They made out they had invited Chief Buthelezi to the US, were paying for him to come here and had arranged the meeting with President Bush. They were asking American businessmen to pay for it.

"The truth is Inkatha is paying for this visit and I personally arranged the meeting with Mr Bush," Mr Mzimela said.

The foundation could not be reached for comment.

The foundation had been involved in arranging additional appointments, including addressing the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The Inkatha representative said Chief Buthelezi would be visiting members of the US Senate and of the House of Representatives. He would also be giving several media interviews, including to three of the major networks. He said the Carnegie address, to the organisation's influential South Africa Forum, would go ahead but that he was now arranging it personally.
ANC congress will be safe, says Buthelezi

By Kalzer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

There was no reason to believe there would be violence coinciding with the ANC's national congress in Durban next week, and unsubstantiated statements that violence was likely were grossly irresponsible, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from the United States and Britain, Chief Buthelezi said it was grossly irresponsible to warn about the likelihood of violence next week unless there was evidence pointing at that possibility.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader, who held talks with US President George Bush and British Prime Minister John Major, described his trip as successful.

Security

He said although he was not responsible for police in Durban and that the protection of people attending the conference would be the responsibility of the Government, he guaranteed protection to ANC members who would be staying in townships around Durban during the conference.

"I will make sure that security is provided in the townships," he said.

The IFP leader is also KwaZulu's Minister of Police, and police in townships surrounding Durban fall under his ministry.

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped the ANC would be able "to get their act together" at the Durban congress and give Nelson Mandela or Oliver Tambo, should either man be elected president, a mandate to negotiate.

He sympathised with the ANC, which had not operated in the country openly for many years because of its having been banned. South Africa, he said, needed a strong and intact ANC.

Asked whether he was worried about the possibility of former United Democratic Front and Mass Democratic Movement leaders, who were mostly antagonistic to the IFP, being elected to the ANC leadership, Chief Buthelezi said it was the organisation's prerogative to elect into office whomever it wanted.

However, he was apprehensive about the election of Natal Midlands ANC leader Harry Gwala as the organisation's deputy president or general secretary because of Mr Gwala's "fighting talk" and his known hardline attitude towards the IFP.

He praised southern Natal ANC regional chairman Jacob Zuma as a man with leadership qualities whom he respected. He said Mr Zuma had been outstanding in his efforts, with IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose, to restore peace in Natal.

The IFP leader, who stated it was fortunate that South Africa did not have any single most powerful organisation which could win a majority election on its own, said he regarded the IFP's meeting with the ANC on January 29 this year as more important than last Saturday's peace summit in Johannesburg.

He said that if agreements reached at that meeting had been adhered to, progress would have been made towards the restoration of peace.

Chief Buthelezi said President Bush had assured him that sanctions would be lifted as soon as all the conditions listed in the US Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 had been complied with.

He had found Mr Major, whom he met for the first time this week, as a man who was well-informed on South Africa and concerned "about the extent to which we are threatened by poverty".
Inkatha? No, the third force

Joe Lathehomo rides on a year-saked train and looks for answers.
The Inkatha Freedom Party had a white membership of 100,000, half of whom lived in the Transvaal, party spokesman Suzanne Vos said yesterday.

More than 3,000 branches had been formed countrywide, including the Transvaal areas of Sandown, Bryanston, Boksburg, Benoni, Randburg, Pretoria, Hillbrow and Middelburg.

She said former Democratic Party supporters, English-speaking ex-Nationalists and Afrikaans students had joined.

Asked how recruiting was being done, she said: "We have no money. People who really believe in our values and principles spread the word."

The Star is in possession of two IFP letters which had been sent to people to thank them for joining the party — although they had never applied.

It congratulated them for having made "a sound choice" and referred to IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as "the leader of your party".

Asked to comment, Ms Vos joked: "Well, I'm amazed at the efficiency."

She continued: "This is extremely irregular. I have no idea how such a thing could have happened. We keep thorough records. People who subscribe to the IFP's principles join of their own free will."

Transvaal executive member Thebe Phela was equally apologetic: "I am very sorry. I think it must be a big mistake," he said.
Rifles 'flood' KwaZulu

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN. — A number of areas in KwaZulu have recently been flooded with German-manufactured G3 rifles, which use the same ammunition as the SADF R1 rifle, says a spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre here.

According to the LRC, the advanced 7.62mm automatic rifles have a higher rate of fire than the R1, and are being issued by the KwaZulu government to chiefs and headmen.
Senior Inkatha man for summit

Own Correspondent

DURBAN - The Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday confirmed that senior central committee member Mr. Walter Peilots would attend Saturday's peace initiative under church leader Dr. Louis Alberts.

The IFP will join the PAC, ANC, Cosatu, SACP, Nactu, SACC and other organisations including government representatives at the meeting, billed as a "peace summit".

But this week Inkatha national chairman Dr. Frank Mdlalose said the IFP did not regard it as a peace summit but as a continuation of a process already under way.

Conference organisers were anxious about the attendance of Inkatha, following the "premature" announcement of the meeting last week by Cosatu.

The CP, AWB and HNP have declined invitations.

A PAC spokesman said yesterday that the organisation would decide if it was a "preliminary meeting to set up a full-scale meeting of all parties".
STANGER. — Violence targeted at the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has claimed the lives of more than 1,000 members, IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking at a memorial service for India’s assassinated former leader, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Chief Buthelezi claimed that at least 153 Inkatha leaders had been slaughtered for supporting the party and promoting peace, democracy, justice and a multi-party parliamentary system.

He claimed 37 of these were IFP chairmen, who had opposed revolution and had been committed to non-violence.

Others killed because of their IFP positions included 14 vice-chairmen, 14 committee members, 11 organisers, 14 publicities secretaries, six treasurers and one deputy treasurer.

In addition, 18 youth leaders, 18 young unmarried women, 13 married women and more than 1,000 members had been killed in violent attacks, he said.

