
RIOTS & DISTURBANCES - NATAL

1990

MARCH -

Durban bombings: Journalist guilty

The Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Durban journalist Muhammad-Rafiq Rohan was found to have caused three explosions which rocked Durban early last year — the bombings at C R Swart Square, the officers' mess at Natal Command and the Ridge Road police workshops.

Sixteen people were injured in the Natal Command explosion and three in the C R Swart Square blast.

Rohan was yesterday found not guilty of causing the Bulwer Park electricity sub-station explosion.

He was also found not guilty of three charges of attempted murder arising out of the explosions. Mr Justice Law said that the Criminal Procedure Act precluded him from finding Rohan guilty of the common law offence of attempted murder as well as statutory of-

fences such as terrorism and sabotage.

Finding him guilty on both counts arising out of the same act would amount to an undue duplication of convictions.

After the judgment, relatives expressed relief that he had been found not guilty on the attempted murder charges.

He was acquitted on 14 other charges. The case continues on April 9.

11 die as Natal peace call fails

CHL TIME 11/3/90

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JOHANNESBURG. — Eleven people have died in unrest incidents during the past 36 hours hours, according to police reports yesterday. Eight of the deaths occurred in Natal.

Within hours of Mr Nelson Mandela's pleas for peace at a Sunday rally in Durban, ferocious fighting broke out between UDF and Inkatha supporters.

The fragile peace accord, which brought an uneasy calm to the squatter settlement of Malakazi near Isipingo after three days of violence and a spree of house burnings, was shattered on Tuesday when three bodies were discovered in the area. All had been stabbed and then necklaced.

Another two men were fatally wounded and a third seriously wounded when KwaZulu police fired shots at stonethrowers.

In another incident at Hammarsdale in Natal, the burnt body of a man was found.

And yesterday a youth was killed and a man set alight when more than 20 shacks were burnt during faction fighting at the Malukazi squatter area.

A further four murders were reported in Gazankulu. Three of the deaths occurred in the Malamule district, and the fourth at Xikukwani.

Meanwhile, 20 people were arrested after police had fired teargas on a group of scholars at KwaDele near Ermelo.

Sporadic unrest throughout Gazankulu continued, and several incidents of stonethrowing and arson were reported.

In addition, stayaways are still in effect at Mkhulu and at the Hammanskraal district in Boputhatswana. — Sapa

White flag!

South 113-713190



(276)

From CHRISTINA SCOTT DUBAN. - Inkatha vigilantes and battle-hardened comrades did the toyi-toyi together in a Kwamashu border zone hours after ANC leader Nelson Mandela's call for peace and unity in Durban last week-end.

The amaSinyora - described by Mandela as "notorious" gangsters who exploited the Inkatha/UDF war - raised a white flag from their base in Siyanda squatter camp and negotiated with marshalls in red headbands.

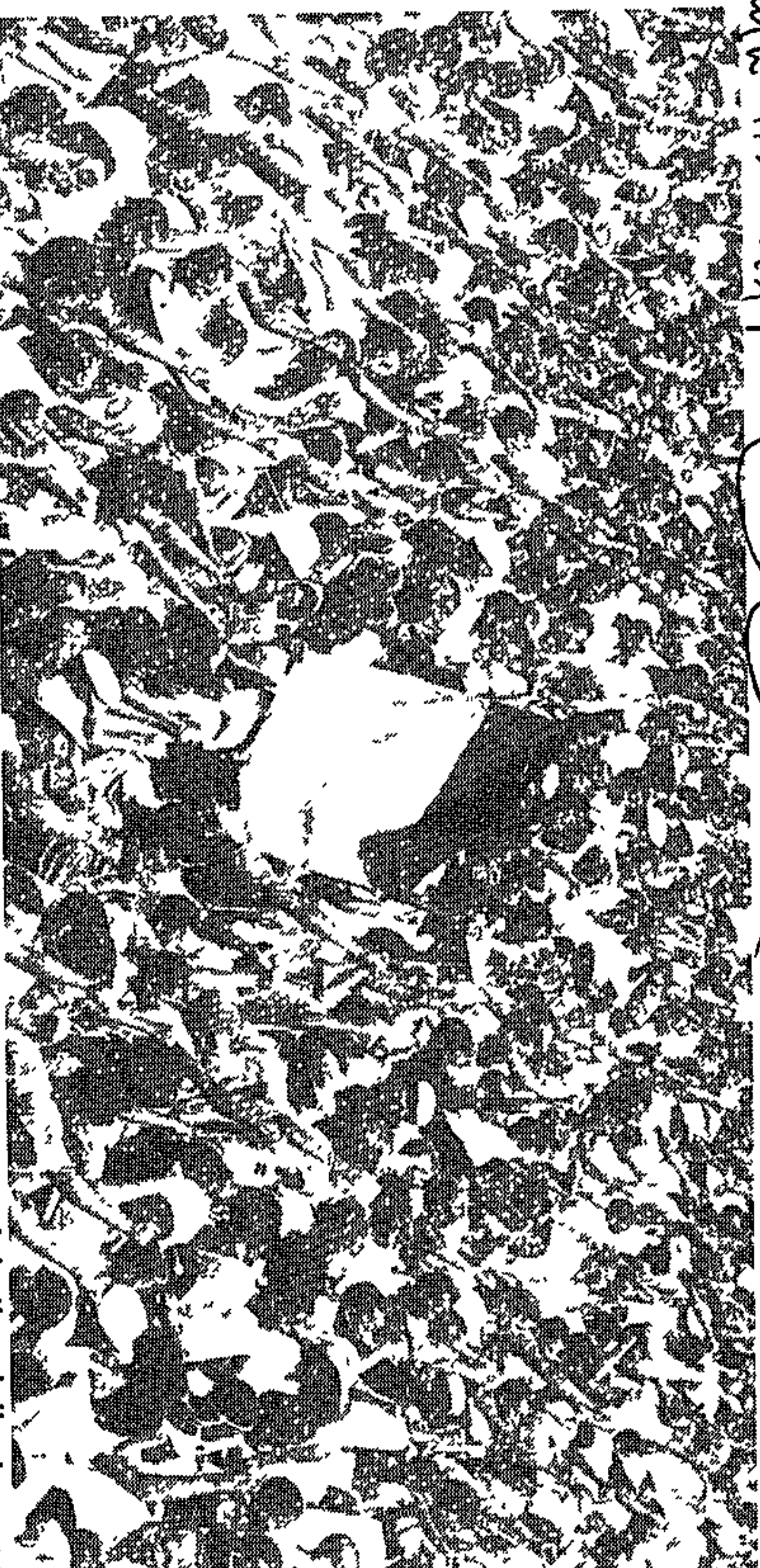
Then gangsters, Inkatha youth and UDF comrades marched together, despite grumblings on all sides from people demanding retribution for losses suffered in war.

The comrades marched into Richmond Farm, where they recently burnt more than 60 shacks in violence triggered by Mandela's release where Inkatha and UDF supporters greeted each other warmly.

The community later decided that each household would donate R5 for an ox braai.

Not every reunion went so well. Busloads returning from the peace rally convened by Mandela were ambushed by gun-wielding Inkatha vigilantes as they passed through Malagazi and Mshayazawe shackslands south and north of Durban.

A high school next to Malagazi was attacked by armed Inkatha vigilantes who demanded a list of pupils who had attended the rally and 32 imjondolo (shacks) were



Hours after this huge crowd listened to Mr Nelson Mandela call for peace, Inkatha vigilantes and battle-hardened comrades did the toyi-toyi together.

torched in response.

A man was necklaced, a UDF fighter was shot dead, a teacher and two pupils hospitalised and several people treated for injuries in the three days of fighting that broke out on the dividing line between Inkatha/Malagazi and UDF Umlazi.

Senior UDF leaders quoting Mandela's words of peace from the rally were rebuffed by angry young comrades who declared, "the only peace is when we flatten those people".

But a police negotiator shuttled between youths and UDF leaders in U-section, Umlazi, and Inkatha vigilantes and homeless shack-dwellers standing on the dividing line road.

And by Tuesday, 3 500 people from both sides were marching together in celebration.

Mandela's announcement that the ANC would meet with Inkatha leader and homeland Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi was booed by the estimated 150 000 crowd at Sunday's peace rally.

Hundreds of youths left during

his speech because of heat exhaustion (100 people needed treatment for this alone), protest at Mandela's words of peace and frustration because he spoke in English.

Mandela told the women to bring peace to Natal by showing "your sons, your brothers, and your husbands ... the real enemy".

However, a middle-aged woman who therefore confiscated a crude wooden AK47 brandished by a jubilant youth was later surrounded by a crowd who ordered her to return it. - DURBANNEWS

Six more deaths in Natal township violence

By Craig Kotze

Another six people have died in Natal township violence and police reported more attacks on policemen yesterday in the Eastern Cape and Natal.

The latest deaths were the result of continuing feuding between the ANC-backed UDF and the Inkatha movement. The

power struggle has claimed almost 3 000 lives in two years.

Two policemen were injured in an attack on SAP members in a township near Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape on Tuesday.

In Natal, shots were fired on police in Inanda near Durban. Police said two men were

killed and a third was seriously wounded when kwaZulu police opened fire on stone-throwers.

In Malakazi, near Isipingo, the bodies of three men, stabbed and necklaced, were found in the township on Tuesday and the burnt body of a man was also found in Hammarsdale.

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violence and his pointed acknowledgement of the role played by different organisations to end apartheid, that carried the day.

He spoke shrewdly of the history of Zulu resistance to colonialism; the role played by Natal's Indian population through Mahatma Gandhi and the Natal Indian Congress; the contribution of whites, from Bishop Colenso to Liberal Party leader Peter Brown; and, most significantly, praised Inkatha for refusing to accept "independence" and its consistent demand for the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of the ANC. However, Mandela acknowledged that fundamental differences still exist between Inkatha and the ANC.

His call for an end to the fighting seemed, late on Tuesday, to have had an effect, at least for the time being. There were incidents at the weekend; four policemen were killed in Natal in three separate attacks and two more people were killed in the Warwick Avenue area of Durban where Indian-African conflict has resulted in seven deaths in the past few weeks. But reports of violence virtually ceased after Sunday.

There have even been reports of ANC supporters returning from the rally to the notorious KwaMashu township on Sunday trying to negotiate a truce with a band of vigilantes who were waiting to meet them. It's hard to imagine anything like that happening a week earlier.

Whether the peace holds now depends on follow-up meetings between the ANC and Inkatha. The first meeting took place in Durban a week ago, when an ANC delegation led by Walter Sisulu met Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo and other representatives to discuss ways of calming the burning townships.

Mandela also telephoned Buthelezi on Friday — the first contact between the two leaders since Mandela's release — and they've agreed to meet, though a date has not been set. Attempts to end the violence over the past four years make a futile list, but a meeting between Mandela and Buthelezi could have the most significant impact yet.

Meanwhile, the Natal reception committee, which organised Sunday's rally, has come under fire from some quarters, particularly local and foreign journalists for a bit of capitalist exploitation.

Journalists and TV crews wanting to get close to the grandstand on erected towers had to pay R300 (prime position) or R150 for their view of Mandela. Vendors selling goods inside the stadium were also required to contribute 5% of their total takings to the reception committee, to meet the costs of staging the rally.

But organiser Anne McKay says the Natal reception committee is about R60 000 short on the total cost of nearly R200 000 needed to hold the rally. "We did not get any funds from the national committee and all the money had to be raised in Natal. The TV towers cost us R3 000, which we recouped from journalists and TV crews. So far, only about R10 has trickled in from the vendors,"

she said.

Local business provided a large part of the cost of the rally — one soft drink company gave the reception committee R10 000 — and the outstanding amount will have to be raised from follow-up events and functions. ■

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Replacing the lid

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Of the three public appearances by Nelson Mandela so far, last Sunday's rally in Durban had the greatest potential for violence. All the ingredients were there — the continuing political conflict between Inkatha and the ANC/MDM in the province, apparent antagonism between Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi the proceeding week and, not least, a history of violence after large gatherings at Durban's Kings Park Stadium.

To everyone's relief, nothing happened — not even isolated incidents of looting, which shopkeepers in the surrounding area (who closed and barricaded their premises) thought inevitable.

Credit must go to the 4 000-odd marshals who controlled the crowd (estimated at between 100 000-150 000) and searched everyone entering the stadium, removing an assortment of weapons. A substantial but low-key police presence also provided a strong visible restraint.

But it was probably Mandela's conciliatory speech, with his strong plea to stop all

CAL TKS 2/3/90 (276)

DURBAN. — Traffic came to a standstill yesterday in central Pinetown when scores of minibus taxis defiantly broke the law and drove around the town ignoring traffic lights and stop streets.

Drivers said they were protesting against the closing of their taxi rank yesterday. They had paid the annual R300 fee to have a place in the rank but as of yesterday they had to park in the street.

They complained there was not enough space and that the Pinetown Municipality has started

Minibus protest halts traffic

levying high traffic fines.

The taxis, with hooters blaring, were at one stage driving bumper to bumper, preventing any flow of normal traffic.

Traffic police blocked off roads and re-directed traffic.

A large crowd gathered, whistling and toying when police armed with shotguns

stood across the street.

There were tense moments when scores of people joined the chanting group which taunted police and banged on a bus which tried to drive through the crowd.

Many shopowners near the crowd closed their doors.

Drivers later agreed to move their vehicles and said they would hold a meeting this week to establish an association which the authorities would then talk to about grievances.

Taxis were driven off with hooters blaring. — Sapa

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Natal strife: Peace in their time?

MARITZBURG. — A second round of peace talks, held yesterday in Durban's strife-torn southern townships, appears to have been successful.

Representatives of the squatter settlement of Malakazi and their neighbours in the formal township of Umhlanga met for discussions at a school in the area. A large crowd gathered at the school while delegated representatives from both communities discussed the situation.

The four-hour discussions followed

an attack earlier this week by vandals who stoned buses returning to the area from last Sunday's ANC peace rally. The fighting cost at least five lives and left hundreds of families homeless after numerous shacks were razed.

Though key Inkatha leaders did not attend the meeting, delegates have decided to form a peace committee which will meet every week to iron out problems and try to prevent a further outbreak of conflict. — Sapa

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Peace talks bring hope to strife-hit townships

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The four-hour discussions followed an attack by alleged vigilantes, who earlier this week stoned buses returning to the area from last Sunday's ANC peace rally.

The fighting claimed at least five lives and left hundreds of families homeless after numerous shacks were razed.

A large crowd gathered at the school yesterday, while delegates from both communities closed themselves in a classroom for discussions.

Although key Inkatha leaders did not attend the meeting, delegates have decided to form a peace committee which will meet every week to iron out problems and prevent further conflict.

It was agreed no Malakazi resident would join the Amabutho vigilantes. Mr Willis Mchunu, of the joint working committee which is helping promote agreement in different areas, said last night after the meeting.

It was also agreed that no one should carry arms in order to stage attacks.

Natal: Buthelezi under fire

Own Correspondent *10/3/80* (276)

LONDON. — Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will find himself under severe pressure to act more firmly against violence in Natal when he meets Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street this afternoon.

Chief Buthelezi will be in London on his way home after talks in Washington with President George Bush.

The Inkatha leader's reputation has become tarnished following reports suggesting his movement was largely responsible for the bloodshed in Natal.

British government officials welcomed the chief's recent statement that he wanted peace with the ANC, but political sources claimed Mrs Thatcher would tell him bluntly that he had to act emphatically and quickly.

At least 10 die in unrest ^{AG} over weekend

By Craig Kotze

Weekend unrest claimed the lives of at least 10 people, mostly in Natal's townships.

Four men were stabbed to death in a massive clash between opposing groups in Table Mountain near Maritzburg which left houses burnt down, a bus gutted and a shop set alight, police said.

The factions hacked and stabbed at each other and firearms were also used in the fight. Police said 20 houses were razed to the ground.

The bodies of two men were found in Chesterville near Durban. Both had been shot dead, according to the unrest report.

In Soweto, a man stabbed a woman to death but was in turn killed by the victim's family.

Extensive unrest was also reported in Khutsong near Oberholzer in the western Transvaal.

A mob set alight and killed a man and two houses were gutted in petrol bomb attacks.

Police shot dead a man who escaped after he was arrested for alleged possession of a petrol bomb. The shooting happened after a police vehicle was petrol-bombed.

Two men were seriously injured and two private vehicles were also petrol bombed in the township. A mob of youths petrol-bombed and shot at a truck.

Also in the western Transvaal, police shot and slightly wounded a man after a mob stoned an SAP vehicle in Ipelegeng near Schweizer Reneke.

Five men were arrested by police in Eden Park on the Reef after a riot following a funeral. Shots were fired into the air but no one was hurt.

Natal mayor calls for FW's aid

Own Correspondent (276)

DURBAN — Townships near Maritzburg had been "war zones" since 1985, but there had never been sufficient police or military personnel deployed to contain the situation, Maritzburg's mayor, Mr Mark Cornell said today.

He made an urgent appeal to

President de Klerk to give attention to the violence which had recently spilled over from the townships into the city.

He said the police and military personnel had very quickly been poured into trouble-torn Bisho, Ciskei, this week, while Maritzburg had had a security force shortage for years.

Violence spreads to Natal city streets

MARITZBURG — The political violence in Maritzburg's black townships has spilled into the city. There is now faction fighting in daylight in the crime-ridden Retief Street area.

At least four people were injured at the weekend in clashes between groups identifying themselves with either UDF/Comrades or Inkatha.

The city has even been divided into Comrades and Inkatha zones, which until recently had existed only in the townships.

During the weekend street battles, Comrades threw stones and bottles, while Inkatha fighters — heavily armed men from the kwaManyavu and Lions Park sections — openly brandished pangas and an array of long knives in East Street.

Police liaison officer Major Pieter Kitching said the fighting started on Friday when two people were stabbed and shot by a group of youths in Retief Street.

A police patrol arrived and was also attacked by the youths. Rubber bullets were fired to disperse the mob, but no one was injured.

But Major Kitching said that when the group dispersed, some went on the rampage, breaking windows of shops and stealing clothing.

On Saturday, two large groups clashed in city streets.

Two youths were injured when police fired shotguns at a group of people who allegedly stoned buses and a police patrol car.

Police also fired shots at a heavily-armed Inkatha group, but nobody was injured.

● Table Mountain refugees who returned last week were attacked and had their tents burnt and destroyed at the weekend.

Hundreds of men armed with knives, firearms and pangas came from the direction of neighbouring kwaManyavu and attacked the area surrounding the Maphumalo Tribal Court, where the refugees had been resettled.

The attack left four elderly men dead, several people injured, 13 houses and a shop burnt, at least 10 other houses damaged, two dogs stabbed, two cars burnt out, two kwaZulu buses damaged, and the tribal court house damaged.

● Three people have been killed in faction fighting at kwaMakhutha on the upper Natal south coast, and more than 1,000 people have sought refuge from the violence by gathering at a waterworks near Amanzimtoti.

● Fighting broke out again between two warring factions near Harding in southern Natal on Sunday, resulting in three deaths. — Sapa.

IS troops to stay in Maritzburg?

IT IS beginning to look as if the situation in Maritzburg is set fair to torpedo the Army's intention to withdraw all its few remaining troops from internal-security duties by the end of the year.

Judging by reports from the scene, it appears that only a substantial *continuous* commitment of troops in an IS role will be able to return the situation there to a reasonable semblance of normality, since the locals do not seem to be in the mood to do anything about it themselves.

"Troops in the townships" has become a pejorative term, and the Army has disliked the role from the start, but what is the alternative in this case?

If it is to work, however, jurisdictional problems must be sorted out. The usual system by which the military presence is always subordinate to the police is not adequate in some cases; in terms of the regulations this power can be delegated to the military, and should be where necessary.

Can it be?

A sceptical reader, having perused the Harms Commission proceedings, asks: "Can the whole CCB thing really have been such a deathly secret?"

Good question! The answer is "yes", if proper precautions are taken and tightly enforced. But any top-secret clandestine operation is always in constant peril of being blown by pure chance — as was the case with the CCB. In this regard, the annals of espionage are full of stories about how spies were betrayed by disgruntled lovers, unusual dental work or similar factors.

Good show!

The SADF and Western Province Command in particular are to be congratulated on winning the trophy for the most impressive exhibition at the 1990 Cape Show. The military has always been adept at mounting displays, but it seems to be getting better and better at the art.

Last service

Lack of space last week prevented me from telling readers more about the late Major Frans Senekal of 27 (Albatross) Squadron.

Born in Rhodesia 58 years ago, he matriculated at Potchefstroom Boys' High School and learnt to fly in the Citizen Force pupil-pilot training scheme the SADF maintained for some years after World War II. He got his wings around 1950, then served in 6 Squadron, 40 Squadron and 44 Squadron before settling in at 27 Squadron with the likes of other well-known aviators like Denis McCann.

Frans was cremated last week.

● Willem Steenkamp is a reservist of the Citizen Force.

CAPE TIMES 8/3/90 (276)
**Home-made guns
in Natal killing**

DURBAN. — One man died and at least two others were badly wounded when guns were used in troubled Mpumalanga on Monday.

Police in Maritzburg said yesterday the battle raged throughout Monday, home-made guns were used and an 18-year-old youth had been arrested on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a home-made firearm.

The latest gunfight ended a brief period of peace which lasted only a few days. — Sapa

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No go on Natal talks — chief

DURBAN. — Not much has been achieved by the peace talks in Natal between leaders of Inkatha and the Cosatu/UDF alliance, says the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Addressing the 17th KwaZulu Prayer Breakfast at the Royal Hotel here on Thursday morning, Chief Buthelezi said he was appalled by the lack of response when it came to "actually doing something about peace at president-to-president level".

"The committee of my colleagues and those selected by the UDF and Cosatu to hold peace talks has also not made much progress because the representations we make on our side remain unanswered," he said.

"There is no yea, there is no nay, there is nothing."
— Sapa

THE NATAL VIOLENCE

No end in sight

■ A Mandela-inspired truce would be excellent but the problem is intractable

Nelson Mandela's call for peace and political reconciliation in strife-torn Natal and Kwa-Zulu has raised hopes for peace. The violence has claimed more than 3 000 lives and the ANC deputy president's speech was seen as a watershed. Even more important would be a meeting between him and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

But is the bloodshed going to end?

In the short-term, maybe. Long-term, no — until fundamentals are seriously addressed. The endemic violence is not only about conflicting ideologies but feeds off basic, mainly economic, conditions. Even if the politics can be sorted out — and in Natal that's going to take a lot of hard bargaining between the ANC/UDF and Inkatha — the violence is simply not going to vanish overnight.

In the past few weeks important steps have been taken to resolve the political component. Inkatha's Central Committee issued a statement on the eve of Mandela's Durban rally calling for supporters to make his visit "an honourable and memorable event," and Mandela went out of his way in his address to acknowledge the role Inkatha had played in "the struggle." A number of smaller, local peace meetings have already been held but a truce remains elusive.

Truth is that it's unlikely that either Mandela or Buthelezi has the influence, on his own, to stop the fighting. There are reports of rumblings in some townships about Mandela's peace call, from ANC-supporting youths who appear to have become radicalised by five warlike years. According to township researchers, not all are happy with the stand Mandela is taking on political reconciliation, with a typical comment being: "Now we will have to wait for (ANC president Oliver)

Tambo to come back."

If it is to be achieved, peace lies largely in the hands of the young. The townships resemble *Lord of the Flies*, with teenagers planning attacks and organising defences, recruiting members (often by force) and at times administering short and violent justice through "peoples' courts." They are the majority of the population — in the Durban Functional Region 52% of the black population is under 18 — and are in the frontline of the conflict. If the youth of a particular area support the ANC, it is known as an ANC township regardless of the adults' political affiliations.

Law and order has broken down in many Natal townships. Residents — seeing little justice from security forces, often accused of bias but more often lacking sufficient numbers to control events — often take the law into their own hands.

The result has been a growing conception, at least among people in the Maritzburg townships, that the law is impotent and police are not to be trusted. Crime thrives and naturally spills over into white residential areas, to the extent that DP regional director for the Natal Inland, Radley Keys, believes Maritzburg has the highest crime rate in the country.

He says at least two things are needed for Mandela's peace message to work: continuing talks between Inkatha and its foes; and an impartial police force.

Keys adds: "Organisations will also have to do a bit of cleaning out. Some members are not interested in the violence ending and thugs masquerade as members of the UDF or Inkatha for their own personal gain. This element must go."

As for the police, Keys claims he has

witnessed them supporting Inkatha on many occasions. Inkatha, for its part, has also accused the police of bias against it.

John Aitchison, director of the Adult Education Programme at the University of Natal in Maritzburg, which monitors the violence, says the State must show that the courts really work. He adds the whole black school system must be overhauled to get decent education working again.

The re-education of a lost generation of black youths, many of whom have seen little formal education in the past five years, or indeed any form of guidance or discipline, is going to be essential. In the Maritzburg townships an estimated 60 000 people have been displaced because of the fighting; family units have been split up, with the boys and young men living apart either to try to avoid being recruited or because their presence makes the family a target for opposing groups. They drift around, not attending school and losing the guidance of the family. For many, violence has become the only life they know.

Underneath it all lies mass poverty and the housing shortage. This helps to explain why peace agreements have been reached and committed to paper before, only to fall apart after a temporary ceasefire. Gavin Woods, director of the Inkatha Institute, which has been researching the causes of the violence, says: "While 25% of SA's population lives in Natal-KwaZulu, the region accounts for only 12% of the country's GDP. In addition, this is more unequally distributed than in other parts of the country — differences are more stark, with less infrastructure and a wider spread of townships."

He adds that various natural disasters of the past decade — floods and droughts — have seriously disrupted subsistence in rural areas and accelerated the disruptive process of urbanisation.

A recently published report by the Tongaat-Hulett Group provides projections for the Durban Functional Region which show that resources will come under increasing strain as more people converge on urban townships. In the next 10 years the region's population of 3,4m is expected to swell to 5,7m. Already more than 40% of the population (more than 60% of the black population) live in informal settlements.

Even if all public and private housing schemes come on stream as planned, dwellings cannot be built fast enough. Nor will the black population be able to afford housing: only about 25% in the region have formal full-time jobs, with the figure only slightly higher for the whole of Natal and KwaZulu.

Political affiliations separate shack areas from townships, and during times of tension



Squatters attack a township ... politics a minor concern

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there is a clear distinction between those who have basic housing and those who don't. In many of the bigger outbreaks of violence, particularly around Durban, a pattern has been that shack dwellers pit themselves against residents in formal housing

The rapid urbanisation which has taken place in Natal over the past five years — it is much higher than the rest of the country — plays a major role in fuelling violence. So something has to be done to improve the basic living conditions of the growing urban population.

Woods says the problem has to be dealt with from top to bottom: "The politicians

must talk and continue to call for peace; the police must get rid of the criminal elements; and we need more sensitivity from the courts.

"But at the same time we have to work from the bottom up. In the townships the youths run the show, and we have to divert their energy into something else." Woods believes that overseas funding should be channelled into the townships, along with an accelerated effort by both State and private sector to address the housing problem.

He notes: "White society, living in their fortresses behind big walls with their guns and dogs, don't see the violence as their problem. What they don't realise is it's about

to become their problem too."

This is so: areas of, for example, Maritzburg are becoming demarcated as zones of control.

Industrialists are doing what they can by way of social spending in the townships to provide housing and better services; but these projects are still isolated and on a small scale. And unless economic development is slotted into the spaces made by temporary political settlements, it is unlikely that any peace accord reached between Mandela and Buthelezi will last.

How to achieve this economic development? That is a bigger question altogether ■

IN the Zulu township of Imbali, a man can be killed for crossing the street.

During four years of battles for power between black political factions, the neighbourhoods in the black township of 50 000 people have become a checkerboard of opposing camps.

A stranger's manner of speech, colour of shirt, or hairstyle can mark him immediately as an enemy, and he may be shot or stabbed to death for wandering into the wrong section.

The trouble began when supporters of the ANC moved into areas around the Natal provincial capital of Pietermaritzburg in the early 1980s to press local councils for more action on housing, jobs and development.

The tactics, including stoning buses that crossed picket lines during school boycotts, had worked in other parts of South Africa, where black officials were widely seen as incompetent, corrupt and collaborating with the white Government.

Challenges

But in the traditional communities of Natal, many municipal and tribal leaders had grassroots support. A Zulu political organisation, Inkatha, already existed under the leadership of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, which considered itself a challenger to the system of apartheid and an example of blacks running their own affairs.

The ANC supporters' calls for boycotts and strikes were considered challenges to local black leaders rather than to apartheid. The two sides began fighting each other rather than the Government.

More than 3 000 people have been killed, and tens of thousands have become refugees, as the feud escalated to revenge killing, complicated by criminal gangs using the chaos for personal gain.

Policemen shot

The strife has spread through most of northern Natal and changed the pattern of life there, said Khaba Mkhize, editor of the *Echo*, a black newspaper. He says people no longer look up from what they are doing when they hear shots.

Nelson Mandela, the deputy president of the ANC, pleaded at a rally on February 25 for an end to the war: "My message to those of you involved in this battle of brother against brother is this: take your guns, your knives, and your pangas, and throw them into the sea."

Grassroots people will not forgive

Natal killings are a cycle of revenge, say UDF, Inkatha



The clashes started in Imbali in 1983.

In Imbali that night, two black policemen were shot dead; a petrol bomb destroyed a house; and a young member of the ANC-allied United Democratic Front, whose parents and sister had been murdered last year, returned to the township to join his friends in attacking an Inkatha neighbourhood. He was killed, and a woman and child were injured.

"It was a good speech," said Ben Jele, an Inkatha Central Committee member and a town councillor in Imbali, where the clashes started in 1983. "But the chaps in

the street were saying, 'What does he know? Where was he when this started?' That's the problem, those people, the grassroots, they don't listen."

Convictions

Jele's 14-year-old son, Mpho, was shot dead in the street in January. But Jele is an unusual Inkatha man, who welcomed UDF supporters at his son's funeral and said he would not seek revenge.

Still, a bodyguard sits in his living room fingering a rifle. Jele

points to bullet holes in the window of his barred home, and tells a visitor, "Tomorrow, you may hear I am dead."

Not only UDF supporters have tried to kill him, says Jele. He is also in danger from criminals operating under the Inkatha name whom he turned over to the police. They were freed almost immediately, he said.

Of 1 800 killings in the Pietermaritzburg region since 1987, there have been 10 murder convictions, said Radley Keys, a white official of the opposition Democratic Party.

Keys said the white Government has a vested interest in the widespread black-on-black violence:

"The role of the state is important in this," he said, "A black, united Natal would have been a formidable challenge to the Government."

Cycle of revenge

He and other observers gave examples of police standing by while Inkatha members harassed or attacked UDF supporters, of refusing to make arrests even when witnesses have the courage to file complaints, and of letting accused killers walk free.

"The idea is to let these people kill one another," said Jele.

Of 1 800 killings in the Pietermaritzburg region since 1987, there have been 10 murder convictions - DP official

"because the white man is scared of the black man."

Police deny the accusations.

Saravanan Chetty, a UDF regional leader, acknowledges the difficulty in stopping the cycle of revenge.

"You might get a father who is absolutely upset about his son's death. He wants to take his panga and shield and start moving. It may be a week before you may be able to pacify him not to take revenge," said Chetty.

Jele says Mandela and Buthelezi can get along and Jele himself can speak to Chetty. But he doesn't think they can stop the killing.

"I have sleepless nights," he said, "thinking about my councillors, my stupid councillors They are fighting for their own power. If that stopped, we would have peace." - Sapa-AP.

CAPE TOWN 10/3/90

Family killed²⁷⁶ in Natal violence

DURBAN. — A man, his wife and their four-year-old child were shot dead at KwaMakhutha early yesterday morning as fighting continued between supporters of Inkatha and the UDF on the Natal South coast.

The family, who survived a similar attack when the violence started at KwaMakhutha in 1985, were among seven people who have died in the latest violence in Natal.

The station commander of the Kwamakhutha police station, Warrant Officer B F Cele, said the three died after an attack at their Ward Six home about 2am.

Their names have not yet been released and police are still investigating.

Police reported deaths at Mvutshini near Margate, where a woman was stoned to death, and at Murchison near Port Shepstone, where a man was hacked to death and set alight, at Taylor's Halt in Natal, where another man was attacked with knives and killed, and at Mpumalanga also in Natal, where a man was shot dead by assailants.

At Mpumalanga a man and a woman were also wounded when a number of shots were fired at a bus, and in another incident a man was wounded, according to the police report — Sapa



FIRE DEVASTATION . . . Members of the SADF help residents of Durban's Malagazi squatter camp dismantle shacks in the path of flames. Homes in the area were recently torched by attackers. **Below:** Resident Mr Simon Dhlamini, despondent after his home was gutted in the raid.



es between youths and vigilantes. The clashes left 25 people dead.

Inkatha violence rumour 'irresponsible' - KCA

By SOPHIE TEMA

C/Press

11/3/90

THE Katlehong Civic Association has rejected rumours that Inkatha or a group of Zulus were behind the violence that rocked the township this week.

A spokesman for the KCA yesterday said the "irresponsible" rumours might result in more violence and deaths in the township.

He said: "We do not believe the rumours that Inkatha or a group of Zulus are attacking residents.

"In fact, Inkatha has dissociated itself from the violence and it is a fact that the perpetrators of the

Katlehong disturbances are vigilantes hired by the taxi people to attack residents.

"In the march we held in the township on Wednesday we had the support of the hostel dwellers."

A spokesman for the Katlehong Residents' Committee yesterday said a meeting was held between residents and hostel dwellers on Friday in an attempt to resolve the disputes in the area.

Both groups resolved to hold another meeting at 8am today with residents, hostel dwellers and the township's youth.

Inkatha pledges full support for peace talks

ULUNDI. — Inkatha's powerful central committee has pledged full support for peace talks with the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance and called on all black organisations to back President F W de Klerk's act of "white political boldness" with what it called "black political honour".

The committee resolved on Saturday to urge Mr. De Klerk to get negotiations off the ground now for a new democratic constitution and to be bold in his rejection of far-right detractors. And it applauded what ANC deputy

leader Mr Nelson Mandela and other released political prisoners had said in committing themselves to ending violence among black people.

The committee took a firm decision to intensify Inkatha's own action for peace and to do everything it could to make "the ongoing peace initiatives between Inkatha and the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance" as successful as possible.

It further called on all black organisations and political and community leaders to support "every move anybody makes" for peace.

In an interview, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said that the Harare Declaration did not address the comprehensive needs of all South Africans but was an ideological document drawn up by an ANC elite.

He said it was not a people's document but one based on Namibian resolution 435. He said the Inkatha central committee had discussed an alternative to the Harare Declaration during its meeting on Saturday in Ulundi. — Sapa

(276) (15)

Police reports of rioting, murders, mass killing, burning Township anarchy, bloodshed rising

By Craig Kotze

At least 39 people have died in unrest in various parts of the country since late last week as many townships collapse into anarchy and increasing bloodshed.

Police said 17 people had been murdered over the past two days in township unrest which shows no sign of abating.

Focal points of unrest have been in Khutsong near Oberholzer in the Transvaal, Kallahong in Germiston, Felekesi near Amanzimtoti, Table Mountain near Maritzburg and townships near Durban.

Killings have also taken place in Crossroads in the Cape and at Port Shepstone.

Taxi wars

The killings were accompanied by widespread rioting, stone-throwing, petrol bomb attacks on homes and on police.

Killings were also a feature, with five men hacked to death in Felekesi on Monday and a man and three youths shot dead in an outbreak of taxi war in Kallahong yesterday.

Targets for attack have been police, policemen's homes, township councillors and their homes as revolutionary "street committees" reappeared.

Another 15 people were injured in the Kallahong violence. A 15-year-old boy was also shot

dead in Kallahong, apparently also by taxi passengers. Thirteen suspects were arrested.

In Khutsong, 13 people have died in four days of violence in the township, with one youth shot dead by police after he stoned a police vehicle. The charred body of a man was also found in a gutted house.

In other incidents a man was beaten to death near Port Shepstone by a mob, the body of a man who had been shot dead was found in Mpumalanga near Maritzburg, and a man was also shot dead in nearby Taylor's Halt.

A 28-year-old woman was killed in Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town after three bogus policemen smashed down the door of a house and shot her.

Ten bus passengers were injured after a mob stoned a bus in Modder River near Kimberley. An arsonist set four buses alight in East London.

More than 2 000 black teachers staged a march in Ikageng township near Potchefstroom yesterday in protest against the Department of Education and Training (DET). The township was tense and a military helicopter patrolled overhead while a large number of police were deployed at the entrance to the township.

See Page 17.



Policing the streets . . . troops from the Ciskeian Defence Force patrol a street in the township of Mdantsane yesterday soon after youths had set fire to a beer hall, which is smoking in the background.

STRENGTHENING THE FOUNDATION OF THE
NATION

MONDAY
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The Star

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By Craig Kotze
and Abel Mabefane

Another 20 people were murdered in a series of burnings, shootings and panga attacks as township violence continued at the weekend

Police reported another four unrest-related deaths this morning, including another in strife-torn Katilehong on the East Rand and another in kwaMashu, Durban

Police reinforcements had been sent to Katilehong after hundreds of people had marched on Friday calling for greater police protection, said the mayor Mr Gideon Molosi.

Township residents flee bloody unrest

He said troops should also be called in. Police said 25 people had died in the township on Friday.

And last night residents fled near by Vosloorus after 1 000 hostel dwellers attacked homes. Vosloorus Crisis Committee member Mr Joe Mokoena said the cause of the violence was not known.

He said houses next to the hostel had been attacked by hostel residents with stones and assorted weapons soon after 9 pm.

Mr Mokoena said there were also allegations that household goods had been looted during the attack and some women raped.

No details were available from police at the time of going to press.

A bloody war erupted in Katilehong on Saturday night between residents and hostel dwellers in Mopedi and Mofanana sections. There were unconfirmed reports that two people had died and several others had been injured. Police intervened and

warned residents to go indoors for their own safety.

Trainloads of residents, most of them youths, were reported to have left Germiston station at the weekend to get away from the fighting.

Mr Molosi said the township was calm yesterday and streets were now passable.

The weekend killings follow a week of unrest that reached the crisis levels of 1985/86 and drew a warning from the Minister of Law

and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, that those instigating unrest would be severely dealt with.

Two of the victims were policemen.

It is believed that at least 63 people have been detained since Friday under the emergency regulations.

These unrest-related deaths were reported at the weekend.

● Unknown gunmen shot dead a youth in the ATC squatter camp, Makhutsa near Aranzimoti.

near Cape Town, and seriously wounded two women.

● In Betama, near Port Shepstone, the charred remains of a man were found. In the nearby township of Mbusum, a bus was attacked and a man was stabbed to death.

● Gunmen shot dead a woman in her home in Mpumalanga.

● The body of a man was found in kwaMashu, near Durban.

● In Dambuza, Natal, three people burnt to death in a house set alight by arsonists.

● The bullet-riddled bodies of a man and a woman were found in kwa-

Cont 71213
13 die in 13/3/90
Kwazulu unrest

DURBAN ²⁷⁶ Thirteen people — two of them young children — died in unrest situations in KwaZulu at the weekend.

Brigadier Jac Buchner, commissioner of KwaZulu Police, nevertheless described this toll as showing "a definite decrease in the number of people killed, over figures for the previous weekend".

A mother and four children died in Mpokizi Reserve, near Hlabisa in the Nongoma district, when the hut they were occupying was burnt down.

Star 15/3/90

276

Major's death 'will exacerbate tension'

Top man heads murder probe

By Craig Kotze

A top police investigator has been sent to Natal to head the team probing the death yesterday of the head of the Maritzburg riot unit.

Major Deon Terblanche was found shot dead in the war-ravaged Hammarsdale region in what may be an unrest-related murder, police said.

No breakthrough

Brigadier Daantjie van Wyk, a top CID investigator specialising in unrest-related crime, was yesterday sent from police head-office to Natal to head the intensive probe into Major Terblanche's murder.

No breakthrough had been made by this morning, police said.

Major Terblanche (43) was discovered at 12.20 pm yesterday slumped over the steering wheel of his police car on the N3 highway near the Hammarsdale turn-off.

He was in uniform and still had his safety belt on.

The policeman had been shot several times in the neck and back, but had apparently not been robbed.

Spent cartridges were found inside the car.

The motive is still a mystery, but a Natal police spokesman said detectives were investigating whether the killing was unrest-related.

A shocked Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who knew Major Terblanche well, vowed no stone would be left unturned in tracking down the policeman's killer.

Cosatu said the killing was a source of serious concern, and added it believed Major Terblanche's death would exacerbate tensions between the police and the community.

Major Terblanche had apparently been on his way to a meeting in Durban when he was shot.

Described as highly popular and competent by colleagues, Major Terblanche played a high profile role in negotiating peace pacts between warring factions in the region's townships.

Police are also investigating the possibility that he was shot by a someone to whom he had given a lift.

If unrest-related, Major Terblanche's death brings to five the number of unrest deaths reported by police yesterday.

The deaths were reported after another day of widespread township violence.

A further 37 people were injured and 36 were arrested in the upsurge of violence, which a top policeman has attributed to political rivalry, socio-economic factors, crime and the "euphoria of freedom" resulting from the unbanning of various organisations.

But it was difficult to pinpoint specific causes, said SAP public relations chief Major-General Herman Stadler.

Many areas were affected by violence on Tuesday, and the following deaths and serious incidents were reported by police:

- Violence in kwaMakuta near Amanzimtoti claimed two lives.
- A young man was killed and another seriously injured at Inanda near Durban when they were attacked by a mob with stones and knives.
- Four men were injured when police used pistol fire to disperse a crowd that stoned a policeman's house at Tumahole, Parys, in the Free State.

Police fire

- At Kgotsong, near Bothaville in the Free State, a mob killed a man and another four people died in widespread rioting in the township.
- Four men were wounded in Vosloosrus on the East Rand after police opened fire to protect themselves from a mob.
- Three policemen were injured by a mob in Paarl East.

Police major's killer will be found — Vlok

MCUJ
15/3/90
(276)

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The death of Major Deon Terblanche, head of Maritzburg's Riot Squad, has sent shockwaves among police colleagues as well as residents of strife-torn unrest areas where he was a familiar "peacemaker".

Major Terblanche was gunned down in his car yesterday on the N3 highway.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has vowed that the police will not rest until the killer is found.

Shot five times

Police said today that they were following leads and appealed to motorists who might have noticed anything suspicious or might have seen anyone talking to the major to contact the nearest police station.

Major Terblanche, the officer commanding the Riot Squad in Maritzburg, was shot five times and his body was found in his car. He was still wearing his seatbelt.

It is believed that Major Terblanche was ambushed —



Major Deon Terblanche

flagged down by someone he knew and shot.

Several 9mm spent cartridges were found and the right-hand front window of the car was smashed.

"Something must have got him to stop and he must then have been caught unawares. He was very fit and a fighter," said Major Pieter Kitching, liaison officer in Maritzburg and Major Terblanche's training partner for the Comrades Marathon.

Police were alerted shortly

after noon when a motorist saw a white Toyota Cressida, registration BFR 039B, parked on the N3. The driver telephoned the Flying Squad, who found Major Terblanche dead in his police car.

Major Terblanche, shot in the head, neck and back, played a leading role in setting up peace talks in the strife-torn greater Edendale area.

Major Terblanche left Maritzburg for Durban yesterday for a meeting with the Riot Squad chief, Colonel Fritz Brand. However, it has been established that he stopped at the Ashburton Training Centre to try to settle a dispute between grooms and racehorse trainers.

An upset Colonel Brand said: "He was a very dedicated policeman and it's going to be hard to replace a man of his calibre."

Residents of the Mpumalanga area have reacted with disbelief at the killing of Major Terblanche, who was respected in the township and regarded as a man of his word.

He leaves his wife Nicolene, two children and three step-children.

Top cop shot dead in Natal ambush

CAT Time 15/3/90 12276

DURBAN. — A senior policeman has been murdered near Mpumalanga, one of the areas worst hit in the Natal violence.

The victim of what is believed to have been an ambush was the head of the riot squad in Maritzburg, Major Deon Terblanche.

He was murdered in his car, which was found on the freeway between Durban and Maritzburg. His body had five bullet wounds in his head, neck and shoulder.

A huge police manhunt has been launched.

Police said Major Terblanche did not appear to have had time to radio for help before he was shot. The radio

was found lying on the floor of the car. He was in police uniform.

Major Terblanche was involved in peace initiatives in the townships and was known and respected by all community leaders.

Colleagues said he was well known for his impartial approach.

Mr Alec Erwin, spokesman for the Cosatu/UDF joint working committee, last night said the death of Major Terblanche "is a source of serious concern to us".

Major Terblanche served in the SA Police for nearly 25 years. He was stationed at Kokstad before being transferred to Maritzburg several years ago. — Sapa

Fellow cop ^{CPT} held ^{7/17/8} for ^{16/3/90} ⁷¹⁶ major's murder

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The mystery of the murder of a top Natal policeman deepened last night when a fellow officer was arrested on suspicion of the killing.

Major Deon Terblanche, the chief of the Maritzburg reaction unit, was found dead in his car on Wednesday. He had been shot five times from close range.

The car was parked on the N3 highway near the turn-off to Hammarsdale, one of the areas worst hit by the Natal violence.

Yesterday a black member of Major Terblanche's unit was arrested in connection with the murder. He will appear in court soon, a police spokesman said.

A CID investigator specialising in unrest-related crime, Brigadier Daantjie van Wyk, has been sent from Johannesburg to help in the investigation.

A spokesman for Cheadle Haysom and Thompson in Maritzburg said Major Terblanche, 43, had been a respondent in an interdict asking the court to restrain the reaction unit from assaulting residents in Mpophomeni.

The police consented to the order being made final in April last year and legal costs were paid by the police.

Members of Major Terblanche's riot squad have also featured in five other interdicts in the past four months, the spokesman said.

He said Major Terblanche attempted to set up a peace meeting in Mpumalanga in November last year.

NATAL VIOLENCE F/M 16/3/90

Sleepy no more ²⁷⁶

Many Natal whites have been complacent. They have regarded the political violence as a "black-on-black" problem. Now the violence has come to the streets of central Maritzburg, dividing the downtown section into Inkatha and UDF areas and seriously affecting small businesses.

There have been sporadic clashes in central Maritzburg before, but never on this scale. Traders estimate that business has dropped off by as much as 80%. Some claim they have been told by Inkatha members and "comrades" to close their shops at weekends, when most of the fighting takes place.

Since the violence moved to the city just over two weeks ago, at least six people have been killed in the streets.

Mayor Mark Cornell is dismayed at the continuing violence and the effect it is having on the economic base of the city. It is hampering trading, transport, employment and security. Cornell has made an urgent appeal to F W de Klerk to do something.

The new development has also boosted the crime rate, which is already high with the large number of refugees living in Maritzburg and massive unemployment. Some shopowners believe that thugs and criminals are now aligning themselves with the two opposing camps, agreeing to only commit crime in areas controlled by the "enemy".

Last weekend, there was a disturbing new development. A minibus which allegedly contained three white men attacked UDF-supporting families in the Maritzburg town-

47

F/M 16/3/90

276

ship of Imbali. Now there are fears that some whites are also starting actively to take sides. ■

Slain riot policeman's colleague arrested

POLICE yesterday arrested a policeman in connection with the killing of Maritzburg riot squad commander Maj Deon Terblanche, who was found shot dead on Wednesday.

Police said the man was a black member of Terblanche's riot squad and he would appear in court as soon as possible.

Terblanche's body was found in his car which was parked on the N3 freeway near Mpumalanga, between Maritzburg and Durban. He had been shot five times in the head, neck and shoulders.

Sapa reports Maritzburg sources said fingerprints had been found on the car and

EDYTH BULBRING

a man had made a statement to the police.

Terblanche is believed to have given a black subordinate a lift on Wednesday.

A spokesman for the Maritzburg legal firm Cheadle Haysom and Thompson said Terblanche, 43, had been a respondent in an interdict asking the court to restrain the riot squad from assaulting Mpophomeni residents. The police consented to the order being made final in April last year.

The spokesman said Terblanche attempted to set up a peace meeting in Mpumalanga in November last year.

Members of Terblanche's riot squad have featured in five interdicts in the past four months, the spokesman said.

Our Durban Correspondent reports that Terblanche's death brings the total number of police deaths on official duty countrywide to 374 during the past five-and-a-half years.

At least five policemen have lost their lives in the past two weeks.

A Johannesburg-based CID investigator specialising in unrest-related crime, Brig Daantjie van Wyk, has been sent to assist the investigation.

276
BID 16/3/70

... this Lynn King. You too can join in the tradition of the Irish by kissing the stone at the shopping centre and giving a donation to Rosebank Convent's Interact Winterveld project.
● Photograph: Ken Oosterbroek.

Police chief's death - suspect killed

17/3/10
DURBAN — The alleged killer of Major Deon Terblanche (43), head of the Maritzburg Riot Unit who was gunned down this week, was shot and killed after he allegedly disarmed a detective and tried to escape from custody yesterday.

He has been identified as Constable Roy Mdandla Ngcobo (27), a former member of Major Terblanche's Riot Unit.

The South African Police public relations division in Pretoria said: "Two detectives of the Maritzburg Murder and Robbery Unit took Constable Ngcobo out on investigation at about 1.30 pm.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

"Constable Ngcobo was seated in the back of the police car and the two detectives in the front of the vehicle. While travelling along the Hammarsdale-Cato Ridge Road, the suspect allegedly disarmed one of the detectives. The detective grabbed a shotgun which was resting between the front seats and fired two rounds, killing Constable Ngcobo."

Colonel du Toit said a senior police officer is investigating the death of Constable Ngcobo.

It is understood that the alleged killer was taken to Hammarsdale for an inspection of the murder site when he was killed.

Constable Ngcobo was arrested on Thursday when he reported for duty.

He broke down and cried and allegedly confessed that he had shot Major Terblanche whose body was found in his car on the N3 near Hammarsdale.

The motive for the killing of Major Terblanche is unclear.

Major Terblanche is to be buried with full military honours on Monday.

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17/3/10
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The motive for the killing of Major Terblanche is unclear.

Major Terblanche is to be buried with full military honours on Monday.

Cop killing suspect dies in escape

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A riot policeman suspected of killing his commanding officer was yesterday shot dead while allegedly trying to escape.

Constable Roy Mdandla Ngcobo had been arrested for the murder of Major Deon Terblanche, chief of the Maritzburg reaction unit.

A police spokesman said Constable Ngcobo was being transported under police escort on the road between Cato Ridge and Hammarsdale when he tried to escape from custody.

It is understood the alleged murderer was being taken under escort to Hammarsdale for an inspection of the murder site when he was killed, but this could not be confirmed.

"The detainee disarmed one of the policemen in the vehicle and in the ensuing events was fatally wounded," the spokesman said.

He said the incident was being investigated.

The identity of the policeman who shot and killed Constable Ngcobo is being withheld.

Constable Ngcobo was arrested on Thursday afternoon. Major Terblanche's body was found slumped in his car on the N3 near the Hammarsdale turn-off on Wednesday. He had been shot five times at point-blank range.

Major Terblanche's funeral will take place in Maritzburg on Monday.

Police did not disclose Constable Ngcobo's next of kin or marital status, nor his age.

T-AD-1

Police tell how cop-killer died

Cap TWP 19/3/90
Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Police have given details of how an alleged cop-killer was shot dead.

A police spokesman said at the weekend that Constable Roy Ngcobo, who was arrested for the killing of his commanding officer, Major Deon Terblanche, tried to overpower two policemen and was shot dead at point-blank range with a shotgun.

Const Ngcobo had been giving his full co-operation to detectives taking him to the scene of the shooting, said police liaison officer Lieutenant-Colonel Royce Merton.

Const Ngcobo had allegedly lunged forward managing to grab the service pistol of the officer in the front passenger seat of the vehicle.

The officer reacted by grabbing and swinging a shotgun over his shoulder and shot Const Ngcobo above the eye and under the chin.

Meanwhile, a top-level investigation, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Fourie of the CID, has been launched into the circumstances surrounding Const Ngcobo's death.

It has also been widely reported that Const Ngcobo was a strong UDF supporter whose brother had been convicted of terrorism.

community leaders, are seriously considering withdrawing their operations.

that Pretoria's expenditure would be trimmed this year. Last year the homelands' bill totalled R6,2bn.

Seven die and seven hurt in unrest

PRETORIA — Seven people died and seven were wounded or injured in unrest-related incidents — mainly in Natal — over the past 24 hours.

The SAP said in its report from Pretoria yesterday that two men were fatally wounded when shots were fired at a house in Umlazi near Durban.

A third person was stabbed to death in the same area when a group attacked a house.

A man was fatally injured by sharp instruments in an attack on him by unidentified blacks at Amavoti in Natal.

A man was stabbed in the chest at Imbali in Natal by a group of blacks, who then set him alight.

A man was killed and two were injured when police fired at a group which was attacking Zulus living in a hostel at Boteleng, on the Witwatersrand.

When police arrived the

mob turned on them. (276)

In another incident in the same area, a group stoned a police vehicle. While the police were trying to arrest three of the mob, one of them attacked a policeman with a garden fork, injuring him. *B1 Dam 19/3/90*

An unidentified man fired a shot with a shotgun at Kruispad, in the Western Cape, killing a man and injuring a woman.

□ Johannesburg businessman Elney Corfe was hacked to death by a mob on the Golden Highway in the Vaal Triangle at the weekend.

Police have offered a R5 000 reward for information leading to the killers' conviction.

Corfe, 40, and business partner Michael Brown, of Cape Town, were on their way to Johannesburg when they were stopped by the mob at Evaton. Brown escaped.

The sprawling East Rand township of Katlehong came to a standstill on Saturday when about 5 000 people attended a rally at the Hunter Field Stadium for 14 people killed in last week's taxi war there.

About 30 people have been reported killed since late February when what began as a dispute between two rival taxi associations blew up into a township civil war — Sapa.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1989:	668
February 1989 — March 15 1990:	704
Past 72 hours' official toll:	6
TOTAL:	1 378

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Star 20/3/90

276

Alleged PAC deaths inflame passions

15 killed, 9 hurt in Natal mob massacre

By Craig Kotze

Fifteen people were killed when attackers using guns and grenades at the weekend carried out one of the worst massacres to date in the Natal township war, police said.

The killings represent a significant increase in the power struggle between Inkatha and the UDF, and police said the fact that modern military weapons were used was "extremely worrying".

All those killed, members of Inkatha, died in an attack by a mob on a kraal near Hammarsdale. Nine people were wounded.

The killings pushed the confirmed weekend unrest death toll to 25, police said.

The Natal massacre took place when a mob attacked the kraal of a chief at 2 pm yesterday, using AK-47 rifles and grenades.

Two of the dead were municipal policemen guarding the Njobokazi kraal. The attackers took a machinegun and an automatic R-1 rifle from the policemen.

Unconfirmed

Police shot and killed a man in Tsakane near Brakpan and allegedly shot dead an 11-year-old child in Ratanda near Heidelberg.

The SAP could not confirm the murder of three Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) supporters, allegedly by UDF members, in Bekkersdal near Westonaria on Sunday. But if true, the killings

are expected to inflame passions in the area, where previous PAC/UDF fighting has already left four dead.

Azapo has said that two of the dead were Mr Darius Motingoe and Mr Pule Molebatsi.

Police also reported that a man in Umlazi near Durban, was killed by a mob who then set fire to his body.

Near Delmas in the Eastern Transvaal, police shot dead a man after a mob stoned police.

Two men were shot dead when shots were fired at a house in Umlazi near Durban, while another man was stabbed to death in the same area.

A man was stabbed to death by a mob in Amavoti, Natal.

A man was stabbed and his body set alight by a mob in Imbali near Maritzburg.

Notes at
Sisulu to talk to Inkatha

Cape Times 20/3/90 (576)

Sisulu to talk to Inkatha

DURBAN. — ANC leader Mr Walter Sisulu has agreed to peace talks with Inkatha, which will be held in Nongoma, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, announced at Ulundi yesterday.

In a letter to King Goodwill Zwelithini, head of the Zulu royal family, Mr Sisulu said he would like to have a meeting as soon as possible.

He said the meeting should be held in Nongoma — the residence of the king — and not in Ulundi, which is the seat of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi told the Assembly yesterday that he had strong reservations about the venue. — Sapa

Cape Times 20/3/90 (576)

Strike: Magistrates detained

JOHANNESBURG. — Two magistrates and a prosecutor have been detained as a strike over salary increases and political freedom escalated at the Garankuwa's Odi Magistrate's Court, Bophuthatswana.

Chief magistrate Mr A C Greyling said by telephone yesterday that the strike by legal staff and cleaners had entered its seventh day.

However, a few employees trickled back to work yesterday, he said.

Five burnt to death in shack

POTGIETERSBURG. — Five people — four of them children — died early on Sunday at Mahwelereng township near here when their shack was burnt to the ground. Residents were later shocked to discover that the door of the shack had been locked from the outside.

The victims were Mr Lesiba Molomo, 55, Thandi Maleka, 9, Franz Maleka, 13, Maleho Maleka, 5, and Barry Maleka, 3. A survivor, Lisbeth Maleka, is being treated for serious burns.

Police are investigating. — Sapa

Natal the scene of worst unrest

DURBAN — Eighteen people were killed and at least 29 sustained injuries during incidents of unrest over the weekend.

Fifteen people, including two special constables, died during a pitched gun battle which erupted when a chief's kraal was attacked at Hammarsdale. A third constable and nine other people were seriously injured.

Erupted

In Umlazi a mob killed a man and set his corpse alight.

At Botleng near Delmas police fired at stone-throwing youths, who also shot at them, fatally wounding one man and injuring seven others.

Unrest erupted in Slangkop township outside Maritzburg on Saturday afternoon. One person was killed and 10 injured.

Sapa reports that two magistrates and a prosecutor were detained on Sunday as a strike over salary increases and political freedom escalated at Gar-

ankuwa's Odi Magistrate's Court, Bophuthatswana.

Chief magistrate A C Greyling said yesterday the strike by legal staff and cleaners had entered its seventh day although a few employees had returned to work yesterday.

The strikers last week reportedly turned down a 20% increment offered by Bophuthatswana Government.

The striking staff at the Molopo Court, Mmabatho, last week returned to work after they were offered a 25% increase effective from April 1.

In a statement issued yesterday by the Bophuthatswana government mouthpiece Bopana, the Justice Department confirmed the arrests of the magistrates

and prosecutor.

The Odi Magistrate's Court was operating yesterday with a skeleton staff and the strikers decided to go home and end their sit-in, said the statement.

Reports that buses travelling from Sun City were stoned at the weekend were incorrect and had been blown out of proportion, Rand Coach Tours operations manager K Visser said yesterday.

He admitted one bus en route to Pretoria — had a window broken, but it was only a small side window.

Incidents of stone-throwing were not uncommon on the route, he added, especially near Rustenburg.

He said the bus route was monitored by the SAP.

The Marula Sun in Mabolane, which was closed during unrest in Bophuthatswana, has been reopened.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1989:	668
February 1989 — March 18 1990:	710
Past 24 hours' official toll:	16
TOTAL:	1 394

HOW MUCH BUSINESS ARE YOU LOSING?

20 die

276

Sowetan 20/3/90

in new clashes

FIFTEEN people were gunned down and then hacked to death by a mob that surrounded the house of a local chief in Hammarsdale, Natal, at the weekend.

All those killed in the Sunday afternoon massacre were known Inkatha sympathisers.

And in Bekkersdal on the West-

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI
and Sowetan Correspondent

Rand five people were killed and five others seriously injured in renewed violence between factions of the United Democratic Front the and Azanian Students' Movement at the weekend.

The combined toll of politically motivated killings in these two areas is expected to exceed 20 as the conditions of nine people in hospital,

including a special constable, are serious.

Among the 15 killed at Hammarsdale were two special constables of the KwaZulu Police. Their firearms, including an R1 rifle and a machinegun, were stolen.

Major Reg Crewe, of the police public relations division in Pretoria, said the attack occurred at about 2pm on Sunday.

He said a local chief's kraal was being guarded at the time by special constables.

Namibia ready for 'uhuru'

WINDHOEK - Some of Africa's most vehement opponents of apartheid will hoist glasses of South Africa's finest champagne here tonight in joining President FW de Klerk in toasting the future of an independent Namibia.

In what will be a major South African public relations coup, the South African Head of State will have a captive audience - at a South African-hosted supper - of some of Pretoria's staunchest critics.

These could include Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe has forbidden official contacts with South Africa above senior official level in the past.

De Klerk could also find himself shaking hands with Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, and South Africa's former big bogy man, Cuban President Fidel Castro. *Sowetan 20/3/90*

A spokesman for the Office of Administrator-General Louis Pienaar - who will be the official

host of the supper - said official invitations had been sent by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs to the heads of the 242 delegations on the official independence guest list.

The spokesman said one country had so far indicated that it would not be attending the function, while many others said they would.

Although the spokesman would not identify the country which had turned down the invitation, he said speculation

● To page 2

"A large group arrived at the kraal and opened fire with a variety of weapons, including an AK-47 rifle.

Hacked

"Two handgrenades were hurled into the kraal during the attack. As the occupants fled they were gunned down. They were then hacked and stabbed as well," said Crewe.

No arrests have yet been made.

Meanwhile, schooling was disrupted in Bekkersdal yesterday when a mob ordered primary school children out of their classrooms.

● To page 2

P.T.A

Sowetan 20/3/90

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Berry Motingoe.

Pule Molebatsi

20 die in political violence

● From page 1

Those who died in Bekkersdal are Sello (no surname given), killed during Sunday morning's confrontation; Mr Berry Upegeng Motingoe (20); Mr Thabiso Hlalele; Mr Norman Montsiwa, who died on Sunday when a group of Azasm members were allegedly ambushed by their rivals, and Pule Molebatsi (17) who died on Saturday night.

More than five other people were reported to have been seriously in-

jured.

The house of Mr Douglas Chuma, who died a month ago, was petrol-bombed on Saturday night. No one was injured.

Azasm organiser, Mr Sipho Ncityana, who survived Sunday's onslaught, said they were attacked while visiting relatives of those injured on Saturday night.

UDF publicity secretary Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota has condemned the renewed violence and called on his organisation's affiliates to "cease any form of violent action".

Condemn

"We totally condemn the resolution of differences between organisations by force. It is a right of every organisation to canvass its ideas freely among people and a democratic right for people to support any organisation. People must be won through discussion of our policies not through violence."

Azapo's Transvaal vice-president, Dr Gomolemo Mokae, has also condemned the upsurge of violence at Bekkersdal saying.

"It is ironic that whereas the Charterist movement leadership is

presently pre-occupied with ways and means of allaying so-called white fears, it does nothing to dispel the legitimate black fear that it is grossly intolerant of ideological persuasions different from its own. This is contradicting its claims to being democratic.

"Azapo places its commitment to the principle of unity in action and a belief in the plurality of perspective in our struggle on record. We inherited this from our predecessor organisations which accommodated not only BC exponents but also comrades with Charterist and Africanist leanings.

"The policy of the broad BCM has been that of self-defence and maximum retaliation. We would hate to be forced to adopt such a policy in a costly inter-organisational violence," he said.



Mr Lekota.

'Bad guys' at work

DURBAN — Good guys and bad guys — even neutral guys — are becoming increasingly hard to discern in the three-year-old Natal "war".

Now four men in SADF uniforms have been accused by Kwazulu leader Gatsha Buthelezi of provoking last Sunday's clash at a Hammarsdale kraal in which 14 people, including three KwaZulu kitscops, died.

Earlier reports by the SAP said the mob of 80 attackers belonged to the UDF, although the kraal is in rural hills far away from the deadly streets of Mpumalanga.

Buthelezi has been coming under verbal fire from all sides for his provocative statements and lack of action regarding the Natal war.

This week he slammed ANC leader Walter Sisulu's "temerity" for wanting to meet the Zulu king at his royal kraal in Nongoma rather than the homeland capital of Ulundi

and claimed that the entire Zulu nation had been insulted.

The three KwaZulu kitscops killed and injured in Sunday's attack were on official guard duty at the Hammarsdale kraal with hand-machine carbines and R1 rifles.

The kraal itself was deserted, with spears and knobkieries and a children's colouring book scattered across pools of congealed blood.

● There have been frequent clashes between the SADF and KwaZulu police, especially kitscops, eyewitnesses report. At a double funeral last weekend for a KwaMashu actor and another man allegedly ambushed in separate incidents, soldiers in a Buffel had a bumper-to-bumper confrontation with heavily-armed and clearly drunk off-duty policemen in a white bakkie and an armoured vehicle.

Earlier this month, 1 000 residents of Embo, a semi-rural settlement which has escaped the Natal war, marched in anger through the main street of the Durban garden suburb of Hillcrest after soldiers shot live ammunition and teargas into a crowded school disco, injuring 21.

idgeville near Pretoria

In nearly all black townships commemorative marches, rallies and prayer services were organised.

Black Sash wants troops returned to Mpumalanga

THEO RAWANA

THE Black Sash had asked President F. W. de Klerk to redeploy troops in the Mpumalanga area near Durban to act as a buffer between the warring Inkatha and UDF factions, his office said yesterday.

Durban chairman of the Black Sash Wendy Annecker said last night the Black Sash had sent a fax, in conjunction with its Maritzburg branch, in support of local people's requests after troops camped between the factions had been pulled out without warning about two weeks ago. *Bl Day 22/3/90*

Liaison deputy director in the President's Office Kobus Pieterse said a fax had been received from the Durban branch, but there had been no reaction yet as De Klerk was still attending the Namibian independence celebrations.

Annecker said locals saw the SADF as a better entity than the SAP, which had a "foul" reputation in the area.

The Black Sash also requested the appointment of an independent commission of inquiry into events in the region.

The Black Sash took the step after community leaders had visited its offices last Wednesday, with reports of the community's concern over the troops' pullout.

□ Sapa reports five men were stabbed to death and one man was injured in unrest-related incidents throughout the country during the past 24 hours.

The SAP said in yesterday's report from Pretoria that a mob attacked and stabbed four men to death at Ezakheni near Ladysmith in Natal. Their bodies were then doused with paraffin and set alight.

In another incident in Natal, a man was stabbed to death and another sustained a head injury at Mpumalanga when a mob attacked them, stabbing the 50-year-old man to death and later injuring a second person when stones were thrown and shots were fired at a private vehicle.

● Comment: Page 8

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Muti cuts both ways in Natal's civil war

W/ Mat 23/3-29/3/90

(276)

THE civil war in Natal is being fought as much in the shadowy shops of *inyangas* (herbalists) and the forecourts of *sangomas* (diviners) as on the blood-soaked township fields.

Both sides make extensive use of herbalists, and urban dwellers request *muti* as frequently as rural people. Clients include professionals anxious to maintain their fortunes, and both black and white people.

It is the "warriors" in Natal's civil war, however, who have turned herbalism into big — but risky — business. No fighter goes into battle without *muti*.

In some areas — both Inkatha and United Democratic Front dominated — a community will be "taxed" to pay for the *muti* given to local "soldiers". In one case it was R10 a household, in another each adult man was charged R30 and each woman R20.

The exact contents of the medicine are not readily revealed, but it often contains tree bark and the fat of an animal or bird whose characteristics the client wishes to share.

For example, a python is believed to be invisible to its prey in the forest, appearing to be just flowers or bushes. Only when it is too late will it be seen in its true form. If fighters wish to take on these properties, they will be advised to use python fat *muti*.

Sometimes the *muti* is in the form of a liquid which is sprinkled with a dry grass broom over the warriors as they run past into battle.

Often it is given to individual fighters by an *inyanga* in the form of *muti* folded

into a cloth band worn on one or both arms. Sometimes it is rubbed into cuts made on the body with a razor blade.

The aim is the same — to protect the warriors, to make them strong against the enemy.

Stories are told about some *inyangas* who, paid enough, produce very strong *muti* which will deflect bullets.

Some leaders, especially on the Inkatha side, are credited with particular magical powers as a result of good *inyangas*.

A story doing the rounds concerns one such leader who landed in hospital shortly after one of his sons was killed. It is said two comrades decided to visit him disguised as Inkatha members, pretending to pay their condolences over his son's death.

They were ushered into his presence, and immediately the man turned into a tree. The two conferred outside and decided to prey on his known greed.

They went back to the tree and offered him money as a sign of their sympathy. Seeing it, he quickly returned to human form to take it, and the comrades were able to shoot him, although not fatally.

These kind of claims — often made by their opponents — are very useful in building up the image of these leaders, and they do not discourage the telling of them.

Apart from giving leaders protection from weapons, *muti* is also believed to protect them from arrest and conviction.

When prominent members of the community, widely believed by the other side to be guilty of serious crimes, are

acquitted in court, it is often put down to superior *muti*, which was able to influence the judge.

Weapons too — sticks, assegais, sjamboks and guns — are treated by *inyangas* to ensure they will transfer the power of the warrior to the enemy. All of this costs a lot of money, but it is considered an essential part of the armoury of a warrior.

But although some *inyangas* may be doing a brisk business, it is a high risk job. Several have become casualties of the fighting, killed because of their skills or because they were suspected of going too far and using "witchcraft" — often involving human parts — in favour of the other side.

Castration of dead or dying warriors has taken place a number of times, and it is whispered that *inyangas* can make a powerful *muti* with genitals, particularly if they are removed before a man dies.

This kind of *muti*, however, is still the exception, and most of the warriors are content with sprinkling or wearing less fearful medicine into battle.

Commenting on the prevalence of beliefs such as those involving *muti*, Natal University social anthropologist Mary de Haas said it was not limited to black people, and lay just under the surface in other communities too.

These practices surface most strongly in a community at a time of great upheaval and conflict, and it was thus not surprising to find it widespread in Natal during the current conflict and violence.

Carmel Rickard

Psychologist claims police shot at car

OWN Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A psychologist working in the violence-torn township of Imbali claims police fired shots at his car on Monday.

Mr Graeme Swan has been granted an interim order by the Supreme Court restraining police from threatening or killing him.

● In another application yesterday, Mr Larington M Silwane, chairman of the Imbali Residents' Association, obtained an interdict restraining policemen from harassing, assaulting, threatening or killing him.

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Cape Times, Monday, March 26, 1990 3

Buthelezi will meet Mandela

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday confirmed that he and Mr Nelson Mandela, the deputy president of the African National Congress, would be meeting at Ulundi.

The object of the meeting would be to resolve the issue of a venue for direct peace talks between Inkatha and the ANC to try and resolve the ongoing Natal violence.

Addressing a crowd of

about 8 000 in the pouring rain at an Inkatha rally at King's Park here, Chief Buthelezi called for black hostilities to stop. He said he held out the hand of friendship to all black political organisations.

He asked the crowd whether they gave him a mandate to negotiate with President F W de Klerk. They responded with a loud "yes".

Last week hopes of a meeting between Chief Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini on the one hand and

an ANC delegation led by Mr Walter Sisulu on the other were dashed when the Inkatha president said Mr Sisulu had "insulted" the Zulu monarch by requesting that the talks be held at Nongoma instead of Ulundi, the capital of KwaZulu.

Later Mr Mandela confirmed to a Sunday newspaper that he had spoken to both King Goodwill and Chief Buthelezi and that a meeting would be held at Ulundi to resolve the question of a venue for direct ANC/Inkatha peace talks.

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Police to probe child's
Casspir death

MARITZBURG. — Police are investigating the death of a six-year-old girl who was allegedly knocked down by a police Casspir in the Mpophomeni community near Howick on Wednesday afternoon.

A police spokesman said the girl was standing on the side of the road when the accident happened.

A docket of culpable homicide has been opened.

Responding to a statement from the Democratic Party that the girl was deliberately driven over, the spokesman said: "That's subject to investigation." — Sapa

Buthelezi and Mandela to meet within weeks

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — The deputy president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, is to meet the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the King of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, in Ulundi within the next few weeks to try to thrash out problems impeding peace talks between the leaders.

Addressing thousands of Inkatha supporters at a prayer rally at King's Park Stadium yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said Mr Mandela had phoned both him and the king late last week, and they had agreed to meet.

Confirming this, Mr Mandela told the daily newspaper Figaro in Paris that he planned to hold joint rallies with Chief Buthelezi to halt violence in Natal.

Identical views

They would be preceded by a Mandela-Buthelezi meeting before ANC-government talks on April 11.

He said he and Chief Buthelezi had identical views on how to halt the violence in Natal "by calming down the situation together."

"The ANC plans to hold two series of meetings, with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Dr Buthelezi."

Asked what was on the April 11 agenda, he replied "We will be discussing the lifting of the state of emergency."

"Firstly, those in exile must be allowed to return and there must be a general amnesty of all political prisoners. By that I mean those whose crimes — whether murders, theft or whatever — have been caused for political reasons."

"Then the state of emergency must go. I am confident about this, because the government has no valid reason to refuse to grant these three requests."

"There can be no doubt that when this happens, the situation in the country will greatly improve."

Asked if he supported the appeal by ANC leaders for an intensification of the armed struggle, Mr Mandela replied "Yes. Nothing has happened so far to justify a change in our strategy."

Mr Mandela told about 80 000 people at the University of the North in Pietersburg yesterday that the disruption of schooling was not ANC policy, and urged pupils to resume attendance of classes without delay.

"Education is a major factor in the liberation struggle. Without education you can forget about liberation", he said.

Returned ANC exile awaits official nod

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — An African National Congress exile, Mrs Norma Kitson, 58, who returned home to Durban from Harare yesterday, will know by noon tomorrow whether she will be allowed to settle in South Africa.

Mrs Kitson and her ex-husband, David, 70, who holds the record for serving the longest prison term by a white political prisoner, arrived at Louis Botha Airport on a direct flight from Harare.

Both entered on British passports, and while there were no hitches involving Mr Kitson, who served 19 years and eight months in prison after being convicted for activities as a member of the high command of Umkonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, Mrs Kitson was asked to wait.

48-HOUR VISA

Mr Kitson said immigration authorities had had to check with Pretoria on "what procedure to adopt." When they could not reach anyone there, Mrs Kitson was granted a 48-hour visa and told to call immigration authorities today.

The couple were divorced in 1968, but reunited after Mr Kitson's release.

Both were surprised at changes to the city of Durban, which Mrs Kitson last saw in 1972, and Mr Kitson in 1964. Mr Kitson described it as bigger, brighter, brasher and cleaner.

"We accepted the offer made by the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, for exiles to return. We have been living in Harare, and now we want to settle here, but we will just have to wait and see what happens," said Mr Kitson.

Mr Kitson said neither he nor his wife had any bitterness, and he accepted he was a casualty in the "battle for liberation."



NATIONAL

Up to 70 000 homeless in Natal fighting

AKGUS 27/3/90

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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Between 50 000 and 70 000 people have been left homeless by intense fighting in Kwazulu-Natal, according to estimates by the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman.

Speaking as the relief feeding organisation approaches its 10th anniversary, Mrs Perlman cited "the killing fields of Natal" as just one of the critical hunger points in South Africa.

Her organisation has responded to urgent appeals for help from 10 000 people urgently in need of food, blankets and plastic in this area — and expects the number to double by the end of this month.

Other problem areas were:

- The Northern and North-Western Transvaal blighted by severe drought, massive lay-offs from farms and retrenchments from mines.

- Parts of the Free State and North-Western Cape, where seasonal labour has been reduced after bad spring rainfall.

- The Eastern Cape, where the townships were overflowing and the small agricultural towns severely depressed.

Mrs Perlman warned that retrenchments, hunger and despair would continue — even if South Africa's economy lived up to hopeful predictions and "bottomed-out" this year.

"First and foremost new urban jobs will be few and far between. There will still be retrenchment; there will still be job loss," she said.

Proud record

In spite of a proud record over the past 10 years that has seen child deaths dramatically reduced, children made educable by proper feeding schemes and thousands employed in flourishing self-help projects, the road ahead looked bleak for Operation Hunger.

"The need for feeding remains and will continue for many years. We need a concerted effort and maximum support if 1990 is to be the beginning of the end to hunger, deprivation and want in our land," Mrs Perlman said.

CM 7/3/90
**Call in black
troops Sash**

THE Black Sash national executive has thrown its weight behind a call by its Natal coastal division for a return of black Defence Force troops to Mpumalanga township in Natal.

The Sash said the troops' presence would provide protection desperately needed by all, particularly pupils. It said the residents of Mpumalanga believed black troops were more impartial than white SADF soldiers.

"The residents also know them to be more trustworthy than the SAP and KwaZulu Police, whom they believe support the vigilantes," the Sash said. — Sapa

CM 7/3/90
**Eight die
in faction fight**

DURBAN. — Eight people were killed and nine hurt in a faction fight at Tugela Ferry. Police said the fighting broke out between two clans in the area. — Sapa

10 killed

AT least 10 people have been killed in fighting near Hibberdene on the South Coast since Friday.

A police spokesman confirmed the deaths and said police were still monitoring the area. About 3000 refugees are living in farm compounds and in sugarcane fields in the area. *27/1/90 Q76*

The co-ordinator of the Democratic Party unrest monitoring group, Mr Roy Ainslie, said it was an "absolute disgrace" that the fighting had been allowed to continue.

Talks to go on

CHT Tm's 24/3/90

Sisulu, Vlok say violence won't stop peace negotiations

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The spate of violence which has hit the country won't stop the negotiations between the government and the ANC from going ahead, Mr Adriaan Vlok and Mr Walter Sisulu said yesterday.

Mr Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, and Mr Sisulu, internal leader of the ANC, were speaking on BBC radio. The two parties are due to attend talks on April 11.

Mr Sisulu blamed right-wing elements in the police for the violence in Sebokeng and warned that such

elements did not want the talks to take place. Mr Vlok told the BBC that the shooting in Sebokeng was "an unfortunate incident I am sorry it happened".

At least nine people died in unrest incidents over the past 24 hours, police said yesterday.

Asked whether police should not be told to exercise their level best not to kill people. At the moment they are accused of keeping too low a profile.

Asked whether the violence would make it very difficult to hold serious talks with the ANC, Mr Vlok said: "We are not responsible for the violence. All people in South Africa should realise that any violence is unnecessary."

When asked if the situation was good enough to allow the talks to go ahead, Mr Vlok said: "Yes, I think so. You see the ANC are at this stage calling for children to go

back to school, calling for people to stop the violence in the country."

Mr Vlok agreed that when they did sit down, one of the first things the government would say to Mr Mandela was that "the campaign of violence be stopped".

Asked whether the negotiations would still take place, Mr Sisulu said: "Yes, I am as confident as Mr Vlok is that the negotiations will take place."

As Maritzburg's political conflict erupted into full-scale "civil war" yesterday, Chief Mangosuthu Buthe-lezi said he was prepared to meet ANC deputy leader Mr Nelson Mandela at Mahlabatani.

A date for the meeting had not yet been set, he said. The ANC yesterday confirmed that separate meetings would take place between Mr Mandela and King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Buthelezi.

Hi-jacked buses were being transformed into Inkatha troop carriers yesterday and thousands of residents in the semi-rural areas were forced to stay away from work and join huge vigilante groups.

Police battled to contain the violence, believed to have been sparked by the stoning of buses transporting Inkatha residents on the main Edendale road.

By nightfall, large contingents of troops had been sent into Maritzburg's trouble-torn areas.

At least five people, including a policeman, have been reported injured in the Caluza area. With numerous buses stoned and one completely burnt out, Kwazulu Transport has suffered up to R300 000 damage in the past two days.

The company yesterday suspended its service to Edendale Valley.

Gold up slightly — but still very shaky'

GOLD closed at \$369.25 an ounce in London yesterday — \$1 higher than on Monday when it plunged to its lowest level for five months on aggressive selling from the Middle East. Gold shares closed firmer on the JSE and the Allgold Index recovered partly to 1918 shortly before the close after falling 151 points to 1877 on Monday.

Cape Town stockbroker Mr Frank Brewer of Frankel, Kruger, Vindernie said the gold price was "obviously very shaky" but he thought it would hold its present levels be-

New deal on tax returns

CHT Tm's 28/3/90

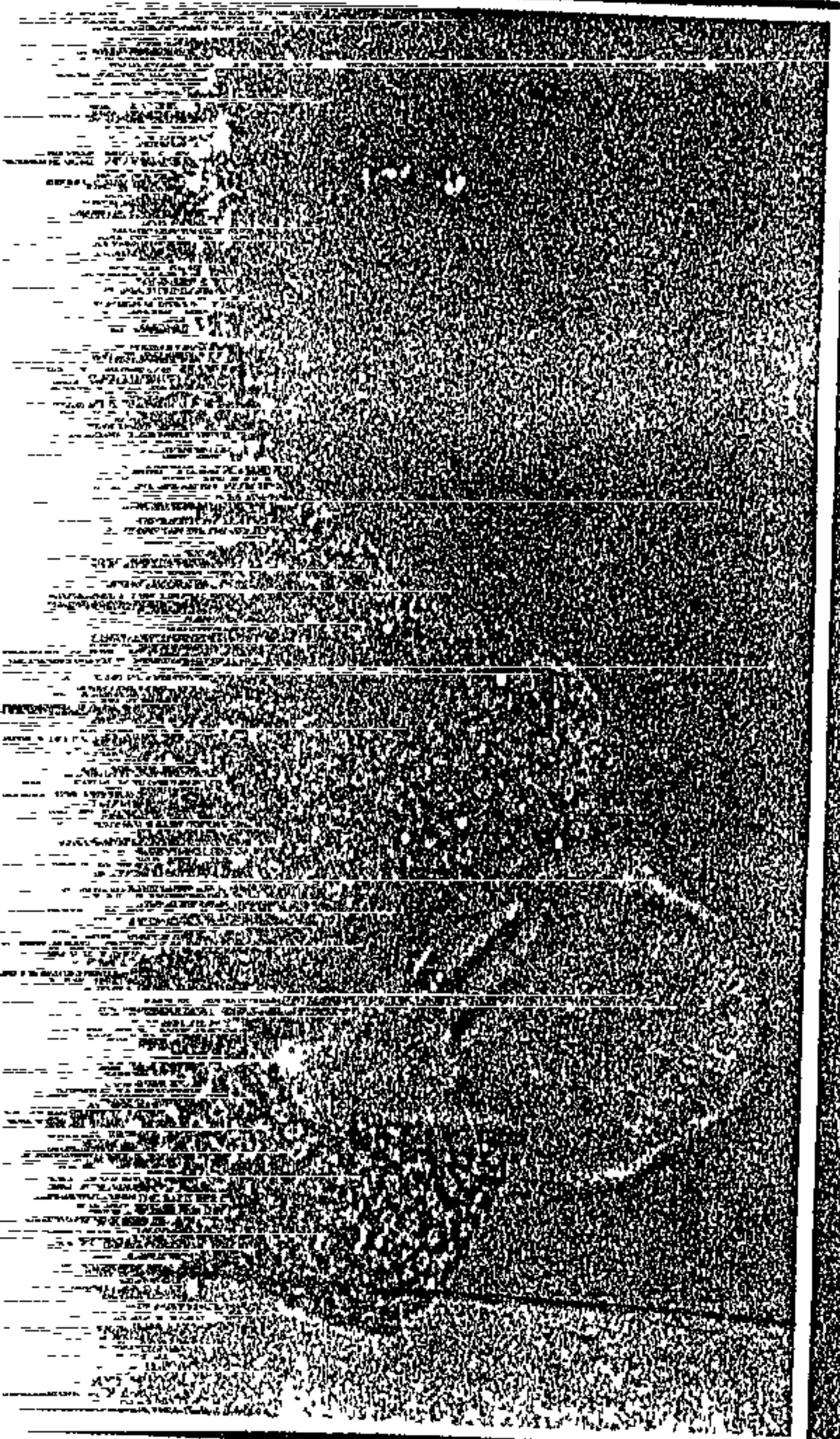
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has taken a big step in simplifying the tax system by freeing about 650 000 taxpayers from having to submit tax returns.

But tax experts said last night that employers would face an increased administration burden. They said a proposal to tax bonuses in full, and not 60% over the last 12 months, worked badly.

In a statement yesterday, the Deputy Finance Minister, Dr Org Marais, said anyone — regardless of sex or marital status — earning R40 000 or less a year "net remuneration" as defined in the Income Tax Act would pay only SITE, which is deducted by employers. This is a full and final tax, and income tax return.

Critics slate Oscars



It is not yet known how many people were treated at the hospital where doctors have lately been putting in many extra hours work attending to wounded victims of the conflict.

Yesterday's death toll is also still unknown. No news of the situation has been available from the police.

"There were lots of incidents. Police are patrolling all over. We cannot pull them out from the field to compile reports," spokesman Major Pletier Kitching said.

The chairman of the Natal Church Leaders' Organisation, Dr Khoza Mgojo, condemned the renewed violence.

The disruption of education programmes would lead to the creation of a class of slaves in a new dispensation, he said.

'Voetsak'

Last night Chief Buthelezi said black soldiers were "running amok" in townships in spite of his appeal to President F W de Klerk to have them removed. They should "voetsak" from the

on'

negotiations

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With numerous buses stoned and one completely burnt out, Kwazulu Transport has suffered up to R300 000 damage in the past two days.

The company yesterday suspended its service to Edendale Valley.

One bus driver nearly had his arm "blown off", another had his "face smashed up" and many abandoned their buses and fled, bus spokesman Mr Jim Scott said.

"It's a bloody war out there," a nervous staff member at Edendale Hospital said.

It is not yet known how many people were treated at the hospital where doctors have lately been putting in many extra hours work attending to wounded victims of the conflict.

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'Voetsak'

Last night Chief Buthelezi said black soldiers were "running amok" in townships in spite of his appeal to President F W de Klerk to have them removed.

They should "voetsak" from the area, he said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

According to Chief Buthelezi, the authorities were "dragging their feet" on the withdrawal of the soldiers. "If they can't get white soldiers, we don't want anyone there," he said.

He cited allegations of harassment by black soldiers of Inkatha supporters.

In the greater part of the African sub-continent blacks in uniform did not want civilian rule, Chief Buthelezi claimed.

SADF spokesmen could not be reached for comment last night.



Workers stay away after bus hijackings

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — After nearly two days of bus hijacking, fighting, shooting, petrol-bombing and stone-throwing, sporadic incidents were still occurring in the Edendale area, near Maritzburg, today and fighting appeared to have spread to nearby Georgedale.

Although the police and troops had quelled the main violence by late yesterday, people were told that they used the Edendale-Taylor's Halt road at their own risk.

Thousands of workers did not go to work in the Maritzburg area today as Kwazulu Transport stopped serving the Edendale valley in the wake of one bus being torched and 20 badly damaged while two drivers and seven passengers were hurt. The bus company had damage of more than R300 000 in two days.

Mobs took over the Kwazulu buses to launch "revenge" attacks on Caluza, Mpumuza and Ashdown.

The hijackers, understood to be incensed by years of running a gauntlet of stone-throwing in the Edendale area, are said to have resorted to grabbing the buses.

Warned off

At Caluza, near Edendale, yesterday a crowd of about 2,000 were fighting a fierce battle until riot police moved in to disperse them. The fighting soon began in another area.

The police moved in again and the attackers were persuaded to leave Caluza.

Later a crowd was seen to move to Mpumuza but the police warded off the attackers. Edendale Hospital staff worked round the clock to cope with shot, injured and burned people.

Others, afraid of going to Edendale, were treated in Northdale Hospital.

A person believed to have been burned in a petrol-bomb attack is said to have died in Edendale Hospital.

Sebokeng — 'Self-defence' claim queried

JOHANNESBURG. — Reinforced police units yesterday patrolled Sebokeng where at least nine marchers were killed and nearly 450 wounded on Monday.

Police said a crowd of about 50 000 people armed with stones, sticks, bottles and iron pipes began attacking the SAP, who fired "in self-defence".

Witnesses, however, said the shooting appeared to be unprovoked after marchers protesting against high tariffs and poor living condition presented a memorandum of their grievances to a police officer.

Police put the death toll at five, including two killed in the initial incident and three men later shot dead after a mob ransacked a bottle store. Some 130 people were injured during police action and 27 arrested.

Sebokeng's hospital administrator, Ms Anne van der Spuy, said yesterday morning that nine people had died and 447 were treated for birdshot wounds. Many had been shot in the back, evidently while fleeing.

Mr Bavumile Vilikazi of the Vaal Civic Association claimed that at least 14 people were killed. He challenged the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to come out against what residents believed was an unprovoked police attack.

Meanwhile General Johan van der Merwe, the commissioner of police, told a seminar for security personnel yesterday: "Police have the unrest in South Africa under control," SABC reported.

Police also reported nine deaths from strife-torn Natal.

KwaZulu is withdrawing buses serving or passing through the Edendale Valley outside Maritzburg because of unrest in the area. Area manager Mr Jim Scott said that since Monday morning, seven passengers and two drivers had been injured. — Sapa and UPI

Star 28/3/90

27b

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De Klerk 'must visit Maritzburg war zone'

MARITZBURG — The heavy fighting in Maritzburg was an even worse disaster than the tornado damage in Welkom and it was time for President de Klerk to visit the area, Mr Pierre Cronje (DP Greytown) said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during the first reading debate on the Budget, he said the situation yesterday had worsened. Over a stretch of 10 km 10 000 to 12 000 impi had been assembled and were also operating from nearby kraals.

"The police are not able to control the situation and even tell the people to flee. Loss of life and property is probably worse today than yesterday."

OPEN ATTACK

It was important that Mr de Klerk visited the township because there was no place the people could turn to any more.

When he visited Maritzburg on Tuesday Mr Cronje observed between 5 000 and 6 000 impi from rural areas launching an open attack on the urban areas in the Edendale valley.

Fortunately the assault groups leading the attack used heavy calibre firearms from long range which alerted people in the townships and the police could get to the scene.

But it took some hours before the impi retreated since the police, who were totally outnumbered, did not resort to forceful means to disperse them.

Mr Cronje said many of the groups who tried to see Mr de Klerk on this matter were constantly being referred back to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, "who keeps on telling us that he is in control".

Security management should be as much part of the negotiation process as constitutional issues, he said.

People were totally misinformed on the situation in the area. In the past three years 1 907 people had been killed in the Natal midlands alone and there had been only six prosecutions.

"For about three years now I have been inviting the NP members of the Security Group and the previous two Deputy Ministers (of Law and Order) and Mr Vlok to come to Maritzburg in-cognito so they can get an unbiased opinion of the problems in and around Maritzburg."

Mr Errol Moorcroft (DP Albany) said that the violence in Natal should not be allowed to continue or expand.

He said Mr Cronje had given a "chilling description" of what was happening in the province.



Questions and answers

Only a few of the markers of 1989 exam scripts of black matric candidates did not have the required qualifications to do so, the Education Minister Dr Stofel van der Merwe said in the House of Assembly yesterday in written reply to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (DP Gardens).

These people were used because some appointed qualified markers did not turn up. The chief examiner was satisfied with their qualifications.

The cost of recent development of the Ben Schoeman Highway, which included the provision of road lighting, was R68 849 990, the Transport Minister Mr George Bartlett said in the House of Assembly yesterday in a written reply to a question from Mr Louis Stofberg (CP Sasolburg) — Sapa.

Star 24/3/90

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Maritzburg area ablaze as fighting rages on

By Craig Kotze

Eleven people died, scores were injured and hundreds of houses were feared burnt down as the violence in Maritzburg's Edendale area worsened yesterday, stretching security forces to the limit.

The fighting, between Inkatha and United Democratic Front (UDF) supporters, died down on Tuesday night, but resumed in greater intensity yesterday as factions armed with guns, pangas, knives, knobkerries and assegais attacked and counter-attacked across the hilly area.

Observers described the fighting as full-blown civil war, and a huge pall of smoke from scores of burning houses hung over the area. Injured people were still streaming to hospitals in the area last night and today.

Police liaison officer Major Piet Kitching said last night that 11 bodies had been found in the trouble-torn townships surrounding Maritzburg, bringing to 13 the number of people killed in these areas in 48 hours. Eight of the bodies were found in kwa-Shangwe, two in Ashdown and one in Gezayuzo township.

Major Kitching said police had been under fire several times yesterday. He said there were "thousands of blacks" involved in yesterday's violence. He denied reports that police had

only disarmed Inkatha members. "How are we supposed to know who is who in the heat of battle? If there is a situation, we simply react to it, no matter who is involved."

Major Kitching dismissed as "rubbish" reports that fighting had spread to Maritzburg itself and that mobs had taken control of streets there.