"If ever there was an attack on a political party that Mahatma Gandhi would have rejected, or Martin Luther King would have rejected, it is these attacks on the IFP. No politics justifies it. No threat is so grave that it is justified. Such attacks cannot possibly build a better future for South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

Inkatha would join people “from whatever political camp who are really committed to work for peace and to normalise relationships between South Africans,” he said.

He also expressed the sympathies of “black South Africans” to the family of the slain Mr. Gandhi, to "India’s teeming millions, as well as to our fellow South Africans of Indian extraction." — Sapa

● Weekend unrest claims 11 lives — Page 7
LET us assume for the sake of argument that the Inkatha Freedom Party has indeed shot and hacked its way to the negotiating table; that neither it nor its president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have any substantial following; that, as the community agency for social inquiry, the "independent" Human Rights Commission and other related entities have claimed, Inkatha is responsible for the bulk of the violence, both alone and in combination with sinister elements in the security establishment.

Let us also grant that Chief Buthelezi, despite moments of high lucidity and warmth, is not an easy character. Indeed, even to the experienced, he can be about as reassuring as a slab of sweating gelignite.

What, then, explains his recent treatment here?

Why did Courtland Milloy, one of the Washington Post's more politically correct columnists, compare him with Booker T Washington, a member of the black American pantheon?

Why did the Atlanta Constitution Harry blast those who called him an Uncle Tom?

HOW come official Washington gave him a welcome so respectful that Lally Weymouth, daughter of Washington Post publisher Kay Graham, felt inspired to declare him one of the American capital's new heroes.

The answer cannot be successful propaganda because, unlike the ANC, Inkatha has shown little aptitude for the panderings arts. Nor did Chief Buthelezi offer the slightest evidence that he has been to executive charm school before arriving here.

No, he received the kind of welcome he did for one simple reason: he and the IFP are not the ANC.

As admired as Nelson Mandela remains, the ANC is frightening people to the point where the serious of all political persuasions are beginning to wonder whether he may be less its lines, this time as the party responsible for blowing up Pan Am flight 103 over Scotland in December 1988 and a French UTA jumbo jet over West Africa the following year — 441 died overall.

Inquiring minds want to know just where the ANC gets off having fraternal relations with such murderers.

Among those minds is President George Bush, still smarting from the lecture he received from Mr Mandela on the evils of Operation Desert Storm.

Mr Bush learnt of Mr Gaddafi's generosity to the ANC during his meeting with Chief Buthelezi.

He turned to his advisors — they included Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger; Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen; National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft; and CIA chief designate Robert Gates — for an explanation.

They confirmed that, yes, Mr Gaddafi was helping fund the ANC and, yes, some of the money had fallen into the hands of the American Express, which had frozen it as required by US law.

Chief Buthelezi then observed that the US ambassador to Pretoria, Mr William Swing, had been petitioned by the ANC and had duly recommended that the money could be released as expeditiously as possible.

Mr Bush, who as vice-president had headed the task force that developed the anti-Libya regulations, was not pleased. He turned to his advisors and indicated, tersely, that he trusted the recommendation would not be followed.

Mr Swing has since been reprimanded for even suggesting to the ANC that Washington might release the Libyan money. He was told, in effect, to get on the same page as his employers and to stop misleading the organization as to its true sentiments.

Those sentiments, the ANC should know, cannot be described as particularly cuddly.
ON CAMERA ... taking support from automatic rifles at a march in Tumkur last weekend.
Buthelezi criticism.

Australia
Inkatha 'won't fight back' in Peninsula

Mr. Lungisile Dlamini, a member of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), has said that his party will not fight back in the Peninsula region, where clashes have occurred.

Dlamini said that his party would instead focus on political mobilization in the area, which has been hit by recent violence.

He said that the IFP would continue to work towards a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The IFP, which claims to be the third-largest party in South Africa, has been involved in the Peninsula region since the early 1990s.

Inkatha's National General Council has also called on its members to remain peaceful and to avoid violence.

Mzimake, the IFP's provincial chairperson, said that the party would continue to work towards a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

He said that the IFP's main concern was to ensure that its members remained safe.

Inkatha, which claims to be the third-largest party in South Africa, has been involved in the Peninsula region since the early 1990s.
Inkatha link in cop killing

Johannesburg. Troops surrounded a Soweto hostel yesterday after a policeman was shot dead from inside it on Thursday — but the Inkatha Freedom Party says police were to blame as they had fired at the hostel while crawling towards it and residents thought the ANC were attacking them.

"The inmates, justifiably fearing that their lives were at risk, acted in self-defence," an IFP statement said.

Police arrested four people and seized automatic rifles, handgrenades and pistols after gunmen inside Nancefield hostel had "sprayed bullets" at them on Thursday evening, killing one sergeant and wounding three other policemen.

"The police will not be deterred by this cowardly act," said police spokesman Colonel Tienie Hargyn. "The type of operation carried out last night is not done to harass the (hostel) residents, it is done in their own interests so that law and order can be brought back to the area." — Sapa
MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI

A huge storm has broken out over allegations that the SADF is fanning violence in the townships by supplying weapons to Inkatha Freedom Party members as a covert campaign to weaken the ANC.

These stunning allegations were made by former South African military agent Nico Basson in an interview with four journalists on Monday.

An SAP spokesman said yesterday that a charge under the Prevention of Information Act (formerly the Official Secrets Act) is being investigated in Johannesburg against Basson.

John Carlisle, the Johannesburg correspondent for The Independent in London, said Basson, a former SADF major, told the journalists that the SADF has deliberately fanned the township violence of recent months.

Basson said this included funding and supplying weapons to the IFP as part of a comprehensive “grey war” strategy to ensure President FW de Klerk’s National Party remained in power after the end of apartheid.

By ALINAH DUSE

THREE high school pupils from Gwamukhu were killed when violence broke out during an outing to Sebenza, Pietermaritzburg.

The three pupils, at Sebenza High School, were knocked down as they tried to stop the bus in which they had travelled to attend a sports meeting in Sebenza on Saturday.

They were Reuben Nkweni (16), Jeffrey Modimolle (18) and Tenvde Makupi (18), all pupils of Makhandla High School.

Policeman Thebusani Thembela, a police officer for the Lebowa police, yesterday confirmed the deaths.

He said four other pupils, Precious Letelebale, Simon Moketsi, Alfred Molibane and Sefako Tladi were among those injured in the incident.

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policed cars.

The police operation had been a success in the UK.
Buthelezi denies NP link

DURBAN. — Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday firmly rejected reports stating that the IFP was considering forming a political alliance with the National Party.

"The question of a coalition between the National Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party has not been discussed at all at this stage," Chief Buthelezi said.

He described yesterday's reports of an alliance as "jumping the gun."

He confirmed that ongoing talks between members of Inkatha and members of the NP had taken place, but said similar discussions had also been held with the CP, the DP, Solidarity and the National Peoples Party.

He said the talks were all aimed at finding common ground between various South African political parties. — Sapa
State is using Inkatha - ANC

By Grace Rapholo

The transformation of cultural organisations like Inkatha into political ones was part of a Government strategy to undermine the ANC, an official of the organisation said yesterday.

ANC department of political education official Mr Mandla Nkomse said yesterday that the Government was promoting the politicisation of cultural groups to bolster its argument that the ANC was not the only organisation to negotiate with.

Speaking at the Medical University of South Africa, Nkomse said: "The ANC will never transform into a political party because it was established to be a liberation movement and it will remain so."

Strategy

He said the IFP was important in the current political situation because it had made itself felt through aggression and intimidation.

Nkomse accused the Government of equating the ANC with socialism and economic disaster, which had resulted in disillusion among the masses.

While negotiations were the swiftest route to the transfer of power, mass action had to remain part of ANC strategy.

Action

"Mass action and negotiations have to be complementary."

He said if South African liberation movements were to learn from Nicaragua and other countries, they would realise that mass action was important.
'Hundreds intimidated into leaving homes'

HUNDREDS of township dwellers on the Reef have fled their homes as a result of escalating Inkatha Freedom Party intimidation since March, the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression said yesterday.

Many workers have also been intimidated into cancelling memberships in trade unions affiliated with the ANC-aligned Congress of South African Trade Unions and joining the IFP.

Intimidation has been reported in Alexandra, Dobsonville and Mapetla in Soweto, the Benoni/Boksburg industrial area and Benrose, Denver and Jeppe, in the Johannesburg industrial belt.

False

The board said Inkatha supporters were charging township families “a protection fee” of between R20 and R100 a month, saying they would be excluded from Inkatha attacks if they joined up.

In Alexandra, the board said, more than 200 families occupying 31 stands have been forced to abandon their backyard shacks.

The IFP have ‘taken over’ the area between 1st and 6th Avenue, marking many of the dwellings with red cloth to indicate IFP control, the board said.

In Dobsonville, people living in the married quarters of hostels had been forced to join the IFP or be forced out.

Those who had fled as a result of the intimidation had had their furniture confiscated.
The meeting with Bush, for example, was a mixed blessing, with S. Africa not running the visit, so miffed, indeed, that it might even be concluded that they are trying to mess things up in the hope that Mzimela will get the blame. According, Mzimela was later persuaded to rely on them as always, but altercations with the next time he comes.

Then there are the entrepreneurs. One of them is David Barron, founder and chairman of an outfit called the Jefferson Educational Foundation, but readily mistaken for the smoother and more affable voice of Southern TV evangelist.

Barron volunteered his services to help arrange Bush's tour of South Africa, promptly moved to take control of the show, treating it as a pesky houseboy and refusing to show him the letters he was sending to his "old friend" in Umlazi.

Mzimela tolerated this for a while. The foundation lettered was thick with influential names, many of them hailing from Bush's George Bush's kinder, gentler wing of the Republican Party. Barron himself suggested he might even be able to fix up a meeting between Buthelezi and the Reverend Jesse Jackson, as he and Jackson lifted weights at the same gym.

However, by the end of last month, it was becoming clear that Barron trashed a valuable game he had played. Somewhat, he could never quite confirm that the arrangements he was promoting to make had in fact been made. Mzimela himself meanwhile quietly sorted out the important stuff the meeting with Bush, for example.

Matters came to a head on May 31. The previous day, Mzimela received a copy of a fundraising letter Barron had sent Johnson and Johnson, Dresser Industries, and, by his own claim, more than 40 other major U.S. companies active in South Africa.

In the letter, dated May 22, Barron suggested that he had personally convinced Buthelezi to come to the U.S., adding that "the Chief Minister has graciously accepted our suggestion and presented the challenge for an upcoming visit ... on the shoulders of the Jefferson Educational Foundation".

"Although working on the visit for just a few days, we have met tremendous positive success, having scheduled commitments from President Bush and Secretary of State Baker and preliminary media/public relations advance operations that will yield the sort of national media attention the Chief has always deserved.

In fact, he had done nothing of the kind. Mzimela had arranged the Bush appointment through Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen. At that stage, no one at the State Department knew anything about a Baker meeting. For the other "advanced operations", even the description "preliminary" would have been a vast exaggeration.

Then Birkkan came to the point: "Our major obstacle at this point is that Jefferson is straining with the enormous deficits we've run up on our South Africa desk, for which we have insufficient funding commitments. We are now faced with the reality that the Chief Minister will not be able to make the most of his trip unless we raise the necessary funds."

"Please help us obtain a $20 000 (R56 600) to $25 000 (R70 000) one-time contribution from your company today".

This was "outstanding" on several counts. First, the idea that the foundation, which comprises a small office and fewer than five full-time employees, runs a "South Africa desk" as if it were the State Department itself, is egregious.