Police reported that 120 houses were burnt down in a wave of petrol-bomb and stone attacks in the kwaShangwe area, and many other houses were attacked in areas such as Mpunuza and Ashdown, part of the greater Edendale area.

By yesterday afternoon, police had not been able to keep tally of all the dwellings attacked.

"It looks as though the whole area is burning. It's very bad. We have all our men deployed," said a police spokesman.

Today, police said the area was "quiet" but troops and SAP members were on the alert for renewed clashes.

During yesterday's fighting, mobs, although smaller than the day before, again went on the rampage, clashing with other mobs and attacking police. In one incident attackers opened fire on police with a machinegun.

Police described the situation as explosive, although it had calmed down by late afternoon.

Fresh groups of armed men were said to be moving into the area yesterday to reinforce their factions.

SMALLER

"The clashing groups are now smaller, but this actually gives us additional problems because it gives us more work. As the mobs are dispersed they re-form again. It is impossible to say how many people were injured because so many do not report their wounds," he said.

Troop and police reinforcements were rushed to the area on Tuesday.

Soldiers were sent from Natal Command and policemen transferred from surrounding areas in an attempt to contain the violence.

Maritzburg itself was not affected in the latest fighting as police had contained the violence in Edendale.

"It was an emergency. We had to call on the SADF to help supplement our manpower. The situation was very explosive, but we are in control," said a police spokesman.

The confirmed deaths of Tuesday were those of a man who was shot and a person whose charred body was found in a burnt-out vehicle. Nine people were seriously injured when a petrol bomb was thrown into a minibus at 11.15 am yesterday. One of the injured might have died, police said.



The burning fields, smoke billows from homes in Edenville near Maritzburg. At least 11 people died, scores were injured and hundreds of houses destroyed during clashes between Inkatha and UDF supporters. Picture by Associated Press.

From GUY ROGERS

JOHANNESBURG. — ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi have agreed to meet soon to resolve the violence which seems to have become endemic to Natal.

Just how soon they do meet is becoming increasingly important, with the death toll rising daily.

Early yesterday an already over-extended police force was fighting to contain violence in the provincial capital of Maritzburg, which is fast becoming South Africa's own Beirut.

Hijacked buses have been transformed into Inkatha troop-carriers and thousands of residents in the semi-rural areas have been forced to stay away from work to join huge vigilante groups.

Yesterday the violence was apparently sparked by the stoning of buses transporting Inkatha residents on the main Edendale road, but the violence, generally speaking, has an underlying cause—extreme poverty.

Tens of thousands of people live in the shacklands sprawling over the hills northwest of Durban, and in similar circumstances in areas outside Maritzburg. Roofs leak and sewage streams across the rutted roads. These hills, without electricity, become very black when night falls, and that's when the shooting starts.

Can Natal's violence be stopped?

People live in uncomfortably close proximity to one another, just metres separating the corrugated iron and mud shacks they build. It is not surprising, the Rev S M Thaver of Crisis Care notes soberly, that they kill each other.

It is here in these hills, just a 45-minute drive from the playlands of Durban or the white capital of Maritzburg, that they do kill each other, using pangas, fighting sticks and homemade guns, in horrific acts of atrocity.

Researcher Mr Gavin Woods says 90% of the violence is caused by youths frustrated by poverty. Various elements have tapped into, and are continuing to spur on the killing. Statistics gathered in the urban and peri-urban areas of Natal show there is almost no chance of a young black matriculant getting a job.

Mr Woods, the executive director of the Inkatha Institute, the only full-blown unit researching the violence, calls the poverty the legacy of apartheid.

But Mr Woods also said it was a media myth that the forces involved in the violence were merely political. The Wild Dogs, the Ninjas and the A-Team were just some groups with no political agenda at all.

In the mud and squalor of Jamaica, India, jobless residents showed us gutted shacks and broken windows caused by members of the Amasinyora, the largest criminal gang in the greater Durban region, who rage into Jamaica almost every weekend from across the valley in Kwamashu's K section.

Other groups might start off with a political agenda but soon developed their own dynamic, said Mr Woods. "Power games, war games, are important. When they rush over a hill at night to attack they do it with great joy—the singing, the victory, the territorial gain, the material gain, the raping of young women."

Many of the youths involved in the violence might be born out of wedlock. They had no stabilising force, no value system and "a lack of appreciation for human life".

Violence for them had become a way of life. Lindilani community leader and Inkatha stalwart Mr Mandla Tshabala says violent youths "can petrol-bomb a house and they will be out of prison within a day, proclaimed as heroes by their friends".

So-called human-rights lawyers, he alleged, were doing serious harm to the community because children who acted in a

criminal manner were no longer subjected to the pain of punishment.

Mr Woods said there had been a recent swing to the UDF and the ANC among the youth "because that's where the biggest promises are being made for a better future".

It is inexplicable that the Mandela-Buthelezi meeting has not taken place yet and will not apparently happen until at least next week, because Mr Mandela is set first to address a rally near East London.

Speculation among observers is that the ANC national executive, whose opinion Mr Mandela obviously values, might still be unhappy with the Ulundi venue.

There is also the view that when the two leaders do eventually meet positive results must immediately follow, otherwise talks could do more harm than good.

But although it is generally agreed that reconciliation is needed before the killing can end, the biggest effort will surely have to be made on the socio-economic front. "We have to put something back into the lives of the youth, show them something obtainable," says Mr Woods.

fail. 6. 17 Stoffel van der Merwe,

SADF troops South 29/3-4/4/90 quell violence

From CHRISTINA SCOTT (276)
PIETERMARITZBERG. — SADF
troops poured into Edenvale town-
ship near here this week as violence
erupted once more in the region.

Early this week, thousands of men
armed with the traditional long and
short stabbing spears, knobkieries
and shields and guns fought pitched
battles on roads and hillsides
throughout the valley.

The violence is said to have been
triggered when rural Inkatha sup-
porters were stoned on the way to a
Durban peace rally of KwaZulu
Chief Minister Mangosuthu
Buthelezi, and when the local
Inkatha centre, Maraa House, was
attacked.

Medical sources reported 54 people
with serious gunshot injuries had
been admitted to the hospitals and
six men were dead on arrival.

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Battleground of poverty, politics and terror

The tide of violence is running high in the hills of Natal

276

Sowetan - 29/3/90

FOCUS

A POSTER saying 'End The State of Emergency' hangs above the bed in Mr Winifred Mpanza's shack in Jamaica, Inanda, north-west of Durban.

The walls of the shack are made of mud and papered with Ultramel wrapping. A bucket catches drops of water falling through one of several holes in the roof. The toilet, shared with his neighbours, is shaky-looking, rusted iron sheets erected over a hole in the ground.

Thousands of people have met particularly savage deaths in these hills, remote from the bustle of Durban, just a 45-minute drive away. Pangas, fighting sticks and homemade guns are the tools of battle.

Political emotions run high but allegiances are complicated and often for superficial reasons. Poverty bites deep. The erosion is bad and the torrential rain on this particular Monday has every ravine awash and many roads impassable.

Between Jamaica and Lindilani, another squatter camp just a hill and a valley away, the stated reasons for Natal's violence, in which thousands have died and which has scarred both their areas, differs vastly. But the poverty is much the same.

In Jamaica, they blame first the Amasinyora, a criminal gang whose members from KwaMashu K section have allegedly pillaged and intimidated many times in the past months.

Involved

Then, when asked if any other groups were involved, the half dozen men who spoke to us named Inkatha members, coming from Newtown B, across the valley.

Why does Inkatha attack them?

"Because we are Amagabane (comrades)," says Mpanza, to a

chorus of agreement. They do not like Inkatha, they say, speaking through an interpreter, because it uses force.

"With the ANC, we are free to do anything that we want to."

In Lindilani, community leader Mandla Tshabalala, accuses violent youths of precisely that. "They can petrol bomb a house and they will be out of prison within a day, proclaimed as a heroes by their friends." So-called human rights lawyers, he alleged, were doing serious harm to the community because children who acted in a criminal manner were no longer being subjected to the pain of punishment.

Overthrow

These youths were being taught violence by those who believed violence was necessary to overthrow the SA Government.

It is here in Lindilani, as well, where the recent peculiar rumours of SA Army and SA Police bias against Inkatha, are pointedly alleged.

The scenario, as has been reported several times in the past two weeks, involves former comrades joining the South African forces and then using their positions to harass Inkatha members.

Only black members, operating without white supervision, are involved in the allegations.

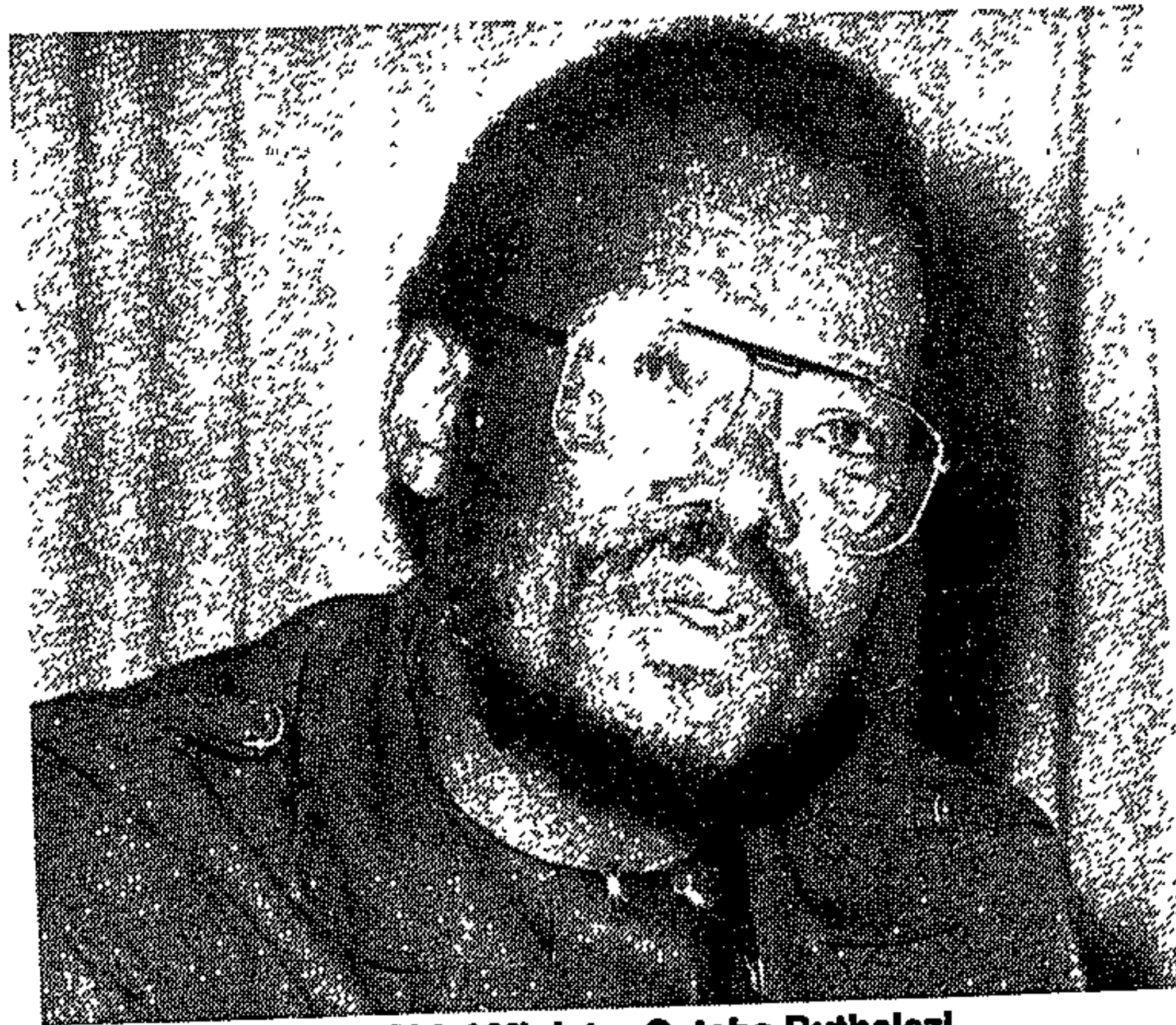
On Saturday, these members allegedly assaulted residents whom they suspected were going to the Inkatha rally at Kings Park.

Reported

The matter had been reported to the KwaZulu Police, KwaZulu Police Commissioner Brig Jac Buchner told Sapa on Tuesday, and was being investigated.

Tshabalala said he had called for all SAP and SADF members to be withdrawn from the area for these reasons.

According to residents of Lindilani, the last full-scale attack, by UDF-supporting residents of Ntuzuma F section, was in December last year. Once again, they allege members of the SA security forces, in full uniform, were involved.



KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi.

Angrily, they point out an SAP hippo on the opposite hill, facing Lindilani.

When questioned by a reporter on Sunday, a special constable manning the hippo said they were there to monitor the situation. He was aware of the allegations of Lindilani residents, but they were not true.

Trouble

When pressed about who was to blame for the violence in that area, he said: "I can say the people from UDF start the trouble. The young people smoke dagga, they toyi-toyi and then they assault the people of Lindilani."

It remained unclear why the hippo - in its habitual position, according to the Lindilani residents - was facing the Lindilani shacks and not Ntuzuma township, if this was the case.

Asked about the Inkatha rally, Mr David Mdeletshe, 32, said: "It was interesting. We were listening to the chief minister (of Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi). We didn't loot the Indian shops next to the stadium. There was no toyi-toying."

"We were interested to hear the call for no sanctions, because we need the jobs."

Several other jobless people listening, nodded agreement.

In both Lindilani and Jamaica, gutted shacks bear testimony to the violence and many were jobless.

In Lindilani, doors and windows are pocked with bullet holes, but nearby there is a self-help scheme run by the KwaZulu Government and Murray and Roberts construction, which teaches building skills. A creche offers a toddlers' programme.

"A child is not a vessel to be filled," says a poster on the wall, "but a lamp to be lit."

In Jamaica, there are no coconuts, no palm trees, sewerage streams across some of the roads and there is nothing that resembles a creche.

Squalor

Mr Enoch Mbokazi, 50, in a spotless white shirt which triumphed over the mud and the squalor, pointed out a window broken by a gang member. "We can't renovate because the place we used to buy materials (next to Shembe), was burned down."

Red Cross supplies had dried up unexpectedly and residents who had been looted were destitute. "We chose Jamaica because the other name (Bambayi)

caused us to be attacked. With Jamaica we recall the killing and the burning," he said. - Sapa

Carnage

averted

'Small army' marches by light of burning tyres and with guns firing but SADF intervenes

(276) ARGUS 29/3/90
The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Troops have defused a small army of rampaging Inkatha mobs in Natal's "Valley of Death" and averted what could have been the worst carnage in the all-out war raging between rival factions.

As the official death toll rose to 13 — although other estimates claimed it was as high as 25 — witnesses spoke of the "army" of heavily armed mobs intent on attacking UDF-held areas in the valley.

The attackers could be seen by the light of burning tyres last night. Had the army of several hundred men been able to launch its attack carnage would have resulted, according to residents.

The invaders had collected in the Mpumuza area, near Maritzburg, and were threading their way downhill between deserted "border" houses.

They were firing guns while marching, a resident said.

"Fortunately, white soldiers managed to head them off," he said.

Thousands of Edendale Valley residents had been mobilised into large defensive forces and shooting could be heard at intervals.

A pall of smoke lay over the area as houses and vehicles burned and tyres and other items used in barricades burned.

Scores were wounded yesterday, but ambulances were unable to get to all of them as barricades had been put across many roads and set alight. Youths were "manning" the barricades.

An uneasy calm hung over the ravaged area early today and the latest count shows about 12,000 people are involved.

The early morning may have been calm but residents were expecting violence to erupt again during the day.

Went berserk

Yesterday mobs went berserk in the area, with more than 120 houses in Kwashange being gutted, 11 at Ashdown and scores in Edendale itself.

More than 30 seriously injured people were operated on in Edendale Hospital

A spokesman at Edendale Hospital said today that there were no "visible troops" around the hospital and that all appeared to be quiet.

"All I can say is that at this moment there is no fighting, but this doesn't mean that there won't be violence just now"

The secretary for Health in Kwazulu, Dr Daryl Hackland, said that security had been tightened at the hospital and staff were being protected.

The biggest of the war parties numbered about 1 000 while another impi of about 900 men was seen when Mr Radley Keyes of the Democratic Party flew over the area yesterday.

Mr Keyes said the Democratic Party had spoken the Minister of Defence and told him of the need for the Defence Force to become involved to bring order to the area.

Agonised

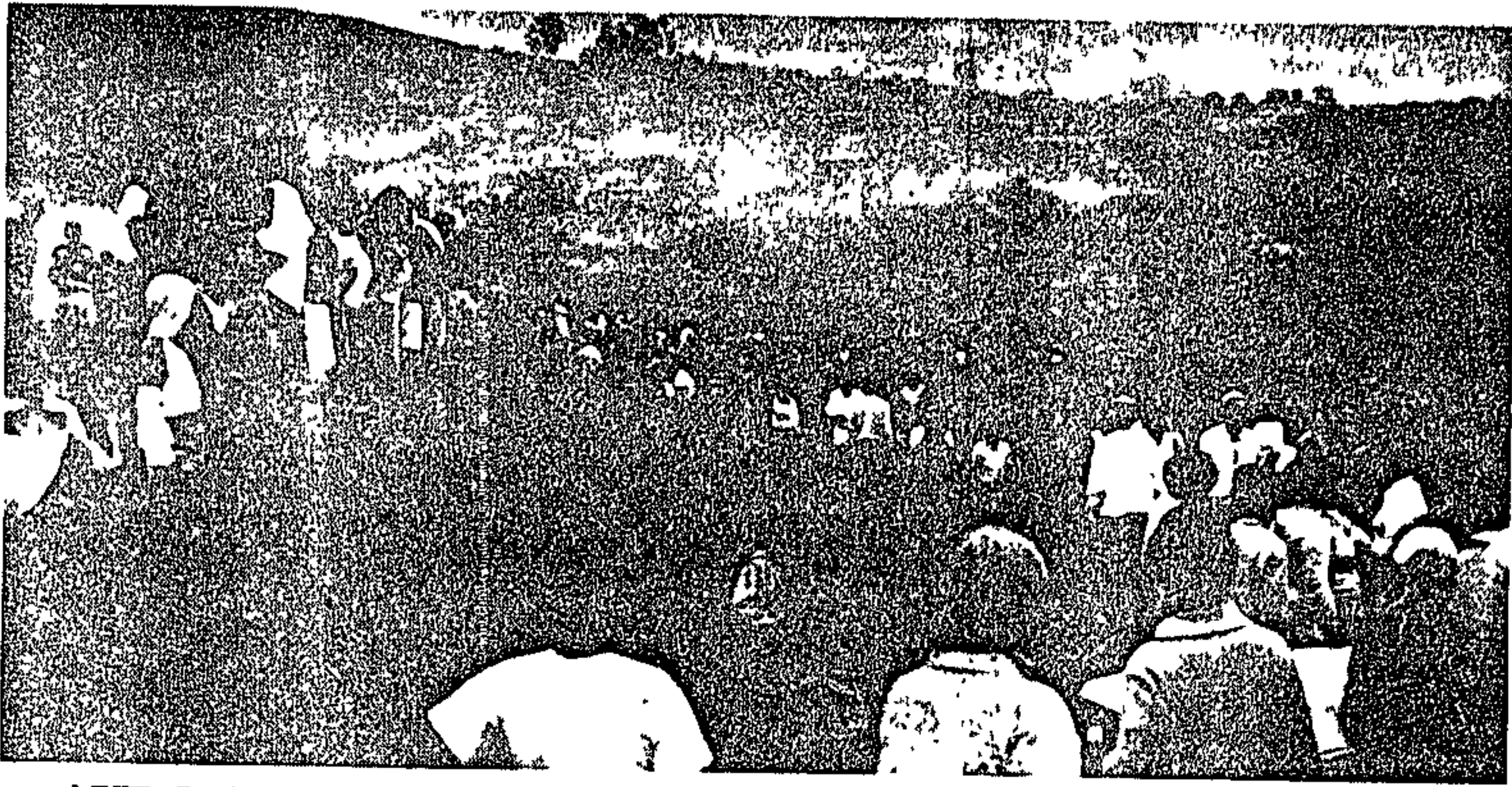
An agonised Caluza resident, Mrs Iris Khumalo, said she had 30 people huddled in her little house and that nobody slept as they feared another attack from Inkatha supporters who she said had vowed to wipe out the families living in the area.

"The fighting will not stop until the Defence Force moves in permanently. The soldiers came last night, patrolled and left — and at the moment we are expecting another attack.

"We want the soldiers to be stationed here to stop the fighting and the quicker they come the better. The situation is so serious that by tonight not many of us will be left alive."

United Democratic Front president Mr Archie Gumede said his organisation will meet today to either set up a fact-finding commission or to work on a ceasefire proposal.

Thousands clash in Natal



LEFT: Residents from an Inkatha stronghold, Mpumaza, near Maritzburg watch as comrades attack their homes. RIGHT yesterday.

MARITZBURG. — Soldiers and police patrolled six townships last night to separate battling factions who fought with guns and knives among burning homes and fleeing refugees in what has become known as the "Valley of Death".

More than 120 houses were burnt in one area alone and up to 16 people killed and 54 shot and wounded yesterday as open warfare ripped through the Edendale Valley for a second day running.

While hospitals in the greater Maritzburg area reported that five people had died yesterday as a result of the violence, police reported that 11 corpses had been found.

Police reported that two other people had been killed on Tuesday. Three other victims were also classified dead on arrival at Northdale Hospital on Tuesday.

There were also unconfirmed reports of bodies being removed from scenes of violence in private vehicles.

Palls of smoke

Yesterday ambulances at Edendale Hospital were pinned in by burning barricades outside the premises and droves of injured people were brought in on foot or in bakkies and other private vehicles.

Greytown MP Mr Pierre Cronje told Parliament that the heavy fighting was an even worse disaster than the tornado damage in Welkom and it was time for President F W de Klerk to visit Maritzburg.

Speaking during the first reading debate on the budget, he said that over a stretch of 10km, 10 000 to 12 000 impi were assembled and operating from kraals nearby. "The police are not able to control the situation and even tell the people to flee. Loss of life and property is probably worse today than yesterday."

It was important that Mr De Klerk

276 29/3/90 'Valley of death'

visited the township because there was no place the people could turn to any more.

Police reinforcements were rushed from Durban to Maritzburg yesterday and police liaison officer Major Piet Kitching said that "it looks as though the whole area is burning".

Thick palls of smoke hung over seven townships near Maritzburg — Edendale, Taylor's Halt, Ashdown, Caluza, Henley, Gazabuso and Elands-kop.

Wrecks of cars and tree stumps and smouldering tyres, which had been used as roadblocks earlier, were scattered over the terrain.

"The whole so-called 'Valley of Death' is covered with blue smoke. I saw 120 homes burning at the same time in a radius of 25km," said journalist Khaba Mkhize after flying over the Edendale Valley.

From 300 metres up, Mkhize saw crowds of more than 1 000 gathering in streets and bodies lying in fields.

The latest outbreak of violence fol-

lows the stoning of buses transporting Inkatha members back to their homes after a rally in Durban on Sunday. The buses were allegedly stoned by UDF supporters.

One resident said he thought yesterday's escalation of violence was in revenge for the killing of a Sweetwaters chief, Mr Nzikayezwa Zuma, and for the killing of Inkatha supporters who were travelling to Sunday's King's Park rally.

Inkatha reinforcements are said to be streaming in from Sweetwaters and, in a countermove, the numbers of UDF/ANC supporters in Edendale are being supplemented by "ground troops" of "comrades" who are coming in from nearby Imbali.

Army units and extra police were deployed after some 2 000 Zulus supporting Inkatha went on the rampage with guns and knives against supporters of the UDF.

Major Kitching said one policeman had been shot and wounded and police had been under fire several

times during the day.

Thousands of Inkatha forces began gathering skirts of Edendale yesterday of on-going fighting.

As a pall of smoke spread valley, many shots were heard and vehicles were set alight and vehicles were

Mr Dennis Bailey, director of the bona Youth Trust which runs a refugee camp in Caluza, said the massing of opposing forces was "a situation that is two sides to the brink of a

Thousands of workers work in the Maritzburg area as KwaZulu Transport stopping the Edendale Valley in one bus being torched and badly damaged, while two seven passengers were hurt. The company has suffered more than R300 000 in two

● Background to the Natal Page 2

clash in Natal 'civil war'



ruza, near Maritzburg watch as comrades attack their homes. **RIGHT:** A scene from the air above the war-torn Edendale township yesterday.

Valley death'

CAPL Tink (276)
29/3/90

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Major Kitching said one policeman had been shot and wounded and police had been under fire several

times during the day.

Thousands of Inkatha and opposing forces began gathering on the outskirts of Edendale yesterday after two days of on-going fighting.

As a pall of smoke spread across the valley, many shots were heard. Barricades were thrown across roads and set alight and vehicles were burnt out.

Mr Dennis Bailey, director of Sawubona Youth Trust which runs a refugee camp in Caluza, described the massing of opposing forces as "ominous" and a situation that brought the two sides to the brink of civil war.

Thousands of workers did not go to work in the Maritzburg area yesterday as KwaZulu Transport stopped serving the Edendale Valley in the wake of one bus being torched and 20 others badly damaged, while two drivers and seven passengers were hurt. The bus company has suffered damages of more than R300 000 in two days.

● Background to the Natal violence —
Page 2

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Members of the two police forces in the Natal townships were involved in a heavy gun battle earlier this week, which left three SAP members injured.

The incident came amid many reports that relations between the SAP and KwaZulu police are extremely strained.

On Tuesday night an SAP patrol at Magabeni, Umkomaas, called for reinforcements after it was fired on from a nearby house.

After help arrived the house was stormed and seven men, including two KwaZulu policemen, were arrested.

BURNING BARRICADE ... A barricade on the road between Maritzburg and Edendale township yesterday.



Police rushed in as 11 die in bloody battles in Maritzburg

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — At least 11 people were killed and more than 130 houses gutted in Edendale near Maritzburg yesterday in a sharp escalation of violent clashes between Inkatha and UDF supporters. Police reinforcements were rushed in.

A police spokesman said yesterday the toll — already at 13 since Tuesday — could be higher. Reports of deaths were still coming in, he said.

Almost the entire community, including women and children, was mobilised into huge armed groups, ostensibly protecting their houses and suburbs. Late last night the situation had quietened and police were patrolling the area.

An Edendale Youth Congress member said many of the youths were "com-tso-tsis" (a combination of comrade and tsotsi), and not genuine UDF/ANC supporters.

Police patrols were attacked a number of times and one policeman was seriously wounded in his home. Police responded with birdshot, rubber bullets, and tearsmoke.

An Edendale Hospital spokesman said that a large number of youths with birdshot wounds were treated.

Looting and pillaging, accompanied by the burning of many houses, was rampant.

The KwaZulu Transport Corporation has suspended the township service after R300 000 damages to its buses in two days. There were few mini-bus taxis in Maritzburg's centre, and factory absenteeism ranged between 10% and 50%, said the Chamber of Industries.

About R10 000 damage was caused to the Inkatha offices at Marawa House in Edendale when it was petrol bombed. Police dispersed the attackers.

Our Durban Correspondent reports that

members of the SAP and KwaZulu police in the Natal townships were involved in a bloody gun battle earlier this week.

After a police patrol dropped at Magabeni township, near Umkomaas, came under fire from a nearby house the house was stormed and seven men — including two KwaZulu policemen — were arrested.

Two special constables and a permanent member were injured.

Last week KwaZulu Police deputy commissioner Brig Sipho Mathe accused SAP members of shooting at, assaulting and intimidating Inkatha members.

Meanwhile Sapa reports that allegations of police and army bias in Natal's squatter camps have increased in the past two weeks.

Senior ANC leaders including deputy president Nelson Mandela yesterday visited victims of Monday's shooting in Sebokeng that left at least 11 dead. Mandela said a statement would be issued by the ANC today.

However, the ANC Internal Leadership Corps (ILC) has condemned police action in Vaal Triangle townships earlier this week, and called on authorities to immediately appoint a judicial commission of inquiry.

Township 276

Not a Police Officer

Southern
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POLICE sent reinforcements to Natal yesterday where rival black factions, ignoring recent calls for peace from Mr Nelson Mandela and other leaders, clashed in some of the worst fighting the province has seen in three years of conflict.

In a second day of violence, thousands armed with guns, spears, knives and clubs fought in the densely-populated townships outside Pietermaritzburg.

Major Piet Kitching, police spokesman, said police reinforcements from nearby Durban would assist troops and police sent in to quell violence on Tuesday.

Over the past two days, at least 11 people have been killed and more than 50 wounded in fighting described as the most widespread in the three-year conflict between groups loosely allied with

Inkatha, the Zulu movement headed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the United Democratic Front (UDF), an African National Congress affiliate.

As many as 3,000 people are believed to have died since the clashes began three years ago.

Last February the government sent 1,000 soldiers into the province to reinforce a 600-strong contingent already there. But neither the additional manpower nor appeals for calm from Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, and Chief Buthelezi have been able to restore order.


Unrest

The townships of Pietermaritzburg and Durban have seen the worst of the wave of unrest currently sweeping South Africa. More than 250 people have died in the six weeks since the release from prison of Mandela, the majority of them in black-on-black violence in Natal.

Mandela last month visited the province and appealed to the factions to

See page 2

P.T.O.



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Cops move in as violence grips Natal

276
So 29/3/90

● From page 1

throw their weapons into the sea and make peace.

It was announced on Tuesday that Mandela and Buthelezi, would meet to seek an end to the Natal carnage. Mandela would also hold separate talks with King Goodwill Zwelethini, the Zulu monarch.

However community workers say they doubt whether a peace agreement between political leaders would be sufficient to stop the killing.

President F W de Klerk, confirmed yesterday that he would visit a number of European capitals as part of a tour which will include a meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher in May or June.

Inkatha reinforcements are said to be streaming in from Sweetwaters and, in a countermove, the numbers of UDF/ANC supporters in Edendale are being supplemented by "ground troops" of "comrades" who are coming in from nearby Imbali.

Mr Dennis Bailey, director of Sawubona Youth Trust which runs a refugee camp in Caluza, near Edendale, described the massing of opposing forces as ominous and a situation that brought the two sides to the brink of civil war.

Thousands of workers did not go to work in the Maritzburg area yesterday as KwaZulu Transport stopped serving the Edendale Valley in the wake of one bus being torched and 20 others badly damaged while two drivers and seven passengers were hurt.

The bus company has suffered damages of more than R300 000 in two days.

Mobs took over the KwaZulu buses to launch "revenge" attacks on Caluza, Mpumuza and Ashdown.

The hijackers are understood to be incensed by years of running a gauntlet of stone-throwing in the Edendale area.

On Tuesday, at Caluza a crowd of about 2 000

were fighting a fierce battle until riot police got into the crowd to disperse them.

The fighting soon started in a nearby area.

The police moved in again and the attackers were persuaded to leave Caluza.

Later a crowd was seen to move to Mpumuza but the police warded off the attackers. Edendale Hospital staff worked round the clock to cope with shot, injured and burned people.

A person believed to have been burned in a petrol bomb attack is said to have died in Edendale Hospital.

Many workers spent the night at their workplaces.

Yesterday many of the roads in the area had been blocked to traffic and were being patrolled by gangs of youths. Police warned drivers not to move into several areas.

Democratic Party MP Pierre Cronje said the crowd of Inkatha supporters were apparently angry because of incidents of alleged stoning of buses after the Sunday rally.

He said the DP offices had received frantic calls from about 7.30am on Tuesday, with residents claiming the huge crowd was gathering and wanted to attack at Caluza.

Mandela offer still stands says Buthelezi



Mandela



Buthelezi

ULUNDI. — Mr Nelson Mandela's visit to his home at Mahlabathini and the invitation by the Zulu king to meet him at Ulundi still stood, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday.

He said Mr Mandela had been in contact with him on a number of occasions since his release from prison.

"Mr Mandela and I are old family friends and his visit to my home is a natural expression of that friendship. Mr Mandela and I were in the ANC Youth League together and later, when he was practising as a lawyer, he attended to my wife's father's estate after he died."

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Mandela's visit to his home was therefore not something about which there should be any speculation.

"We will meet at my home as we have arranged from the outset and we will meet whenever Mr Mandela's very busy itinerary makes it possible to do so. But the visit should take place in the relatively near future."

He said Mr Mandela wrote to him from jail last year expressing "deep concern about the hideous black-on-black violence which has reached unprecedented proportions in this region of South Africa".

Leaders in joint peace bid

20 more die as 'civil war' erupts again

By Craig Kotze

At least 20 people died yesterday in fighting in Edendale's "valley of death" — with no end in sight to the most vicious phase to date of the Inkatha/UDF power struggle in Natal.

Heavy fighting broke out again last night in the area's townships and early today police were combing the area for casualties. More bodies are expected to be found.

The latest killings in the steadily escalating "civil war" brings the known death toll this week to 36. Police said two people were killed on Tuesday, 14 on Wednesday and at least 20 yesterday.

Hundreds of people are feared injured and hundreds of houses have been burnt down in the fighting.

Today the situation in the area was described by police as "still extremely tense".

Efforts to stop the violence are being made in various quarters.

Democratic Party leaders met President de Klerk in Cape Town yesterday while ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi will jointly call for peace at a Natal rally on Monday.

Called

Maritzburg mayor Mr Mark Cornell has called for martial law to be imposed and Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok will meet police generals today.

President de Klerk was told more men were needed on the ground in Maritzburg and that refugees had to be helped.

The boiling Edendale cauldron threatens to engulf other areas in Natal. Police said three people were killed in fighting elsewhere on Wednesday.

In Edendale yesterday, houses were again targets of petrol-bomb attacks, with 25 homes attacked in Myandu alone. In the Haza area, police used birdshot to disperse 800 people who were fighting each other.

Black Sash women walking with a

Women for Peace protest march in Edendale were arrested, fingerprinted, photographed and threatened with detention in Plessislaer yesterday, said Mr Radley Keyes, regional director of the Natal inland region of the Democratic Party.

They were later released.

Mr Cornell called for the ANC to "get its act together", like Inkatha, in a practical attempt to end the spiral of killings, burnings and destruction in Natal.

The mass rally to be addressed by Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi will be held at Taylor's Halt near Maritzburg on Monday.

Mr Cornell said he feared that Maritzburg could become a battlefield.

"Help us, please. If it takes the army to do so, then send in the army. Edendale is burning and I

really fear that Maritzburg itself will become the scene of full-scale fighting.

"We have more than 2 000 black refugees living in white areas in Maritzburg and they have brought their feuds with them. Yesterday, a 14-year-old youth was shot in Maritzburg.

Appoint

Mr Cornell said the ANC should appoint a "peace representative", as Inkatha had done, to accompany security forces and point out trouble-makers.

"Until we work together, until there is an agreement, there will be no peace. The people at grassroots level, people like Cosatu, want the troops here, but the ANC won't negotiate until the troops are out of

Pig's head shocks Kramer

Staff Reporter

Shocking, disgusting and sickening were the words used today by the only Jewish town councillor in Boksburg, Mr Issy Kramer, to describe the discovery of a pig's head on his seat at a council meeting last night.

Minutes before the council meeting began, the head, wrapped in a Star of David flag, was found on Mr Kramer's seat.

In the ensuing chaos, the leader of the National Party in the council, Mr Chris Smith, called for the meeting's adjournment to tonight and said the police should be called immediately.

A still shaken Mr Kramer told The Star today "We were still talking on the council chamber floor when we were told to take our seats since the meeting was about to begin. I sat between (Mr) Smith and councillor Dawn

Star 30/3/90

Jacobs

"Dawn, who pulled my chair out so that I could sit down, was the first to see the pig's head. Smith then shouted 'Don't touch it. Don't touch it, call the police'."

I was shocked and I felt very sick afterwards. It is only a mentally sick person who could do what was done. It shows that there is a small group of people in this country which is unable to face reality and the inevitability of political change."

Mr Kramer, a lawyer and independent councillor, said the incident could have been triggered by the Pretoria Supreme Court's decision yesterday to overturn the Conservative Party-controlled Boksburg Town Council's reintroduction of petty apartheid in November 1988.

He read to The Star an anti-

Semitic document distributed before the meeting by Mr and Mrs Trudie van der Merwe, wife of CP councillor Mr van der Merwe. Mr van der Merwe later confessed to having drawn up the anti-Semitic document, according to Kramer.

The document contained extracts from a speech by the House of Assembly member Eric Louw in 1937, saying Africa already had a large Jewish population.

We owe it to the future generations of South Africa to solve this problem now before it is too late, the document said. Mr Louw as having said.

NP leader Mr Smith condemned last night's incident and said he hoped the police would soon prosecute anyone responsible for it.



Katrina Ngubane mourns over the body of her brother-in-law who was killed yesterday during faction fighting in the township of Edendale outside Maritzburg.

Picture by Review

Can you command



When you speak, can you talk easily to strangers, superiors, and like?

In other words, do you have

★ Speak up with confidence

★ Address a group spontaneously

★ Make powerful telling statements

Cry the Beloved Country as thousands die

Revenge fuels Natal's killing-fields

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somewhere
20/3/90

FOCUS

APARTHEID was the fresh policy of the new National Party Government of South Africa when Alan Paton wrote "Cry the Beloved Country".

Now, that same, considerably older and, perhaps, more race relations-wise Government has decreed, it is to be ended.

Possibly dying would be a more accurate description of the change.

Paton chose Carisbrooke, a lush and green dairy farming area close to Richmond, in Natal, as the opener for his book.

So far, a spokesperson for a dairy cooperative based at Carisbrooke hastened to assure me this morning: "There has been no violence here. No killings. We are still producing top class milk".

The same, sadly, cannot be said for many other parts of Natal that Paton trod, regardless of what they may farm.

Townships

Pietermaritzburg, "hatchery" of the ongoing violence that began in its surrounding black townships in September 1987, still has the dubious honour of being top of that class - and not enjoying the status one little bit.

Caluiz Caluza, Daubuza, Ashdown, Imbali, Nkanalala and, of all misfitting names, Sweetwaters, are all part of or close to the notorious Edendale valley.

The valley with Inkatha supporters on the one hand, supporters of the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions on the other, have feuded and continue to do so.

Thousands have died or been hurt.

In the early days, traditional weaponry caused most of the casualties. Spears, knobkerries and knives. Then the panga took a place. Now guns are being used.

Some of those guns fall into the category 'home-made'. Factories don't exactly abound.



ALAN PATON

More worrying has been the mounting use of modern rifles. The fire power and the strike power has increased the tempo of deaths and woundings.

A couple of months back there appeared to have been a deviation in the direction of the 'war', with policemen, even when moving in numbers in a troubled area, becoming targets.

Former South African police riot control head in Natal, Major-General J C Viljoen - he was then a brigadier - was fired on when on patrol, and later told the story to Durban journalists.

By then, the battlefields had spread to Mpumulanaga, near VC Camperdown, and between Durban and Pietermaritzburg - and to townships such as Inanda and the massive KwaMashu, outside Durban.

There was yet another significant new trend.

It was the entrance into the scene of ordinary criminals, killers and robbers who plundered shops and homes at will, burned and smashed schools.

They just added to the lists of dead and wounded. They drove more and more people to seek safer places to live.

Often the runaways moved into the squatter camps and settlements which stretch their way around Durban.

Settlements without any services, including water and sanitation, settlements which have been conservatively estimated to accommodate anything up to two million people.

Peace talks were often set up. Some were described as "preliminaries".

Warring

They, as well as the real get-togethers of the main warring factions, had one thing in common. They all failed.

Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu alliance, it would seem, just cannot get together, even over a table.

This week has been a bitter one for Edendalers, unable to get to work because all bus and taxi services have been halted.

The result, few people have been able to get to work, with repercussions of its own on Pietermaritzburg's economy.

Zulu honour has it that a family must revenge the murder of a fellow-family member. If that still holds - and some experts in Zulu lore and history say it does - then the revenge killings are just swelling in number.

For all that, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said only a few days ago at Ulundi, that "rent-a-mob" had reached Natal.

He could well be right, for on Tuesday, vast crowds killed as they clashed in Edendale.

And on Wednesday another mob estimated at about 3 000, was walking the old Edendale road as early as 9am. Walking "with intent", witnesses said, to cause more deaths, more injuries, more rape. More hardships.

But then, Edendale has never been a dairy farming area. - Sapa



MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI

ANC-Inkatha peace bid

ULUNDI. — As the death toll in Natal spiralled last night, Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi announced that he and ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela would address a joint rally in the region in an urgent bid to stop the killings.

An ANC spokesman confirmed that Mr Mandela felt the rally — announced by Chief Buthelezi in KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday — was a priority on his agenda.

The spokesman said the two leaders had discussions yesterday and that the idea of a joint address at the rally was the ANC's initiative. It will take place in the Maritzburg area, where the conflict has escalated into virtually a full-scale civil war, with police yesterday reporting 15 dead, many with stab and burn wounds (See unrest map, Page 2).

When the two meet it will be the first time they have come face-to-face since Mr Mandela was sent to prison 27 years ago.

Scattered clashes in the "valley of death" near Edendale yesterday pushed the death toll in two days of battles to 24 and left thousands homeless.

Thousands of black workers were unable to report to work in Maritzburg as public transport was in chaos and more than 100 schools in the area remained closed.

The head of a commission of inquiry investigating the Natal violence has recommended that all security forces involved in policing unrest areas in the province be disbanded and reconstituted as an independent peace-keeping force.

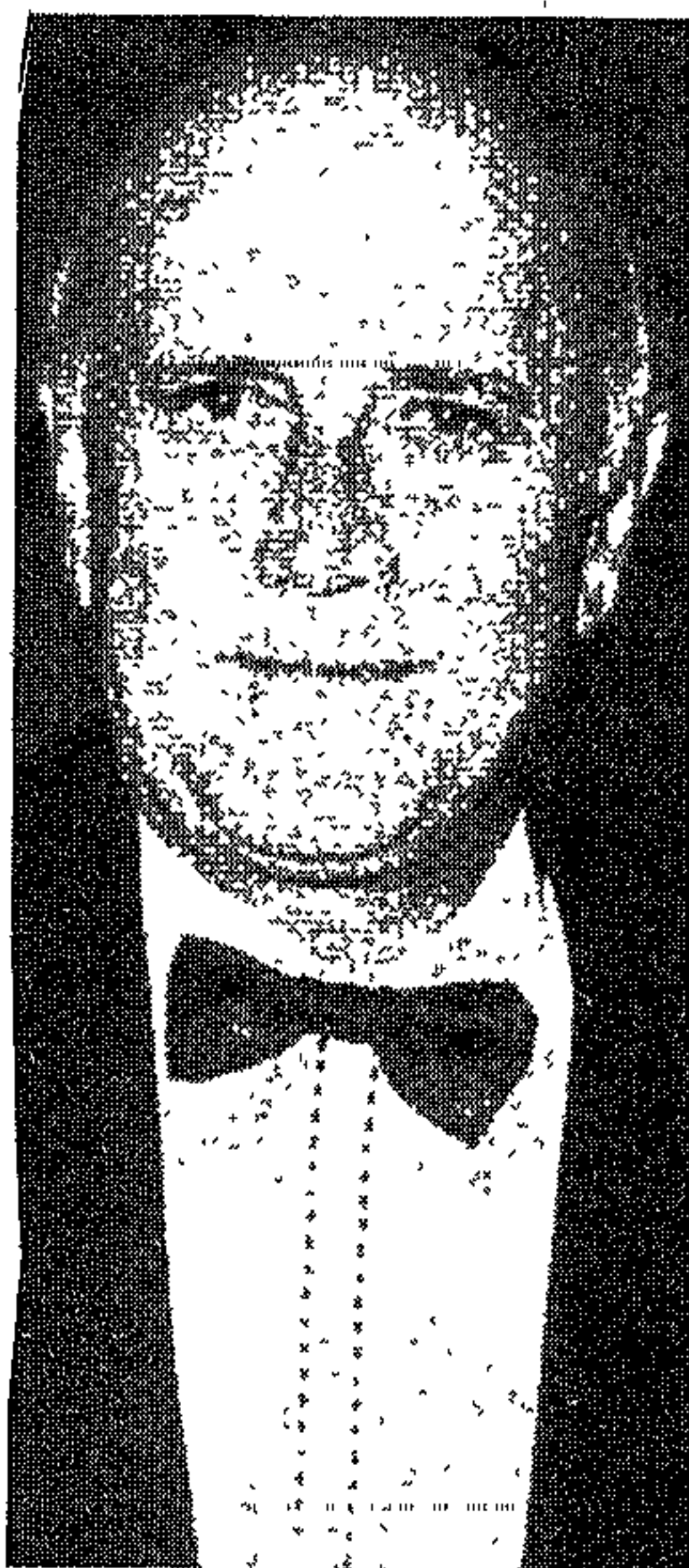
Mr Bob Douglas, an advocate, who is com-

missioner of the inquiry set up at the request of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, yesterday presented his recommendations, contained in an interim report, to the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) in Geneva.

Mr Douglas recommended the SA Police, the SA Defence Force, the kwaZulu Police and the special or "Kits" (instant) constables — all the security forces involved in Natal — be disbanded at once.

Calls were made in the Maritzburg city council yesterday for martial law to be declared in Edendale.

During an emotion-charged debate on the Edendale crisis, one city councillor said Maritzburg was "bleeding to death" and that law and order did not exist.



Mr F W de Klerk, who has intervened to help stop the Natal violence.

FW steps in to stop violence

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Political Staff

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk has intervened in the on-going Natal/Kwazulu political violence and yesterday met five Natal Democratic Party MPs to discuss ways of ending the killings.

Over 3 400 people have been killed since the beginning of 1987, according to unrest monitors in Durban and Maritzburg.

In the light of a fresh outbreak of fighting around Maritzburg this week, Mr Pierre Cronje, DP MP for Greytown, asked President De Klerk for a meeting.

Mr Cronje, Mr Kobus Jordaan, Mr Peter Gastrow, Mr Mike Tarr and Mr Roger Burrows met President De Klerk for an hour last night.

It was a frank discussion, and left the MPs feeling a lot more hopeful that ways would be found to curb the violence.