Second, Barron states elsewhere in the letter that the "deficits" he referred to were running recording various "progress reports on South Africa". These "report cards" will be delighted to know that their junkets were deficit-financed since they are under obligation to know and disclose the source of anything they may receive in connection with their public duties.

And way the greatest outrage, however, was the request for money in Mzimela's name — as Barron himself had every reason to know, since the chief personally told him not to engage in fundraising efforts. Buthelezi has a strict policy against soliciting corporate donations for fear of compromising his free mark and impartiality. Barron, now says he misunderstood.

When Mzimela attempted to tackle Barron on this question, at the latter's Washington office, Barron "defaulted". As a result, Barron and Mzimela were, separately, Dawn Gray, a church member who also present, Barron erupted: "Get you're black a** out of here" and kicked Mzimela's briefcase across the room.

With the Chief's trip still only a week away, he went on holiday to South Carolina.

Regarding last week, he denied the racial slur, but admitted that he had ejected Mzimela abusively.

After the scene, Mzimela and Barron wrote to Buthelezi, the former to insist that the foundation be relieved of any further responsibility for the visit, the latter to abort Mzimela's "quit justified demand.

It is not to Buthelezi's credit — but may well repay hands of his self-interested action was getting elsewhere — that he refused to side with the Inkatha representative. Instead, in a private letter whose contents Barron was too boyish to divulge, he threatened to cancel the trip unless the two, "buriel the hatchet".

They have — and one can only applaud Mzimela for his dedication in so doing. He, at least, understands the importance of the visit coming off well. For, if the visit goes smoothly, it will only encourage those who wish to believe the chief is marginal to step up their attacks on him. And that, as we have seen, means more bloody.
Buthelezi: Uganda training ANC, PAC

ULUNDI — Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday alleged that ANC and PAC members were being retrained by the Ugandan Defence Force. (112) CT 25/6/91

Chief Buthelezi said the retraining was to prepare the people for integration into the South African Defence Force. However, he said such plans could only escalate the conflict between black political organisations and make reconciliation impossible.

The Inkatha Freedom Party has denied that the KwaZulu government is 'flooding' the area with G3 rifles.

IFP central committee member Mr Senzo Mfayela said it was true, however, that the German-made rifles had been issued to "a number" of government functionaries.

"This step became necessary after numerous attacks on KwaZulu government property caused damage amounting to more than R1 million," he said. — Sapa and Political Staff
Delegate is key Buthelezi aide

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN. — Mr Walter Felgate was the first white to join the Inkhata Freedom Party when it opened its membership to all races last year — and was immediately nominated to the Inkhata central committee.

Mr Felgate is the leading researcher for the IFP and has been centrally involved with the formulation of its policies, ideology and constitution.

When, like party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, one has an average of seven speeches a week to make, a researcher like Mr Felgate is a vital staff member.

A trip to Richards Bay this week to meet the man at his home revealed a hive of activity.

At least 10 people were in the living room, discussing how to assist more than 300 people made homeless by the demolition of 60 shacks by the Richards Bay municipality.

Many people see Mr Felgate as a "speechwriter", an impression which he corrects: "I am not a speechwriter. It is a misnomer. What I really do is research and documentation.

"Also I can reflect the perceptions of the party. For over 15 years I have been involved with Inkhata and Chief Buthelezi and I have developed a deep rapport and a close working relationship with him."

Mr Felgate said that as time passed he and Chief Buthelezi had become close friends, allowing him, where necessary, to "put on paper the leader's thinking and perceptions."

The two met in 1973, when Mr Felgate was a labour consultant for the Phalaborwa Mining Company. At the time he asked Chief Buthelezi to serve on a panel to evaluate the mine's labour policies and social responsibility programme.

In 1974 Chief Buthelezi, already Chief Minister of KwaZulu, approached Mr Felgate to take part in discussions to form a constitution for Inkhata. Since then he has worked closely as a consultant for Chief Buthelezi and the IFP.
G3 rifles become ‘cultural’

By S’BU MNGADI

INKATHA protesters this week gave new meaning to the term “cultural weapon” when they marched to Tongaat Police Station, on the Natal North Coast, some carrying G3 automatic rifles.

Led by KwaZulu’s Deputy Works Minister, Velaphi Ndlouv and southern Natal Inkatha leaders, the heavily-armed crowd was protesting against the ANC’s proposed banning of cultural weapons and the conversion of hostels into family units.

A team from the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) in Durban photographed and talked to some of the men who openly carried the German-made G3 rifles. A few metres away, members of the SAP looked on nonchalantly.

According to the LRC’s Howard Varney, the armed men either identified themselves as Inkatha members or bodyguards to chiefs and Inkatha officials.

Varney said the centre had information that the advanced 7,62mm rifles, which have a faster firing rate than R1 rifles, were being issued by the KwaZulu Government to chiefs, headmen and Inkatha officials.

In a 15-page memorandum presented at the State President’s Summit on Violence and Intimidation recently, the LRC stated that KwaZulu chiefs and headmen issued these weapons to tribal bodyguards.

A copy of the memorandum detailing the distribution of the weapons is in the hands of President De Klerk and the LRC has called for a full investigation.

The LRC stated that none of the strict security checks normally carried out by the SAP when issuing weapons licences was put into effect.

“The people to whom these G3 rifles are given do not hold gun licences, nor are any licences issued. The weapons and ammunition are made available to chiefs on permit, and they in turn hand out weapons to tribal headmen and their bodyguards”. These weapons had been issued to people who could not be described as officials and there had been many shootings involving people presumably issued with these weapons, said the LRC.

The G3 rifles had been linked to so many shootings the SAP had asked the KwaZulu Government to stop the practice, but without success.

“We believe that issuing these highly-dangerous weapons to untrained people not officially involved in law enforcement in the police or army is irresponsible and reckless in the extreme and should cease immediately,” the memorandum stated.