In a statement afterwards, the

MPs said they had discussed the renewed resurgence of violence.

"In-depth discussions were held about immediate needs as well as ways and means of addressing the problems in the medium and longer terms through a comprehensive programme of action.

Another meeting

"The President indicated that serious attention was being given to the situation by himself and his cabinet."

The MPs are to meet another cabinet minister today "to discuss the immediate needs in the afflicted areas".

"We impressed on him the urgent need for deploying more men to help provide basic security."

Mr Gastrow said afterwards it was clear Mr De Klerk was concerned about the violence. "We impressed on him that immediate steps were necessary to deal with the thousands of refugees."

Battle toll soars to 30 on Natal's worst day

W/ Mail 30/3-4/4/90
By CARMEL RICKARD

TODAY the townships around Pietermaritzburg are counting the cost of the worst conflict yet seen in the long civil war.

A specially formed crisis committee puts the death toll as "at least 30", saying a large number of people were wounded, while at least 150 houses were destroyed.

It has been the most sustained conflict, longer and raging over a greater area, than any fighting yet seen here. Unrest monitors, flying over the region on Wednesday at the height of the violence, counted a number of large groups and estimated more than 12 000 people were involved in the fighting that day.

As the tension continued yesterday, many are asking what sparked this week's fighting.

One of the most commonly given explanations is that the buses going to the Inkatha prayer rally in Durban on Sunday were stoned on the way to the meeting and again on the way back.

To get to Pietermaritzburg either for work or on the way to Durban, buses from the outlying predominantly Inkatha areas have first to drive through the largely United Democratic Front-aligned area of Edendale before they reach the city and there has been continuing tension over the stoning of these buses.

After last weekend's rally, damage estimated at over R25 000 was caused to buses while other vehicles were also stoned, or stopped and searched at "road blocks".

In several cases mini-buses decided to take the long route round to avoid passengers being interrogated about where they were coming from and then being assaulted if their answers revealed they had been to Durban.

Speaking at the rally in Durban, Inkatha central committee member David Ntombela, a key figure in the Inkatha-dominated Elandskop area from which many of the attackers came, issued a strong warning about the stoning of buses.

"I warn these people. It is for the last now. I warn them, if they continue doing that, I will defend anyhow. If they stone the buses, my people will protect themselves."

However, residents of Edendale say that they also have complaints about the buses, but in their version Inkatha supporters on these vehicles have been shooting at them from the buses.

●To Page 6

Toll soars

●From Page 5

There have also been complaints that on Sunday when some UDF people stood on the road to ensure the buses were not attacked, they were themselves harassed by people in the buses on their way to the rally. It is also alleged that some buses stopped on the way back from the rally, so that the passengers could alight to attack people in the area.

Whichever view is closest to the truth, the bus explanation is inadequate. It still does not explain why the conflict spread to a much wider area.

Eyewitness to terror tells of Inkatha's bullets

BULLETS whistled over our heads in Caluza as an ambulance drove towards the fighting crowd to collect the wounded. It turned back, unable to get any closer.

A youth came up to us and asked: "Have you got any guns? We need some guns and ammunition. We've got none left. It's bad."

We showed him our pens, notebooks and cameras.

"You must move out — now," he replied.

I grabbed my colleague's camera and began scrambling up a bank, hoping to find a spot which would give me adequate cover and from where I could photograph advancing Inkatha gunmen, who were firing as they crawled down the hill.

I had just started up the hill when a bullet crashed through palm fronds nearby and a loud shot rang out at close range.

Defenders panicked and screamed, turned and ran back to the township, with their heads held low. I joined them, cursing as I thought of my older colleague left behind among the attackers.

The panic subsided when it became clear the war party had not followed us down the hill.

Morale lifted when a resident emerged from a row of houses, rifle in hand. Lines of defence regrouped and shots were exchanged between two small parties of gunmen advancing towards each other at the front, one side moving down the hill, the other up.

Bloodshed was averted when a solitary police vehicle arrived, scaring the attackers back up the hill. Later, three police vehicles sped past us towards

w/mail 30/3-4/4/90
Natal journalist FRED KOCKOTT was on hand when Inkatha fighters launched an attack on UDF supporters at Caluza

the attacking crowd.

"S**t, he's got guts," said a photographer, of police Lieutenant Danie Meyer, who stood arguing with the attackers. About 10 riot police and special constables stood by him, rifles at the ready.

Police reinforcements arrived in a troop carrier, the men in the back reaching for their ammunition.

A woman nearby said: "Look how long we have been standing here and they have not dispersed the Inkatha people."

"If it was UDF people up there police would have given them five minutes to disperse before they shoot," she said.

A Caluza resident arrived gasping for breath. "They just shot Sergeant Nene, *manje, manje* (now, now). While the police are here."

The shooting of the off-duty policeman was later confirmed by police. Family representatives said three Inkatha men had shot him at his home.

People arrived in a car behind us. Sweat streamed down one man's face.

"They attacked us because they say the UDF threw stones at buses. But people in this area had nothing to do with it," he said.

Buses transporting Inkatha members to a rally in Durban's King's Park Stadium on Sunday had apparently been stoned.

But another resident said: "No, when the buses went to Durban people were standing on the road to

make sure youths would not stone them. But they were shot at."

"Now the comrades are out of control," another said.

The police up ahead began to leave. They said the Inkatha crowd had agreed to disperse and go home.

As the group behind us talked a bakkie came past. On the back was a wounded man, clutching his bloodied stomach. Two shots rang out across the valley.

"You see, it's the Inkatha people attacking the comrades again," a resident said, pointing to groups of peo-

ple running from the road to the hillside above Caluza. More gunfire was heard.

Further along, crowds ran down, fleeing the approaching attackers. "That's the comrades," our commentator explained.

Police arrived on the hillside, cutting off the attacking group and herding them back to the road.

As the attackers filed past police stationed on the road, they shouted and jeered: "You guys are UDF. We'll come and get you."

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... AND PIETERMARITZBURG

Shades of '84 as township anger rages

w/ Mail 30/3 - 4/4/90

By PHILIPPA GARSON
and GAVIN EVANS

A WAVE of unprecedented violence and protest swept the country this week on a bigger scale than in the 1984-86 period as township groups fought among themselves and with police.

Death figures are mounting in Natal and in at least 22 townships throughout the country as the violence appears to be gaining momentum. Leaders on all sides have expressed the hope that the "unrest" will not crush the fledgling negotiating process.

The police said yesterday afternoon that in the previous 24 hours at least 18 people had been killed and the toll was rising.

The African National Congress, United Democratic Front, Inkatha and the government have called for restraint and an end to the violence — but their appeals appear to have had little effect so far.

UDF Transvaal publicity secretary Ronnie Mamoepa said he believed members of the police force were "trying to derail the negotiating process" by preventing protest action.

He said that in most areas he believed members of UDF affiliates had been disciplined, although there was a problem of criminal elements taking advantage of conflict situations.

"It is difficult for us to convince people to act peacefully when they are being attacked by police who do not respect their right to protest."

Constitutional Affairs Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said he believed the current wave of violence "was not attributable to the release of prisoners or the lifting of restrictions as violence had occurred before."

But he added that the government would "employ all the means at its disposal to maintain law and order".

Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi called for a "national campaign by all South Africans to eliminate the current violence".

He said the State of Emergency could not help diffuse the situation.

"When States of Emergency become a way of life, they begin to stimulate violence and become self-defeating."

Detention figures may have passed the 200 mark, according to the Hu-

man Rights Commission, with at least 36 people being held in terms of the Internal Security Act, between 112 and 160 under the Emergency regulations, and a further 20 in the "independent homelands".

In the Vaal Triangle township of Sebokeng a spate of violent incidents have been reported since police opened fire on marchers earlier in the week, killing at least 11.

The UDF has blamed the police for starting the violence by shooting at marchers while a peaceful crowd was dispersing.

Police said stones and petrol bombs

were thrown at police vehicles and private homes, including that of a municipal policeman. In one incident police reported that a "mob set a stolen bus in motion and let it run at the police. The police managed to stop the vehicle but the mob stoned them".

Violence has struck more than 22 townships in the past few days, according to police reports. Most incidents involve clashes between youths and police.

At Ikhutseng, Warrenton, police reported that a "large mob of youths gathered outside the council office. When police arrived, stones were thrown at them. A police vehicle was badly damaged. A stun-grenade and rubber bullets were used to disperse

the mob and two people were arrested."

At Soshanguve police reported that youths threw stones, injuring six policemen.

Police arrested six people. Various incidents in the Cape were reported: at Kwadengezi, near Pinetown, police said a crowd fired shots at a private vehicle and then set it alight. One man died.

In Knysna, police arrested 68 people when a crowd gathered in protest outside the local magistrate's court.

Mark Phillips, a research officer at the Wits Business School's Centre for Policy Studies, said he believed the wave of violence was "much like

●To Page 6



On the run ... children head for a UDF refugee camp near Pietermaritzburg as fighting sweeps the area

Shades of '84 rage through townships in turmoil

w/ Mail 30/3 - 4/4/90

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taking the lid off a pressure cooker".

"After having kept the lid on an unhappy situation for so long it is not surprising that the openings created by President FW de Klerk on Febru-

ary 2 resulted in the explosion of latent conflict that we are now seeing."

He said that in some areas police behaviour was "deliberately provocative" while in others they were showing "unprecedented restraint".

Phillips said the crisis had reached the point where township youth in particular saw they had "nothing left to lose".

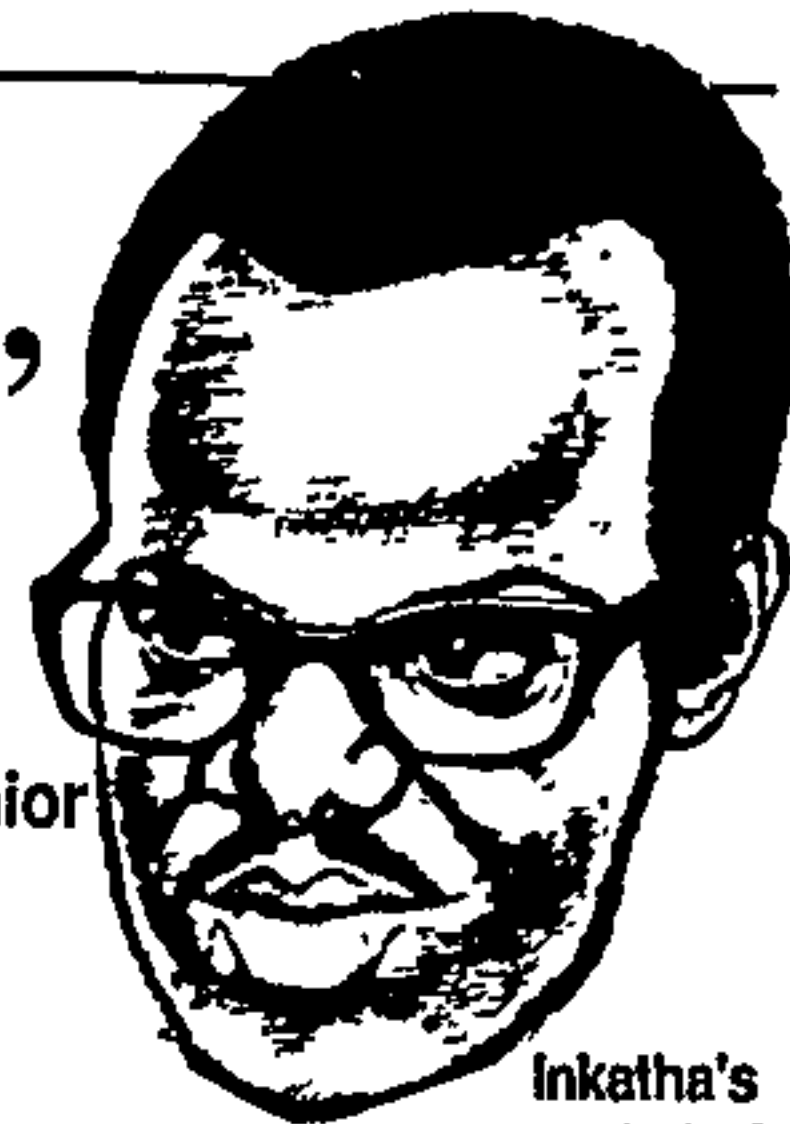
"This makes it extremely difficult for either the ANC or the government to bring them under organised discipline and it is no longer clear that anybody can achieve this".

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Disband security forces, argues new peace plan



Inkatha's Buthelezi

A WIDE-RANGING new plan involving international supervision of a reconstituted "peace keeping force" in Natal is being canvassed in Geneva today.

The international community is to be urged to back the plan, part of the interim recommendations being presented to the International Commission of Jurists by senior Durban advocate Bob Douglas.

He is heading a commission of inquiry into the violence, set up at the request of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), and he is in Switzerland today to give his interim report to the ICJ and to speak to other international agencies.

He will also be addressing other legal bodies and organisations concerned about the violence in Paris and London.

Douglas said his interim report was confidential, as the commission had not yet completed its work or come to any conclusions.

However, he told the *Weekly Mail* of the two major interim recommendations he would be laying on the table during his overseas visit.

"My first recommendation is that the South African Police, the South African Defence Force, the kwaZulu Police and the *kitskonstabels* — all the security forces involved in Natal — be disbanded at once."

They should then be reconstituted as a totally new independent peace keeping force, under the command of a senior police officer of "top calibre" from outside the area, whose neutrality is above question.

"We will ask the United Nations

A peace plan for Natal, drawn up by a senior Durban advocate, is to be presented in Geneva this week, reports CARMEL RICKARD. The plan calls for a single 'neutral' peace-keeping force

and the ICJ for help with the appointment of two senior people with international experience to act as ombudsmen to oversee the operation of the new 'peace keeping force'.

"They will be independent monitors to ensure the impartial behaviour of the new force. A key function would be to follow up any complaints from the public of partiality by any member of the force.

"This will ensure some international supervision of due process in the region."

The second major recommendation presupposes the first is accepted and that the new force is able to arrest suspects believed responsible for violence in the region.

Douglas says the Department of Justice should set up special courts in the Pietermaritzburg and Durban areas with the sole purpose of hearing violence cases.

He says with a new image of impartiality the proposed peace keeping force could be more successful in winning community confidence so that witnesses would be prepared to give evidence and to lay charges.

If this led to a flood of arrests, the already overburdened courts would be unable to cope, and it would be necessary to have special courts which could hear violence cases without delay.

"The aim would be to have suspects

tried and sentenced within days of the offence. This would greatly help restore the confidence of the community in the courts and help rebuild a belief in law and order.

"At the moment there are long delays and backlogs which undermine respect for the law. But the new special courts would hear only allegations related to the Natal violence."

Douglas's recommendations come as controversy grows over the role and adequacy of the security forces operating in Natal.

Inkatha president and kwaZulu minister of police Mangosuthu Buthelezi has claimed black soldiers in the South African Defence Force are biased in favour of the United Democratic Front and that they harrass members of Inkatha. He has demanded that they "voetsek" out of the region, a demand being taken seriously by Pretoria — an SADF official confirmed this week that the "planning process" to replace black troops in Natal townships had begun.

On the other hand, several communities, including Edendale, hard hit by violence this week, have urged the SADF be brought in to deal with the situation and that the South African Police, riot police and *kitskonstabels* be withdrawn. "We believe the SADF is impartial," community leaders said.

"They are the only ones we can trust to disarm both sides."

FW, MPs meet over violence

sowetan
30/3/90

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[Handwritten signature]

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk has intervened in the ongoing Natal violence and yesterday met five Democratic Party MPs in the province to discuss ways of ending the killing.

More than 3 400 people have lost their lives since the beginning of 1987, according to unrest monitors in Durban and Maritzburg.

In the light of a fresh outbreak of fighting around Maritzburg this week, Mr Pierre Cronje, DP MP for Greytown, yesterday asked De Klerk for a meeting.

Cronje, Mr Kobus Jordaan, Mr Peter Gastrow, Mr Mike Tarr and Mr Roger Burrows met the President for an hour yesterday evening.

It was a frank discussion, and left the MPs feeling a lot more hopeful that ways would be found to curb the violence.



FW DE KLERK

The DP has been very critical recently about the role of the police. De Klerk was by himself at the meeting.

In a statement afterwards, the

MPs said they had discussed the renewed resurgence of violence.

"In-depth discussions were held about immediate needs as well as ways and means of addressing the problems in the medium and longer terms through a comprehensive programme of action.

Attention

"The State President indicated that serious attention was being given to the situation by both himself and his Cabinet."

The MPs are to meet another Cabinet Minister today "to discuss the immediate needs in the afflicted areas".

"We impressed upon him the urgent need for the deployment of more men on the ground to assist in providing basic security."

Gastrow said afterwards it was

clear that De Klerk was concerned about the violence. "We impressed on him that immediate steps were necessary to deal with the thousands of refugees in and around Pietermaritzburg."

The PAC has been invited by Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to help resolve the bitter internecine strife in Natal, PAC internal general-secretary, Mr Benny Alexander, said on SABC TV last night.

"The PAC is particularly deeply hurt and disturbed over the violence in Natal and feels it is well placed to play a mediating role because it was not party to the strife.

"It has been informed that Dr Buthelezi has sent an invitation ... to help resolve the problems of Natal," Alexander was quoted as saying.

He added political differences had to be resolved through constructive criticism and maturity.

Friday March 30 1990

Natal carnage

270

Sowetan 30/3/90

toll rises to 21

EIGHT more bodies were found at Henley, outside Maritzburg, yesterday, bringing the number known to have died violently in the area's townships since Tuesday to 21.

Yesterday's grisly discovery follows the burning of 120 houses on Wednesday when 13 people are known to have been killed in KwaShange, one of the worst-hit areas.

Five of the Henley victims were men, the other three women. Six had been shot or stabbed, and two bore

SA Press Association

both types of wounds.

Six of the Henley dead were found close to each other. They appeared to have fled from their burning homes when they were attacked. Two of them were women, whose bodies had bullet wounds. Local residents accused Inkatha of the killings.

Police fear more bodies may be found in the Maritzburg townships. Reporters who were escorted by

police through Henley yesterday saw at least 20 houses burning.

One said streams of people could be seen packing their belongings into bakkies, apparently bound for Masons Mill - regarded as a "safe" area.

Shooting

The reporter said there were reports of shooting from Sinatini, on the Edendale Road near Dambuza township, but the gunmen had apparently dispersed before police arrived.

Bullets were also reported to have been fired from a graveyard in the area.

Thick clouds of smoke still drifted skywards yesterday in much of the Edendale area as more houses were put to the torch.

Police reported a "mercy killing" at Henley. They had to put down a badly burnt dog which was tethered to a burning house.

Maritzburg itself was quiet yesterday after earlier fears that the violence might spill over into the city.

Mandela and Buthelezi to address Natal peace rally 276



● MANDELA

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi will jointly address a peace rally in the war-torn Edendale area on Monday morning in a bid to end the violence.

An ANC spokesman in Johannesburg said the two men held discussions yesterday and Mandela felt the rally should take priority on his agenda.

Buthelezi's office in Ujundi said the rally would be held at Taylor's Hall. Our Maritzburg correspondent reports that an SAP spokesman said this week's death toll in Edendale rose to 24

THEO RAWANA

yesterday and another 25 houses were burnt down, bringing to 163 the number of houses set alight since Tuesday.

Five men and three women were killed in KwaMnyandu and police dispersed a group of about 800 armed men who clashed between Mpopomeni and Haza, near Howick.

In the Maritzburg City Council yesterday some councillors called for martial law to be declared in Edendale. Councillor Robin Dales said a show of strength was needed to end the town-

ship violence, and he called for a permanent SADF base to be established in Maritzburg as soon as possible.

The DP's Rob Haswell backed Mayor Mark Cornell's call for martial law.

□ Sapa reports that the head of a commission of inquiry investigating the Natal violence has recommended that all security forces involved in policing unrest areas in the province be disbanded and reconstituted as an independent peace keeping force.

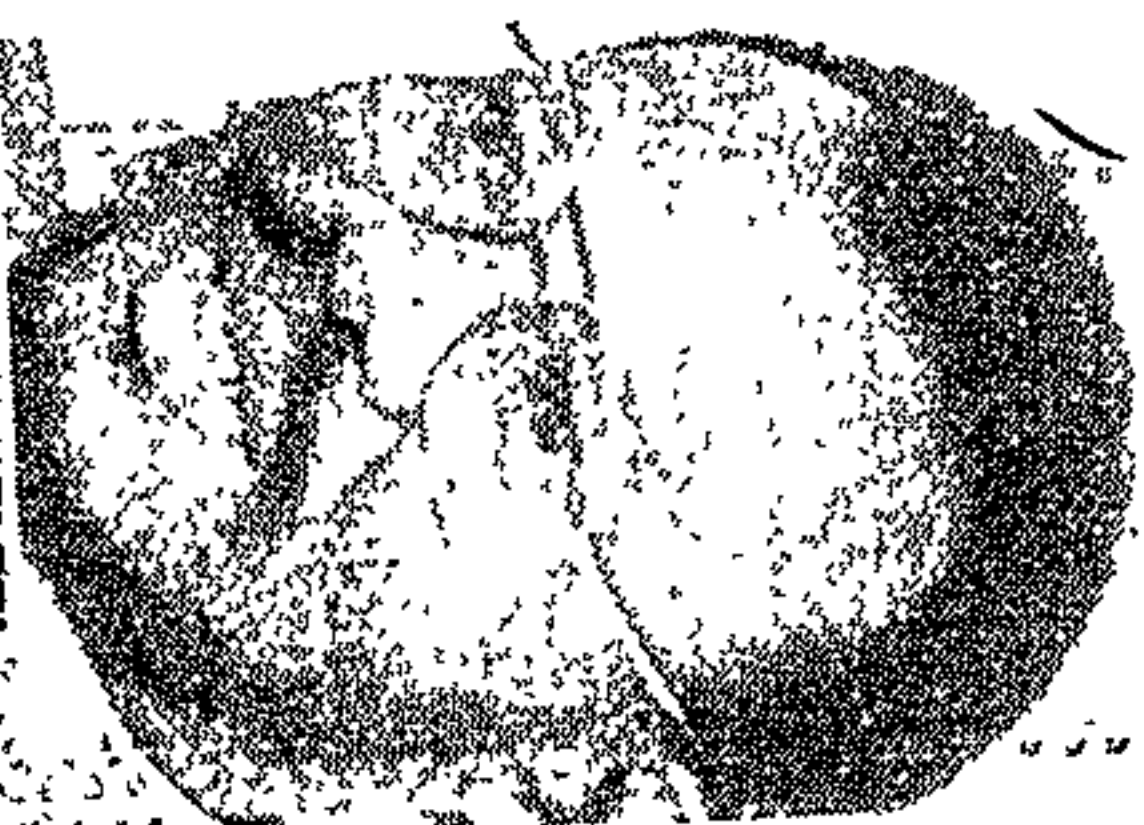
Advocate Bob Douglas, commissioner of the inquiry set up at the request of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of

SA (Contralesa), yesterday presented his recommendations, contained in an interim report, to the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) in Geneva, Contralesa national organiser Siphiwe Thusi said.

Douglas recommended the SAP, the SADF, the KwaZulu Police and the special or "Kits" constables be disbanded at once.

They should be reconstituted as a new independent peace keeping force.

● Comment: Page 10



● BUTHELEZI

Teenager a 'graduate in shooting'

From RICH MKHONDO

EDENDALE. — As South Africa's most powerful black leaders take steps to bring peace to strife-torn Natal, bodies and rows of burned-out houses bear witness to the human misery behind the "Zulu Wars".

Amid Natal's rolling hills, residents seek sanctuary in churches and schools to escape the violence between the Zulu-based Inkatha movement and youths allied to Mr Nelson Mandela's African National Congress (ANC).

Young and old men gathered in small groups to patrol and defend their neighbourhoods throughout the night.

Mr Mandela and Inkatha president Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi are due to address a joint rally on Monday to try to halt the clashes which have claimed about 30 lives over the past two days.

Peace process

The fighting threatens the peace process between Pretoria and South Africa's disenfranchised black majority, begun last month by reformist President F W de Klerk.

A priest, who asked not to be identified, said: "The legal procedure has collapsed and the leadership on both sides gave up trying to control its members to restore peace in the area."

"The fighting temperature just keeps on running. We have not had a bath or proper food for three days," said one of the fighters, 14-year-old Mandla Mbatha.

Mbatha said he learned to shoot after picking up a homemade gun from a friend who had been shot by an enemy group.

"I simply picked it up and pulled the trigger each time I wanted to shoot. From that day, I became a graduate in shooting."

Mbatha's mother and two sisters were in a church where they sought refuge on Monday night when the fighting erupted.

"When I was running away from my burning house I heard our attackers chanting Inkatha slogans as they went from hut to hut, burning, shooting and bayoneting women and children," said Mbatha's mother.

She and 200 others staying at the church depend on bread, tea and coffee given to them by church groups.

"No life here"

"There is no life here. Those who are employed cannot go to work because of the fighting. If you do not work, there is no food," said Mrs Mbatha's friend, Mrs Evelina Hlophe.

Education, which might normally contain and channel the energies of young people like Mbatha, is almost at a standstill in most Natal townships.

"We are afraid our enemies will attack us in our schools. There is no alternative but to defend ourselves from outside the classrooms," said one of Mbatha's friends.

Hopes to end the warfare, which has claimed more than 2 000 lives in three years, are now pinned on Monday's meeting.

Most combatants in the war area, like Mbatha in their teens, are driven not by national political issues but by the local power struggle, — Sapa-Reuter.

Daily, in Maritzburg area, they pray then bury dead

DURBAN — Residents in Maritzburg's trouble-torn townships have a new ritual: each morning, they first thank God for being alive and then go about preparing to bury their dead — the victims of unrest.

A woman activist said that at one time, her home was turned into a refugee camp and scores of people crammed in each night and then dispersed each day. "They have nowhere to go, so they come to me and I know that I have to give them some protection. I know that I am on the hit list, I have been warned, but I have no choice."

"Each morning we thank God for keeping us alive and then we go out to look for dead bodies and make arrangements for burial," said the woman.

This week alone 37 people lost their lives. That is the official figure; residents in Edendale, Caluza and other areas say that it is more than double that number. The fighting broke out on Sunday when Inkatha

FAROOK KHAN

supporters returning from a rally in Durban drove around Edendale: shots were fired, stones thrown and by early evening there was virtual "civil war".

On Monday morning the police reported that 15 buses and 11 private vehicles were damaged by stone throwers. Police used rubber bullets, shotgun fire and pistol fire to disperse attackers in a number of incidents in Edendale. At Imbali a bus and a car were stoned in separate incidents, one man was killed, two others wounded.

At Gesubuzo a man and woman were shot and killed. On Monday dozens of homes were set alight and the violence spread to Georgetown. By Tuesday night, the known death toll stood at 10. Wednesday saw more casualties and more bodies were found. On Thursday at least eight bodies were discovered by the

police and by yesterday morning the official death toll stood at 37.

The United Democratic Front/Cosatu supporters and the Inkatha members at times slugged it out toe to toe in places like Imbali for most of the week. While the townships were burning, the Maritzburg City Council met in an emergency session and the mayor, Mr Mark Cornell, called on President de Klerk to get involved in moves to bring peace and suggested that martial law be declared.

African National Congress vice-president Mr Nelson Mandela was on the telephone to Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi urging that they make a joint appearance in the troubled areas. After three to four days, they agreed to make a joint appearance at a peace rally in Taylor's Halt on Monday morning.

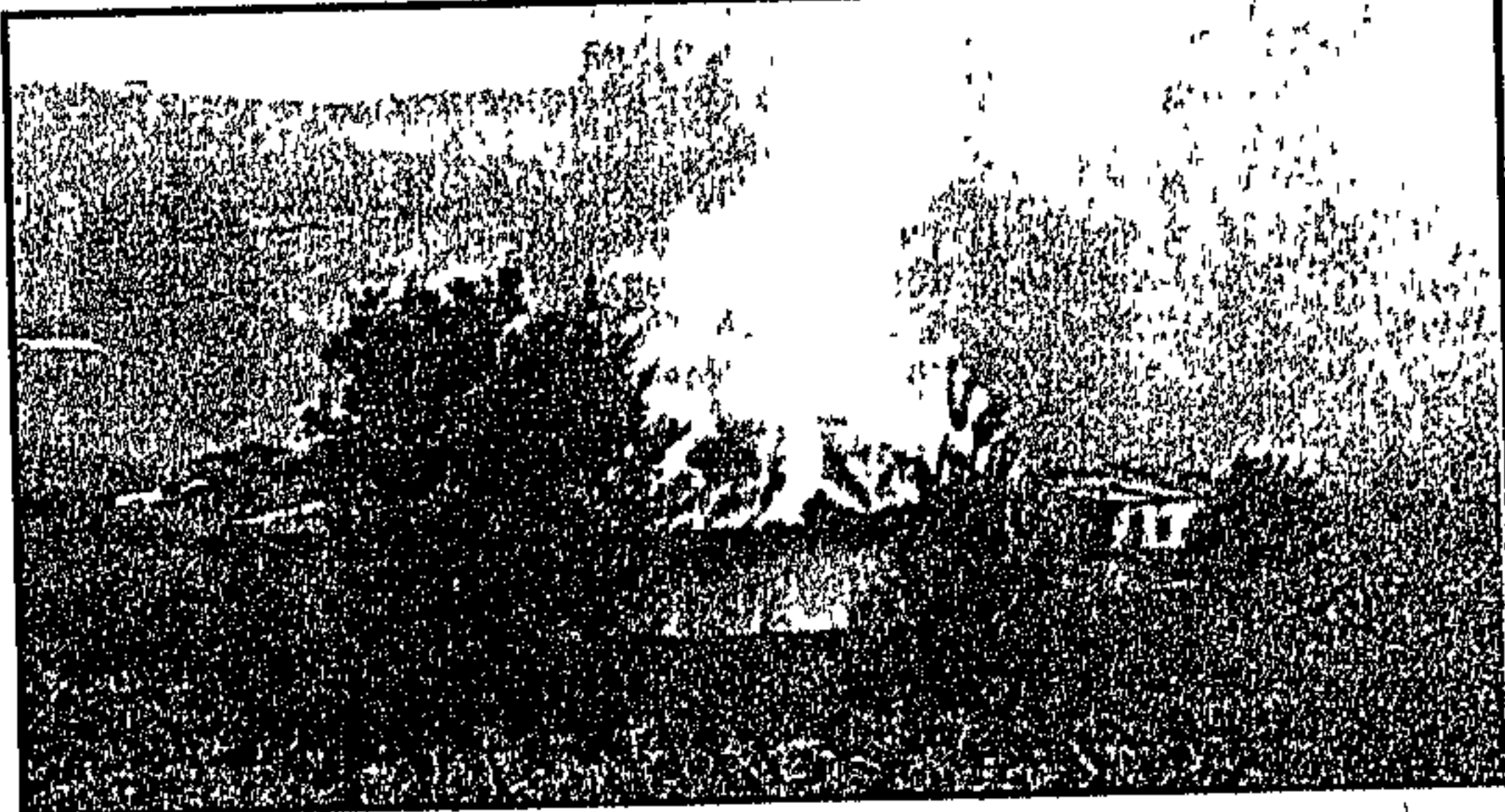
But UDF/Cosatu supporters pointed out that Taylor's Halt was an Inkatha stronghold and that it

would be unsafe for Mr Mandela to address a rally there. Some of them vowed not to attend because they pointed out that once the rally was over they would be "easy meat" for Inkatha members.

While this was going on, a group of women met at the Caluza School and after a series of angry outbursts, they decided that the troops should be sent into their areas to protect them. Their spokesman pointed out that certain members of the police sided with the enemy.

They spilled out of the school and confronted policemen outside and one of them said, "We have seen police give guns to the enemy, give bullets to them and some even fought alongside them."

Meanwhile, earlier in the week, Dr Buthelezi told the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly that some members of the SADF had attacked Inkatha members and called for a full-scale inquiry.



TORCHED: A burning hut in the Henly area near Maritzburg.

Thousands flee Valley of Death as violence spreads

DAWN BARKHUIZEN

AS fighting continued in stricken Natal last night, the official death toll for the week climbed to 36 with unofficial estimates reaching between 60 and 70.

At the time of going to press, reports of more bodies being found continued to stream into the offices of the Maritzburg Crisis Co-ordinating Committee.

Thousands of people are joining those fleeing to Maritzburg after fighting from Edendale's "Valley of Death" spilled into Slangspruit and Imbali in a pre-dawn raid by Inkatha supporters yesterday.

An estimated 8 000 and 10 000 refugees are being housed in halls and tents and private homes in the city and many, whose homes have been razed, are continuing to stream in.

Violence

While there was a lull in the violence late in the afternoon, sporadic incidents were expected to give way to fullblown violence in the night as United Democratic Front (UDF) and neutral groups organised themselves and barricaded themselves in, Crisis Committee spokesman, Mr Volker Wedekind said.

He was last night able to confirm a death toll of 60 — but believed the true figure to be far higher. While speaking to Saturday Star he was suddenly interrupted. He returned to say that he had just been informed that one of his contacts in Imbali had just been shot.

The Democratic Party estimates about 70 people have been killed since Sunday in the Edendale area, which has been

dubbed the "Valley of Death".

The director of the Natal Coastal region, Mr Roy Ainslie, said 300 people had died in the Natal violence so far.

The fighting, said to involve at least 12 000 people, is being given impetus by the battle to ensure constituencies for

● TO PAGE 2.

Natal

● FROM PAGE 1.

forthcoming talks with State President de Klerk, political commentators say.

Five bodies were found at Imbali yesterday. At Vulisaka, near Taylor's Halt, where ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi will address a mass rally on Monday, the bodies of 10 men were found with head and stab wounds.

Bodies

Eight more bodies were found near Henley Dam.

Barricades have been set up on many roads and people are unable to go to work as no buses and taxis are operating.

SAP liaison officer in Maritzburg, Major Piet

Kithching, said unruly mobs had fired on police patrols with automatic weapons four times since Thursday.

At Smero, police were boxed in by a mob about 1 000-strong marching on Sweetwaters and were forced to leave their vehicle and run for cover, he said.

They were shot at with automatic weapons and, faced with a roadblock, had to shoot their way out. He said they used stun-grenades to disperse the mob.

The violence in the Natal region has seriously affected development projects, according to the manager of kwaZulu Development Projects, Dr Pieter Viljoen.

He said contractors had to abandon some projects in greater Durban and Maritzburg after staff were intimidated.

Weekdays 9 am - 12 noon

OR

Evenings 6 pm - 9 pm

OR

• 5 Saturdays 9 am - 4 pm

OR

37 dead in bloody carnage

Call
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DURBAN. — The bloody carnage in the greater Edendale area continued on Thursday night with the official death toll rising to 37 — and it is expected the figure could rise sharply.

The Democratic Party violence-monitoring group believe the death toll could be as high as 50.

A heated Maritzburg City Council meeting on Thursday resolved to send a message to President F W de Klerk, Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi and the ANC emphasising the extreme seriousness of the violence and that immediate action was needed to stop it, protect people and to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The intense fighting, said by observers to involve at least 12 000 people and which has ripped through the townships' "valley of death" since Sunday, has now had a domino effect on surrounding townships. Clashes have spread to KwaShange and the remote Smerno district.

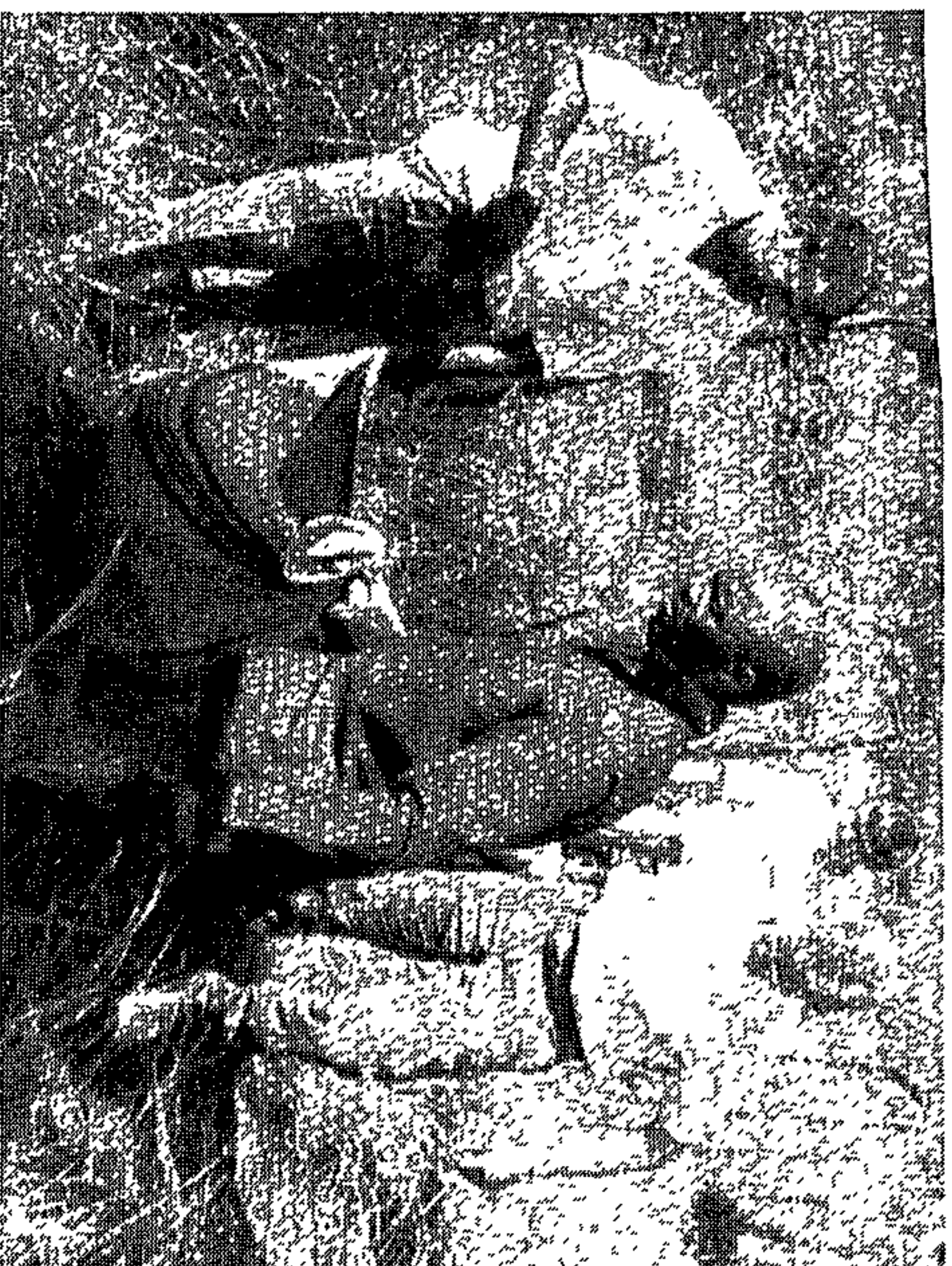
Major Pieter Kitching, police public relations officer for Maritzburg, said: "So far we have discovered the bodies of 37 people. Yesterday there was fighting in all the townships in the greater Edendale area. There is not a single area where there is no fighting."

He said a police patrol came under heavy fire when it was ambushed in Smerno. Police were boxed in for quite a while, he said, and had to fight their way out. No one was injured.

Police say more than 250 homes have been razed. Families fleeing the worst trouble spots in Edendale continued to stream in to refugee centres in the area yesterday. The number of refugees is growing steadily and agencies are hard-pressed to cope with the situation.

Eight thousand people were said to be sheltering at the Roman Catholic mission at Esigodeni.

A local relief worker said it was difficult to give accurate numbers. "The impression of many people is that the community is severely strained. Men have not slept for the past two nights and people are near hysteria — they're not coping at all well."



DESTRUCTION . . . Police and a Gezubuso resident carry the body of a woman killed yesterday. **Below:** A resident and her child in their gutted home after fighting in Gezubuso.

Picture REUTER



not act until the commission had made its findings.

from Mr Coetzee and, if possible, another alleged hit squad operative, Mr David Tshikalanga. — Sapa

Killer squad on truck mows down pedestrians

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Residents of Imbali near Maritzburg barred their doors in terror yesterday as a truck-load of heavily armed men shot and killed two men and wounded four others, in front of journalists at the scene.

The white six-ton truck carrying seven to eight men on either side of the open rear left a trail of dead and injured residents as it drove through Unit 13, near Imbali Stage Two, a known ANC/UDF area.

The men were armed with shotguns and R-1 automatic rifles and poured a constant barrage of fire at anyone who ventured on to the streets.

Two Natal Mercury reporters following in a car a short distance behind watched helplessly as the truckload of men fired randomly at pedestrians.

A light-brown Husky mini-bus and an old white Mercedes with heavily armed occupants acted in support of the white truck.

The registration number of the mini-bus was NUZ 6479.

Anxious Imbali residents did not go to work yesterday.

Police were on the scene half-an-hour after the attack, and clouds of flies already swarmed around the bloody bodies.

Residents said they were not prepared to go to the planned peace rally at Taylor's Halt on Monday to be addressed by Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"Taylor's Halt is an Inkatha place, and we will not be safe there," was the common reply.

Meanwhile, the nearby ravaged township of Edendale appeared to be simmering down after almost a week of continuous conflict.

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ANC quits peace rally

HOPES for a speedy end to the bitter fighting in Natal foundered last night when the ANC pulled out of a planned peace rally with Inkatha.

The decision came last night as 20 more bodies were found in the "valley of death" outside Maritzburg and President F W de Klerk warned of a security crackdown to contain the growing violence, lawlessness and unrest sweeping the whole country.

Mr De Klerk, who is to address Parliament on the issue of the violence in the country on Monday, said the government would use the full weight of its power to restore law and order.

After chairing an extraordinary cabinet meeting in the morning to discuss the deteriorating security situation, he told a Cape Town Press Club lunch: "The future of this country will not be decided through the barrel of a gun."

He said there was no room for violence from any quarter in determining the future of South Africa.

And in further developments yesterday:

● Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee announced the extension of the

ban on gatherings calling for boycotts and stayaways.

● Defence Minister General Magnus Malan hinted that the Defence Force would play an increasingly active role in Natal's strife-torn townships.

● Five Democratic Party MPs from Natal also held crisis talks with Mr De Klerk and asked for the army to help end the civil war raging in Natal.

● Archbishop Desmond Tutu cancelled a visit to America as a result of the violence in Natal.

● The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, will meet Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today to discuss the security situation in Natal. A police spokesman said that Police Commissioner General Johann van der Merwe would accompany Mr Vlok.

In the past week, the six townships around greater Maritzburg have seen a hideous upsurge in the three-year-old political conflict with up to 37 people losing their lives and hundreds of others being wounded.

More than 3 000 people have died in the conflict since 1987 but the fighting this week in the Edendale valley was the worst this year as up to 12 000 fighters engaging in scattered attacks across the vast and hilly area.

To page 2

crack of dawn



Slang van Zyl says the CCB is not political. In other words it's politically neutralising ... I mean neutral.

Cape Times



From page 1

More than 250 houses have been set ablaze in the attacks and thousands of people have been driven from their homes. *CAT 7-15 31/3/90 276*

Throughout the week the planned peace rally, due on Monday in Taylor's Halt, was mooted as possibly the best chance of bringing the warring parties together. But those hopes were dashed last night when the ANC Interim Leadership Core (ILC) emerged from a five-hour meeting and called the rally off.

"After investigations had been made, the ANC's ILC decided that the atmosphere is not yet ideal for a joint rally in Natal.

"However, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela is still scheduled to be in Natal on Monday and Tuesday to visit areas affected by violence as well as consulting with people in the region," a statement said.

Although the ANC leader would not be at the rally, the statement continued, he would still seek a meeting with Chief Buthelezi.

The two leaders are due to meet at Mahlabatini and at Nongoma again soon for talks which will also involve the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Addressing the Press Club yesterday Mr De Klerk departed from the prepared text of his speech to warn: "The future of this country will not be decided through the barrel of a gun, the waving of arms or the stamping of feet.

"It will be decided around the conference table."

Mr De Klerk said that "if good order is threatened, the government will not hesitate to take strong action".

Asked if the violence sweeping the country, particularly in Natal, could present problems when the government and the ANC meet on April 11 for talks on obstacles to negotiation, Mr De Klerk said the violence was "great cause for concern". — Political and Own Correspondents, and Sapa

RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES

NATAL-1990

APRIL

OUR VIOLENT ANTO

SLIT was

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VIOLENCE has become a way of life in Natal's townships. In a climate of near anarchy, it is more and more difficult to distinguish between the statistics of common murder and assault, and the offensives and body counts of the township wars.

There were high hopes this week that the leaders of South Africa's rival black populist movements would meet face to face at the Maritzburg peace rally and call a symbolic truce with honour.

However, they have hesitated on the precipice. The expectations that the fratricidal war might end at Taylor's Halt near Maritzburg were dashed by the last-minute withdrawal from the talks by the ANC.

There were scores of fatalities each day this week as the violence escalated again in Maritzburg's Edendale valley. The conflict had returned to its source, having inflamed black settlements from the midlands to the coast over the last three years.

Unique

Do the township warriors of Natal march to the beat of a different drum? Until now, the sheer intensity of this regional conflict has certainly made it seem unique.

Apart from occasional outbreaks in other parts of South Africa, Natal has been the isolated epicentre of sustained township unrest for the last three years.

The death toll in the separate civil war approached the 3 000 mark by the end of the first quarter of 1990. More than 300 people have died so far this month, with 70 fatalities in the Edendale area this week alone.

Until the present resurgence of political conflict in other regions, the national unrest of the mid-1980s had subsided into distant memory. In President De Klerk's words, by early 1990 the season of violence appeared to be over. Even the warring factions in Natal hesitated as Mandela walked free, and the nation stood on the threshold of a new era.

A mere two months later, for the first time, political violence is simultaneously on the boil in the townships of Natal, Transvaal, Free State and the homelands. There may be political strategies and processes at work which



Graham Howe

editor of the University of Natal's Indicator SA, analyses the Natal conflict and explains how it relates to the violence nationwide

now link Natal more precisely with an unravelling chain of national events. Identifying enough common features may lead us to reconsider whether the Natal conflict really is a "separate" development.

The political climate in April 1990 closely resembles that of August 1984. A flickle national mood that swings from optimism to great pessimism has a direct impact on Natal's politics.

President De Klerk's recent reforms have heightened black political expectations, legitimised extra-parliamentary organisations and opened up space for opposition activity. The limited reforms of mid-1984 and the political campaigns for and against the tri-cameral constitution produced a similar scenario of temporary instability.

Inevitably, open conflict and violence is accompanying a reform process which now allows free pent-up emotions of a nation in the making are being released. For the first time in decades, ANC support can be openly declared and ANC public meetings can be held. Unbanned organisations cannot be expected to reconstruct their constituencies, build a formal membership and impose party discipline overnight.

In volatile Natal, renewed violence broke out in March in the aftermath of separate ANC and Inkatha rallies addressed by Mandela and Buthelezi. The legalisation of the ANC and Mandela's release have heightened the con-

flikt between the jubilant comrades and the patriotic imps, further dividing popular loyalties between the national symbols of the congress movement and the homeland symbols of Inkatha.

In the last two months, Mangope's Bophuthatswana and Sebe's Ciskei have come under similar stress, as have Gazankulu, QwaQwa and Venda. These power struggles between pro- and anti-homeland groups extend well beyond the fragmented boundaries of KwaZulu.

The conflict between "the young lions" and the homeland patriarchs is not unique to Natal. But in this region, the homeland state is underpinned by Inkatha, a black populist movement. Hence it is able to mobilise both grassroots resistance and its own security forces against opponents. This sustained rivalry on the ground is not found in other homelands.

Fateful

A national campaign to dismantle the homeland system was announced by the Mass Democratic Movement in December 1989. The call for re-incorporation further threatens Buthelezi's regional power base at a time when he has admitted that Inkatha is losing ground ("bleeding from new wounds") in rural as well as peri-urban areas (KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, March 14).

The recent attempts to convene a meeting between Buthelezi and Mandela to discuss the violence have initially stumbled on the choice of venue. Buthelezi interpreted the ANC's refusal to hold talks in Ulundi, the capital of KwaZulu, as "a political statement."

Tomorrow's planned peace rally at Taylor's Halt has been called off for similar reasons. When they do eventually come face to face, it will be a historic meeting. Stepping into the wilderness of Natal's complex politics, Mandela may well utter those fateful words: "Dr Buthelezi, I presume . . ."

At national level, the emphasis placed by political leaders on negotiations appears to be obscuring community-based challenges and needs. Protest politics are again focused on local grievances, such as inadequate township facilities, high rents, council and home-



ANARCHY RULES . . . a dazed community gathers at Edendale's 'valley of death' in Natal

land corruption, inferior schooling, unemployment and security actions.

This checklist should sound familiar. Recent events in Sebokeng hark back to the Vaal Triangle conflict of September 1984. There is a similar resonance about the catalysts for conflict in Natal/KwaZulu.

Negotiated settlements reached at leadership level may not resolve protest issues such as:

● Educational grievances in the DET and KwaZulu schools,

● Public servant pledges of allegiance to KwaZulu;

● Rental/housing allocations under black town councils;

● KwaZulu Transport bus services;

● Accusations of biased law enforcement (especially by KwaZulu police).

Take away the epithet "KwaZulu" (police, state, transport, etc), and one finds the same material causes of township conflict that have emerged throughout the whole of South Africa.

The alleged corruption of black local authorities has made councillors (and municipal policemen) the principal targets of violence. Similarly in Natal, a witness appearing before the inquiry into the violence reportedly complained that "you have to bribe a councillor with a fridge or a TV set, only after that can you get a house."

Even the internecine clashes between followers of different political factions — in this case, Inkatha and the UDF — are not unique to the province. During

March this year, Azapo and UDF supporters clashed in Bekkersdal, leaving three dead. Earlier, in January, Africanists and UDF supporters clashed in Uitenhage, leaving double-figure fatalities.

Part of the problem is that violence has become almost part of everyday life in Natal's townships.

In a climate approaching anarchy, the distinctions between common murder and assault and politically motivated actions are becoming increasingly blurred.

Often the motivation and the methods of the protagonists are identical. The amabutho (Inkatha vigilantes), warlords (shackland leaders) and "comsotsis" (dissident comrades) run protection rackets in their private fiefdoms and undertake looting sprees into rival territories.

Attrition

Those victimised pay monthly "insurance" of between R10 and R200 to avoid having their homes burned down. The victims' political affiliations, if indeed they have any, are insignificant in many cases.

Political organisations appear to exert little control or discipline over factions or grassroots followers, who pay nominal homage to them or claim affiliation. Temporary truces or calls for peace from national leaders fall on deaf ears.

Natal townships contain the same ingredients for conflict as do many other underdeveloped areas in South Africa. The ongoing war of attrition could be the shape of South Africa's future if national talks and socio-economic reconstruction get underway too late.

Although the leaders may come to the negotiation table, the brigands may well find the spoils of war more profitable, and the fragmented constituencies may find their material struggles more pressing than distant gratification from abstract political ideals.

THIS TROUBLED LAND • Sunday Times reports from the week's

Old people massacred as Inkatha impis hit back at 'comrades'

JUST before dawn an impi swept through a rural village killing the old and the slow.

The Inkatha fighters swooped down from a hill on to the sleepy rural village of Mnyandu, an ANC/UDF stronghold near Maritzburg.

The raid left 15 dead, according to residents (although police confirmed only eight fatalities), at least 25 homes burnt to the ground and scores of cattle stolen.

The attack was one of the most brutal in a week of savage fighting in the Edendale area. Those who were "too old or too slow to get away" were brutally gunned down or stabbed to death.

The village was particularly vulnerable that morning. Most of the young UDF fighters had moved

MARITZBURG • by Ryan Cresswell

down to Edendale after a previous attack, leaving Mnyandu virtually unprotected.

Like much of the widespread fighting around Edendale, Mpu-muza, Ashdown, Taylor's Halt and Imbali, said to involve about 12 000 people, this was an Inkatha revenge attack.

It followed months of Inkatha buses being stoned by young UDF comrades and an alleged attempt on the life of Inkatha chief Shiyabantu Zondi.

On Thursday afternoon huts were still burning at Mnyandu and small groups of shocked relatives and

friends were keeping vigil over blanket-covered bodies in the veld. Sporadic gunfire could be heard from the distant hills

Torched

Mrs Dora Zondi was watching over the bloodied body of her mother, Mrs Rose Mtolo, 72. The body of another grandmother, Mrs Beauty Sebusi, 75, lay nearby.

Mr Tembe Xaba lost an aunt and had his house burnt down in the raid. "I heard screaming and the noise of the guns. All I could do was run away. Why are they doing this? They

know, but we don't know. They are stealing cattle, too."

Just one day earlier, another Inkatha impi torched eight houses on the western edge of Mnyandu.

At least 45 people have died in the "civil war" between Inkatha and the ANC/UDF alliance since last Sunday. Thousands of refugees have fled their homes, scores of houses have been razed and at least 150 people have been seriously wounded.

As Inkatha members hijacked buses to move fighters into Edendale, young UDF comrades set up road-blocks of tyres and scrap cars which they set alight.

On Wednesday it was impossible to get into Edendale. Later in the

week the Sunday Times team was stoned by UDF comrades while photographing the action at a road-block.

On Wednesday, 10 people were killed and about 120 homes burnt in KwaShange.

Patrols

Thursday saw sporadic fighting and looting in Imbali, Ashdown and Mpu-muza, and towards evening an Inkatha impi was seen massing on a hill overlooking Edendale. Angry UDF fighters gathered and started moving up the hill, but they were cut off by police.

On Friday, a truckload of armed men drove through Imbali, a UDF stronghold, firing at people in the

streets. They were armed with R1 rifles and shotguns. At least two men died and four were injured in the motorised raid.

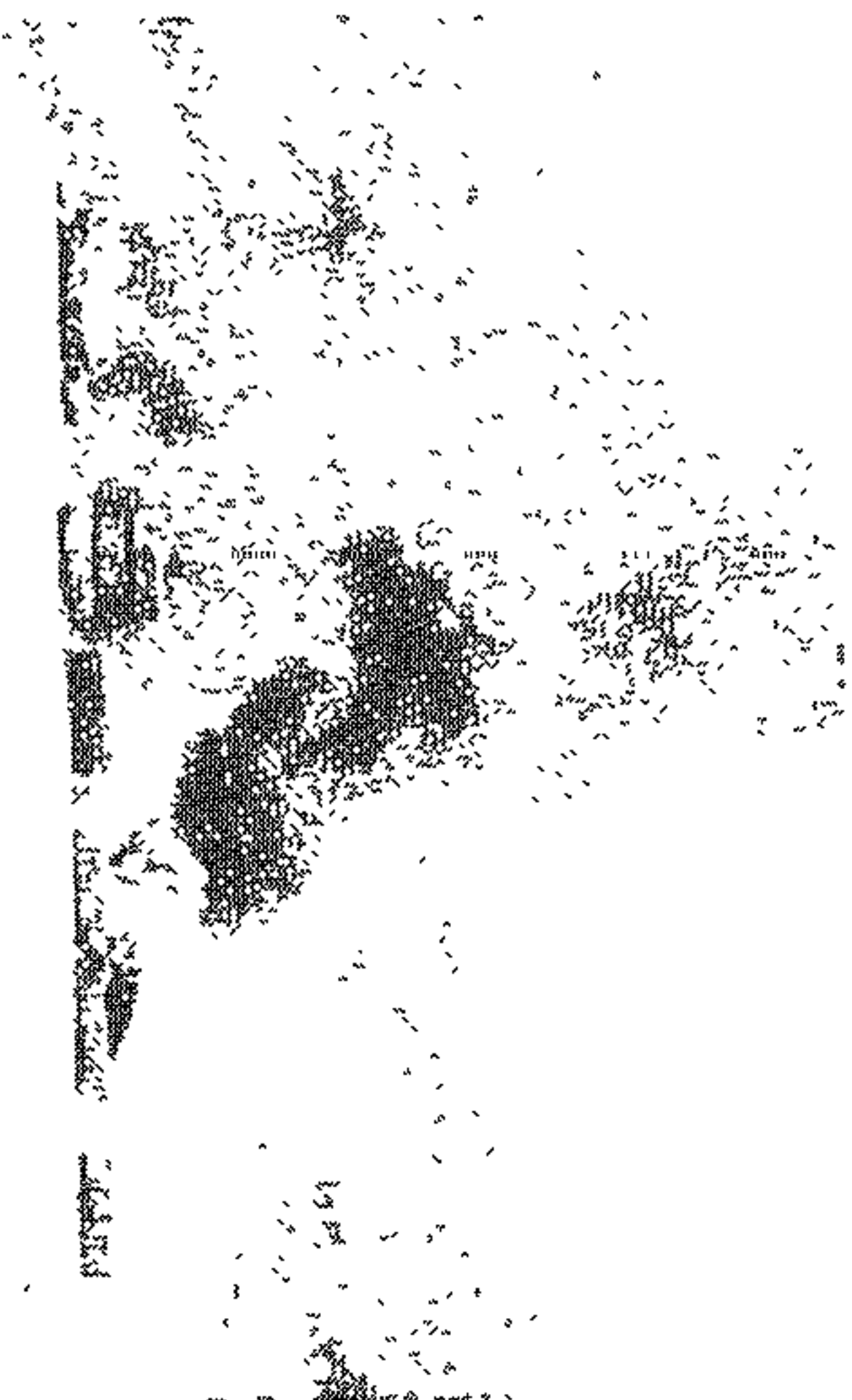
The police kept a relatively low profile all week, but patrols came under heavy fire at least twice. In the Smero area one was boxed in and had to fight its way out.

This weekend, thousands of refugees who sought refuge in churches, community halls and schools in Edendale and Maritzburg, were wondering what the week ahead will hold.

They had pinned their hopes of peace on the aborted ANC-Inkatha rally at Taylor's Halt tomorrow.

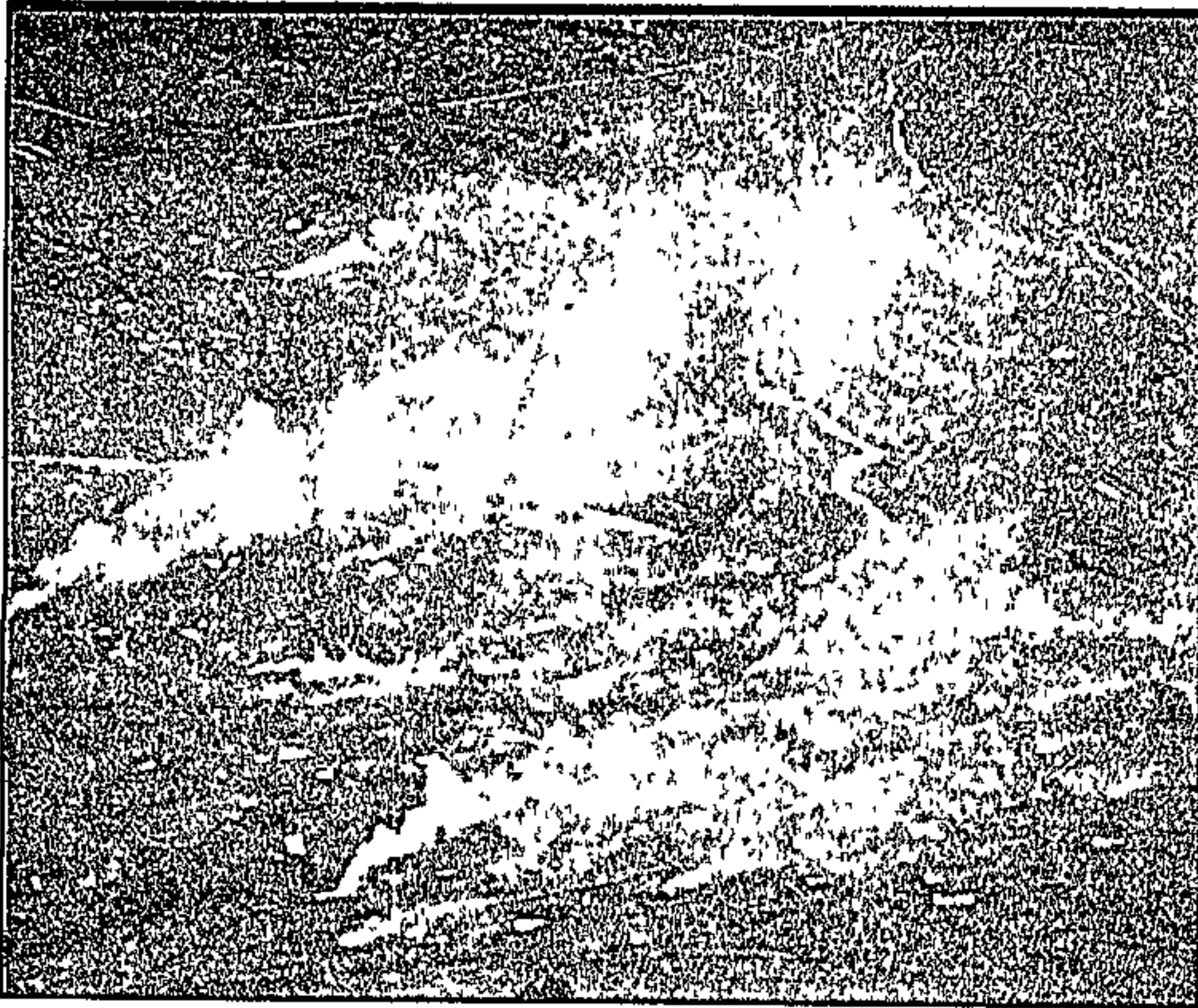
Now they fear it will be some time before life in the area returns to normal.

flashpoints



NO-GO ZONE ... tyres burn at one of the many road-blocks

CARNAGE IN THE VALLEY OF DEATH



Clouds of smoke rise from Edendale's Valley of Death near Maritzburg, as houses blaze in the intensified fighting.

ANC sends peace party to quell Natal violence

By SBU MNGADI

AS the carnage continued in strife-torn Natal an advance party of ANC peace-makers, led by internal chairman Walter Sisulu, arrived in Maritzburg yesterday. The main peace-seeking delegation, is expected to follow tomorrow, including deputy president Nelson Mandela who will spend three days in the area.

Meanwhile it has emerged that the planned peace rally - at which Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mandela were to have shared a platform - was cancelled because of a feared blood-bath.

Maritzburg-based ANC leader Harry Gwala on Friday led a 70-strong delegation from the Valley of Death which had lobbied against Mandela holding a joint rally with Buthelezi.

Gwala told *City Press* the intensity of the war was such that an ANC/Inkatha rally could reduce Taylor's Halt, the proposed venue, to a battleground.

But Buthelezi yesterday criticised the move, saying the real issue was that Archie Gumede, Dr Diliza Mji and Harry Gwala did not want the meeting to take place.

By Monday they would owe more bereaved people explanations why they were delaying Mandela and himself moving in to stop the killing.

High on Mandela's agenda will be to consider mounting calls for the deployment of a peace-keeping force in Natal.

Meanwhile, houses burnt and bodies lay strewn around as Maritzburg saw the worst fighting yet as the UDF-Inkatha conflict took its bloodiest turn this week.

Bodies lay in the scorching afternoon sun on Friday - 28 hours after being slain. Violence erupted in Imbali and Mpophomeni, both of which had been calm throughout the week.

Police have reported 37 people killed since Sunday, when people returning from an Inkatha rally at King's Park Stadium fired on people along the main Edendale arterial road - a UDF/Co-



A distraught woman stands outside the burnt-out remains of her home at Henley Dam in upper Edendale.

satu stronghold.

During my 48-hour stay in the war zone, I saw and received eyewitness reports of 82 killed in the Edendale valley, upper Edendale and Imbali since Sunday.

Radley Keys, director of the Democratic Party in the Natal Midlands, said about 350 people had been killed in Natal so far this month - the highest monthly death toll since the violence between the UDF/Inkatha conflict erupted in 1985.

Large co-ordinated battles in the region this week left at least 500 houses burnt and more than 20 000 homeless. Refugees streaming from the war-torn villages have been housed in community halls, schools, churches and open fields. Residents of unaffected areas in the region have opened their houses and hearts in sharing shelter and food with the destitute.

Other people are sleeping on the pavements of Maritzburg City Centre.

See Page 4

proposed venue, to a battleground.

Edendale art

Murder accused is threatened by mob

By SBU MNGADI

press 1/4/90 *276* *[scribbles]*
AN angry crowd this week threatened to kill KwaZulu Deputy Minister of Interior and member of Inkatha Central Committee, Samuel Jamile, who is due to face several murder charges.

Teargas and birdshot were used to disperse the chanting 1 000-strong crowd outside the Pinetown Magistrate's Court and several people were injured.

The undisclosed charges arise from the assassinations of five prominent Clermont community leaders, and attempts to kill others – including UDF co-president Archie Gumede – between 1987 and 1989.

The trial was adjourned to April 27.

An hour later the chanting group reluctantly dispersed. However, shops along Anderson Road were broken into and looted.

48 hours of horror in Maritzburg's grim battleground, the Valley of Death

By S'BU MNGADI

ENTERING townships and villages in the Maritzburg region this week was like tip-toeing through a minefield.

I spent 48 hours of horror stumbling over bodies as bullets whisked above my head. I watched panic-stricken refugees fleeing the area, and pitched battles between battle-weary comrades, police and rampaging Inkatha impis.

This scene was sharply contrasted at a Maritzburg hotel four kilometres away, where Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi led KwaZulu and Inkatha dignitaries at a glittering function on Thursday night to bid farewell to the retiring administrator of Natal, Radclyffe Cadman.

Minutes before, I had witnessed members of the South African Police running the gauntlet of bursts of automatic gunfire from the bushes, amid chants of "Shaya, Shaya Amabhunu!"

"S*** we are surrounded," groaned a young white constable as his colleagues, lying flat on their stomachs, occasionally returned fire. This lasted 10 minutes.

When darkness fell and about 1 000 heavily armed comrades advanced from behind our car towards the police, they rode over the barricades, shooting wildly at shadows.

When the dust settled there were no wounded at the scene of the shootout. The ferocity of the automatic gunfire had pruned the trees of their leaves.



A body lies across a path in Edendale. The death toll in the area has soared to 80 since Sunday.

houses were burning, and many had been looted.

Ana-Maria Sosibo, 72, a partially blind pensioner, tearfully pleaded with me to tell her if the man's body I had stumbled across next to the main road was that of her son. Sosibo gave a description of her son. Much to her relief I had met a person fitting that description two ki-

fear.

More armed people were massed around the home of David Ntombela, a KwaZulu MP and member of the Inkatha Central Committee.

In the lounge, Ntombela blissfully chatted away on the telephone. Around him sat 10 men armed with rifles and revolvers.

Ntombela strongly denied being involved in

a sight of
JOE MOTE

rounded," groaned a young white constable as his colleagues, lying flat on their stomachs, occasionally returned fire. This lasted 10 minutes.

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When the dust settled there were no wounded at the scene of the shootout. The ferocity of the automatic gunfire had pruned the trees of their leaves.

Earlier, a local journalist and I joined 10 policemen and climbed a hill overlooking Smeru, Esigodini and Georgetown. We were in no-man's land, a green belt separating the Edendale valley from Inkatha-controlled Sweetwaters.

This is where an Inkatha group which had retreated, dragging away a fallen combatant, were mobilising to launch an attack on the valley.

By the time we got to the top of the hill, comrades from nearby villages we had seen climbing the hill were advancing towards Sweetwaters.

The policemen cocked their rifles and moved forward. So did the comrades.

The cops stopped, and we found ourselves sandwiched between the two groups, about to open fire on each other.

We waved the white pages of our notebooks above our heads. Fortunately, comrades interpreted the waving of white as a peace gesture.

A visibly shaken white warrant officer yelled to us: "Tell them we are not the enemy."

Cracks of gunfire in the valley below where thousands of other comrades had swarmed urged the policemen to explain their peaceful mission. They wanted the two warring factions to stay clear of no-man's land.

Across the valley at Henley, nine bodies, including those of three elderly women, lay in the tall grass. Twenty five

A body lies across a path in Edendale. The death toll in the area has soared to 80 since Sunday.

houses were burning, and many had been looted.

Ana-Maria Sosibo, 72, a partially blind pensioner, tearfully pleaded with me to tell her if the man's body I had stumbled across next to the main road was that of her son. Sosibo gave a description of her son. Much to her relief I had met a person fitting that description two kilometres from the scene of the killing.

"See you at Edendale refugee centre if they don't kill me before getting there," she said.

While looking at the body of a victim with major Peter Kitching, liaison officer for the SAP in Natal, two gunshots were heard about 800 metres from us.

We later discovered the bodies of two elderly women, both shot in the back of their necks while apparently fleeing an Inkatha mob.

More bodies were found as locals emerged from hiding in the bushes.

A policeman said: "There are probably more bodies lying in this tall grass and bushes."

Twenty-six hours later, I counted up to 22 bodies in upper Edendale.

Driving there we must have come across at least 7 000 refugees streaming out of the warzone with the few belongings they managed to salvage.

They were to join about 20 000 more scattered at refugee centres across the Edendale Valley, with little or no food or blankets.

We went on to Elandskop, an Inkatha stronghold, where we found people fleeing their homesteads in the direction of Edendale. Two kilometres away, heavily armed impi combatants sang war-songs and chanted.

The impis waved their weapons at the windscreen of our car, and we all went cold with

fear.

More armed people were massed around the home of David Ntombela, a KwaZulu MP and member of the Inkatha Central Committee.

In the lounge, Ntombela blissfully chatted away on the telephone. Around him sat 10 men armed with rifles and revolvers.

Ntombela strongly denied being involved in the war. However, I overheard a man boasting of his conquests in the battlefield.

The man, who had earlier got out of a white Toyota Corolla, reported to his colleagues: "As my group advanced towards Ashdown, the women and children ran away, leaving houses at our mercy."

About 50 houses were burned at Caluza on Tuesday by an Inkatha mob from nearby Mpu-muza.

At Imbali, which had been unaffected until Thursday night, I watched in horror as a truckload of armed men cut a path of death with shotguns and R1 automatic rifles.

The white six-ton open truck, carrying seven to nine people on either side, was accompanied by an old white Mercedes Benz.

As they drove through Unit 13 and Imbali stage two, known as UDF/ANC territory, they poured a barrage of fire at anyone on the streets.

At times, occupants of both vehicles jumped out and chased people, setting houses on fire. I counted four bodies in the aftermath.

During my 48-hour stay in Maritzburg's warzone, I saw and received eyewitness reports of close to 80 people dead. Police reported 37 killed since Sunday.

From a streetwise comrade to an illiterate elderly woman, the demands were common: The deployment of the SADF; the arrival of Umkhonto We Sizwe and more weapons.

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Cape Times

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2 Cape Times, Monday, April 2, 1990

Further 8 killed in Natal violence

CONTINUING unrest in Natal has claimed the lives of a further eight people and left at least 27 wounded, according to the latest police unrest report.

Five people were killed and one injured at Tafelberg near Doornplaas in clashes between rival groups. Police used birdshot to disperse a crowd, wounding one man.

Two people died and 24 were injured after a police "strong point" was fired on. A police vehicle was also damaged by gunfire.

A man was shot and killed by a crowd at Mpopomeni near Howick. Another man was injured by the crowd.

Police used rifle fire, birdshot and tear smoke to disperse fighting groups that shot at the police in two other incidents in the area.

Several houses at Hlangweni were damaged by petrol bombs. Four houses were gutted in troubled Imbali on the outskirts of Maritzburg. — Sapa

Mandela to visit Natal's 'war zone'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mr Nelson Mandela is still scheduled to visit Natal's "war zone" today and Archbishop Desmond Tutu has cancelled a visit to the United States to meet Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mr Mandela is to visit areas affected by violence as well as consulting people in the region, according to a statement by the interim leadership of the ANC.

Meanwhile, Archbishop Tutu cancelled a scheduled visit to the United States because of the violence in Natal and is to meet Chief Minister Buthelezi in Ulundi today.

The archbishop and Chief Buthelezi, though both Anglicans, have not seen "eye to eye" for more than 10 years and the visit is seen as highly significant in political circles.

Archbishop Tutu returned from meetings in Nairobi, Kenya, on Saturday and preached at churches in strife-torn Sebokeng and Evaton in the Vaal triangle yesterday.

The decision to cancel the Maritzburg peace rally came after a meeting on Friday afternoon between members of the internal ANC leadership, including Mr Mandela.

In a statement, Chief Buthelezi claimed that the reason for the cancellation of the peace rally was that "Mr Archie Gumede, Dr Diliza Mji and Mr Harry Gwala do not want the meeting to take place".

Mr Gwala, a veteran ANC leader, is understood to have accompanied a large Natal delegation which met Mr Mandela on Friday afternoon to discuss the proposed rally.

CMT Temp 2/4/90 (876)

UNREST: POLICE REPORT

THE following unrest-related incidents were reported by police over the past 48 hours:

- A At Botshabelo (Bloemfontein) there were several stone-throwing incidents. Police used tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse crowds.
- B At Heidedal (Bloemfontein) a police vehicle was stoned. Birdshot was used and a man was injured.
- C At Zanzeleni (Warden) police were stoned. A man was arrested and another slightly injured when police used birdshot to disperse the crowd.



- D At Kekosi (Fochville) a man was slightly injured when his car was stoned.
- E At Khuma (Stilfontein) four men and a woman were arrested after a crowd erected a road barricade and stoned police. Police used birdshot.
- F At Bophelong (Vanderbijl Park) a man was arrested after a petrol-bomb incident.
- G At Solobela (Carolina) several incidents of stone-throwing and arson were reported. Police used birdshot and a man, injured by gunshot, was arrested.
- H At Wessellon (Ermelo) a man travelling in his car was stopped. He was robbed and then his car stoned.
- I At King William's Town several shops were looted. Police used tearsmoke to disperse them and arrested seven men and a woman.
- J At Komga (East London) a police vehicle was stoned. Police used rubber bullets and tearsmoke.
- K At Masekhane (Jamestown) police were stoned and petrol-bombed. Police used tearsmoke and birdshot. One woman was wounded.
- L At Galeshewe (Kimberley) police were stoned. Police used stun grenades and tearsmoke. Two men were arrested.
- M At Kwambonambi (Eshowe) a private vehicle was stoned. Police used tearsmoke and 10 youths were arrested.
- N At Hibberdene an unidentified gunman shot and killed two men.
- O At Mpumalanga (Hammarsdale) a man was burnt to death in his car and a woman was stabbed to death.

- P At Imball there were clashes between two groups. A man was shot dead and another seriously injured. In another incident, gunmen opened fire on the police. Two policemen were slightly injured as a result of the shooting. A man received gunshot wounds during another clash between two groups.
- Q At Elandsdorp two women were shot and stabbed to death.
- R At Umlazi several houses were set alight and extensively petrol-bombed.
- S At Claremont a home was petrol-bombed and stoned. Police used birdshot. Two men were slightly injured and one was arrested.
- T At Pinetown police opened fire during a petrol-bomb attack on a private home. One man received a gunshot wound.
- U At Mpophomeni (Howick) a large crowd shot and killed a man and injured a second. In two other incidents, shots were fired at police, who used tearsmoke, birdshot and R-1 rifles. A police vehicle was damaged by gunfire. Two men died in the shooting and 24 were wounded.
- V At Tafelberg (Doomplaa) five people were killed and one person injured in clashes between two groups. In another incident a crowd shot at the police, who used birdshot and R-1 rifles. A man received gunshot wounds.
- W At Hlangweni several houses were petrol-bombed. A restaurant was also gutted.

Battle rages on

AKA 2/4/80 (276)

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — After terrified Caluza residents had fled for their lives and spent a night in the open, a brief lull was shattered when fighting resumed at dawn today and gunfire could be heard deep in the Edendale Valley.

Fighting started in Caluza yesterday afternoon when residents living on tribal authority lands attacked people living on freehold sites. The fighting went on almost through the night.

As United Democratic Front and Inkatha supporters brace themselves for another major showdown here, the vice-president of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, was expected to visit Maritzburg's trouble-torn townships today.

An activist in the Caluza area said "messages" were received yesterday that busloads of Inkatha supporters were to drive through Edendale and would not stop at anything in their way.

"The situation is very bad and tension is extremely high. Most of the people in Caluza spent the night in the open, away from their homes. Some were brave enough to return this morning," the activist said.

Bloody fighting

A small stream divides the two factions in Caluza, scene of bloody fighting for at least three years and one of the flashpoints in the trouble-torn areas of Maritzburg.

Mr Mandela arrived in Durban today, and was due to visit Hammarsdale before going on to Maritzburg, where he planned to visit as many troubled areas as possible.

As violence continued, an Umlazi councillor and his son were gunned down by a group of people in Umlazi, south of Durban, at the weekend.

Umlazi police said Councillor Emmanuel Mbonambi, 45, and his son Enock, 17, were asleep in their house when they were attacked.

A caller alerted police, who raced to the scene, but by the time they got there Mr Mbonambi and his son had been killed.

Police found the bodies of two young men in the Table Mountain area yesterday, bringing the official death toll in the Maritzburg region to 53 since last Tuesday.

Meanwhile, hundreds of refugees from violence-ravaged townships are fleeing to Durban, adding to the city's already serious problem of "pavement dwellers".

The Town Clerk of Durban, Mr Wilf Stone, said he was very concerned and would raise the matter urgently with the management committee.

Desperate scene

The refugees settle down each night under a bridge near Berra Station, the New Durban station, Prince Edward Street and the beachfront, which could pose a serious health hazard.



KILLING FIELDS: A policeman stands guard next to smouldering furniture in Edendale, the "township of death" near Maritzburg. Centre, a victim lies dead on a path through the township and right, furniture smoulders outside a house attacked by one of the factions.

FW expected to send in the troops, give relief to victims

TOS WENTZEL on the Presidency AKA 2/4/80

A MAJOR deployment of troops in unrest areas, especially in Natal, action against extremist groups and steps to give relief to victims are expected to be among the main steps to be an-

Mandela set to meet FW

DURBAN. — ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and three advisers will meet President F W de Klerk on Thursday.

Mr Mandela made a phone call to Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen from Louis Botha Airport here today soon after arriving for a tour of Maritzburg's troubled townships.

Mr Mandela told Dr Viljoen that he would be bringing three advisers with him to Thursday's meeting.

VENUE NOT KNOWN

The venue for the meeting is not known.

Mr Walter Sisulu, ANC internal leader, UDF co-president Mr Archie Gumede and the ANC's Natal representative Mr Harry Gwala.

Mr Mandela looked well and he and his colleagues embraced happily.

Shortly before Mr Mandela arrived, Mr Sisulu told Sapa that Mr Mandela would not be meeting KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He said Mr Mandela was due to spend two days in the province.

"He is here just to see this troubled spot," Mr Sisulu said.

Mr Sisulu, who headed the entou-

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Desperate scene

The refugees settle down each night under a bridge near Berea Station, the New Durban station, Prince Edward Street and the beachfront, which could pose a serious health hazard.

A desperate, shocking scene presented itself in a midnight visit to the refugees by The Argus's sister newspaper, The Daily News.

Whole families huddled under plastic sheets, homeless after their houses were burnt down either by Inkatha or UDF affiliates and the Amasinyora gang.

Most of the families have nowhere else to go, and nobody has so far offered to accommodate them. Their only alternative is to sleep in the open.

Under a bridge, close to the Berea station, about 40 people huddled among cardboard boxes. On open ground opposite, a further 60 people, including small children, slept. There were more people sleeping at shopfronts in Prince Edward Street.

The sight was shocking. Hungry children cried, women quarrelled and a group of men drank liquor.

"To forget the pain we go through each night," said Mr Joseph Gumede, 27.

Many were suspicious or too frightened to speak about their affiliations to Inkatha or to the UDF/ANC.

"It's safer to say you do not belong to any organisation," said Mr Francis Maphumulo.

Mr Samson Cele, 35, formerly of Inanda, is one of the many refugees.

Last month, his house was burnt down by the Amasinyoras, who are allegedly branded criminals.

"I am neither an Inkatha nor UDF supporter. One night late, the Amasinyoras attacked our home, killing my mother and sister. I escaped through a back door and ran like crazy in the night.

"I ran for many kilometres until I collapsed in the bush. I remained there until the morning. When I returned, I found my mother and my 17-year-old sister killed and my house burned to the ground.

"I will never go back to live there again. It's too dangerous," said Mr Cele, who is unemployed.

● Meanwhile, Major-General Johan van Niekerk, police commissioner in Natal, said he could not spare more policemen in the province to deal with the unrest in Maritzburg.

"We just have not got the manpower. I cannot pull out policemen from other trouble spots and send them to Edendale. They will have to come from elsewhere in the country," the general said.

80



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"He is here just to see this troubled spot," Mr Sisulu said.

Mr Sisulu, who headed the entourage which met Mr Mandela at the airport, has been in Natal since Saturday.

They left the airport for Imbali township, near Maritzburg. — Sapa.

Huge Tokyo

Two young men in the Table Mountain official death toll in the Maritzburg day. igees from violence-ravaged town- dding to the city's already serious s".

KILLING FIELDS: A policeman stands guard next to smouldering furniture in Edendale, the "township of death" near Maritzburg. Centre, a victim lies dead on a path through the township and right, furniture smoulders outside a house attacked by one of the factions.

FW expected to send in the troops, give relief to victims

TOS WENTZEL on the Presidency *MGA 2/4/90*

A MAJOR deployment of troops in unrest areas, especially in Natal, action against extremist groups and steps to give relief to victims are expected to be among the main steps to be announced by President De Klerk this afternoon at a joint session of parliament.

He will also deal with the cancellation of the April 11 talks with the ANC. Arrangements for these talks have been hanging by a thread for some time and the ANC decision to pull back did not come as a complete surprise to the government.

MAY START LATER

Elements in the ANC appear to be not confident or prepared enough to start talking to the government at this stage, but there is hope of the talks starting later.

The State Security Council met today to complete steps to be taken to deal with unrest and violence. There was also a special Cabinet meeting on Friday.

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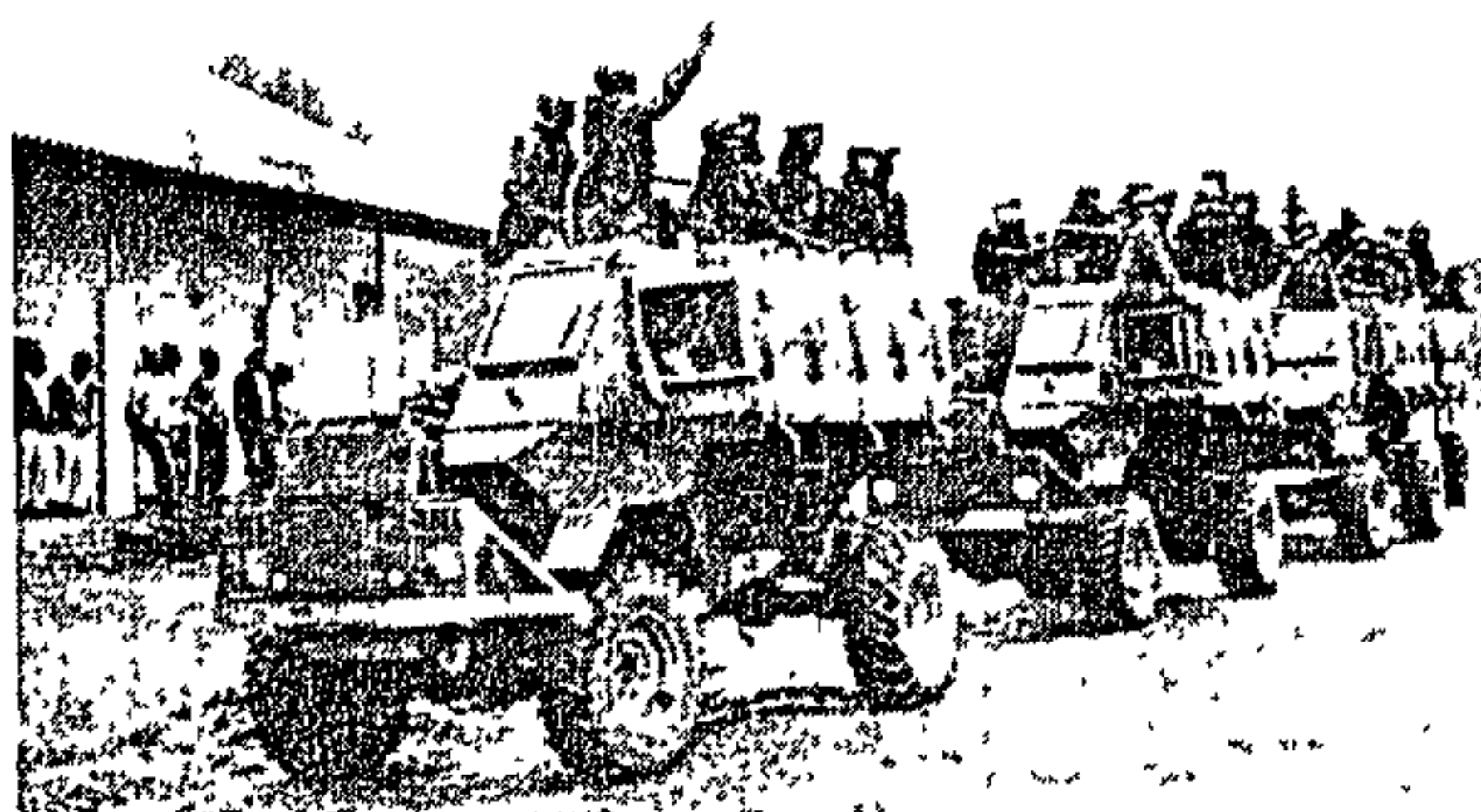
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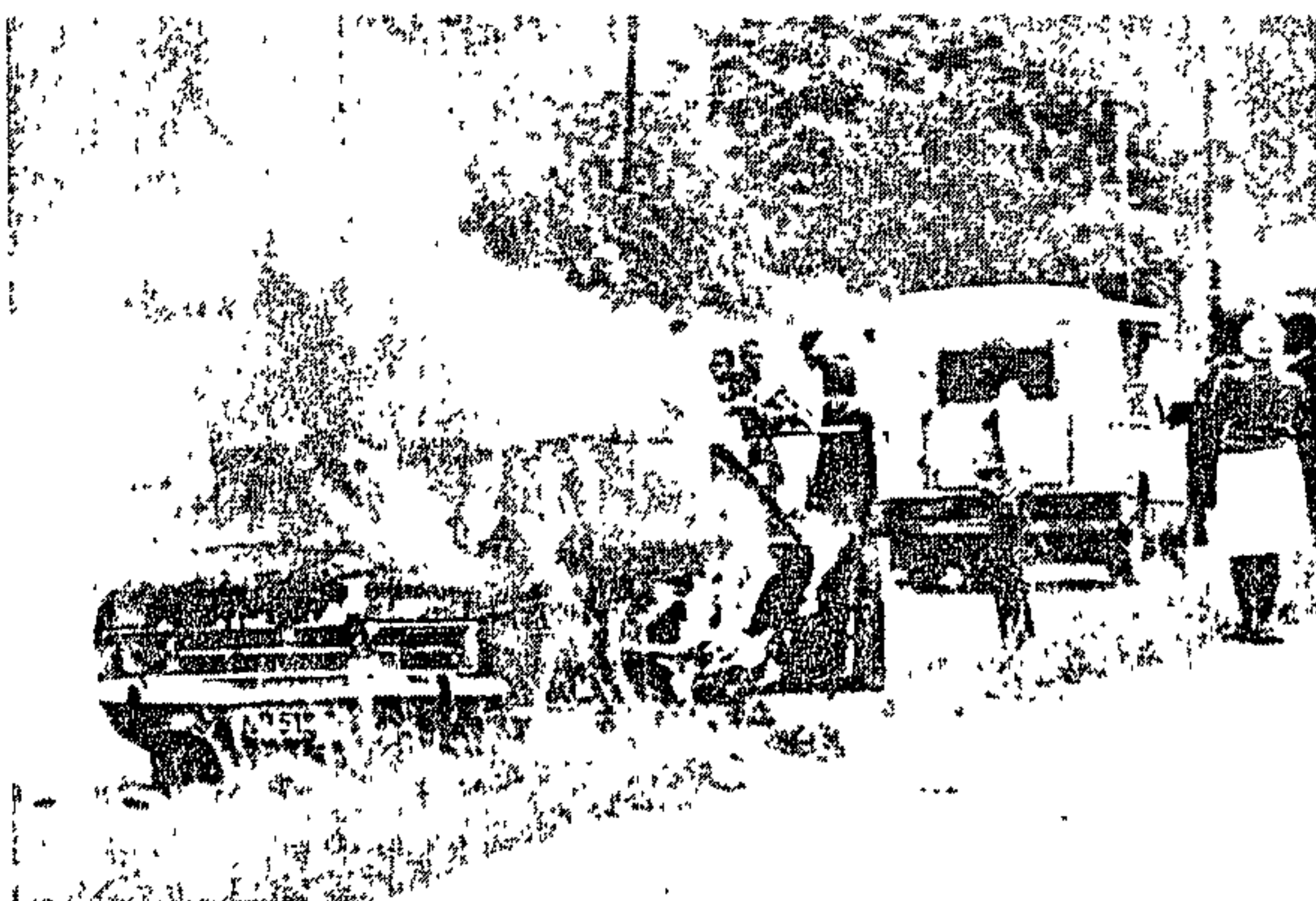
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Mandela's speech *TT* page 11.



AT THE READY: Troops sit in armoured vehicles in full combat gear as they move into Edendale to help stop the mounting violence.



BURN-UP: A car is set on fire on the main road through Edendale black township as faction fighting flares again in the strife-torn area.

City trains hit by stoppage

By SHARKEY ISAACS, Staff Reporter *MGA 2/4/90*

A DISRUPTION of suburban train services is expected in the rush hour this afternoon, after a Peninsula-wide work stoppage by artisans and trade-hands of Spoornet, the railways division of Transnet (which used to be Sats).

A spokesman for the Artisan Staff Association said the disruption would be widespread, but Spoornet PRO, Miss Yvette Marais, said the railways would "try to ensure the running of services as close to normal as possible".

Mr David Oosthuizen, Western Cape executive officer for the association, said the "down tool action" was instituted about 9.30am at the Peninsula electrical running sheds and was followed by other sections about noon.

The move was expected to cause widespread disruption of train services from about 4.30pm at stations including Cape Town, Salt River and Maitland.

He said the action was prompted by prolonged wage negotiations over two years with Sats management.

The association believed management

was "deliberately delaying" negotiations over market-related salaries, allied to talks about productivity and rationalisation of trades.

He said that the association had made concessions about the rationalisation of trades — which would allow artisans from one trade to do jobs of a different trade — and had agreed to allow trade-hands to take over some of the artisans' work.

However he said the association had "got nowhere on market related wages".

Today's action involved staff in the mechanical workshop, electrical running sheds, signals section and the Bellville diesel depot.

Each section would hand over a letter of protest to the head of its department.

The letter urged management to end "delaying tactics" at talks with staff in Johannesburg on April 9.

Mr Oosthuizen said the stoppage would apply only today and was intended to give management an "indication" of what could develop if a settlement was not reached at the talks.

More police for Natal

CAP TINTS 2/4/90

MARITZBURG. — Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok on Saturday guaranteed that more men would be introduced into the troubled townships surrounding this city.

Mr Vlok had just made an aerial survey with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the area where 42 people have died violently since Tuesday.

He told journalists that members of the SADF accused of taking sides in the conflict would be withdrawn.

"They are in fact already being withdrawn," Mr Vlok said.

The minister repeated his earlier call that what was needed both in Natal and the rest of SA was a change of heart.

"Let us stop this violence. We have had enough — let us rather sit around the table and talk," he said. Both Chief Buthelezi and Mr Vlok said they regarded the situation as being "high priority".

They agreed it was essential for security to be improved through more manpower on the ground.

Responding to a question whether Inkatha was the aggressor against the UDF-Cosatu factions, Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha attacks in the past few days had been a "reaction".

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha had encouraged its



TOUR ... Chief Buthelezi and Mr Adriaan Vlok on their tour of Natal townships at the weekend.