On Sunday, ANC security marshals at a June 16 rally at Gamalakhe, near Port Shepstone, disarmed men with a G3 rifle and other weapons and called the police.

The police, however, denied being assisted “by any private persons in effecting the arrest and recovery of the firearms and ammunition”.

KwaZulu Police (ZP) commissioner General Jac Buchner has denied that his department issued any firearms to chiefs and headmen.

He said his force did not train civilians to shoot and no ZP firearms were issued to civilians.

Meanwhile, the KwaZulu Government has changed the law regarding the carrying of dangerous weapons, by repealing provisions which imposed automatic penalty on people convicted of assault using such weapons. This allows lighter sentences to be imposed.
RUMOURS that the Inkatha Freedom Party is establishing branch offices in Lebowa are gaining credibility.

But if this is happening, the police will not interfere, according to spokesman Lt ML Thomat-
sana.

He was reacting to claims by the deputy chairman of the Northern Transvaal region of the
ANC, Dr Aaron Motso-
ledi, that IFP supporters had written to the
Lebowa Chief Minister asking permission to
launch the organisation in
Lebowa.
Buthelezi on sanctions

WASHINGTON - Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister Ms Mangosuthu Buthelezi attacked sanctions on Tuesday in closed meetings with Congressional committees, winning some endorsements and some condemnation.

Buthelezi will today meet President George Bush.

Four of five conditions set out by the United States sanctions law have been met. The remaining condition is that South Africa release its political prisoners.

Senator Ms Nancy Kassebaum said after the meeting that Buthelezi told the Senate Foreign Relations committee there are no political prisoners in South Africa. - Sapa-
I'll call Inkatha—magistrate

A MESSINA magistrate yesterday told 11 youths charged with public violence that he would call in Inkatha to restore peace in the local township.

Mr CJ Bester made the remark as he dismissed an application by the unrepresented youths for bail.

He said the youths, most of whom are under age, were responsible for fomenting trouble in Nancefield township, whose residents are on a consumer boycott of white-owned shops.

Bester said he would get 50 Inkatha members armed with kerries to knock sense into the youths' heads.

He told them they were wasting time dancing the toyi-toyi in the township.

Bester could not be reached for comment late yesterday.

‘Preaching’

But State prosecutor Mrs M Skinner told Sowetan that the remark was a joke made during "a moment of preaching by Mr Bester".

"He was just telling them that they should stop the trouble in Nancefield and go to school," she said.

But ANC officials in the area are concerned about the remark, which came amid widespread rumours that "strangers have been seen in town provoking people", said ANC chairman Mr Jack Mokobi.

He said the strangers, first noticed yesterday, could not speak any of the three black languages used in the area.

They were seen in town carrying beer and asking people where they could buy things, he said.
WASHINGTON - South African Zulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi urged President George Bush yesterday to lift economic sanctions against his country and Bush said he would do so as soon as possible.

Buthelezi, after a meeting and lunch with Bush in the White House, told reporters that the president gave no date for a lifting of the five-year-old sanctions.

The United States is waiting for confirmation that all political prisoners have been freed by South African authorities, the last of five conditions for lifting sanctions that Congress imposed to protest against apartheid policies in 1986.

"The president said that as soon as there is compliance with the conditions stated in the legislation, then sanctions will be lifted," Buthelezi said.

Bush called the meeting with the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party "a very good, productive meeting."

"We agree with him that dramatic progress has been made" in dismantling South Africa's official policies of strict racial segregation, the president said.

"We both agreed that more progress must be made," he said in a Rose Garden appearance with Buthelezi before returning to the Oval Office to let Buthelezi answer questions.

"The law is very clear. When the five conditions are met, the sanctions will be lifted," Bush said. - Sapa-Reuters
The controversial G3 automatic rifles, which the KwaZulu chief minister's department is seeking to link to the Zuma family.

This has been confirmed by both the Law and Order Ministry and KwaZulu's department. However, Law and Order Ministry spokesperson Capt Thembinkosi Masango said the department only issued G3s to its personnel. There was no need to link these to any other department.

Deputy Director of the Democratic Party Report, Dale Oosthuizen, who recently returned from a visit to KwaZulu, said the Law and Order Ministry obviously has knowledge of this.

The G3s are known as assault rifles and are used by law enforcement agencies. They are not meant to be used by civilians. The Law and Order Ministry is seeking to link these to the Zuma family. However, the department only issued G3s to its personnel. There was no need to link these to any other department.

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Buthelezi on US visit to seek
support for IFP

ATLANTA. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi arrived here yesterday for a week-long visit seeking US support for his Inkhata Freedom Party.

He also wants recognition as the main black alternative to African National Congress leader Mr. Nelson Mandela. Chief Buthelezi said on his arrival that he was looking forward to a meeting with President George Bush at the White House on Thursday.

"I don't often come to the United States, so this visit is very important for me personally," he said.

The trip marks Chief Buthelezi's most aggressive US publicity drive since the IFP became a formal political party and started recruiting whites in an effort to help shape a post-apartheid South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi, who supports an end to sanctions against Pretoria, is due today to meet executives of Coca-Cola, which sold off its South African subsidiary a few years ago under pressure from the anti-apartheid movement to disinvest.

He arrives tomorrow in Washington, which he described as the major stop, and is to meet corporate and foreign policy figures in New York on Friday.

ANC officials in the US appeared to be ignoring Chief Buthelezi's trip. However, some anti-apartheid activists who back the ANC vowed to demonstrate at some of his appearances, charging that the Inkatha leader is a "stooge" of the National Party government and that his party is fomenting black township violence.

In sharp contrast to the effusive public welcome given Mr. Mandela here a year ago during a fund-raising tour for the ANC, political and civil-rights leaders in this black-governed city are largely snubbing Chief Buthelezi's visit.

The IFP's US representative, the Rev. Sipo Mzimela, said the city had offered police escorts and security for the Chief Minister of KwaZulu but cancelled them on Friday.

"They said he's not a head of state. The police major who told me said he was not a politician and was just following orders. It's a little comic when the chief is going to meet the head of this nation," Mr. Mzimela said.

"We need to correct this terrible picture of Inkatha which has been painted by the American media," he said.

But, Chief Buthelezi's US visit is not considered likely to win hearts. He has image problems both at home and in America itself.

Mayor Mr. Maynard Jackson was said to be out of town and unavailable for comment, but mayoral aide Ms Monique Bond said the city offered security only to foreign government leaders such as heads of state, ambassadors and governors. — Sapa-Reuters and UPI
Fear could aid Inkatha cause

Nervous residents of the PWV area rarely wear African National Congress T-shirts anymore.

In a recent opinion poll by Drum magazine which asked people about their political intentions, 24 percent replied that they were too terrified to vote. The category came second only to the ANC which topped the poll with 39 percent.

Political analysts say that in South Africa's atmosphere of fear, Mandela's main rival, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, could eventually prove tough competition for the loyalty of the black majority.

At least 1,800 people have died since August in the worst urban violence in decades in clashes around Johannesburg between pro-Inkatha Zulu migrant workers and ANC-supporting residents.

Building ties

Although Inkatha won only four percent in the Drum poll, in line with other surveys, it stood to pick up support from blacks fearful of the future, the analysts say.

Potential recruits were blacks who felt Inkatha had proved itself the strongest in the battles and should be backed out of prudence, and people of all races with something to lose from apartheid reforms and anxious about a future under the ANC.

"We are being very much intimidated by the civics," said Inkatha recruiter Mr. Joshua Mojaki, referring to pro-ANC civic organisations.

He said his Tswana people were joining Inkatha, adopting Zulu ways but "in the Tswana culture and building ties with local rightwing whites to combat what he called ANC violence."

Inkatha spokesman Mr. Musa Myeni said he was recruiting hard among black town councillors, policemen, priests and miners in the industrial heartland around Johannesburg.

Twelve township mayors recruited to Inkatha "are now making things easy for us to penetrate their townships even in areas where we have never existed," he said.

Members

Inkatha, which Buthelezi once described as a group where "the dove of peace sits easily on the point of a spear," was for years a local power ruling the KwaZulu tribal territory.

But membership has grown to two million, a quarter of that around Johannesburg, from about 30,000 in the mid-1970s. The ANC is believed to have fewer than half a million members.

Stooges

Asked whether Inkatha was protecting township councillors, widely reviled as stooges of the apartheid system, Myeni replied: "No, we are not in the security business. But as soon as they (councillors) join Inkatha, members of Inkatha in their areas will not fold their arms when they are attacked."

Lawyer Nicholas Haysom said Inkatha was taking up the cause of many potential losers from apartheid's end, functionaries in local government, tribal homelands and municipal black police.

"Inkatha may also use its position as an armed protector to create a national base among a more ethnically and regionally disparate group of persons," he said.

All sides agree there is no point in creating a multiparty democracy if people vote not for who they believe in but for those they fear most. But analysts say that is the danger.

"If we could go to elections while we are trapped in a culture of violence, people would vote on geographic lines, depending on who is strongest in that area," said Mr. Khosa Mkhize, a newspaper editor in Natal.

Another analyst in Natal who declined to be named said: "People will decide which is the more powerful, the ANC or Inkatha. Then for security reasons Inkatha will pick up votes."

New recruits

"Inkatha has come to stay in Soweto. The presence of Inkatha in people's minds is incredibly strong," said the pro-ANC analyst, who toured Soweto recently.

"They have also penetrated the Free State in the most incredible manner.

"Inkatha now represents the politics of being conservative. It is not a matter of being Zulu. The violence creates the picture of (ANC) failure, it creates doubt."

Inkatha spokesmen also said they drew "tremendous" support from churchgoers after Buthelezi last year publicly declared belief in God and Mandela spoke ambiguously on the same topic.

New recruits include 100,000 whites who cite respect for Inkatha's pro-business, anti-sanctions stance, its proclaimed emphasis on free choice and the proud history of the Zulus.

Township residents report that Zulu migrant workers in some areas extort taxes from people living beside their hostels.

Those who refuse are generally attacked. Inkatha is also accused of coercive recruiting in KwaZulu.

Inkatha denies all this. But Myeni caused a stir when he said Inkatha would field 250,000 warriors to combat crime and ANC violence unless the ANC ended the township conflict.

The threat was repudiated by Inkatha's leaders but they said it remained a possible subject for internal debate.

Ethnic hostility

"Inkatha has enormous capacity to disrupt community life and threaten the peace process," Haysom commented.

He said violence created strong ethnic hostility towards Zulus, ensuring that Zulus apprehensive of attack turned to Inkatha for support.

"That would consolidate a more far flung support base previously not interested in Inkatha," Business Day newspaper said that for President FW de Klerk and Mandela, Myeni's comments "must have been the political equivalent of a cold bath ... the realisation is dawning that the ANC and the Government are not the only parties capable of reversing to violent solutions."

On Tuesday, Mr. Samuel Jamile, a deputy Minister of Interior in the KwaZulu homeland government was found guilty of murder and attempted murder.

Although Jamile is not the only Inkatha member to face such serious charges, he is the most senior to be convicted. - Sapa-Reuter.
Mystery of the hi-tech spears

By MARK GEVISER

The *Weekly Mail* has been shown a "fold-up" spear, clearly factory-made, that was sold to a hostel dweller by whites at Mofane in Soweto for R12.

It has been specially designed to evade detection in unrest areas, where such weapons are now banned.

After the *Weekly Mail* informed Soweto police of the spear, Colonel Tienie Hafryn assured us that Mofane hostel had been thoroughly searched, and that nothing of its kind had been found.

But the hostel dweller bought another identical spear last week — this time for R25.

South African Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman commented that "we have no specific details of factories making weapons, but we know that the people who are fighting work in places where it is possible to use the equipment to manufacture the sort of weapons that we are confiscating."