Picture: REUTERS

people to attend the Mandela peace rally in Durban late last month — and as Inkatha's leader he had been prepared to meet Mr Mandela at a peace rally at Taylor's Halt outside Maritzburg on Monday.

"They (the ANC) wrecked it. I did not," Chief Buthelezi said.

Mr Vlok evaded questions over the ANC decision to cancel its scheduled meeting with the government on April 11, saying he did not know much about it yet.

Both Mr Vlok and Chief Buthelezi agreed that the issue of violence — apart from the required increase in ground forces — was three-pronged.

They believed firstly that it had political and constitutional elements, socio-economic elements second, and the question of security third.

All these had to be addressed before there could be any solution.

Chief Buthelezi expressed dismay after the press conference at the many burnt homes he observed during his helicopter flight with the minister.

"Here we have the poor people killing other poor people, burning down shops, unable to get to work to get money to feed their children," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that apart from Inkatha and UDF groupings, "The criminal element is now riding on the bandwagon".

"There are groups in the violent situation who don't want anyone to be in control."

He did not want to see a situation like Beirut or Northern Ireland, he said. — Sapa

ANC

rally

crowd

13 die

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Thirteen people were killed early yesterday morning when a car plunged into a crowd on their way to listen to Mr. Nelson Mandela.

The people were toyi-toyiing on the road from Grahamstown when the car hit them.

The driver of the car was allegedly attacked by the crowd and is being treated in hospital where his condition is said to be serious.

The accident happened about 12.50am yesterday, an ambulance spokesman said. He said 12 people died at the scene and another died in hospital.

In a similar incident in Motherwell an hour later, two people were injured when a car ran into a crowd of people. In this case the driver of the car fled the scene.

Five of the injured in the earlier accident were responding to treatment but were still in a critical condition yesterday, the spokesman for the hospital said. The other seven injured were discharged yesterday.

The youngest victim was a boy aged nine. Only one female, aged 17, was killed. Other victims included boys aged 10, 11 and 12, while the oldest victim was 40 years old, the ambulance spokesman said.

Police said identities could not be released as the bodies were still being identified and the next of kin informed.

Police said private cars helped ambulances transport the dead and injured to hospital.

Police are investigating both cases.

On other pages

● Mandela to visit Natal 'war zone' — Page 2

● Tutu wants Sebokeng inquiry — Page 3

● ANC set to renew armed struggle — Page 3

● Mandela hoping to meet Thatcher — Page 7

Vandela: ANC meet F.W.

PORT ELIZABETH. — Mr Nelson Mandela will meet President F.W. de Klerk alone this week to discuss the violence sweeping the country.

This dramatic development follows a setback in talks scheduled for next week between the ANC and the government. The ANC suspended the talks at the weekend in protest at police shootings in Sebokeng last week which left at least 11 people dead.

Speaking at a media conference after a massive rally near Port Elizabeth — attended by a crowd estimated to number more than 300 000 — Mr Mandela said he would meet Mr De Klerk after his scheduled visit to war-torn Natal today.

Clampdown

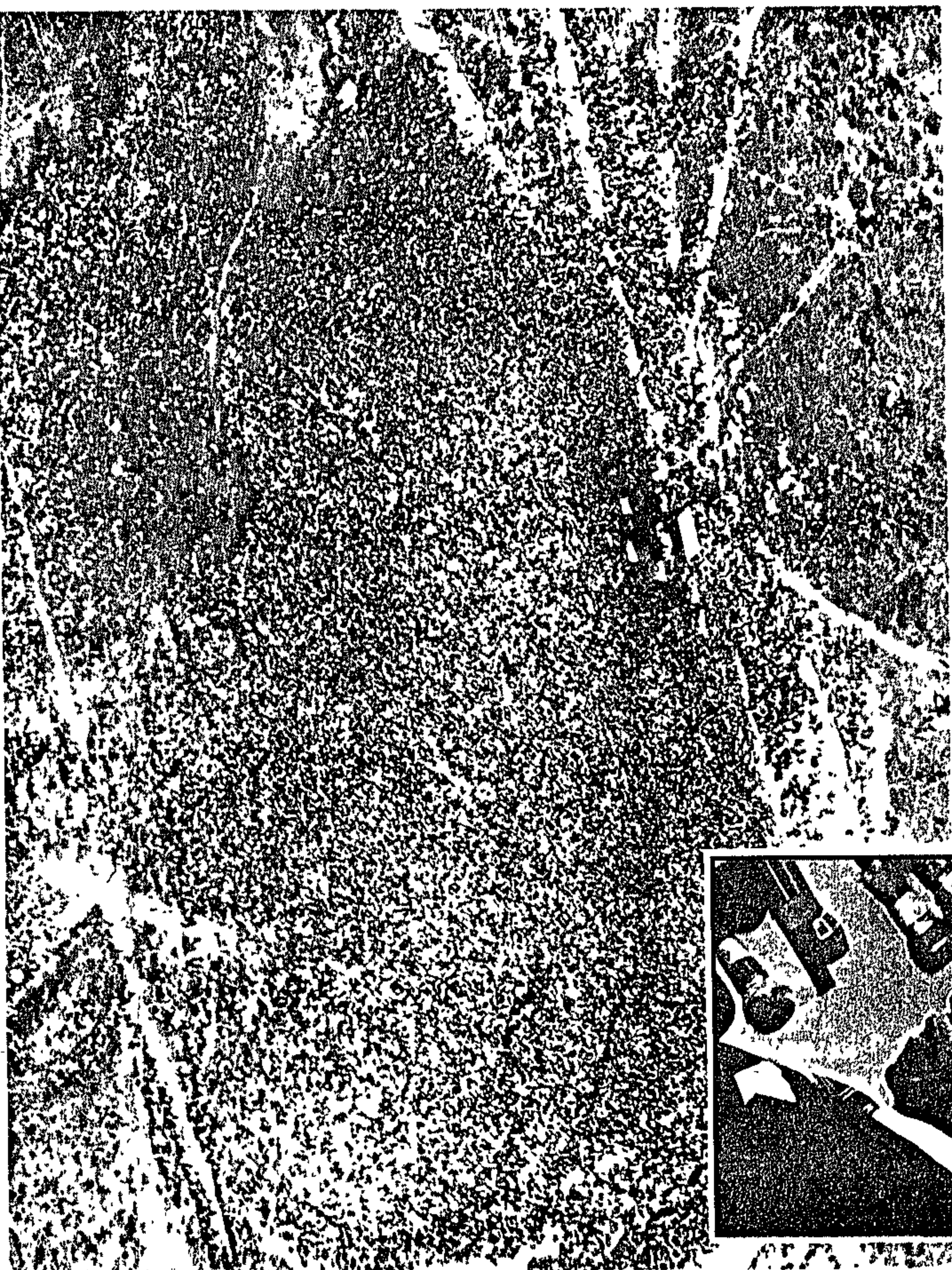
His announcement follows not only the ANC's suspension of talks, but also Mr De Klerk's warning on Friday that his government would not hesitate to clamp down on the countrywide violence.

Mr De Klerk will again address the issue in Parliament today when he spells out government plans to deal with the wave of violence.

There was no immediate confirmation from the State President's office late last night of a meeting this week between Mr Mandela and Mr De Klerk.

However, a Tugthuis spokesman said such a meeting in the near future was "logical" given Mr De Klerk's remarks at a youth rally in Naboomspruit at the weekend.

Mr De Klerk said he had told Mr Mandela during a telephone conversation on Friday that "my door remains



MANDELA CROWD ... Part of the huge crowd at rally in Port Elizabeth yesterday. Inset: Mr Mandela addresses the crowd.



CAP 7/1/15
2/4/90

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From page 1

open and he would be welcome to meet with me".

Mr De Klerk added that the government, despite the postponement of the April 11 talks, remained "committed to talk to those working for peaceful solutions".

The spokesman said it was possible Mr De Klerk might announce the one-on-one meeting with Mr Mandela when he addressed Parliament this afternoon.

Mr De Klerk said the primary objective of such talks was to prevent a repeat of incidents like the Sebokeng shooting.

He said that even if criticism of the police was justified, the talks should continue.

He was notified by Mr Mandela on Friday that the talks had been suspended.

The ANC decision, taken in consultation with the organisation's internal leadership — is to be reviewed at a special sitting of the national executive committee in the next five days.

Democratic Party co-leader Mr Wynand Malan said the police shootings did not warrant suspension of the talks.

Hope that the talks would go ahead was expressed by DP co-leader Dr Zach de Beer, the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Dr J N Reddy, and Mr Peter Hendrickse of the Labour Party.

At the rally yesterday in Motherwell township — believed to be the biggest political meeting seen in South Africa — Mr Mandela said Mr De Klerk was adopting a welcome approach and was the first white South African leader to come to terms with reality.

Mr Mandela was visibly stunned by the crowd size — estimated at between 300 000 and 400 000 by reporters — when he mounted the podium with several ANC regional leaders to address the rally at an open sports-field.

He said South Africa was destined to become a non-racial and democratic country, but actions of the police against peaceful protests were in direct conflict with public positions taken by the government.

The leadership of the liberation movement could not ignore this violence, he said.

Reforms meant nothing if ordinary men and women did not benefit from them in their daily lives.

"Our people in the townships and in the countryside are experiencing a reality no different from that experienced under (former prime-ministers) Botha and Vorster."

Mr Mandela said the ANC would continue its work towards a peaceful solution and would arrange another date for talks with the government if police brutality was stopped.

He said he had met the families of those killed, had spoken to the injured in their hospital beds and that the ANC understood the bitterness of communities whose peaceful protests were met with live bullets.

Increased repression could only increase the crisis facing the apartheid government, he said.

After the rally, tens of thousands of toyi-toyi-ing supporters formed a 5km-long human chain as they streamed back to neighbouring townships.

No incidents were reported as the crowd dispersed to their homes.

Police maintained a discreet presence throughout the rally with a SAP helicopter periodically hovering overhead. — Sapa, Own and Political Correspondents

A MAJOR deployment of troops in unrest areas, especially in Natal, action against extremist groups and steps to give relief to victims are expected to be among the main steps to be announced by President De Klerk this afternoon at a joint session of parliament.

He will also deal with the cancellation of the April 11 talks with the ANC. Arrangements for these talks have been hanging by a thread for some time and the ANC decision to pull back did not come as a complete surprise to the government.

MAY START LATER

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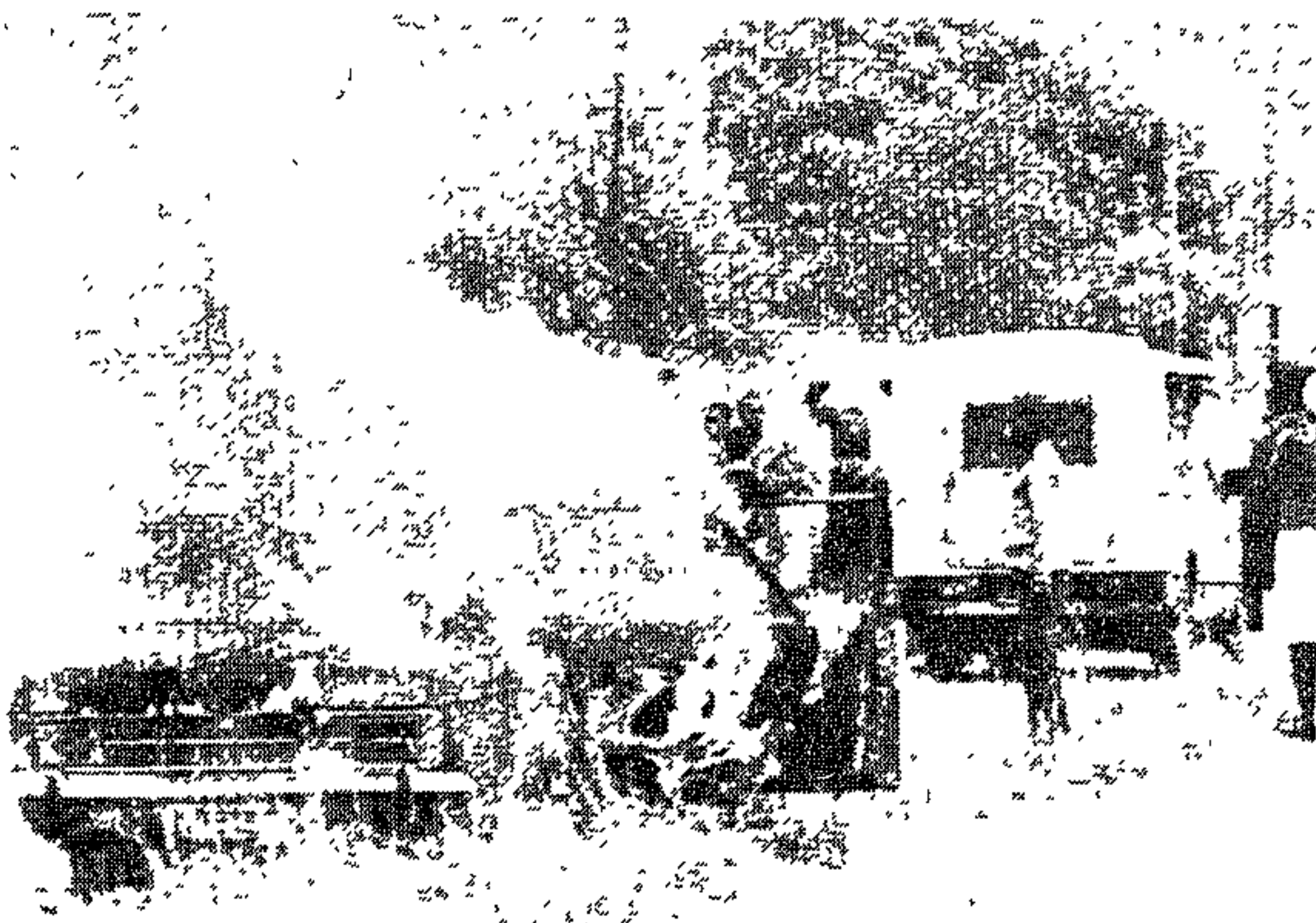
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Mandela's speech page 11.



AT THE READY: Troops sit in armoured vehicles in combat gear as they move into Edendale to help stop mounting violence.



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FW expected to send in the troops, give relief to victims
 TOS WENTZEL on the Presidency M&A 2/4/90 276

Battle rages on

AKUS 2/4/90 (276)

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — After terrified Caluza residents had fled for their lives and spent a night in the open, a brief lull was shattered when fighting resumed at dawn today and gunfire could be heard deep in the Edendale Valley.

Fighting started in Caluza yesterday afternoon when residents living on tribal authority lands attacked people living on freehold sites. The fighting went on almost through the night.

As United Democratic Front and Inkatha supporters brace themselves for another major showdown here, the vice-president of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, was expected to visit Maritzburg's trouble-torn townships today.

An activist in the Caluza area said "messages" were received yesterday that busloads of Inkatha supporters were to drive through Edendale and would not stop at anything in their way.

"The situation is very bad and tension is extremely high. Most of the people in Caluza spent the night in the open, away from their homes. Some were brave enough to return this morning," the activist said.

Bloody fighting

A small stream divides the two factions in Caluza, scene of bloody fighting for at least three years and one of the flashpoints in the trouble-torn areas of Maritzburg.

Mr Mandela arrived in Durban today, and was due to visit Hammarsdale before going on to Maritzburg, where he planned to visit as many troubled areas as possible.

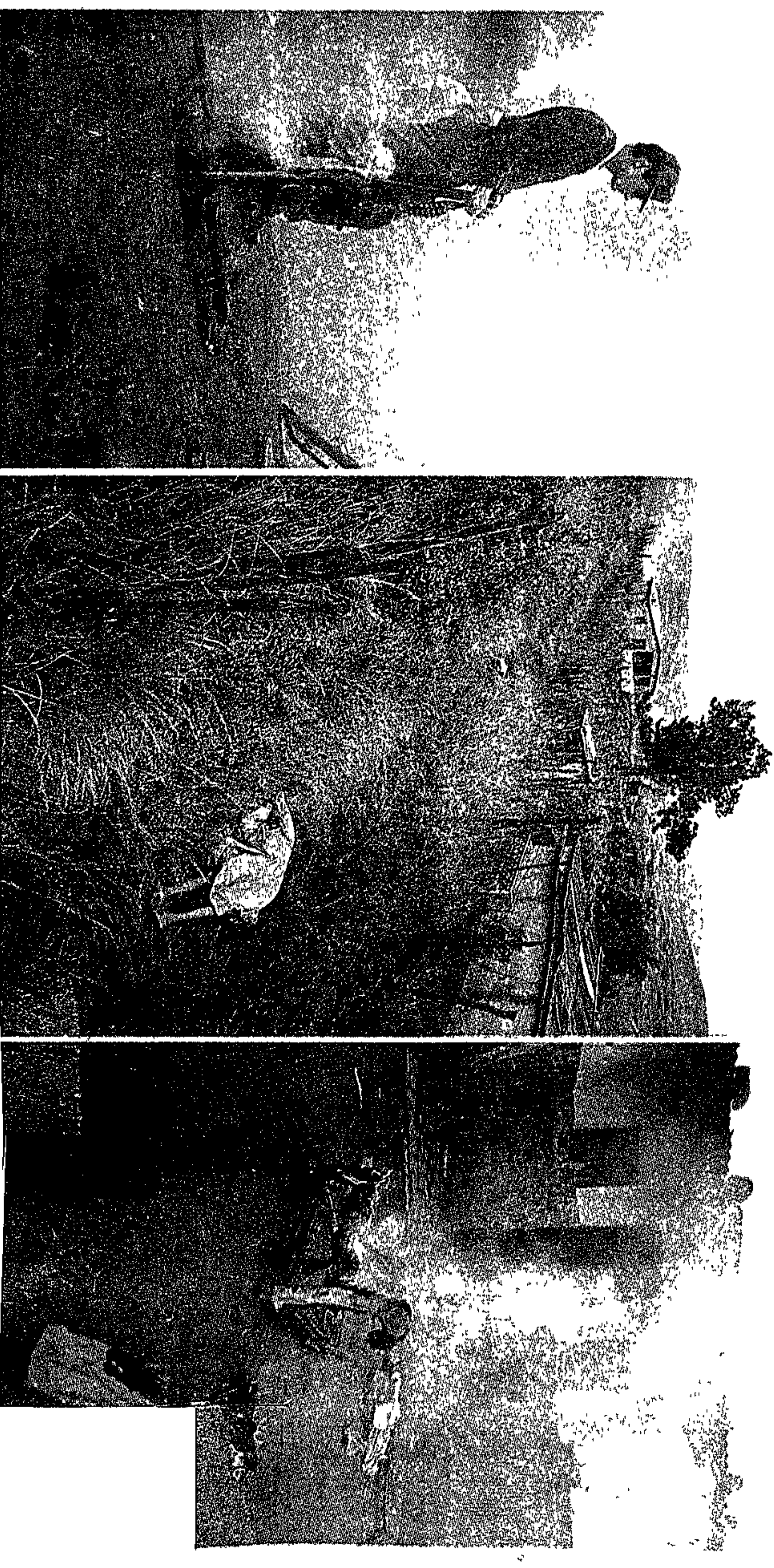
As violence continued, an Umlazi councillor and his son were gunned down by a group of people in Umlazi, south of Durban, at the weekend.

Umlazi police said Councillor Emmanuel Mbonambi, 45, and his son Enoch, 17, were asleep in their house when they were attacked.

A caller alerted police, who raced to the scene, but by the time they got there Mr Mbonambi and his son had been killed.

Police found the bodies of two young men in the Table Mountain area yesterday, bringing the official death toll in the Maritzburg region to 53 since last Tuesday.

Meanwhile, hundreds of refugees from violence-ravaged townships are fleeing to Durban, adding to the city's already serious problem of "hate crime."



KILLING FIELDS: A policeman stands guard next to smouldering furniture in Edendale, the "township of death" near Maritzburg. Centre, a victim lies dead on a path through the township and right, furniture smoulders outside a house attacked by one of the factions.

Argus

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The Town Clerk of Durban, Mr Wilf Stone, said he was very concerned and would raise the matter urgently with the management committee.

Desperate scene

The refugees settle down each night under a bridge near Berea Station, the New Durban station, Prince Edward Street and the beachfront, which could pose a serious health hazard.

A desperate, shocking scene presented itself in a midnight visit to the refugees by The Argus's sister newspaper, The Daily News.

Whole families huddled under plastic sheets, homeless after their houses were burnt down either by Inkatha or UDF affiliates and the Amasinyora gang.

Most of the families have nowhere else to go, and nobody has so far offered to accommodate them. Their only alternative is to sleep in the open.

Under a bridge, close to the Berea station, about 40 people huddled among cardboard boxes. On open ground opposite, a further 60 people, including small children, slept. There were more people sleeping at shopfronts in Prince Edward Street.

The sight was shocking. Hungry children cried, women quarrelled and a group of men drank liquor.

"To forget the pain we go through each night," said Mr Joseph Gumede, 27.

Many were suspicious or too frightened to speak about their affiliations to Inkatha or to the UDF/ANC.

"It's safer to say you do not belong to any organisation," said Mr Francis Maphumulo.

Mr Samson Cele, 35, formerly of Inanda, is one of the many refugees.

Last month, his house was burnt down by the Amasinyoras, who are allegedly branded criminals.

"I am neither an Inkatha nor UDF supporter. One night late, the Amasinyoras attacked our home, killing my mother and sister. I escaped through a back door and ran like crazy in the night.

"I ran for many kilometres until I collapsed in the bush. I remained there until the morning. When I returned, I found my mother and my 17-year-old sister killed and my house burned to the ground.

"I will never go back to live there again. It's too dangerous," said Mr Cele, who is unemployed.

● Meanwhile, Major-General Johan van Niekerk, police commissioner in Natal, said he could not spare more policemen in the province to deal with the unrest in Maritzburg.

"We just have not got the manpower. I cannot pull out policemen from other trouble spots and send them to Edendale. They will have to come from elsewhere in the country," the general said.



Moving in ... Troops sit in their armoured vehicles in full combat gear as they enter Edendale black township yesterday to help stop the escalating violence that has claimed more than 40 lives since last Sunday. ● Picture by Reuter.

11 youths 'shot' outside court house

By Julianne du Toit

Eleven youths were allegedly shot and wounded by police using birdshot on Friday in the tiny northern Free State town of Koppies.

The shooting apparently happened at the magistrate's court where a singing group of about 20 people had gathered.

The ages of the wounded ranged between 16 and 18.

Ten of them were admitted to Kroonstad Hospital.

The mayor of Koppies, Mr Charl van der Merwe, said anyone would be outraged at the incident. He said both the crowd of people and the police had probably acted badly, but he did not know who had made the first move.

According to reports, police fired a shot into the air to warn the group to disperse but although the crowd scattered it regrouped.

The youths were apparently on their way to the courtrooms to see four friends who had been warned to appear over an incident of unrest some time ago.

Police are targets in weekend of unrest

Crime Reporter

One person was killed and at least 14 people were injured in a wave of unrest incidents in areas outside Natal at the weekend, police said.

Much of the violence was directed against policemen, municipal policemen and the homes of members of the security forces, according to the latest police unrest reports.

In another mob attack on a road, a black motorist was attacked near Wessleton, outside Ermelo. His car was stoned after he was robbed, but the victim was not injured.

Stabbed

Although attention has recently been focused mostly on fratricidal Natal violence, intense outbreaks of unrest have been occurring regularly in many other parts of the country, especially the Free State.

According to police:

In King William's Town in the Eastern Cape, a policeman, stabbed in the stomach while trying to arrest a suspect, was shot dead one of his attackers. A

mob gathered at the scene and stoned police, who used teargas to disperse the crowd.

Eleven people were later arrested after police were again stoned by a mob which erected barricades. They were dispersed with birdshot, teargas and rubber bullets.

Three people were injured in Bophelong near Vanderbijlpark after a mob hurled petrol bombs at a police station and police retaliated with shotgun fire.

Another three men were wounded and two policemen were injured after a mob stoned a municipal policeman in Lephoi near Bethulie in the Free State.

A policeman's house was damaged during the stone-throwing and shotgun fire was used to disperse the mob, wounding three men.

In the western Transvaal township of Khutsong, youths hijacked a front-end loader and forced the driver to demolish three houses, including two policemen's homes.

In Selobela near Carolina, a man was shot and wounded by police using birdshot after a mob threw stones.

Police give reassurance to motorists

Crime Reporter

Natal's township wars will not be a danger to the thousands of Transvaalers expected to stream to the coast next week for the Easter holidays, police said.

Natal police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Charl du Toit said yesterday police would maintain their usual activity on the main routes to the coast as had been done in the past.

"We do not foresee a security problem for motorists travelling to the coast for the holidays," said Colonel du Toit.

"None of the main highways go through or near any townships so we do not foresee problems and will have only our usual measures in place."

"Of course, no one can guarantee that an incident or incidents will not take place," said Colonel du Toit.

Many Transvaalers are concerned about possible dangers on the way to Durban and other holiday centres after widespread violence erupted in Natal townships last week.

FW expected to move strongly against violence

Mandela faces tough test on Natal visit

Star 2/4/90 11:10 276

Mr Nelson Mandela, facing one of his toughest tasks since being released from jail, visits Natal today to try to end a vicious war between rival black groups.

Mr Mandela also has to get his African Nationalist Congress back on the path towards negotiations with Pretoria after it cancelled next week's preliminary talks, ostensibly because police opened fire on black demonstrators at Sebokeng last Monday.

In Cape Town, President de Klerk prepared to deliver a major speech to Parliament, spelling out the Government's strategy and giving the official view on the ANC's decision to call off the April 11 meeting.

Another related development is that the SA Council of Churches is to seek urgent meetings with the ANC and the Government in a bid to save the talks.

An SACC delegation, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, was meeting Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today in Ulundi to discuss the violence in Natal.

It is widely believed that in his speech today, Mr de Klerk will announce that large troop reinforcements are to be sent to quell the heavy faction war in Natal.

However, Defence Ministry sources could not confirm this.

Government sources also believe that Mr de Klerk will unveil a two-pronged strategy to contain the violence, balancing security measures with positive steps to upgrade physical conditions in the worst-hit areas, especially in Natal.

The ANC decision on Friday to call off the historic exploratory talks with the Government has been greeted with shock and dismay in political circles.

NP and Government sources said the talks might have had a calming effect on the violence.

However, they were optimistic that the talks would take place soon — especially after Mr Nelson Mandela's announcement yesterday that he would see Mr de Klerk alone to discuss the countrywide violence.

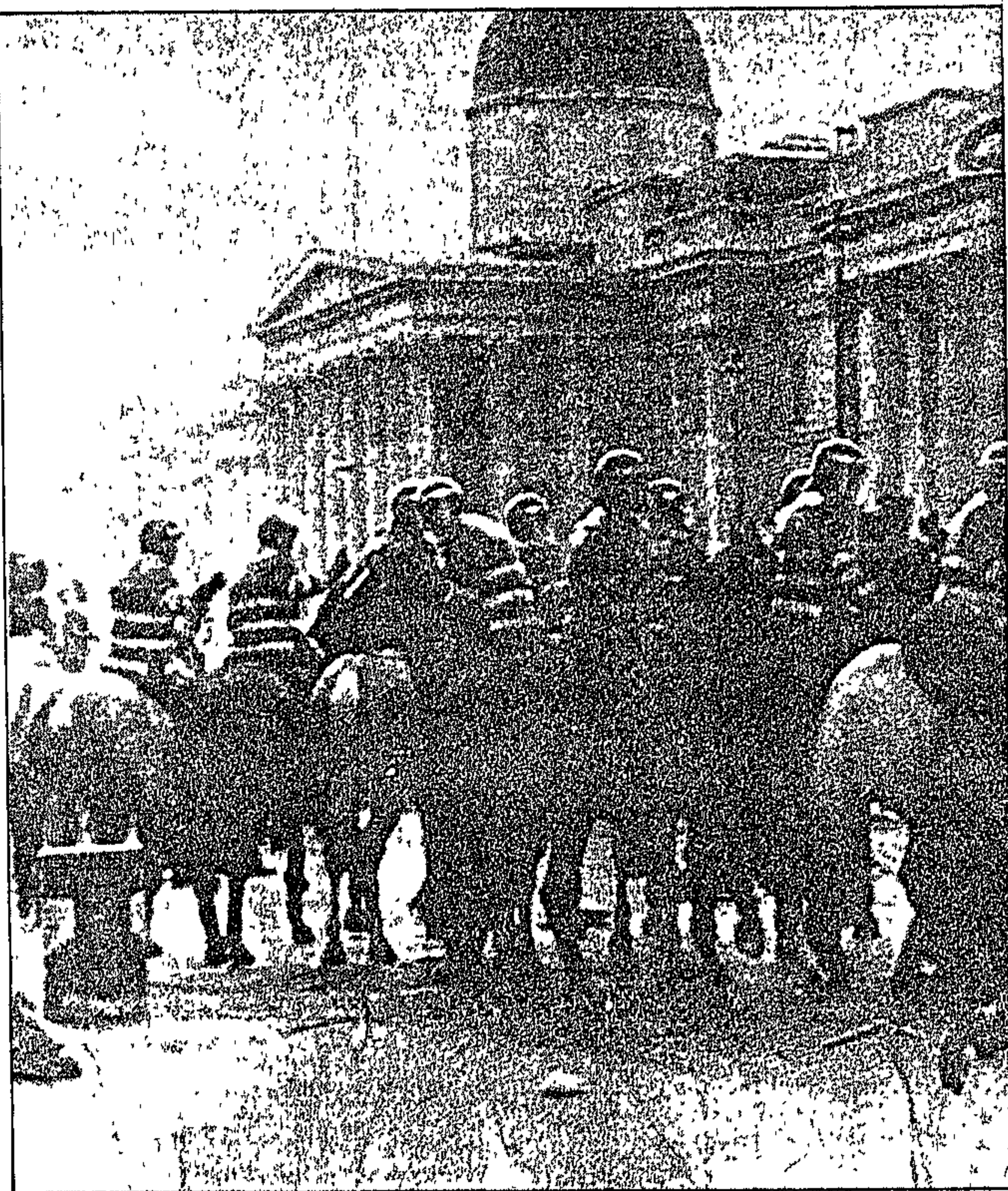
Huge crowd

Mr Mandela, speaking at Motherwell near Port Elizabeth to a huge crowd, estimated by ANC sources as 500 000, indicated that he was having differences with other ANC leaders but said he would not discuss that publicly.

He praised Mr de Klerk as the first white South African leader to come to terms with reality and said the President was adopting "a most welcome" approach.

Mr Mandela visits the Natal trouble spots today and is expected to meet Chief Buthelezi.

Most political observers in Cape Town believe the real reason for the ANC calling off the talks is disunity, confusion and lack of preparation in



An anti-poll tax demonstrator hurls a chair at mounted police during violence in Trafalgar Sq yesterday. Dozens of police, protesters and horses were injured in the fighting.

Thatcher blames extremists for London's weekend riots

Star 2/4/90 11:10 276

LONDON — Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that weekend riots in the heart of London were the work of extremists.

She ordered an official inquiry after more than 400 people were injured on Saturday in the most violent protest yet against the new tax which has sent her popularity plummeting.

The Prime Minister said she was horrified by the violence.

"This (the protest) was taken over by some extreme groups who used violence with no consideration for others or their property," Mrs Thatcher told reporters.

Embassy damage

A spokesman for the South African Embassy in London, Mr Justus de Goede, said the damage done to South Africa House during the Trafalgar Square demonstration was the result of general violence and not of action aimed specifically at the embassy.

Four display windows at ground level were broken and a small fire was started. The cost of the damage has not been assessed yet, however Mr de Goede confirmed that the British government would

The organisers of the demonstration, the All Britain Anti-Poll Tax Federation, blamed small groups of troublemakers but also accused police of losing control.

At least two British newspapers called today for a reappraisal of the tax, which has sparked protest marches across the country.

Scuffles erupted yesterday when Mr Waddington inspected the damage which police blamed on hard-core extremists who broke away from the main demonstration.

"Sometimes one talks about mindless violence. This wasn't even mindless violence. It was



quare, London, fo

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Most political observers in Cape Town believe the real reason for the ANC calling off the talks is disunity, confusion and lack of preparation in the ANC ranks about negotiations.

The ANC's explanation for the decision to postpone the meeting — the police action at Sebokeng — has been dismissed by most political and diplomatic observers as a transparent excuse.

Security sources believe the reason is that the ANC is rapidly losing the support of township youths to the PAC and fears that it will lose even more if it begins talking to the Government.

The postponement appears to have damaged the ANC's international credibility and its commitment to negotiations has now been questioned.

By contrast South Africa is likely to score heavily, boosting its image as the player more dedicated to negotiations.

The ANC executive committee will meet this week to discuss the matter.
— Political Correspondent, Sapa—
Reuter-AP.

Time 3/4/90 (276)

Pmb toll is 53 dead in a week

MARITZBURG. — Another 11 weekend deaths in the neighbouring townships here brought the toll to 53 since Tuesday last week.

That was the official figure released yesterday by police, but unconfirmed reports of both fighting and isolated shooting incidents could see the figure top the 60 mark.

Police liaison officer Major Piet Kitching said six people died on Saturday in the Table Mountain area while Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok and Kwazulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi were conducting their aerial inspection of Edendale and surrounding areas.

Major Kitching could not say whether any of the police or SADF reinforcements promised by Mr Vlok had arrived.

He said there had been "some incidents" in the Edendale area yesterday.

Unconfirmed reports said two bodies were found in Imbali — the closest township to Maritzburg. There were also reports of sporadic gunfire throughout the day in Ashdown. — Sapa

R100 000 for Natal victims

THE British government has announced a grant of R100 000 to aid victims of the fighting in Natal.

British ambassador Sir Robert Renwick said this was an immediate response and that further British assistance would follow.

He said his country's government would continue to support efforts to bring an end to the violence in Natal and would provide relief to people driven from their homes in the province. — Sapa

AGUS
3/4/90

(276)

Troops roll in

18-hour halt to killings raises hope that violence is abating

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — As troops moved into Natal's troubled townships today, an 18-hour break in the killings in townships in the Maritzburg area raised hopes that the violence was winding down.

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Yesterday there were intense peace initiatives as ANC deputy leader Mr Nelson Mandela toured the Maritzburg townships, top churchmen met leaders on both sides of the Inkatha/ANC political divide and President F.W. de Klerk announced measures to curb the unrest.

President De Klerk said a strong military force had moved into parts of Natal and KwaZulu.

He said that a power struggle was taking place in Natal between political and ethnic groups amid generations-long family and tribal vendettas.

The government would implement a comprehensive action plan in Natal and KwaZulu.

More than enough soldiers were already being deployed in the area, he said.



I share your suffering,

says Mandela

— page 15

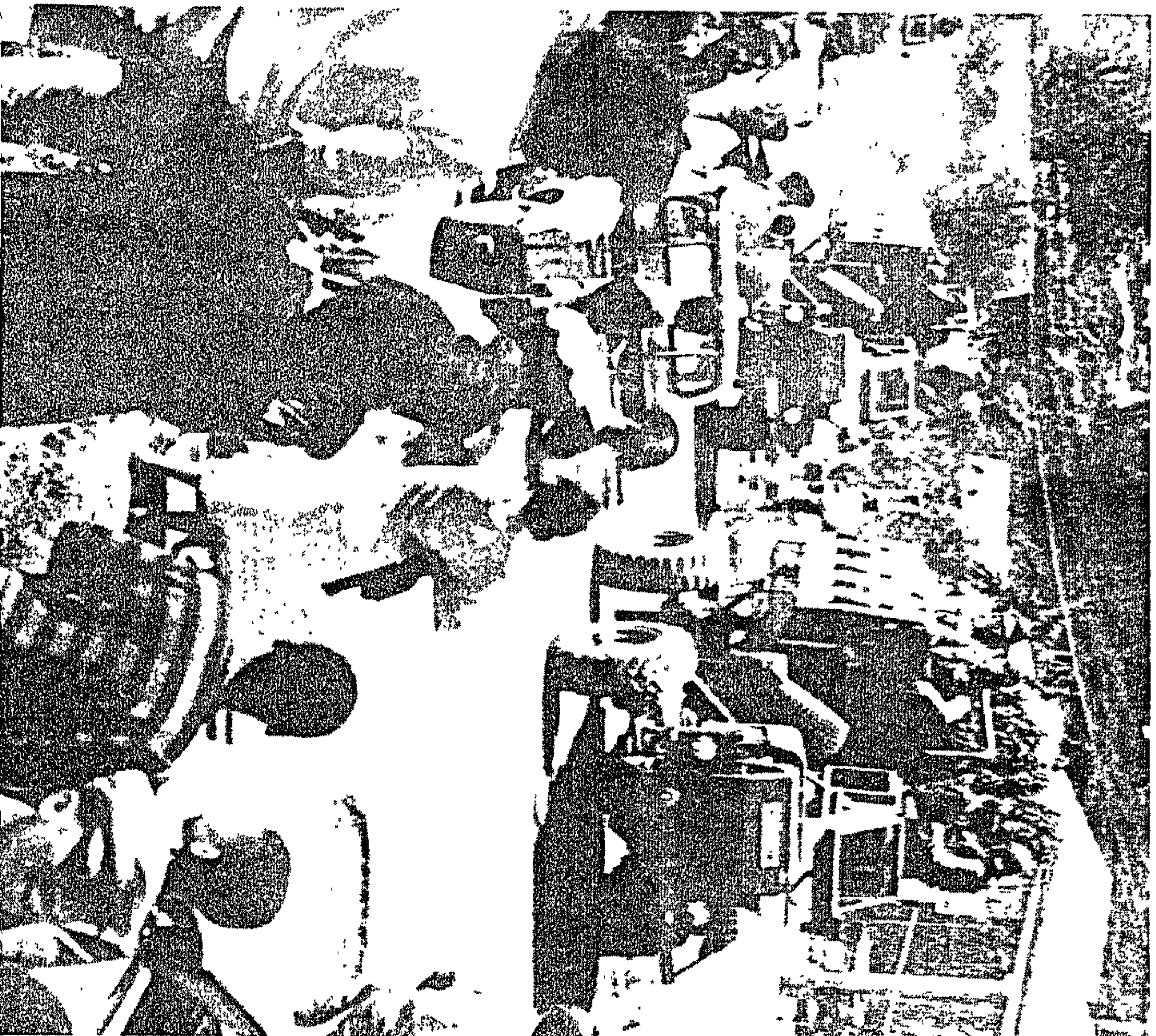
Mandela 'losing moral authority'

— page 2

Cabinet on two-day retreat

Political Staff

PRESIDENT De Klerk and his Cabinet have gone on a two-day "retreat" on a Boland farm to take stock of political developments and to plan strategy.



Rescuers battle

CARRIERS ROLL IN: South African troops ordered in by President F.W. de Klerk

hope that violence is abating

The Argus Correspondent

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More than enough soldiers were already being deployed in the area, he said.

Fact-finding

Mr Mandela resumed his fact-finding mission to the townships today.

Yesterday he started his tour at the Edendale Ecumenical Centre where 3 000 people arrived.

His tour included Caluza, the embattled area in which a number of bouts of intensive fighting have taken place between UDF supporters and Inkatha members.

He also went to Slangspruit before visiting Imbali and the Welcome Church in the Edendale Valley.

After that he and other ANC and UDF stalwarts, Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Archie Gumede and Mr Harry Gwala, met a top-level delegation from the South African Council of Churches — the same group of clergymen who met Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi earlier yesterday.

The clergymen included Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Archbishop Denis Hurley, the Rev Khoza Mgojo, Bishop Michael Nuttall and the Rev Frank Chikane.

Archbishop Hurley said today that after talking to both sides, the delegation hoped to work out a peace pact and end the fighting.

"The delegation will be meeting to work out our response to both sides after having spoken to the two parties," said Archbishop Hurley.

Also present at the meeting with the ANC in Maritzburg was the Rev Athol Jennings.



I share your suffering, says Mandela
— page 15

Mandela 'losing moral authority'
— page 2

Cabinet on two-day retreat

Political Staff

PRESIDENT De Klerk and his Cabinet have gone on a two-day "retreat" on a Boland farm to take stock of political developments and to plan strategy.



MANDELA VISIT: A grim-faced ANC vice-president Mr Nelson Mandela inspects the gutted remains of a house in Imbali township near Maritzburg. He told the people: "I know how you feel. I suffer the pain with you."

I share your suffering, says Mandela

By FAROUK KHAN in Maritzburg

AFRICAN National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela went into Maritzburg's troubled townships to console the bereaved communities.

He moved from one area to another, telling the afflicted people: "I know how you feel. I suffer the pain with you. I come here to share in your suffering, your difficulties and your problems."

Each time he spoke, the people seemed to calm down.

At the Ecunemical Centre in Edendale, the crowd was initially wild but when Mr Mandela addressed them they were silent. Many of them are without jobs, without sleep and without food.

No pangas, no guns, no weapons of any sort were evident as Mr Mandela spoke to them in fluent Zulu.

"We are not the enemy and the Inkatha people should understand this. Apartheid is the enemy and we are fighting apartheid," said Mr Mandela.

Thousands of people, almost all of who had lost a relative or friend in the killings in the trouble-torn townships, converged at various points to meet him.

There were wild scenes as people mobbed his motorcade when he arrived in a trouble spot.

The crowds cheered wildly, waved ANC flags and clenched fists as they welcomed Mr Mandela who told them he would make a determined bid to bring about peace in the area.

It was the most high profile ANC delegation in more than three decades when Mr Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Archie Gumede and Mr Harry Gwala went from area to area to see the damage and the human suffering.

Today Mr Mandela continues his tour of the trouble spots.

Hundreds of thousands of people were cut off in isolated rural areas around strife-torn Maritzburg and could starve unless immediate action was taken, Democratic Party regional director Radley Keys said last night.

The enormous human suffering would be multiplied unless the road running into the war-torn territory was liberated from hostile rival gangs who set up roadblocks along its entire length making it impassable.



"People are trapped all over the place; they cannot come into town to get their pensions, they are running out of food, there are no clinics, few telephones and only one police station to serve a population of 350 000. The situation is critical," Mr Keys said.

Even if they could get out, residents were afraid to move and

leave their homes and livestock unprotected, he said. Most houses in the Taylor's Halt area had been looted and destroyed and the cattle driven off.

No light

Although there was a slight lull in the fighting yesterday Mr Keys said there seemed to be no real light at the end of the tunnel as attitudes hardened, rival groups become more intolerant and it was virtually impossible to gain access into the hilly battleground.

The warring parties were in fact growing as thousands of workers and children, trapped at home, joined their ranks. Late last night reports of arms and ammunition being carried into houses in Imbali were filtering through.

Mr Keys said residents had armed themselves with everything from sticks, knives, chop-pers and pangas to guns of every shape and size.

It was imperative that security strong points, able to react within minutes, be established at once, he said.

"The DP monitoring office is constantly receiving desperate calls for help in which gun battles can be clearly heard in the background but for which there is little chance of response"

About 1 400 refugees who have fled the fighting in Maritzburg's Edendale townships were being moved into the old Mason's Mill bus shelters in the city to join 600

already there, Natal MEC Mr Peter Miller said here yesterday.

Although about 11 600 refugees were being accommodated at four sites, more refugee camps were needed. About 8 500 were living in a sports stadium at Esigodini.

Church halls

Another 2 000 were being put up in church halls and mission properties as well as in open spaces in Georgetown.

Many of the 14 000 refugees moving to Mason's Mill have been accommodated at Coasatu House and in church halls, some in the city centre.

The action was launched yesterday after an emergency meeting attended by Democratic Par-

ty and National Party and Kwazulu members of parliament and other officials.

Mr Miller said information on the needs of the people of Imbali — scene of much violence recently — would be compiled today.

Medical needs of refugees would be also ascertained.

An inoculation programme to prevent the spread of disease would be considered. The safety of the people in these camps and of workers assisting them would be assured, Mr Miller said.

Other officials such as welfare officers would be deployed to help the refugees. The SA Council of Churches had adequately met the nutritional needs, Mr Miller said.

Argus

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A woman walks past a banner advertising a play in Edendale, Natal. More than 50 people have been killed and many thousands left homeless in fighting in the area.

'Carrot and stick'



President F W de Klerk

Crackdown

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk yesterday declared a "carrot and stick" crack-down on the violence sweeping the country.

While making it clear that the full weight of the security forces is to be deployed, he also provided fresh incentives to opposition groups for participation in negotiations.

Mr De Klerk announced:

● An urgent four-point action plan to deploy both police and troops to clamp down on unrest and lawlessness in Natal and the rest of the country.

● A conciliatory package aimed at boosting negotiations by granting temporary indemnity to all exiles involved in talks with the government, as well as legislation allowing for permanent indemnity for certain categories of exiles and convicted security prisoners.

Addressing a joint session of Parliament, Mr De Klerk criticised the ANC's "hesitancy to fully align themselves with the negotiation process" but emphasised that "my door remains open". Government officials had been instructed to keep in contact with ANC members and report to the

Politics mauls the share market

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. The Stock Exchange was yesterday mauled by a combination of bearish factors, with sentiment being hardest hit by the ANC's cancellation of talks with Inkatha and President F W de Klerk.

News that the talks had been called off resulted in a wave of selling of SA shares from London. Then the second largest one-day fall of 8.6% on the Tokyo stock market caused a ripple of nervousness on the JSE.

The third negative factor in a depressing session of trading was the failure of the gold price to penetrate the \$370 level. The metal price remained unchanged in London from Friday's \$369 after trading in a narrow band in feature-

the Kruggerand's premium of almost 21% on the rand gold price.

The Kruggerand closed R3 lower at R1 187. Analysts said the differential with the rand gold price of R383 was high in historical terms and indicated uncertainty and unease at the current situation in SA.

The 5.2% (163-point) plunge in the JSE all gold index to 1 857 was seen as a belated reaction to last week's slump in the price of the metal to five-month lows.

Dealers said gold shares were now at more realistic levels after showing remarkable resilience last week when share prices recovered almost all of their initial losses by the weekend in the hope that the metal would at least recoup part of its \$25 loss.

Filly fetches R425 000

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. Mrs Bridget Oppenheimer paid the second-highest price for a yearling sold at auction in SA at last night's Top Sport National Yearling sales near Germiston.