There are unsubstantiated reports circulating that workers are using factories in Diepsloot and Bladevale to manufacture weapons, and the *Weekly Mail* has confirmed that workers at Maristel in Devonland, outside Soweto, were making weapons on site before being "disciplined" by both Maristel's management and the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa), which organises the factory.

And at the end of last month, a police roadblock in Charlestown, on the Natal/Transvaal border, found 60 identical mass-produced assegais in a bus headed from Tugela Ferry to the Reef. The 1.2m spears, with 15cm steel tips, were concealed in two potato sacks, while police say there is no evidence these were made in a factory. Newcastle police spokesman Sergeant Paul Korb told the *Natal Witness* that "there is no doubt that the spears are professionally made and turned on a lathe."

Newcastle police have not found the source of these weapons, but they have set up daily roadblocks in an attempt to stop further traffic of this nature.

Colonel Hafryn said the sophisticated "fold-up" spear found by the *Weekly Mail* is the first evidence of factory-made weaponry we have seen in Soweto.

Both of the workers disciplined were Zulu members of Numsa, Eric Khumalo, who organises the factory for the union, supported the testimony of the disciplined workers: "We believe that no spears were made on the premises. They were bought on the roadside."

But Tony Ruizers, regional secretary for Numsa Witwatersrand, said that, in the action that Numsa took after the discovery of the weapons, "a general shop meeting was called by our shop stewards, and it was agreed to destroy all weapons being made, and to stop making any more."

Numsa organisers claim that this meeting happened about three months ago, but Maristel managers counter that the workers were disciplined just over a month ago.
1 000 IFP members slain, says Buthelezi

STANGER - Violence aimed at the Inkatha Freedom Party has claimed the lives of more than 1 000 members, IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking in Stanger at a memorial service for India's assassinated former leader, Rajiv Gandhi, Chief Buthelezi claimed that at least 183 Inkatha leaders had been slaughtered for supporting the party and promoting peace, democracy, justice and a multi-party parliamentary system.

He claimed 37 of these were IFP chairmen who had opposed the revolution and had been committed to non-violence.

Others killed because of their IFP positions included 14 vice-chairmen, 14 committee members, 11 organiser, 14 publicity secretaries, six treasurers and one deputy treasurer.

In addition, 18 youth leaders, 18 unmarried women, 13 married women and more than 1 000 members had been killed in violent attacks, he said.

"One leader was not only shot but was also stabbed and burnt. Six deaths were caused by petrol bombs and hand grenades used simultaneously. Twenty-two were burnt, some even after having their throats slit, or having been hacked to pieces."

"Seven out of the 183 IFP leaders murdered were necklaced. Fifty-four were shot and four were shot and burnt. Five were shot and stabbed. Two were shot and stoned to death. Thirty-two were stabbed to death. Five had their throats slit and two were completely decapitated."

"This list is not complete. It is growing as we discover more and more IFP leaders who have died because they were IFP leaders," he added.

The IFP members had mostly been victims of violence, claimed Chief Buthelezi.

"If ever there was an attack on a political party that Mahatma Gandhi would have rejected, or Martin Luther King would have rejected, it is these attacks on the IFP. No politics justifies it. No threat is so grave that it is justified. Such attacks cannot possibly build a better future for South Africa."

"Violence must end today. Violence must be shamed out of existence. We must put an end to political killings."

"I and the Inkatha Freedom Party pledge ourselves to the elimination of all violence and we will join whoever there is from whatever political camp if they are really committed to work for peace and to normalise relationships between South African political organisations," he said.

Chief Buthelezi also expressed the sympathies of Black South Africans to the family of the slain Mr Gandhi, to "India's teeming millions, as well as to our fellow South Africans of Indian extraction."
Inkatha boots out US group

By David Braun
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Inkatha Freedom Party has given a conservative American thinktank organisation the boot after it tried to raise money in connection with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s visit to the US later this month.

Chief Buthelezi, leader of Inkatha, is to visit the US between June 15 and 22 and meet President Bush at the White House on June 20.

Inkatha’s chief representative in the US, the Rev Sipo Mazimela, was furious on Friday when he learned that the Jefferson Foundation had been circulating a letter among American businessmen calling for donations to cover $175,000 (about R473,000) it was spending on funding Chief Buthelezi’s visit.

Mr Mazimela told The Star he had told the Jefferson Foundation it was to have nothing further to do with the visit.

They made out that they had invited Chief Buthelezi to the US, that they were paying for him to come here and that they had arranged the meeting for him with President Bush.

"Inkatha is paying for this visit and I personally arranged the meeting with Mr Bush," he said.

The Jefferson Foundation could not be reached for comment on the weekend.

The foundation had been involved in arranging additional appointments for the chief, including addressing the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The Inkatha representative said Chief Buthelezi would be visiting members of the US Senate and of the House of Representatives.

He would also be giving several media interviews, including three to the major networks. He said the Carnegie address, to the organisation’s influential South Africa Forum, would go ahead but that he was now arranging it personally.

"The Jefferson Foundation made false claims about paying Chief Buthelezi’s costs," Mr Mazimela said.

He said it appeared the Jefferson Foundation was trying to raise the money for itself and not Inkatha.
IFP, Nats pact on the cards

A COALITION between the National Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party is definitely on the cards for the future, Natal MEC for hospitals, Mr. Peter Miller, has revealed.

'Miller said on Tuesday night that the move followed lengthy discussions between the two organisations.

'We, in Natal, have long been having detailed discussions with Inkatha, not to try to make a deal against any other political grouping but to see and identify the common values we share.

'The scene is set - although not consummated at this stage - for a logical working arrangement at some time in the future,' he said.

Addressing an NP meeting in Umhlanga,

Miller said the NP, its allies and other groupings that shared its principles and values "are going for Government".

He said it was imperative that parties and organisations with such shared values drew together "so we can become an unstoppable force for Government".

The fundamental issues which drew the NP and parties such as Inkatha together were a belief in a multiparty democracy, the need for free, fair and frequent elections.

Others were a market-driven economy based on free enterprise, a Bill of Rights which protected the individual and protection for political and cultural minorities.

Miller praised the recent defection of Labour Party MPs to the NP and called for members of the Indian community "to stand up and be counted". (Sowetan Correspondent.)
IFP angry over US trip claims

WASHINGTON: The Inkatha Freedom Party has fired an American organisation after it tried to raise money in connection with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's visit to the United States later this month.

Buthelezi is to visit between June 15 and 22 and will meet President Bush on June 20.

Inkatha's chief representative in the US, the Rev Sipho Mzimela, was furious on Friday when he learned the Jefferson Foundation had been circulating a letter calling for donations to cover R525 000 it was spending on funding Buthelezi's visit.

Mzimela said he had told the foundation it was to have nothing further to do with the visit:

"They made out that they had invited Chief Buthelezi to the US and were paying for him to come here."

"The truth is Inkatha is paying for this visit and I personally arranged the meeting with Mr Bush," he said. - Sowetan Foreign News Service.
Chief Buthelezi

ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE—President George Bush said yesterday that he would meet Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi next week in hopes of furthering efforts to end violence.

"What we want to do is see peace and reconciliation in SA," Mr Bush said.

The president is to meet Chief Buthelezi at the White House next Thursday. — Sapa-AP.
IFP claims right of reply "denied"

LONDON. — The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) yesterday lodged an official complaint with a British media watchdog, alleging that the London Independent newspaper was denying it the right of reply to reported allegations of collusion between the SADF and Inkatha.

In a letter to the Press Complaints Commission, the IFP's permanent representative in London, Mr Ben Sosana, claimed the Independent had refused to publish a letter of his that rebutted the allegations.

The Guardian and the Independent earlier this week reported in prominent front-page reports on the allegations made by former SADF intelligence officer Major Nico Basson.

Major Basson also alleged in an interview broadcast by NBC's "Nightly News" on Thursday that the SA government was secretly paying and training Zulu warriors to attack ANC members.

Major Basson said the government secretly wanted to spread black-on-black violence as a way to maintain political control by whites. — Sapa

Reuter CT 1516191
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Frequently asked questions about the National Health Authority

The administration appears to have made a decision to proceed with the construction of a new facility as soon as possible. The decision was made following a comprehensive review of the current state of the National Health Authority and the need for a modern, efficient, and sustainable facility. The construction of the new facility is expected to enhance the quality of healthcare services provided to the population.

The construction process will involve international招标 and will be supervised by a team of expert consultants. The government is committed to ensuring that the new facility is built to the highest standards and meets the needs of the community.

The Ministry of National Health:

The Ministry of National Health is responsible for the administration of the National Health Authority. The ministry is led by the Minister of National Health, who oversees the implementation of policies and programs related to healthcare.

The Ministry of National Health will work closely with the National Health Authority to ensure that the new facility is built on time and within budget. The ministry will also ensure that the new facility meets the needs of the community and provides high-quality healthcare services.

The Ministry of National Health has already begun discussions with international partners to secure the necessary funding for the construction of the new facility. The ministry is committed to ensuring that the new facility is built to the highest standards and meets the needs of the community.

The Ministry of National Health will keep the public updated on the progress of the project. The ministry will also work with the National Health Authority to ensure that the new facility is built on time and within budget.

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THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

1. The Ministry of Transport shall be responsible for the administration of the law relating to public carriage by road.

2. The Minister of Transport shall be the head of the Ministry.

3. The Ministry shall have the power to make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

4. The Ministry shall have the power to issue licenses for the operation of public carriages by road.

5. The Ministry shall have the power to inspect public carriages and to require the inspection of any public carriage which it considers necessary.

6. The Ministry shall have the power to establish and maintain a register of public carriages.

THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH

1. The Ministry of National Health shall be responsible for the administration of the law relating to public health.

2. The Minister of National Health shall be the head of the Ministry.

3. The Ministry shall have the power to make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

4. The Ministry shall have the power to issue licenses for the operation of public health services.

5. The Ministry shall have the power to inspect public health services and to require the inspection of any public health service which it considers necessary.

6. The Ministry shall have the power to establish and maintain a register of public health services.

THE STATE PRESIDENT

1. The State President shall be the head of state.

2. The State President shall have the power to declare a state of emergency.

3. The State President shall have the power to appoint the Prime Minister and other ministers.

4. The State President shall have the power to dissolve the National Assembly.

5. The State President shall have the power to declare war and make peace.

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

1. The Ministry of Education shall be responsible for the administration of the law relating to education.

2. The Minister of Education shall be the head of the Ministry.

3. The Ministry shall have the power to make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

4. The Ministry shall have the power to establish and maintain schools.

5. The Ministry shall have the power to issue licenses for the operation of schools.

6. The Ministry shall have the power to inspect schools and to require the inspection of any school which it considers necessary.
Inkatha Freedom Party spokesperson Suzanne Vos has denied saying Inkatha supporters deliberately attacked the Swartburg squatter camp at Kagiso on the West Rand on May 12.

Ms Vos was reported to have said the attack was in response to the kidnapping of two hostel residents.

She said in reply to the May 12 report: "On behalf of the IFP, I did not attempt to (as it is now being claimed) justify wanton death..."

"I said to the various reporters that Inkatha did not condone unlawful, violent acts. There was so much fear and intimidation and perceived threat in these areas that responses occurred spontaneously."
Plan to curb Devil's Peak Washaways

caused by a trimmed log in Berry Street, Vedahook.

Situated: Water logen with all is drained by social floods with sand, os, wormhun struggle to clear a discharge.

By CIVE SAYER

MINER'S LARGEST: Water power that is drained by social floods with sand, os, wormhun struggle to clear a discharge.

By SHON SCONO, Reportor