Mrs Oppenheimer paid R425 000 for the El-hodor filly Fairy Garden, consigned by Oaklands stud.

The highest price for a yearling is R510 000 paid for Mr Hawaii in 1987.

Chimneys fall in UK quake

LONDON. The biggest earthquake in Britain in 100 years

CMT Tim 3/4/90 276

crack

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

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Addressing a joint session of Parliament, Mr De Klerk criticised the ANC's "hesitancy to fully align themselves with the negotiation process" but emphasised that "my door remains open".

Government officials had been instructed to keep in contact with ANC members and report to the president on developments on the negotiation front, and he hoped the ANC "will find it possible to join those already talking".

Mr De Klerk also confirmed that arrangements had been made for a meeting later this week with Mr Nelson Mandela.

'Deadly serious'

The ANC deputy president said yesterday that the meeting would take place on Thursday — the same day Mr De Klerk will be meeting for talks about a new constitution with the leaders of the non-independent homelands and senior tricameral politicians.

Announcing the security crackdown, Mr De Klerk said South Africans who still believed in armed struggle and continued domination "must realise that we are deadly serious about building a new South Africa without brutality and without unrest".

The government had decided on "urgent steps" on four levels:

- Nationally, the police and the defence force had received instructions to without delay act firmly against incidents of unrest and violence.

This would include a greater visual presence of security forces, road-blocks, the patrolling of roads and areas with vehicles and aircraft and the stricter application of the law against "criminals, intimidation and unrest".

"Everyone must understand that these decisions can lead to an increase in the number of people detained," he warned.

In Natal, where Mr De Klerk described the destruction of life and property as "really shocking", conditions necessitated the use of the Defence Force "over a broad front and in great numbers".

The "co-ordinated security plan" for the province — implemented as of yesterday — included stepped-up police and troop action and the setting up of extra courts.

- Mr De Klerk, however, cautioned that the causes of the unrest were multi-faceted and that solutions would not be found overnight. There would thus be a special attempt to channel funds to alleviate immediately some of the socio-economic factors contributing to the conflict in the area.

- In the non-independent homelands, where "unacceptable unrest and violence is widespread", urgent investigations had been launched into security needs and steps had been implemented to stabilise the situation.

- In the case of the "independent" homelands, the SA government was in touch with the governments of the TBVC territories on ways to curb the unrest and violence in these areas.

Mr De Klerk said the steps were designed to

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De Klerk gets tough on violence

FW acts on Nata

Sowetan 3/4/90

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THE South African Police, supported by the South African Defence Force, had received orders to act firmly and without delay to bring unrest and violence throughout the country under control, the State President, Mr FW de

Klerk, said yesterday.

He also told a special meeting of Parliament that a co-ordinated security plan, worked out by all the parties involved, would be implemented in Natal with effect from yesterday.

Additional manpower supplied by the SADF was already being deployed in the area and special arrangements had been made to provide specific equipment.

Normal policing was being intensified and arrangements for extra courts had been made.

At the same time a special socio-economic campaign would be launched in the province.

Minister of Planning Mr Hermanus Kriel would co-ordinate this in co-operation with the officials concerned, and funds would be channelled there from various sources.

De Klerk said the intensified national security measures would include a greater visible presence of security forces, roadblocks and patrolling of roads and areas with vehicles and aircraft.

Law enforcement

A police reserve air arm, to supplement the capability of the police and the SADF, had been founded recently and was functioning.

There would also be intensified law enforcement against crime, intimidation and unrest.

"Everyone must understand that these decisions could lead to a rise in the number of people being detained," he said.

In addition to Natal and KwaZulu, the other self-governing territories had been singled out as targets by radicals.

Unacceptable unrest and violence was widespread.

"Accordingly, an urgent investigation into the security needs of the areas concerned, and steps to stabilise conditions there, is presently getting under way."

At the same time the TBVC states were also the target of radicals.

● To page 2

FW acts on Natal

● From page 1

Their governments were in contact with the South African Government on the ways in which violence and unrest should be combated there.

"From a SA viewpoint, it cannot be permitted that they are used as springboards to disrupt the rest of SA."

All these steps were aimed at:

- * Ensuring that the security situation in the country remained under control and that it was normalised as quickly as possible;

wish to limit myself today to intensified security actions. This dare never be a goal in itself.

"It is our desire finally to close the old books and to start on a clean page.

"Those who, on the one hand, still persist with worn-out rhetoric as, for example, phrases like 'the armed struggle continues' and other clichés, and, on the other hand, those who insist on continued domination, must realise that we are deadly serious about building the new SA without brutality and without unrest."

"However, I do not

- * Neutralising revolutionary and radical agendas aimed at violent conflict, illegal mass action, lawbreaking and denial of civil rights;

- * Preventing fifth columns from developing underground;

- * Eliminating irregular political conduct which ignored the generally accepted rules of the game; and

- * Putting an end to the tendency among groups and organisations to take the law into their own hands.



P.T.O.

Troops deployed countrywide

FW unveils plan to stamp out violence

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk yesterday deployed large numbers of troops and police countrywide and instructed them to use their full might to stamp out violence.

Addressing a specially convened joint sitting of Parliament, De Klerk unveiled a four-pronged plan to restore law and order in SA's townships and homelands, and special measures to bring an end to violence in conflict-ridden Natal.

De Klerk said SADF troops would be deployed over a wide area to support police in putting an end to unrest.

The intended security force action would result in a large increase in detentions. But, he stressed, this was not intended to be a goal in itself. The main priority was still to negotiate a new dispensation.

De Klerk said the countrywide security clampdown would include

- A greater presence of security forces, more roadblocks and the patrolling of roads and areas with vehicles and aircraft
- A police reserve air arm had been set up to compliment forces on the ground,
- A crackdown against crime and intimidation and an increase in detentions

The President said the killings and destruction of property in Natal had reached a shocking point. Investigations had revealed diverse reasons for this conflict.

Finding a solution would be lengthy and costly. As such, government planned to implement a more embracing plan of action than elsewhere in the country. This included

- Immediate implementation of a secur-

MIKE ROBERTSON

ity plan devised by all the concerned parties and the immediate deployment of sufficient SADF troops,

- Increased policing,
- Arrangements for extra courts,
- A special plan, to be co-ordinated by Provincial Affairs Minister Hernus Kriel, to provide socio-economic support for people affected by the violence

De Klerk said the independent homelands had been singled out by radicals and government had instituted an urgent inquiry into their security needs. It had already taken steps to stabilise the security situation in these areas.

Sapa reports from Maritzburg that shots were heard yesterday as ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and his visiting ANC delegation moved along Mpelele Road, which divides Imbali's Inkatha and UDF sections.

Across the road, in Imbali Stage 2, a group of men stood watching as chanting youths followed the ANC procession.

"See They are Inkatha," a bystander said, pointing them out.

Moments later three shots were heard. It was not clear who fired them. Nobody appeared to be injured.

Police said in Pretoria no shots had been fired at Mandela. Police units had stayed with the Mandela entourage throughout its journey across Edendale valley.

Mandela later told about 2500 people crushed into the Edendale Lay Centre the

□ To Page 2

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BUSINESS DAY, Tuesday, April 3 1990

FW unveils plan

ANC was fighting apartheid, not Inkatha. "Inkatha must know we are keen to make peace. One day I hope to have the opportunity to speak directly to them to assure them that we are freedom fighters."

Earlier in Durban, ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu said the level of violence would have to subside before Mandela and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi could meet on the same platform.

WILSON ZWANE reports Buthelezi told top churchmen yesterday they were wasting their time talking peace in Natal with him.

In a strongly worded memorandum to a high-powered church delegation, Buthelezi said they should be talking to the ANC — which wished to intensify the armed struggle — if they really wanted to stop the bloodbath in the region.

The delegation included Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Archbishop Denis Hurley, Archbishop Thembu Ntongana, Bishop Michael Nuttall, Bishop Manas Buthelezi and SA Council of Churches (SACC) secretary-general Frank Chikane.

"On no occasion have I ever exhorted Inkatha to violence. Why this hideous mis-

representation of Inkatha as the perpetrator of violence?" Buthelezi said.

He also accused the ANC of cowardice in calling off the Mandela-Buthelezi peace rally scheduled for today and in cancelling its April 11 meeting with De Klerk.

Buthelezi accused the SACC of joining a party-political vendetta against Inkatha while people were dying.

Sapa reports that in a joint statement issued afterwards, the church leaders said they had requested the meeting as the first in a series with leaders on violence in the Maritzburg area. Meetings had also been requested with De Klerk and Mandela.

Sapa reports that another 11 weekend deaths in Maritzburg's neighbouring townships brought the official toll to 53 since Tuesday last week.

□ Sapa also reports the British government has announced an immediate grant of R100 000 to provide assistance to victims of war-torn Natal.

British Ambassador Sir Robin Renwick said in Cape Town this was an immediate response and further British assistance would follow.

□ From Page 1

Starvation looms in Natal war zone

S&P 3/4/90 By Dawn Barkhuizen (276)

MARITZBURG — Hundreds of thousands of people were cut off in isolated rural areas around strife-torn Maritzburg and could starve unless immediate action was taken, Democratic Party regional director Mr. Radley Keys said last night.

The enormous human suffering would be multiplied unless the road running into the war-torn territory was liberated from hostile rival gangs who set up roadblocks along its entire length making it impassable.

"People are trapped all over the place, they cannot come into town to get their pensions, they are running out of food, there are no clinics, few telephones and only one police station to serve a population of 350,000. The situation is critical," Mr Keys said.

Afraid to move

Even if they could get out, residents were afraid to move and leave their homes and livestock unprotected, he said. Most houses in the Taylor's Halt area had been looted and destroyed and the cattle driven off.

Although there was a slight lull in the fighting yesterday Mr Keys said there seemed to be no real light at the end of the tunnel as attitudes hardened, rival groups become more intolerant and it was virtually impossible to gain access into the hilly battleground.

The warring parties were in fact growing as thousands of workers and children, trapped at home, joined their ranks. Late last night reports of arms and ammunition being carried into houses in Imbali were filtering through.

NEWS

Two more die on 'quiet' day in Maritzburg

By Dawn Barkhuizen

MARITZBURG — At least two people were killed, more than 12 houses gutted and nine people arrested for possession of firearms in five outbreaks of violence in what police described as a relatively quiet day in Maritzburg townships yesterday.

The Democratic Party monitoring office reported two further deaths in Caluza after an Inkatha group had attacked United Democratic Front supporters' houses.

The official death toll is now 55 since fighting started last Sunday, with unofficial estimates reaching more than 80.

Reinforcements promised by President de Klerk last night were still being awaited today, police spokesman Major Pieter Kitching said.

He said the situation this morning was tense but quiet.

Police were hopelessly understaffed. "It is impossible for a patrol of five men to disarm a mob of 2 000."

Among those killed on Monday was a special constable whose body was found in the veld at Sweetwaters. He had been stabbed and it is thought he had been left lying in the veld

for several days.

A 38-year-old man was killed in a pre-dawn attack at Mtumutza. Houses were burnt at Sweetwaters, Imbali and Ashdown.

Teargas was fired in Imbali at a foreign press team that Major Kitching said was interfering with police investigations at a murder scene. He said they were destroying evidence and became abusive when asked to leave.

Mr Mandela is expected to make a second address at troubled Edendale today.

Large numbers of troops may soon be sent to the area and President de Klerk announced yesterday a new police reservist air wing had been formed to help combat unrest.

A Law and Order Ministry spokesman has confirmed that talks will be held this week between the departments of Defence and of Law and Order to co-ordinate strategies for increasing manpower levels in the strife-torn regions.

It is believed a team is already looking at possible bases for the influx of reinforcements.

A new police commander has been named to co-ordinate the strategy. He is former Newcastle Security Police commander Brigadier Jaap Burger from police headquarters in Pretoria.



Toy-toting in Edendale . . . What this doll was doing among the Mandela-welcoming crowd is a mystery, but it did succeed in bringing a moment of light relief to the strife-torn Maritzburg township yesterday. ● Picture by John Woodruff.

Mayor wants a bodyguard

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Mayor of Maritzburg, Mr Mark Cornell, has called for the urgent appointment of a bodyguard to protect him and future mayors in the city which he considers to be at the centre of violence in Natal.

In a letter to the associate town clerk, Mr Cornell said that over the past few years he had not insisted on Maritzburg appointing a bodyguard, while

Durban's mayor had had that protection for years.

"Considering that my deputy is a woman, and will possibly be mayor from October, this appointment is urgently needed.

"My wife, the mayoress, and sometimes my children travel in NPC1 (the mayor's official vehicle) and it is quite frightening to see the expressions on some of the faces of the public as the car passes them," he said.

Police out in force countrywide

By Craig Kotze

Hundreds of policemen took to the streets countrywide yesterday to maintain a high law-and-order profile in support of President de Klerk's intention to stamp out political unrest.

Police also took to working longer hours, many doing 14-hour days. Many others were placed on immediate standby.

Roadblocks were set up in many areas yesterday.

A law and order department spokesman said. "We are maintaining a vis-

ible force — putting the policeman back on the beat in an attempt to stop these senseless killings and to dampen unrest and other problems."

In Johannesburg yesterday a strong uniformed police presence was seen in the streets.

Even policemen serving in administrative sections such as the public relations department were sent out on patrol.

In another move, a new police reservist "air wing" goes into operation today.

TUESDAY
April 3 1990
Johannesburg

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By Dawn Barkhuizen
MARITZBURG — "What will we
do with our children tomorrow?"

Thus is the cry from thousands of
mothers in the battleground around
Maritzburg this week, says relief
worker Mrs Penny Haswell.

Tiny children, shocked and trau-
matised, have only their mothers to
cling to in the growing refugee
camps springing up near Edendale's
"valley of death."

This is where between 11 500 and
13 000 people are without blankets,
shelter or fire and are sitting shiver-
ing in the open veld in the rain.

Women and children caught in the crossfire

Not even a refugee camp is safe
from attack, says Mrs Haswell, and
the unmarried refugees, mostly
women and children, are constantly
terrified of being targets.

Hundreds of children have been
separated from their families in the
flight from the war zone. Many are
too young even to know their names
or where they come from, and the
task of reuniting them with scat-
tered families seems impossible,
says Mrs Haswell.

Many domestic workers from
white Maritzburg are frantic, not
knowing whether their children are
still alive. Some risk their lives by
going home through hostile road-
blocks.

Mrs Haswell says a minibus-load
of children aged three and younger
arrived in the city centre on Sunday
driven by a shocked and shaking
adult.

"During an attack, parents from
Slangspruit just put their babies into

the minibus and told the driver to
go. We don't know who these chil-
dren are or who they belong to. We
are trying to find homes for them in
the city."

Individual children are constantly
being found in the gutters and on
street corners, sitting and staring
into the dust.

"These kids have seen things
more horrific than you or I could
ever imagine. I doubt whether they
can ever be normal again. This is a

fullblown war. There are bodies all
over the place and the kids see
them," says Mrs Haswell.

"Here in the city with us they get
utterly hysterical when they hear
loud noises, they try to hide from
helicopters and they keep playing
with guns all the time."

She says once over their initial
shock, the children become aggres-
sive or totally introverted.

"One little boy has stopped speak-
ing, he has just switched off."

In conjunction with the Demo-
cratic Party, the South African
Council of Churches is issuing lists
of family names at the refugee
camps in a bid to reunite families.

Efforts to trace people are almost
impossible as there are no tele-
phones and hardly any transport in
the strife-torn territory.

"I firmly believe we need to get
the women and children out of this
area and into the safety of the city.
It is not their war. But the civil de-
fence is against the idea because
they feel it will drag the fighting
into town," says Mrs Haswell.

276 Str 31/4/90
276 Str 31/4/90

Shots ring out as Mandela visits troubled townships

MARITZBURG — Shots sounded briefly as Mr Nelson Mandela and his visiting ANC delegation yesterday moved along Mpelele Road, which divides Imbali's Inkatha and United Democratic Front sections.

Across the road, in Imbali Stage 2, a group of men stood watching as thousands of chanting youths followed the ANC procession.

"See, They are Inkatha," a bystander said, pointing them out.

Moments later three shots sounded. It was not clear who had fired them. No one appeared to be injured.

This was the only confrontation as Mr Mandela and his entourage criss-

crossed the savaged Edendale valley, inspecting conditions and talking to the people.

Mr Mandela's entourage included the ANC's Natal representative, Mr Harry Gwala, UDF leaders Mr Archie Gumede and Mr Patrick Lekota, and ex-Robben Islanders Mr Wilson Nkwayi and Mr Walter Sisulu.

At Slangspruit, Mr Mandela called for peace. Enough people had died, he said, but those who had died in the fight against apartheid were to be praised.

At Imbali, he visited two gutted homes. In one, Mr Jabu Ndlovu, his wife and two children had died. Neighbours said the Ndlovus had left behind

two more children, who were now homeless.

From Imbali, the huge procession crossed the valley to Ashdown, a UDF township rimmed by Inkatha shacks on the hills.

As the colourful throng of chanting ANC supporters and journalists wended its way behind Mr Mandela, the shackdwellers stood in tight groups silenced against the skyline.

At the Edendale Lay Centre, the crowd was initially restless, but when Mr Mandela addressed them, they became silent.

He said: "I know how you feel. I suffer the pain with you. I come here to

share in your suffering, your difficulties and your problems."

There were no weapons in evidence as the ANC deputy president addressed the crowds in fluent Zulu.

"We are not the enemy and the Inkatha people should understand this. Apartheid is the enemy and we are fighting apartheid," said Mr Mandela.

ANC internal leader Mr Sisulu said Mr Mandela would not meet Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi during the next two days.

Mr Sisulu said the present level of violence was one of the reasons the joint Inkatha-ANC rally, originally scheduled for yesterday, had been cancelled. — Sapa.

CPA TmS 4/4/80

Troops aim to protect commuters

376

MARITZBURG. — Heavily-armed soldiers and police in armoured vehicles began deploying yesterday and military officials said combat units would set up barricades and conduct patrols tomorrow on the Edendale Road in an attempt to ensure the safety of workers travelling to and from the city.

Edendale Road is the main link between Maritzburg and Edendale and surrounding townships.

Another objective will be to make sure supplies of food can be bought from shopkeepers.

Announcing this, police spokesman Major Piet Kitching said yesterday the success of the operation depended on the arrival of the police and Defence Force reinforcements promised by President F W de Klerk.

"So far they have not reached Maritzburg, but we are expecting them to begin assembling tomorrow," he said.

The man who will command them, Brigadier Jaap Burger, is also expected in Maritzburg tomorrow.

Major Kitching said three more bodies had been recovered in the war-torn townships since Monday — one of them that of a special constable who had been stabbed to death and then decapitated.

Unconfirmed reports late yesterday afternoon said fierce fighting had again broken out in Maritzburg's Table Mountain area. It was not clear which faction the hostile force supported.

Information was that a number of huts had been torched and that people, including women and children, were being assaulted and stabbed by the attackers.

In both Imbali and Ashdown, reliable sources said there was "considerable action". Some houses were burning and people were fleeing to so-called safe areas where already a minimum of 12 000 people are reported to have sought sanctuary. — Sapa

nesday, April 4, 1990



TROOPS PATROL ... Army troops in full riot gear outside an Umlazi police station near Maritzburg yesterday to prevent clashes between local residents and policemen from the KwaZulu police in the township. More than 100 000 people demonstrated against KwaZulu police force in the area.

CAB T175 4/4/90

Picture, REUTER

Consult leaders, Mandela tells govt

MARITZBURG. — Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday criticised the government for not consulting ANC and UDF leaders in its efforts to end the violence in Natal.

Speaking at a press conference after a day and a night of visiting some of the worst-hit areas, he welcomed government concern, but warned: "Unilateral action by the government without consulting acknowledged leaders is bound to be ineffective regardless of merit."

Both UDF leader Mr Archie Gumede and the ANC's representative for the Natal Midlands, Mr Harry Gwala, should have been consulted, he said.

In meeting Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Saturday, Law and Order Minis-

ter Mr Adriaan Vlok had condemned the UDF/ANC alliance without giving it the opportunity to be heard.

The other problem with President F W de Klerk's peace plan for Natal was in fact embodied in Mr Vlok, who was "perhaps the most uncooperative minister of police to date".

"He has no sympathy with black aspirations," Mr Mandela claimed.

Mr Mandela will be making the views of the ANC heard tomorrow when he meets Mr De Klerk, he confirmed.

He would be recommending certain steps to the State President to end the violence, he said, but could not divulge these beforehand.

With Mr Mandela having voiced

doubts about new government measures, and with a meeting between the ANC and Inkatha still unconfirmed, the prospect of peace remains uncertain.

And several observers felt the visit could spark new conflict.

Mr Mandela's message was one of peace, however. "People have been running around with weapons. Now they must return to their homes," he told about 7 000 people at a rally at Edendale's Wadley Stadium yesterday.

The crowd, many of them children, roared when he greeted them as "warriors". They roared louder when he said: "The people are hungry." But the biggest cheer came when Mr Gwala called for police to be withdrawn from the townships. — Sapa-Reuter

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68.28 68.00

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5 93.35 98.05

78 60.07 59.82

8: R 45.86

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21 57.11 56.86

8: R 43.59

35 83.85 88.05

39 53.96 53.72

8: R 41.17

35 82.10 86.25

30 52.83 52.62

8: R 40.35

50 78.15 82.10

56 50.29 50.09

5 80.45 84.50

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4/4/90

2 Cape Times, Wed

ECC

'qualified support' for army in Natal

Staff Reporter and Sapa

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) yesterday gave qualified support to the peacekeeping role of the SADF in Natal's townships — but warned that the army should not operate in the townships as it had done in 1986.

The ECC has, since its inception, adopted the position that the use of troops in townships was undesirable.

Yesterday the organisation said it believed the use of the SADF in a carefully controlled and strictly neutral peacekeeping role was acceptable where there were no alternatives.

"The ECC continues to hold the view that it is inherently undesirable to deploy the military in black townships.

"However, in the grotesquely distorted political circumstances which exist in some areas, it may well be that the lesser of the two evils involves using the military to control a state of violent upheaval."

The ECC believed where it was necessary to deploy SADF troops in situations of civil conflict, the SADF's role should be strictly limited to:

- Maintaining a neutral presence to monitor and promote peace between competing groups;
- Maintaining neutrality vis à vis other security forces operating in the area; and
- Exercising maximum restraint in the use of force.

Mr Peter Hope, acting press officer for Cape Town region of the ECC, said last night that the extent of the SADF's role should be "objectively verifiable and subject to the scrutiny of the courts".

Mandela hits out at Vlok

Cart-Tips 4/4/90

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Own Correspondents

MARITZBURG. — Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday attacked Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok, saying he was "unco-operative" and had "no sympathy for black aspirations".

Although Mr Mandela did not mention Mr Vlok directly, he called for the removal of "the head of the SAP" at an international press conference after visiting the strife-torn areas in Natal.

"We can see no solution (to the violence) until the man has been removed from that position," he said.

Warring factions of the UDF and Inkatha have largely been blamed for the deaths.

Mr Mandela said that police were headed by a minister who was "perhaps the most unco-operative in the country's history; a minister who has no sympathy whatsoever for black aspirations".

He also accused Mr Vlok of "openly associating himself" with one of the parties involved in the conflict.

He said in meeting Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Saturday, Mr Vlok had condemned the UDF/ANC alliance "without giving it the opportunity to be heard".

After the meeting President FW de Klerk had given the go-ahead for troops to enter the townships.

● Consult, Mandela tells govt — Page 2

● Troops to protect commuters — Page 2



3 more die, homes burned as township war rages on

ARGG S
4/4/90
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PRETORIA. — The faction war in areas surrounding Maritzburg is raging on, claiming three more lives while more families have lost their homes through arson, police said in an unrest report.

At Mpumuza, Edendale, yesterday a 25-year-old man was shot dead and a 30-year-old man was killed when he was attacked in a house and set alight.

Another body, that of a 35-year-old man, was found at Imbali. He had been shot in the back.

The report said fighting at Imbali was particularly intense. Eight houses were extensively damaged when set alight and another house was hit by gunfire. Three women were injured.

At Gesubuzo in the Taylor's Halt area two vehicles were burned and a man was stabbed in the back. Police did not describe his condition, saying only that he had been wounded.

More incidents of mob violence, which claimed a further two lives, were also reported at Umlazi, a black township

near Durban.

Police said a man was attacked and killed by a mob in the township. "He was stabbed and set alight," the report said.

In another incident in the area, an off-duty policeman shot dead a 25-year-old man after going to help a private security guard who was attacked by a mob. The guard's shotgun was taken from him before the policeman fired a number of shots.

Two carriages of a train were destroyed and others were extensively damaged at Umlazi. — Sapa.

Police admit some take sides in Natal's 'wars'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police have admitted that individual policemen have taken sides in the UDF/Inkatha power struggle which has claimed up to 100 lives in Natal in the past few days, but say it is not a widespread problem.

An appeal has now been made — by police — that policemen should be absolutely impartial in executing their duties.

"We admit that individual policemen have taken sides in the fighting, but we do not believe it is a serious or wide-

spread problem," said public relations chief Major-General Herman Stadler today.

Steps had and would be taken against transgressing policemen.

"It is not the policy of the police to take sides. Where this does occur we take strong action," said General Stadler.

However, he added that another factor was also to blame for claims that police were taking sides: Inkatha members often wore blue uniforms similar to those worn by "kitskonstabels" and the two groups were often mistaken for each other.



WRATH: Kwazulu policemen in this vehicle brave the wrath of Umlazi women protesting against their presence in the township.

Zulu wars flare again — 100 feared dead

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Nine more bodies were discovered in the townships near Maritzburg yesterday and the Democratic Party estimates the number of deaths in the latest violence to be more than 100.

The official death toll is 55

Fresh fighting broke out in Imbali on the outskirts of Maritzburg last night.

Residents were understood to be shooting randomly, according to a representative of the DP monitoring office, who said she was inundated by calls from people desperate for help.

This was the area that ANC deputy-president Mr Nelson Mandela visited earlier in the day and where two people were killed the night before.

The area was particularly hostile because rival forces live cheek by jowl and at night it becomes "a living fireworks display"

There were also clashes at Table Mountain, where three people are understood to have been killed when Inkatha forces overran a Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) stronghold

The area falls under the rule of the president of Contralesa, Chief Mhlabunzima Mathumulo, who is in Europe delivering a report to an independent commission of inquiry into the Natal violence

His tribal home is understood to have been destroyed by a raiding party in February, causing an exodus of hundreds of his subjects

After weeks of relative calm, unconfirmed reports have filtered through of women and children being dragged from their homes and killed

Fourteen people are thought to have died here since fighting broke out last week

Reporters fled the area in fear of attack from warring Inkatha impis, who are said to be gunning for the Press

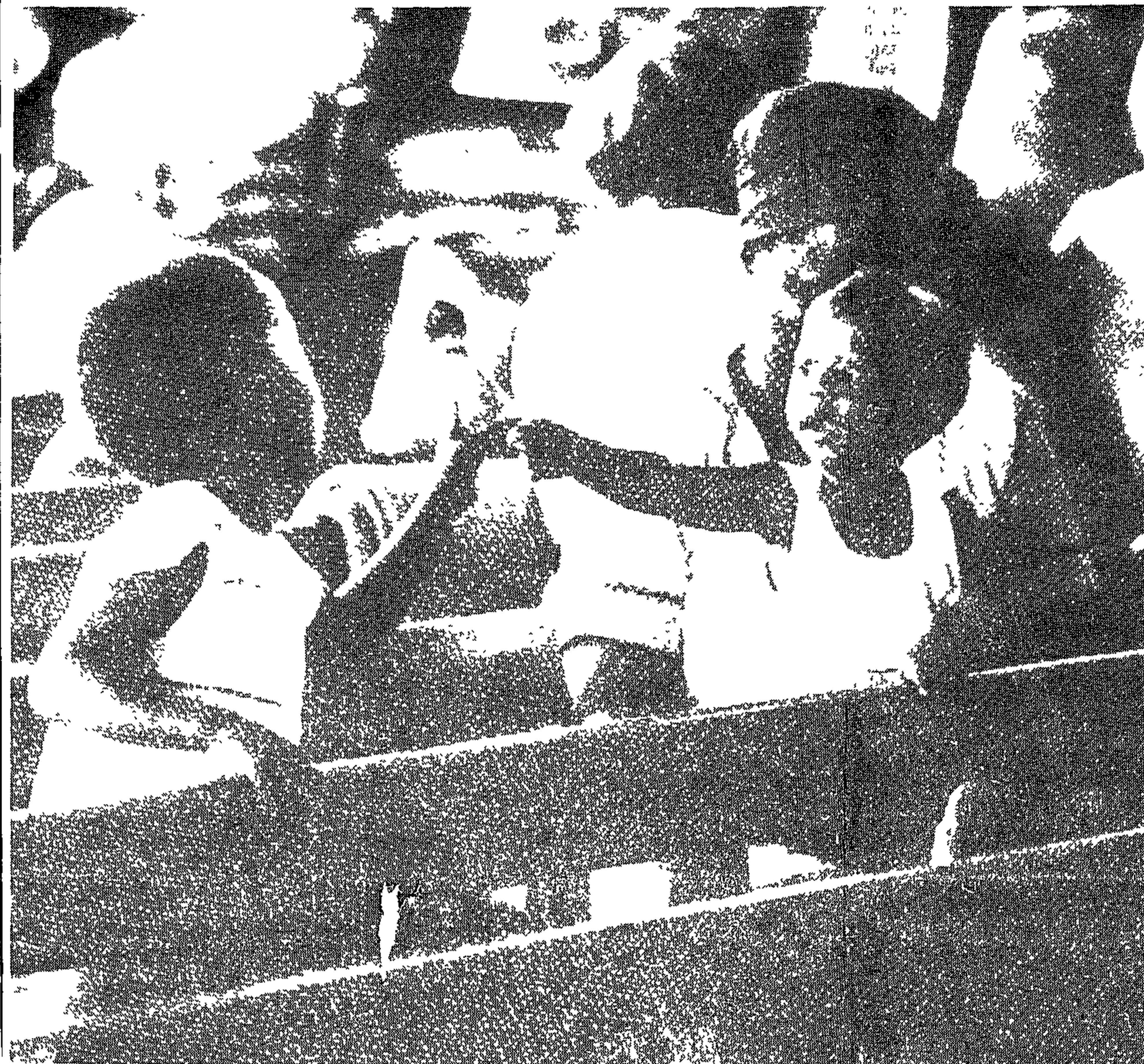
There was another death in Harewood and the bodies of two children, thought to have been in the veld for several days, were found near Edendale

Both children died when attempting to flee hillside settlements during attacks last week. One child had been shot and the other drowned

Other areas around Maritzburg were relatively calm last night DP officials said, but residents were edgy after the sun went down

A DP spokesman said the military presence appeared to be increasing

● Unrest report — page 4.



REFUGEES: Two children, with their mother, appear unaware of the violent confrontation as they play in a refugee camp near Maritzburg.

Church leaders shocked

CHURCH leaders of the member churches of the South African Council of Churches who visited the violence-torn areas of Pietermaritzburg last week expressed "extreme shock" at what they saw and heard.

The church leaders have decided to declare the area a disaster area, after the government failed to do so.

SACC general secretary, Dr Frank Chikane, said: "We want South Africans to do something about the crisis in Pietermaritzburg, to open their hearts, homes and their purses, so that we can take care of our people and not have to run abroad for money when there is so much we can do."

Donations can be sent to the SACC head office, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg or through local churches and regional councils, who will channel the donations to the head office.

A mindless cycle of revenge that goes beyond ideology

Sowetan 4/4/90
Sowetan staffer MICHAEL TISSONG visited Natal and pieced together a story of horror out of control in the killing fields of the province. He contends that political affiliations are no longer a factor in the fighting.

WHAT started as a fight for political hegemony between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front in Natal has snowballed into a war that today goes beyond ideology and political affiliation.

Four years ago the area around Maritzburg was known as one of the quietest, politically, in the country.

Community leaders called the shots and people listened, but did not necessarily accept whatever was said.

The political jostling between Inkatha and the UDF increased and became deadly serious when lives were lost in clashes over commemoration dates, stayaways and songs denigrating Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The deaths were avenged by relatives and friends and the spiral started. As more people joined in, political associations became secondary to avenging a friend or relative killed by the rival group.

Differences

Loose groupings under the names UDF and Inkatha were formed in many areas where there was fighting but few, if any, people directly involved in the clashes could say what the political differences between the two groups were or what their political group stood for.

There is also no evidence that these groupings were directly started by either the UDF or Inkatha.

Eyewitnesses to one of the clashes say it was like watching a scene from the TV series *Shaka Zulu*.

"After shootings at night, large groups gathered on two hillocks in the morning and faced one another across a valley.



Armed men walk through the streets of Edenvale Valley near Pietermaritzburg. More than 55 people have died in the Natal violence since Friday.

There were no flags or placards or the shouting of slogans to indicate which group was Inkatha or which was UDF.

Neither group carried AK47s, which might have indicated ANC support of the UDF group. The weaponry was R1 rifles, handguns, homemade firearms, assegais, sticks, pangas and knives.

The groups charged at one another and met in the valley where there was fierce close-range fighting before the groups scattered and left their dead behind for the police to pick up.

That night again shooting was heard across the hills.

Men, women and children streamed out of the area carrying some of their belongings. Behind them the carnage continued and houses burned.

People who sought refuge in the white areas of Maritzburg

were hunted down and increased the possibility of SADF involvement in the fray. (The Government has now sent in more troops into the area.)

In recent weeks, ANC leaders Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leaders Buthelezi and Oscar Dhlomo have appealed for the fighting to stop.

Leadership

Despite these appeals by the top leadership on both sides, the fighting has gone on and become worse. In less than a week, the body count has come close to 60.

This has emphasised the point that there is no line of command between either the Inkatha or UDF leadership and the people directly involved in the fighting.

If there was this line of com-

mand, the UDF would have pulled in the reins on its members and Inkatha would have done the same because the bottom line is that the horror does not serve the interests of either party nor those of the liberation struggle to which both organisations say they are committed.

A contributing factor is that urbanisation in the growth points of Maritzburg, Pinetown and Durban has increased at an alarming rate. Durban, which is growing at a rate of between 50 and 100 metres a day, is currently the second fastest growing city in the world behind Mexico City.

People living in these areas have also cited tensions between the lifestyles of the people who have lived near the cities for a long time and those who have recently come from the rural areas where customs hold strong.

Anger

Sowetan 4/4/90

over



NELSON MANDELA

Natal

Leaders

were not
consulted

- Mandela

plan

Peace
plan

● From page 1

president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Saturday, Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok had condemned the UDF/ANC alliance without giving it the opportunity to be heard.

Mandela would make the views of the ANC heard tomorrow when he meets De Klerk, he confirmed.

He would be recommending certain steps to the State President to end the violence, but could not divulge these beforehand.

The other problem with De Klerk's peace plan for Natal was in fact embodied in Vlok, who was "perhaps the most unco-operative Minister of Police to date.

"He has no sympathy with black aspirations," Mandela claimed.

Mandela also said the ANC would not allow the Government to talk the language of negotiation and peace on the one hand while conducting war on the other.



Troops move into Maritzburg's townships in an attempt to end the violence that has claimed hundreds of lives.

PLANS to end the Natal violence could already be doomed because acknowledged leaders in the stricken Maritzburg area were not consulted.

Speaking at a Press conference in the Natal capital after a day and a night of visiting some of the areas worst hit by violence, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela said government concern was to be welcomed.

Merit

"But unilateral action by the Government without consulting acknowledged leaders is bound to be ineffective regardless of merit," he told reporters

Both UDF leader Mr Archie Gumede and the ANC's representative for the Natal Midlands, Mr Harry Gwala, should have been consulted, Mandela said.

In meeting Inkatha
● To page 2

Mandela's bid for peace



AGONY OF NATAL: stunned residents watch their homes go up in flames

BY CHRISTINA SCOTT
PIETERMARITZBURG
— Talks on a Natal
ceasefire between ANC
and Inkatha have been
put on ice after Kwazulu
leader Mangosuthu

Buthelezi tried to hijack
a joint rally proposed by
Nelson Mandela.

"Our people are not
fighting Inkatha," stressed
Mandela, who later added
"we are vigorously search-
ing for peace".

"But not fighting does
not mean we will not
defend when attacked."

An "astounded" Mandela
told a press conference
here that Buthelezi had
flouted an agreement to
leave the venue and date of
a joint rally to the decision
of local leaders.

Mandela vetoed
Buthelezi's suggestion to
host the rally in an Inkatha
territory because it did not
involve grassroots deci-
sion-making, then heard
on radio that that the two
would address a rally in
Taylor's Halt on April 2.

"This angered our mem-
bership. Our people felt
very much distressed and
the feeling became so in-
tense that I had no choice
but to cancel," said Man-
dela. *South 4/4-194/90*

Mandela, visited the
"Valley of Death" and of-
fered words of hope but no
snap solution.

Roads barricaded with
burnt-out cars — the smell
of burning rubber still in
the air — Mandela viewed
petrol-bombed homes and
entered a church to meet
some of the 10 000 people
displaced by the fighting in
Edendale Valley.

The Natal war started
here three years ago and
the 80 deaths in a week of
recent fighting is threat-
ening to sidetrack the path
to reform.

"We are not fighting
against Inkatha at this

moment," he told a surging
crowd of hundreds of
youths at the Edendale Lay
centre.

"We are fighting against
Apartheid and the policy of
racial oppression."

"The violence must end,"
he said — then added that
ANC leaders would not "do
anything you, the people
do not want us to do —
even if we think our way is
correct." *276*

Although Mandela was
unable to offer any solu-
tions to the fighting, he
left the way open for a
meeting with his regional
rival, KwaZulu homeland
leader Mangosuthu
Buthelezi.

Religious leaders includ-
ing Nobel peace prize
winner Archbishop
Desmond Tutu, consulted
Buthelezi in Ulundi and
briefed Mandela in
Pietermaritzburg at the end
of his township tour.

The Natal war will also
be on the agenda when
Mandela meets informally
with State president FW
De Klerk on Thursday.

In the meantime, an inde-
pendent commission of in-
quiry has asked the United
Nations to step in and ap-
point impartial overseers
for a peacekeeping force to
replace police and soldiers
now patrolling the town-
ships.

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'I am terrified of men who came down the mountain from all sides'

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

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MARITZBURG — The dazed, the lame and the ancient struggled down the mountains outside Maritzburg yesterday to join thousands seeking refuge in camps in Edendale's death valley.

People are streaming into and out of camps at such a rate that organisers can no longer keep up with them. They are simply doing what they can to give shelter and provide a meal, according to Father Jabulani Mtolo, the parish priest of St Albert's mission.

Many refugees are fleeing further afield to their families while others "go home to peep, take a blanket and run back", he said.

Apart from the clothes on their backs, virtually all that refugees are bringing with them are tales of horror, death and devastation.

At St Albert's, where about 8 000 people are seeking refuge, hundreds were yesterday sitting in the pews, clutching motley belongings, hoping for nothing more than a bowl of porridge.

"The people coming down the hills at

the moment are those who were left behind, or the old and handicapped and the innocent who could not get here earlier," Father Mtolo said.

"Many have in fact crawled through the bush on their hands and knees. We have a lot of people here with twisted ankles from running down the mountains. One woman crawled and then rolled all the way down the hill until she got here."

Father Mtolo has watched pitched battles raging on all sides. Yesterday it was quiet for the first time in more than a week. People moving in the valley were those carrying clothes and furniture retrieved from their homes.

"We had injured men running into this place a couple of days ago. They had bullets in their heads and were covered in stab wounds. Once they got in the doors they would collapse," he said.

"Some of our refugees are persevering, some are so shocked that they don't talk but just sit and stare."

"I don't know where these people are coming from or where they are going

to go. Some mornings I see them going off in trucks."

Doctors have set up emergency clinics in the area and Operation Hunger and other emergency relief organisations are sending in blankets, food and iron pots for cooking.

The most pathetic sight at the mission yesterday was that of Flomena Mkhize (23) sitting beside a stinking bundled blanket. Inside was the body of her child, who drowned last Wednesday. Ms Mkhize said the seven-year-old child drowned when Inkatha impis tried to drive villagers into the river for refusing to join their ranks.

"The impis came from different directions, encircled us, started shooting and burning our houses. We tried to run up the hill to the west but were cut off by more of them coming down."

"They drove us back to the bottom where we were trapped by those chasing us upwards. We scattered, most of us running for the river. They came so close to me that I grabbed my daughter to try and cross, but the water was

flooding. We slipped and were swept down. I couldn't find her."

"Lots of kids drowned. There are still people going up and down the banks trying to find their children."

"When I asked the police to help me find her body, they told me they would not help look for a Comrade child."

There had been several skirmishes in the past few years, but never on such a scale. "We could always go home afterwards, but now I am terrified of those men who came down the mountain from all sides."

Her tale of orchestrated attack in which the village was surrounded in traditional impi style was repeated by most of the refugees interviewed by The Star yesterday.

White-haired Mr Guy Madlala said six truckloads had come with men carrying "knife guns", spears and handmade guns. After they shot his daughter, he fled into a shop, hid under the counter and then dashed for safety.

Mr Jacob Madonse (25) said a security helicopter hovered overhead but did nothing to help terrified villagers.

Police 'taking sides' in Natal

By Dawn Barkhuizen

MARITZBURG — Police are taking sides in the Inkatha-UDF war around Maritzburg, the Maritzburg Crisis Co-ordinating Committee said last night.

The organisation's monitoring group has recorded over 200 violent incidents since Thursday. Of these, 195 were attacks or actions by Inkatha or police on non-Inkatha supporters.

"A consistent feature in many of these incidents has been the seemingly partisan behaviour of police, in particular the kitskonstabels," the committee said.

Monitors found the police to be "exceedingly slow" in responding to reports of fighting.

These matters had been raised with the police. The response was that police were impartial, undermanned and staffed with inexperienced policemen who, say, found it hard to distinguish between refugees and looters.

'I am terrified of men who came down the mountain from all sides'

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

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There had been several skirmishes in the past few years, but never on such a scale. "We could always go home afterwards, but now I am terrified of those men who came down the mountain from all sides."

Her tale of orchestrated attack in which the village was surrounded in traditional impi style was repeated by most of the refugees interviewed by The Star yesterday.

White-haired Mr Guy Madlala said six truckloads had come with men carrying "knife guns", spears and handmade guns. After they shot his daughter, he fled into a shop, hid under the counter and then dashed for safety.

Mr Jacob Madonsela (25) said a security helicopter hovered overhead but did nothing to help terrified villagers.

Imbali erupts again after Mandela visit

4/4/90 By Dawn Barkhuizen

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MARITZBURG — Fresh fighting broke out last night in Imbali on the outskirts of trouble-torn Maritzburg following the visit to the township yesterday by deputy ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela.

Unofficial reports were that nine more bodies were found yesterday in the war-torn townships, four in Imbali.

The Democratic Party's violence-monitoring group's estimate of the number of deaths in the latest violence has risen to more than 100.

Police said today that three more deaths had been reported, bringing the official toll to 58.

Last night, Imbali residents were understood to be shooting randomly, according to a representative of the DP's monitoring office, who said she had been inundated by calls from people desperate for help.

By midday yesterday the death toll was estimated by the DP at a minimum of 85.

It was reported yesterday that two bodies were found in the veld at Mpumuza and at Taylor's Halt, there were four deaths at Imbali, the headless body of a 22-year-old special constable was found in Sweetwaters and there were two deaths at Table Mountain on Sunday.

Police also reported three killed at the Clifdale industrial area near Hammarsdale.

There were also clashes at Table Mountain, where three people were understood to have been killed when Inkatha forces overran a Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) stronghold.

Reporters fled the area in fear of attack from warring Inkatha impis, who are said to be gunning for the press.

There was another death in Harewood and the bodies of two dead children, thought to have been dead for several days, were found near Edendale.

Mobile soup kitchens are being set up, blankets are being distributed to more than 13 000 refugees in the area and businessmen, foreign government and relief organisations are pumping thousands of rands into Natal.

Mr Pierre Cronje, DP MP for Greytown, was one of a group of people who ducked into grass as bullets whistled over them for about 90 minutes between Imbali and Slangspruit last night.

Townships are extremely tense. People say it is dangerous to take some of the roads.

Police said they would try to ensure that Edendale Road, the main access from the city, was "secured" today with the arrival of police and troop reinforcements.

Wednesday, when
by Herbert Mabuza.

APT Times
Thursday, April 5, 1990

Natal crackdown 'cannot succeed'

JOHANNESBURG. — President F W de Klerk's measures to deal with the situation in Natal were welcomed by the ANC but were unlikely to succeed, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

"Decisions which are taken unilaterally by government without consulting acknowledged black leaders cannot succeed," Mr Mandela said on his return from a two-day visit to Natal's trouble-spots.

In his second attack on Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, Mr Mandela said Mr Vlok was "totally unco-operative and hostile to black aspirations".

"He lives in the past and thinks the only way to solve black grievances is by brutal force. As long as there is such a minister, any measure will fail."

He added that police were not the proper agency for peace in the province.

Mr Mandela said he was aware of the reasons for the start of the violence in Natal, but said other factors had since come into play.

One of those factors involved the attitude of the police force, which had conducted a vendetta against progressive organisations which had policies that threatened the white minority in South Africa, he said.

The army could play a better role than the police in the Natal townships, he said. "I feel the troops will behave far better than the police."

Mr Mandela dismissed as totally untrue suggestions that his bombshell announcement that the ANC was suspending talks with the government was the result of perceptions among youths in the township that he had become "too old and too soft".

Mr Mandela pointed out that the SA Youth Congress president Mr Peter Mokaba was sitting on the platform next to him during the news conference.

"Relations between the youth and

Mandela, Buthelezi 'committed to peace'

MARITZBURG. — The obvious commitment to peace by Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had to be balanced against the demands of their organisations, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

The Anglican archbishop was due to leave for the strife-torn "valley of death" near Maritzburg with the Bishop of Natal, the Right Rev Michael Nuttall.

Archbishop Tutu has met both Chief Buthelezi and Mr Mandela in the past few days to discuss the violence.

"I have no doubt at all about their commitment (to peace)," he said. "But both of them are members of particular organisations, and it is the organisations which are involved to some extent in the strife we are experiencing in these parts. And it will not do for the leaders to be too out of step with their followers."

Asked about the climate needed for the much-delayed talks between the two leaders, Archbishop Tutu said a meeting in itself was advocated by the church to create such a climate.

It was the church's role to bring about "a meeting of minds". — Sapa

the ANC are sound."

Meanwhile, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he sympathised with Mr Mandela, who he said was "caught between warring factions of his own organisation".

It was tragic that the delegation which accompanied Mr Mandela on his tour of Maritzburg's townships — Dr Diliza Mji, UDF co-president Mr Archie Gumede and the ANC's Natal Midlands representative Mr Harry Gwala — had advised Mr Mandela not to hold a joint meeting with him, Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa

Relief pours in for Natal violence refugees

ARCUS
5/4/90
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The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — As financial and other relief pours in for violence-hit refugees in Natal, an uneasy calm has descended on the strife-torn Edendale Valley after two days of relative quiet.

The enormous uphill task of assisting more than 12 000 refugees displaced by the violence continues.

The Rev John Aitchison, a member of the Maritzburg Crisis Co-ordinating Committee, said 95 percent of the refugees came from areas adjoining Edendale.

"While there have been killings and arson at Edendale, other areas, notably parts of Kwazulu, have been worse hit," said Mr Aitchison, who has been involved in daily monitoring of the violence.

Mr Aitchison said providing aid to refugees was a mammoth task but the Crisis Committee had received a number of donations from businesses, welfare organisations and individuals, while the Canadian and British governments had also provided aid.

A health sub-group of the Crisis Committee had been activated and a number of doctors were assisting in providing clinic facilities for the displaced people, who also had received blankets and cooking facilities from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr Louis Koch, head of the Natal Provincial Administration's Community Services and chairman of the Joint Co-ordinating Centre, praised the Crisis Committee and other departments and organisations for the fine humanitarian work in alleviating the plight of the refugees.

British press focus on 'killing fields'

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Own Correspondent

LONDON. — On the eve of today's historic meeting between ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and President F W de Klerk, the focus of the British media yesterday was the "killing fields" of Natal.

And while many reports laid the blame for the violence on Inkatha, the Daily Mail — a high-circulation tabloid close to the Tory Party — praised Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The most damning rebuke for the Inkatha movement came from The Independent.

Its report, although not stating as much, implied that some treachery — similar perhaps to that which befell trekker leader Piet Retief — might have been in store for the ANC had they attended Monday's joint rally.

Under a headline "Inkatha unleashes its dogs of war on the

Staff Reporter

BRITISH ambassador Sir Robin Renwick announced yesterday that his government had pledged a further grant of R210 000 to provide immediate relief to victims of violence in Natal.

Two days ago the British government announced an initial grant of R100 000.

The assistance is being channelled through non-government organisations, particularly Operation Hunger.

pleasant green valleys of Natal", The Independent reported that the joint ANC-Inkatha rally would have taken place in an area under the control of one of Inkatha's most feared "warlords".

Most major British newspapers yesterday carried Mr Mandela's

reasons for the cancellation — namely that after he had requested that a venue for the rally be arrived at jointly, Inkatha had unilaterally chosen Inkatha's Taylor's Halt stronghold.

However, there was lavish praise for Chief Buthelezi from Daily Mail columnist Ms Ann Leslie.

Quoting Chief Buthelezi as saying that it was Inkatha's "inalienable right to defend itself when it is attacked", she said: "Buthelezi does not apologise for anything, least of all his anti-sanctions, pro-capitalist idea. Because white businessmen — and Mrs Thatcher — admire him, the 'bien pensants' gathered adoringly at the ANC's feet, loathe him."

She added, however, that "It's Buthelezi's ideas, not Mandela's, which hold out the best hope for South Africa. Buthelezi is a realist — and increasingly the ANC-imprisoned Mandela looks like a man who is confused and out of touch".

PERSPECTIVE

Joe Klerk



A possible plan for peace

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THIS has been a week of intense activity in and about the Natal. The ANC leadership toured the troubled area; the South African Council of Churches met Chief Mangosuthu

Buthelezi; State President FW de Klerk threw more security forces into the area; the British Government gave money to help those left destitute by the violence.

It is now safe to assume that everyone wants peace for the region.

How do we achieve it?

* It is obvious that a meeting between the top leadership of Inkatha on one side and that of the ANC, UDF and Cosatu on the other is necessary.

Protocol

At this meeting the two sides should jointly commit themselves to peace. They could also draw up a protocol for their members - what behaviour will be tolerated and what will not be. It should state very clearly that no one will be forced to join any organisation

against his will. No one will be assaulted or killed because his political preferences are different from those of another.

This meeting will set the tone for the followers of these organisations.

The leaders have to accept that the physical fighting is not taking place at their level even if the angry Press statements come from it. It is the foot soldiers and their commandants who matter.

Once such a protocol has been worked out, the national leaders must go to the scene of the fighting.

* They must move systematically, as one peace mission, through the troubled villages, first getting the leaders in the villages and the townships to small meetings to discuss local issues and peace.

Snowball

Once the leaders of the factions in Imbali and Taylors Hall, etc., accept the need for peace, bigger meetings of their followers can be convened safely.

After a few peace meetings, the process should snowball.

When the leaders embark on this process, they should remember that there are people who have

lost everything - relatives, homes, friends, clothing.

* A child, a wife or a husband cannot be replaced, but something can be done to rehabilitate the people. They need roofs over their heads, food until they can get back on their feet, help in moving to new locations, etc.

This is going to cost money, but the British Government has already shown the way. The South African Government has an important role to play too, particularly after De Klerk has already conceded that there is a need for a programme to look at the socio-economic problems of the region.

Rallies

A massive Marshall Plan to rebuild the region is needed.

Mass rallies now are premature. Leaders sniping at each other from behind their followers are not helping much.

De Klerk's words are worth remembering: "Solutions will not be found overnight. It will cost much time, patience and money."

If that time, patience and money can save even one life, it will have been well worth it.

Just two more names ... just two more tragedies

Just two more names on the list of deaths ... but behind the names lie two family tragedies. CARMEL RICKARD reports

ON a list of the bodies stored in Pietermaritzburg's overflowing mortuaries this week, Selestina and Emmerentia Mncwabe are just two more names

But in their community of Khokhwane, their death was a bitter blow and women for miles around attended their joint funeral on Tuesday, many of them screaming their anguish as they filed past the two coffins

The Mncwabes were killed during a raid on their homestead last Thursday night, shot by attackers whom survivors claim were Inkatha supporters. The victims were asleep in their beds.

The Mncwabe family live in that part of Khokhwane which is a small UDF enclave in the vast Inkatha stronghold of Elandskop.

Local Catholic priest Tim Smith was alerted to the attack on Thursday night and immediately phoned the police to ask that they go with him to the blazing houses.

When they did not arrive he went to the police station where he was told they were unable to leave as they had no keys for the police vehicle.

The priest loaded several policemen on to his own vehicle and they set out for the Mncwabe homestead and what he later described as "a vision of hell".

Several huts were burning. But at the big house, built of cement, the only sign of damage was broken windows.

They called through one window and eventually the grandfather with four grandchildren emerged, almost too shocked to speak, from behind some furniture. All he could tell the priest was, "they have finished my children".

He showed them a room in the back of the house where Emmerentia, 32, had been sleeping.

As the attackers fired through the window at her they shouted, "let us shoot the woman".

Hit in the chest by several bullets she fell back onto the bed, over her young son, Siphesile, protecting him with her body from the marksmen outside.

She died. So did her unborn child.



Catholic priest Tim Smith leads mourners to the gravesites of Selestina and Emmerentia Mncwabe, killed in their beds by attackers in Khokhwane a week ago

Several hours later Smith found the boy, shocked, dazed, covered in his mother's blood, still lying under her body.

The other woman, Selestina, was shot as she lay in her bed in another hut, and was then set alight.

"There was no point in going in we didn't let the father go there either because it was very unpleasant."

Apparently the raiders were looking for three "comrades" related to the women and when they could not find them, killed the women instead.

In addition to the grief there was almost palpable fear at the funeral and many men and women spent most of the time keeping a close watch on the opposite hillside for any sign of an attack.

However, with several army vehicles parked nearby, there were no incidents during the four-hour ceremony.

The women were buried close to the huts in which they had lived, their graves dug next to the family's mielie patch on the side of a hill.

After the ceremony, as the men filled in the graves, and the women sang hymns, Smith said he had in the past picked up a number of bodies after fights, but the attack at the Mncwabes was the worst he had yet seen.

He spoke of the fear experienced throughout the valley. "There's real terror here because this whole valley is vulnerable and has been attacked."

"Most families here can tell you of someone in their family who has been injured or killed by people on the other side. So there is a tremendous amount of fear. They don't know who is going to be next. As someone said to me today, 'it could be me tomorrow'."

Smith has himself been threatened

after playing a prominent role in exposing the behaviour of special constables and a senior Inkatha leader in the area.

Since the murder of the Mncwabe women, he has been informed those responsible intend returning for the three men they had been unable to find — and for him.

On Monday night he was almost caught in a trap when a homestead was set alight, apparently to lure him to the area so he could be attacked. However he went to the scene accompanied by two policemen who sensed the danger and warned him off.

During Tuesday's graveside service, a lay preacher whose son was killed in the violence last December told the mourners, "we say we are made in the image of God. But when we see each other now, we do not see God. We do not even see a human being. We only see an animal which must be killed."

Chief Israel Mwayizeni (centre) meets ANC leaders (from left) Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, UDF leader Archie Gumede and ANC's Harry Gwala in Siangspruit, one of the areas worst affected by the fighting.

Picture: ARON MAZEL

A cemetery that can bury no more as bodies pile up

By THANDEKA GQUBULE

Pietermaritzburg

REFUGEES are pouring out of Pietermaritzburg at an alarming rate. They fill the roads, their possessions on their heads. Children can be seen, fleeing on their own, without their parents.

As the awaited troops pour into the townships, many walk away from the devastated townships, often heading for destinations unknown.

People began doubling up in other neighbourhoods and households in less affected areas are filled to capacity. In Imball, many have guests sleeping on kitchen floors; houses are filled with furniture and goods of friends, left there for safekeeping.

Hospitals are unable to cope with the huge influx of casualties, and funeral parlours are inundated. Mountairrise Cemetery can bury no more people.

Refugee aid has been coming from local churches and the Red Cross is expected to intervene. Urgent aid is needed for the estimated 11 000 refugees in the area.

Residents walk to work, as public transport has ceased. According to industrialists in the area, 30 to 50 percent of the work force is unable to get to work.

Local industrialists have begun to count the costs of staying in the city. They are likely to be approached by the community to help with the refugee crisis and to give aid in general. It is believed that if the violence continues at the current rate, the economy of the city and surrounding areas will be crippled for some time.

Parliamentarians in the city have decided that it is necessary to set up refugee camps. But there is debate about whether formal refugee centres are a solution — they might be vulnerable to attack.

Refugees are chiefly United Democratic Front members. Archbishop Desmond Tutu and others have visited refugee camps to find out what their needs are.

Parliamentarians have requested that the area be declared a national disaster area, the proposal having been made to the Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs in Cape Town.

No tit-for-tat clashes to blame, says UDF/Cosatu committee

Police are not trying to stop the bloodshed, says a UDF/Cosatu joint committee. They also allege Inkatha supporters are responsible for an increase in attacks. By CARMEL RICKARD

THE sudden upsurge of attacks and killings in the Natal midlands area has been blamed on Inkatha supporters, with the police accused of "not seriously trying to stop the fighting".

The allegations have been made by the Joint Working Committee of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the United Democratic Front, the group representing both organisations which is responsible for dealing with the violence.

The JWC criticised media suggestions that blame for the attacks lies with "a 50-50 tit-for-tat series of UDF-Inkatha clashes".

Challenging this perception, the JWC asks how this view could be reconciled with the fact that there were few, if any, Inkatha refugees, that virtually all of the estimated 14 000 refugees have sought shelter in UDF areas; that the areas which have been devastated have all been UDF areas, and that most of the dead have come from these UDF areas.

The JWC version of events is that on Tuesday morning, over 2 000 Inkatha supporting warriors launched a massive attack from Mpumaza into Caluza and Ashdown.

The next day an impi of Inkatha supporters moved out from the El-andoskop area and devastated four UDF areas. Thousands fled and the attackers looted their livestock and other possessions.

On Thursday there were further attacks on UDF areas, with a continuation of the looting and a major attack on Mpophomeni. That evening non-Inkatha houses in Imbali and El-andoskop came under concerted attack.

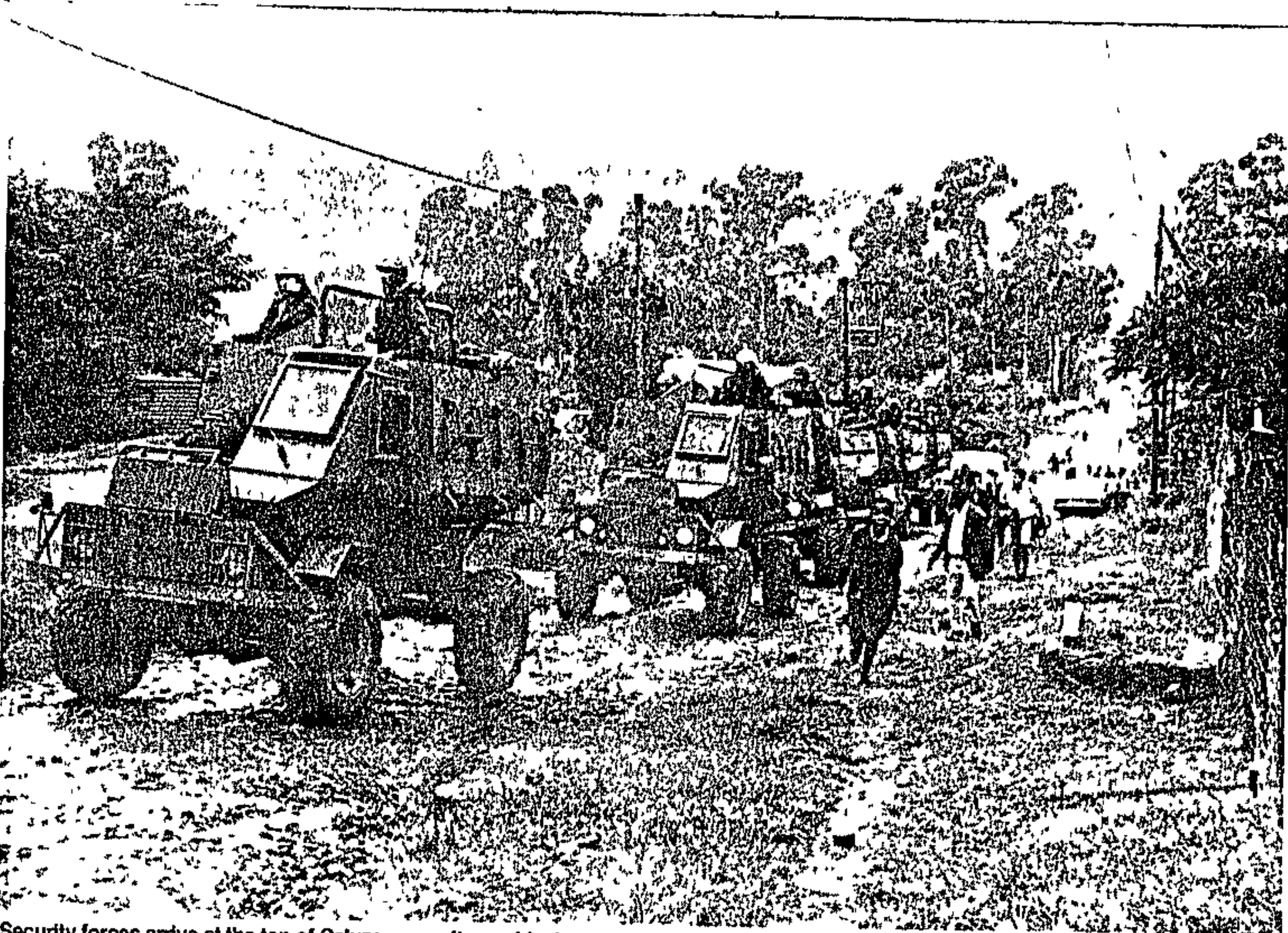
"This picture (of armed Inkatha supporters attacking UDF areas or homes) continued up to Tuesday."

As a result of the attacks, "all the non-Inkatha areas in the Vuhndlela district have been devastated".

The JWC said the scale and effect of the violence over the last fortnight has been horrendous and unprecedented in the three-year war.

On the causes of the latest upsurge, the JWC dismissed as inadequate the theory that it was in retaliation for stoning of buses going to and from the Inkatha rally a fortnight ago.

"It is the most systematic, co-ordinated and concerted onslaught undertaken in the past three years. The brutality of the attack bears no



Security forces arrive at the top of Caluza soon after residents repulse an attack by alleged Inkatha supporters from Mpumaza

Picture: ARON MAZEL

Natal's 'hope' gets brutally invaded

By THANDEKA GQUBULE
Pietermaritzburg

A NEW form of colonisation is taking place in Natal. A community gets invaded and the conquerors move in and settle there.

The community of Table Mountain was recently overrun by a neighbouring community. Table Mountain had previously been the "hope of Natal" — the only area in the troubled province in which the United Democratic Front and Inkatha supporters lived side by side in peace.

But over the weekend Table Mountain was overrun by Inkatha supporters from kwaMyavu. They ransacked the area, allegedly leaving more than a dozen dead and many homesteads destroyed.

The police unrest report, however, listed only five people killed in a

clash on Saturday, and noted the discovery of two more bodies on Sunday.

The police, who refuse to enter Table Mountain, have cordoned off the area.

"Yes, we are the Manyavus," armed youths who spoke to reporters at Table Mountain. "We will kill anything that is a comrade. We will kill the chief if he is a comrade."

They told the *Weekly Mail* that they are poised to take over the chieftainship of the area. The residence of Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, who last visited the area

with a police escort, had been razed by attackers.

Maphumulo, president of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, is now in Europe with advocate RS Douglas. They went to consult with the United Nations judicial department about an interim report of an Independent Commission of Inquiry into the Natal war.

Maphumulo's subjects are in a refugee camp at Mason's Hill near Edendale valley. Their livestock and possessions have been acquired by the invaders.

A patrolling policeman said: "Most houses have been burned. It is even too dangerous for police — the Inkatha invaders said they would kill us too."

or fighting in progress, of siding with Inkatha and of inadequate investigations when the suspects were Inkatha members.

"The clearest possible statement of police partiality has been Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok's consultation with Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi about the situation in Pietermaritzburg. Why did Vlok not speak to any other concerned parties? The community sees the meeting as a council of war. The fact that this has not received much negative comment in the South African press is revealing in itself."

Inkatha rejects report on Natal violence

THE UDF-Cosatu Joint Working Committee (JWC) report on the violence in Natal has been slammed by Inkatha Secretary-General Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

"Cosatu's statements are just another wild outburst of unsubstantiated claims and a distortion of Dr Buthelezi's concern for the welfare of all victims of violence and their safety and his search for peace," Dhlomo said.

He said the JWC report was based on an analysis by the Maritzburg Centre of Adult Education, a group of "pro-Cosatu and UDF academics".

He said the centre had refused to note complaints of casualties by Inkatha and that "many of their statistics have in the past proved baseless."

Dhlomo also took issue with the JWC's mention of "Zulu impis", which he described as misleading because the conflict was an ideological and not an ethnic one. "Zulus are fighting Zulus so talking of impis is just historical licence," he said. He blamed UDF and Cosatu for derailing the Buthelezi-Mandela peace talks and instead making provocative statements.

relation to the alleged provocation. "The areas which suffered the brunt were far away from the alleged stoning."

"Secondly many of the victims of the attack could not have been connected to the 'stonings'."

The JWC suggests three factors. After every major Inkatha rally there have been complaints of attacks on "UDF areas". The attacks took place as "conservative forces throughout the country are losing political ground to the ANC."

The third reason lies in the historical position of Edendale, "which has

always been a progressive area" in which Inkatha has failed to establish a presence.

Another significant factor, according to the JWC, is the role of the police who have allegedly often not disarmed or dispersed the impis of Inkatha supporters when they have gathered to attack. The police were also accused of preventing the army from being deployed in trouble spots, of not adequately protecting people against violence and looting, of not sending forces to trouble spots even when informed of impending attacks

THE African National Congress' withdrawal from the April 11 talks with State President FW de Klerk has dented the movement's image, both internationally and among whites at home.

The announcement came the day after another controversial ANC withdrawal, this time from the joint peace rally with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of Inkatha.

In the five days since the ANC's announcements were made, the movement has faced a barrage of criticism from foreign governments and the local press — and a sustained attack from the government on SABC television.

At the same time Buthelezi has sought to make political capital out of the issue and used the withdrawal to lambast the ANC.

The dip in the movement's image appears to have been partially mended by the announcement of tomorrow's meeting with De Klerk and by Mandela's visit to the Natal trouble spots earlier this week.

The unrest — and the resultant breakdown in the negotiating process — has created problems for both parties. It has given fuel to those who criticise the ANC for entering too hastily into negotiations, it has also helped those who criticise De Klerk's reforms for leading to a breakdown in law and order.

The reason given by the ANC for cancelling the April 11 meeting was last week's police violence in Sebokeng and other townships.

The *Weekly Mail* can reveal that the decision to call off the talks was made shortly after Mandela and his colleague Walter Sisulu visited Sebokeng and spoke to victims of the violence. They were reported to be truly horrified by what they saw and heard.

They told ANC representative Jacob Zuma that they believed the talks should be called off, and this was conveyed by him to the ANC National Executive Committee. This

The streets are in flames ... and the ANC gets blamed

The ANC faced a barrage of criticism this week ... but can it be fairly expected to 'control' the township violence?

By GAVIN EVANS, PHILLIPPA GARSON and IVOR POWELL

decision was confirmed on Friday and announced on Saturday evening.

Justifying the move at a press conference yesterday, Nelson Mandela said that if it had been whites who had been shot in Sebokeng, "there would be a national uprising of whites which would lead to the fall of the government." Because it was blacks who had been killed, there had been little outcry.

ANC and Mass Democratic Movement leaders are adamant that the police "violence" was sufficient grounds for withdrawing from the talks, stressing that it was a protest which reflected the mood in the black townships.

"We thought the government would restrain its security forces as we move towards initial contacts, but now we find that people staging peaceful demonstrations are being shot down in cold blood," said ANC representative Tom Sebina.

The ANC has been sharply criticised for an inability to control its forces and moving slowly since its unbanning two months ago.

However, they counter this by

pointing out that they have been banned, harassed and persecuted for decades, and particularly during the State of Emergency. It would be unrealistic to expect them to have the structures to control things.

At the same time, ANC representatives have acknowledged that they have had problems controlling youth elements, usually not active in organisations, who have been incensed by police violence.

Natal ANC convenor Patrick "Terror" Lekota says the government clampdown over the last few years has led to the creation of a *tsotsi* element with its own agenda.

"These people use the colours of our organisations yet carry out actions alien to the movement."

Lekota says it is a "mean trick" to expect the organisation to have control over these people who are not its true members. "The government is responsible for the rot we have to contend with today."

Natal University political scientist Dr Ian Phillips said he believed the ANC was a "politically mature" movement whose leadership was

now united in favour of negotiations.

"But at the same time the situation in the country is extremely fragile. People have been too altruistic in believing that peace was about to break out the minute the ANC was unbanned."

"You must remember that the perspective of people in the townships is very different from that in the boardroom."

UDF assistant publicity secretary Murphy Morobe says the situation is "pregnant with expectations" and disappointment will inevitably result in violence.

"Negotiations cannot take place in a vacuum and the ANC's postponement of talks with the government implies the organisation is sensitive to the real issues on the ground."

Professor Alf Stadler of the University of the Witwatersrand's politics department said the ANC wanted to avoid a situation "where talks were an exercise in crisis management."

"What the state negotiators would have been doing was to place the violence high on the agenda and try to make the ANC take responsibility for ending the unrest."

"This would have placed them at a severe disadvantage in presenting any demands — like those around the return of exiles or political rights for blacks."

He said the ANC was facing an "impossible situation" where "any kid who can stitch three colours together to make a flag is labelled as an ANC member."

In reality, Stadler argues, the ANC support base is that of a broad resistance movement and has yet to be forged into a coherent front demanded by a political party.

"De Klerk has emerged as a very skilful politician and has been largely successful in keeping the ANC off-balance. He has allowed concessions but then not allowed space for these to be turned into grassroots reality."

Paupers' funerals for missing youths?

By DAN DHLAMINI

PARENTS OF missing youths in Carletonville fear their children may have been killed in recent unrest and are being quietly buried as paupers.

This week residents of the trouble-torn Khutsong township halted paupers' funerals for three alleged unrest victims.

The discovery of the bodies caused anger among residents who went on the rampage, setting alight at least five vehicles.

Last month nine unrest victims allegedly shot by police were buried in a peaceful mass funeral.

Scores of youths are reported to have been either detained or killed after police launched a house-to-house search last month.

Children find their homes

Angry residents riot after fears of death cover-up

members of local structures to establish their whereabouts.

Residents claim parents of missing youths were denied the opportunity to enter the government mortuary to identify the bodies.

A Khutsong Youth Congress spokesman said residents fear at least 31 youths were killed during the riots.

The spokesman said Safas Undertakers brought three corpses in coffins to the local graveyard on Wednesday where they were to be given paupers' funerals.

pious because no mourners came to bury the unknown trio.

He said residents went to the graveyard and found that one of the deceased was Esther Bohlkoane, 24, of Potchefstroom.

However, her next of kin confirmed they could not afford to bury her.

Residents took the bodies to the local mortuary and are trying to establish the identity of the two youths among the trio.

He said arrangements were being made to get a second, post mortem examination performed on

their deaths.

Attempts to contact Safas drew a blank. The post office said the Safas telephone was out of order and their premises were deserted when City Press arrived.

Police spokesman Maj RA Crewe confirmed seven vehicles were burnt out during rioting in Khutsong this week.

He could not say whether the riots were sparked off by the discovery of the three dead people who were to be given paupers' burials.

However, he said people were given an opportunity to identify the dead at the government mortuary in Carletonville.

He reaffirmed the earlier police statement that 17 and not 31 people died during unrest in the area two months ago.



With solemnity and anger, colleagues of teacher Teboho Morobe take him to his last resting place

Blacks and whites in alleged township attack

Star 5/4/90 Own Correspondent (276)

DURBAN — Troops were last night patrolling Mpumulanga near Hammarsdale after reports of an attack on residents and a school by a group of white and black men earlier in the day, according to Democratic Party regional director, Mr Roy Ainslie, who visited the area.

Mr Ainslie said last night he had gone into the area to monitor the situation after receiving reports from several sources on the DP's "unrest hot line" of the attack, in which it was alleged two teachers and a pupil were shot dead.

He hoped to take affidavits in support of the reports today.

While in the township yesterday evening he witnessed a petrol bomb attack on a truckload of furniture. The truck was gutted.

Mr Ainslie saw several SADF vehicles as well as a strong force of troops in the area.

He spoke to several people in the township who told him of the attack, which they said took place in the township's Unit 4.

They said the group of men, both blacks and whites, carried out the attack from a red Isuzu minibus and a kwaZulu bus. Several residents were injured.

The group then allegedly went to the Chief Luthyayi High School where they opened fire with automatic weapons on teachers and pupils.

Two teachers and a pupil were reported to have been killed.

Mr Ainslie said he had sent urgent faxes both to the Minister of Law and Order and the South African Police asking them to investigate the reports.

6/4/90

2 Cape Times, Fric

Jurists²⁷⁶ mission to Natal rejected

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — An application by the International Commission of Jurists to send an impartial "mission of inquiry" to investigate the ongoing violence in Natal has been turned down by the government.

However, the executive secretary of the Geneva-based commission, Mr Adama Deing, confirmed yesterday that he would meet the South African ambassador in Geneva, Mr Leslie Manley, next week in a renewed bid to get the mission going.

Another commission of inquiry, established by a pro-ANC tribal body, has found Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement responsible for the ongoing violence in that province.

An interim report of the findings of the inquiry, carried out for the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), was handed to the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) in Geneva at the weekend.

Mr Deing emphasised that while the ICJ welcomed the report and would use it as background information, the ICJ was an impartial body and was not associated with the report in any way.

It was interested in getting information from all parties.

APC 7/12/8
day, April 6, 1990

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Police condemn claims of bias

JOHANNESBURG. — The police have condemned allegations that they are taking sides in the Natal fighting, and have suggested that the group making the allegations is in itself biased.

The Ad Hoc Crisis Committee, quoted by the police statement, lists several alleged incidents which show police favouring Inkatha, among them:

"The assaults on Caluza continued with Inkatha forces massed in Mpumuza making forays into areas next to Caluza ... police opened fire on comrades defending Caluza and a number of people were killed with R1 bullets.

"Police reaction has been inadequate at best and partisan at worst. They have not controlled the violence."

The SAP yesterday called the allegations "far-fetched nonsense" and quoted a reporter from the Echo, "a newspaper which can by no means be described as uncritical of the police", on the Machibise-Caluza clash:

"The police have moved the Casspirs up the hill which divided Caluza from Smero. There are rumours that they are spearheading an attack on Caluza. It is with relief that I see those minute figures in blue, more than 1 000 metres away, dash down between the groups and head off the attack. On the main road between Caluza and Sweetwaters we see the police form a barricade and drive the impi back towards Sweetwaters."

The police statement notes several other incidents in denial of the committee's claims. — Sapa

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members of Inkatha and ANC-UDF groups reached civil war proportions, both Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi showed their vulnerability as leaders.

For Mandela, the crisis was perhaps the worst. First he had to watch the violence in Natal and KwaZulu escalate to its worst level only days after he made an impassioned call for peace at the ANC's Durban rally on February 25. Then this week, there was the farcical uncertainty surrounding the cancelled peace rally at Taylor's Halt, where he was meant to share a platform with Buthelezi in an attempt to end the violence.

From the conflicting reasons given by ANC members for the cancellation — Ahmed Kathrada said the "atmosphere" was not right; Archie Gumede said the venue, apparently an Inkatha-controlled area, was unsafe for Mandela — it seems clear there is some sort of conflict within the ANC leadership. This seems to be manifesting itself as a split between the recently released older leaders and UDF members who have been calling the shots in Natal while Mandela and Walter Sisulu were still in prison.

Natal is proving to be an unhappy place for Mandela. Despite being the home of Inkatha, arguably the ANC's biggest rival, every time the ANC deputy president has visited the region it has placed a further strain on his political credibility afterwards. Events following Mandela's rally in Durban show he has alienated a sector of his following and put his reputation on the line with what some now regard as having been a naive appeal for peace.

This week's cancelled rally seems bound to lose him more support, this time from the ANC's more moderate followers. Early this week, he was visiting Maritzburg township with an ANC delegation and a meeting had been planned with Buthelezi for later in the week — and this could be his last chance to make up lost ground in Natal. But arrangements around Mandela showed their customary confusion.

For Buthelezi, the wholesale slaughter in Maritzburg has also strained his credibility as a leader. This time he was the one calling for peace; but the violence has clearly shown that at some level down the Inkatha hierarchy, Buthelezi is being ignored.

There are always claims and counter-claims every time violence flares up in Maritzburg, but this time it is clear that Inkatha cadres have openly been playing a major role in leading attacks on known UDF areas. The scale of organisation and logistical back-up behind the well-armed impis — coupled with wide-ranging reports that many of the attackers were bused in last month from northern Natal — led to suspicions that co-ordination of the violence could be taking place at a fairly high level.

There have been claims that UDF-ANC members provoked the fighting by stoning and shooting at buses returning from an Inkatha peace rally. But that seems a flimsy reason for provoking violence of the proportions now seen.

NATAL VIOLENCE F/M 6/4/90

Looking for leaders

The past week's fighting in Maritzburg, the worst this battle-scarred region has yet seen, clearly shows one thing: national leaders have little control over their organisations. As bloody, well-organised battles between

In the attacks which have been taking place in the past week, the pattern seems to have been one of well-armed Inkatha bands systematically moving through Maritzburg townships, flushing out "enemy areas" and hunting down ANC-UDF members. A disturbing new trend is that women and children have become indiscriminate victims of the violence, which in the past was generally limited to fighting between the men and youths on either side.

Even the police acknowledge that they have had to persuade armed groups of Inkatha members to turn back. All of which seriously undermines Buthelezi's call for peace and raises questions about the amount of control he has over his organisation.

The death toll reached horrific proportions. At least 50 people were killed in the week to Monday April 2, with unofficial reports quoting the figure as high as 100 dead.

Last month alone, around 300 people were killed in violence in Natal.

Hundreds of houses have been razed and an estimated 11 000 refugees have flooded into the city of Maritzburg, with authorities and support groups trying to house them in churches and community halls. Officials are now asking for the Edendale valley, centre of the violence, to be declared a disaster area, while Maritzburg mayor Mark Cornell wants martial law to be declared in the area.

Commerce and industry have been particularly hard hit by the violence, with absenteeism reaching record levels. SA Chamber of Business president Brian Kurz has been meeting members to decide how best to respond to the violence and the plight of employees. The chamber is also contacting Law & Order Minister Adriaan Vlok in an attempt to resolve the violence.

Vlok, who met Buthelezi on Saturday, has promised that reinforcements from around the country will be sent to Maritzburg. The SADF, which in these situations falls under the command of the riot police, have also been doing patrols, which are now likely to be stepped up. Vlok also acceded to a request from Buthelezi to remove black SADF members from the townships; the KwaZulu leader said they were in some cases supporting the ANC and UDF. In turn, accusations are again being made that the SAP are favouring Inkatha in the conflict. Reports from the Democratic Party unrest monitoring group earlier this week said it appeared as if the police were beginning to disarm people selectively, effectively taking weapons away from "comrades" only.

They also said the conflict had reached the worst proportions yet seen in the bitter history of the area, marked by an almost military onslaught from Inkatha.

As the FM went to press, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, back after a brief respite from active politics, was meeting Buthelezi at Ulundi, apparently in an effort to get peace talks back on track.

With the violence at its present level it is debatable how much good a meeting be-

tween Mandela and Buthelezi is going to do. But it is a necessary step if anything is going to be done to end the carnage ■

FEELING THE SHOCKWAVES

FIM 614190

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"Every business in Maritzburg has been affected by the violence, which has traumatised the whole community," says Brian Kurz, president of the SA Chamber of Business and himself a Maritzburg businessman.

He said it was impossible to put a figure on what the violence had cost Maritzburg's industry and commerce. "At this stage all we are registering are shock and horror. Every business, every family has been affected."

Kurz has felt the violence personally. His maid's house was recently burned down. At the weekend the top chef of *La Provence*, a national award-winning restaurant, was murdered when he returned to the township.

Kurz said people seemed to know something was going on as early as a week before the violence started. "They started

to move into the city, sleeping on business premises. These have been the only people able to keep on working. Those not recruited by either side in the conflict, or afraid to leave their homes in case they are looted or burnt down, have found it difficult to try to reach their workplace as virtually the entire public transport service and private taxi industry have not been operating."

The increase in the fighting seems to highlight the lack of regional leaders, says Kurz, adding that crime had expanded in this vacuum. "The first thing to be done now is to get law and order reinstated."

Local business and industry have been holding meetings to form an integrated response to the violence. Chamber of Business members have also met Law & Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

Violence: Buthelezi blames ^{Mc-Tanp} _{6/4/90} the ⁷¹⁶ ANC

LONDON — Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday blamed the African National Congress for the violence in Natal.

The reason, he said, was that the Inkatha movement stood in the way of the ANC's plans to establish a one-party socialist state in South Africa.

But he added that he was prepared to lay down his life to ensure peace and unity.

In a letter published in yesterday's Independent newspaper, Chief Buthelezi reacted to a highly critical article by its South African correspondent, John Carlin, who wrote on Tuesday that: "With the possible exception of the police, no organisation in South Africa is responsible for more bloodshed than Inkatha."

In his letter, Chief Buthelezi focused on the origins of the "hideous violence in Natal/Kwa-Zulu" by quoting from "an official ANC document published immediately prior to the first outbreaks of murder and mayhem in the region in 1985".

The quote, from the ANC National Consultative Conference of June 1985, read: "The open counter-revolutionary rôle that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has assumed was noted ... this must be exposed and we must win over his supporters ..."

No solutions until SAP chief goes, says Mandela

MARITZBURG — Nelson Mandela yesterday called for the removal of the head of the SAP saying he was "unco-operative" and had "no sympathy for black aspirations" *Monday 4/4/90*

He mentioned no names, but reporters at the Press conference assumed he was referring to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok

"We can see no solution until the man has been removed from that position," he said

Reuter reports that Mandela refused to be drawn on whether he would demand Vlok's dismissal when he met President F W de Klerk in Cape Town tomorrow

Mandela welcomed De Klerk's decision

to send troops to pacify townships, but at the same time said the move could be useless

He criticised De Klerk for not consulting black leaders before taking such action. He said government had to stop taking unilateral decisions for blacks

"A unilateral action on the part of the government without consultation with black leaders is bound to be ineffective, no matter the merits," Mandela said

He said he would raise the issue of police partiality with De Klerk

MANDY JEAN WOODS reports that former Natal Security Police chief Brig Jaap Burger was sent to Natal yesterday to head the joint SAP/SADF peacekeeping

duties

Apparently police now see the task in curbing the violence as mainly a political one which cannot be curbed by force.

In townships to the west of Maritzburg, more than 1 400 people have been reported killed since September 1987.

Police spokesman Lt Peet Bothma said yesterday Burger's appointment was effective from last Saturday when he visited the area with Vlok

De Klerk announced on Monday that SADF and SAP troop reinforcements would be sent into various areas which, in recent months, had seen escalating violence.

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SAP chief

Bothma said some SADF troops arrived in Natal on Monday and more SAP and SADF troops would be deployed by the end of the week. *Monday 4/4/90*

But, he said, the root problems could not be solved by security actions.

"The police could be there for 500 years and nothing could be solved. It is a political problem.

"But now the police have another tool to use after the unbanning of the ANC — negotiation.

"They don't have to curb violence by force, now they can try to negotiate an end to the violence," Bothma said.

The movement of extra personnel into the areas designated by De Klerk would take a few days because of the logistics of such a move, he said.

These included arranging accommodation for the personnel and the deploying of equipment, he said.

The total number of reinforcements would only be known by the end of the week, he said.

Part of the SAP's strategy to make personnel available in Natal would be to get

women to do ordinary administrative jobs in police stations surrounding the stricken areas to free the male staff for work in the field.

Meanwhile, in a statement yesterday, Cosatu said the police "had played a highly dubious role in the war".

"The clearest possible statement of police partiality has been Vlok's consultation with (Inkatha head Mangosuthu) Buthelezi at the weekend about the situation in Maritzburg.

"Why did Vlok not speak to any other concerned parties? The community sees the meeting as a council of war," Cosatu said.

It listed cases of alleged police partiality and claimed the SAP had not seriously tried to stop the fighting.

The SAP, it said, had sided with Inkatha in the conflict and had often not disarmed or dispersed Inkatha imps gathered to attack, but had speedily broken up a peaceful women's march in Edendale last week.

"There are persistent reports of kitskonstabels and other policemen being seen in the attacking imps," it alleged.

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69 hole up in church Inkatha threat alleged

JOHANNESBURG. — Sixty-nine students and teachers were holed up in an Anglican church in Newcastle after Inkatha members threatened to kill them for taking lessons in ANC and UDF politics, Mr Victor Mpanza, a resource officer at the private school, said from Newcastle.

The threatened students had petitioned the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu, to arrange an urgent meeting between the South African and KwaZulu governments, Mr Mpanza said.

Inkatha national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose said from Newcastle on Saturday night that the allegations were provocative and baseless.

"Madadeni (Newcastle township) had, until recently, been one of the quiet areas in Natal," he said. "The community opened its schools to those who wished to get away from the violence. But now we find many of these students are among those promoting disturbances." — Sapa

By Frans Esterhuyse

Mandela asked F.W. to

Weekend Argus Political Correspondent
ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela
has invited President F W De Klerk to tour
the Natal war region with him.

Mr De Klerk seemed to be willing, but wanted
to include Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu
Buthelezi in such a tour. Mr Mandela declined on
the grounds that the atmosphere in the area was
not suitable.

UDF workshop

This emerged today from a major workshop of
the United Democratic Front at the University of
the Western Cape. The discussions are being at-
tended by UDF representatives from all over the
country.

UDF national publicity secretary Mr Patrick
"Terror" Lekota said in an interview that Mr Man-
dela, who addressed the workshop as guest speaker
yesterday, had referred to his invitation to Mr De
Klerk at this week's talks with the State President.

Mr Lekota said when Mr Mandela declined the
inclusion of Dr Buthelezi in the proposed tour, the
ANC deputy president made an alternative sugges-
tion that President De Klerk could have a separate
tour with Chief Buthelezi.

The outcome of the matter, according to Mr Le-
kota, was that Mr De Klerk gave an indication he
would consider the invitation.

A spokesman for the State President could not
be reached for comment.

Baby shot dead

● Meanwhile, Sapa reports that 20 people, in-
cluding a baby and a small child, were reported
killed in unrest-related incidents across South Afri-
ca, according to the official unrest report released
today.

Nineteen of the deaths occurred in strife-torn
Natal.

In unrest incidents in the Mapumalanga area in
the past 24 hours, a further nine people were
killed, one a baby.

In a tragic incident at Kokosi, near Fochville, a
woman was injured and the child she was carrying
killed when police opened fire with shotguns on a
group of people allegedly throwing stones and pet-
rol bombs at a police vehicle. A policeman was in-
jured when a stone hit him in the face. The police
report described the incident as "regrettable".

Natal

War flares up

CPT 7/14/90 (276)

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Warfare erupted again here yesterday with fighting heaviest at Mpumalanga, where police withdrew all ordinary patrols and used only armoured vehicles to enter the township.

One policeman was killed and three were wounded in attacks on security forces at Mpumalanga, between Maritzburg and Durban, when police came under heavy fire by armed groups, some with automatic weapons, on Thursday night.

Many police vehicles were damaged by attackers and on Wednesday four policemen were injured and an off-duty policeman was killed.

Police spokesman Major Pieter Kitching said the situation had become so dangerous that police had been forced to use armoured vehicles only.

An uneasy calm had prevailed in the townships in the Edendale Valley since last weekend, with only sporadic incidents of violence reported in Imbali. Five more people were killed in Imbali, according to yesterday's police unrest report.

At least eight people have died in Mpumalanga since fighting first broke out there on Wednesday. Six people — two women and four men — were killed on Thursday and at least 70 homes set alight and burned.

This brings the total number of people killed since Wednesday to at least 14.

Work stayaway

Armed opposition groups were reported to be roaming the township and there were incidents of shooting, stoning, burning and looting as the groups clashed.

Major Kitching defended security forces in Mpumalanga against accusations that they have been taking sides in the conflict.

Cosatu has called a work stayaway in the area on Monday in protest against police action.

Apparently residents of the troubled Maritzburg area who were exhausted by conflict approached Cosatu in an attempt to bring the fighting to an end.

Major Kitching said that when groups "from either side" agreed to withdraw they were escorted out of the area by police.

This at times gave a false impression to "defending" parties that police were aligning themselves with the attackers and resulted in attacks being launched on the police patrols who were then forced to retaliate in self-defence.



CRITICISED... Chief Buthelezi

Inkatha under fire

CPT 7/14/90 (276)

LONDON. — It was doubtful that "progressive forces" would ever talk to KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contraleasa) leader Chief Mhlambuzana Maphumulo said here yesterday.

He was speaking at a press conference en route back to South Africa after presenting a Contraleasa-appointed commission of inquiry's interim report on the escalating violence in Natal to the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva.

The report, which firmly places responsibility for the continuing violence on Inkatha, was funded by the SA Council of Churches and was independently drawn up by Durban advocate Mr R S Doug-

las on the basis of about 100 witnesses.

Inkatha refused to participate in the commission's work, on the grounds that it was being sponsored by its political opponents.

Chief Maphumulo's visit to Geneva was sponsored by the World Council of Churches, the World Alliance of Reform Churches and the Lutheran World Federation.

He said Chief Buthelezi was only the head of one of many clans which made up the Zulu tribe in Natal and consisted of about 50 000 people.

"He is not the leader of all the Zulus, only of the Buthelezi clan and of the apartheid-created KwaZulu, which does not have the support or the mandate of the majority."

Chief Maphumulo, himself a former member of the KwaZulu legislature, said Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini was under the control of Chief Buthelezi, as the homeland government supported the monarch financially.

Asked about the prospect of the ANC-aligned Contraleasa negotiating with Chief Buthelezi to obtain peace in Natal, Chief Maphumulo said: "I think the chances are very slim. If he was an ordinary leader it might be possible, but he has an army, police force and vigilantes to back him."

"I doubt whether the progressive forces will ever talk to him." He said the only way of resolving the crisis was through the

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French leader to meet FW on May 4?



PARIS. — President Francois Mitterrand will meet South African President F W de Klerk here next month, the French leader's first meeting with a South African head of state, a state radio network reported yesterday.

Nuptial dummy catches press

Staff Reporter
CONTROLLED BY SPRINGBOK rugby centre Michael du Plessis reportedly married his fashion designer sweetheart, Ms Brenda Geere, yesterday in Paarl — and



From page 1

abolition of the KwaZulu government, which he described as an "apartheid structure".

Turning to the origins of the conflict, he said it could be traced back to a "programme of action embarked on" by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Inkatha and some big businessmen in Natal for the creation of a semi-autonomous government to administer the province of Natal known as the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba".

He said in response to a government suggestion of a referendum in Natal: "Chief Buthelezi embarked on a recruitment drive, initially in the Maritzburg region.

"During the recruitment drive, unconventional tactics, like intimidation and duress, were employed."

The conflict soon escalated into violent clashes, which in the past five years had reached "civil war proportions".

Chief Maphumulo said Contralesa welcomed the decision on Thursday by President F W de Klerk to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into the shootings at Sebokeng last month, but asked why a similar one was not appointed to investigate the situation in Natal, where thousands of people had been killed.

He added that it was intended to present the Douglas commission's final report, due in about June after evidence from Inkatha members including hopefully Chief Buthelezi, to Mr De Klerk as well as governments in Europe and Africa. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

Killings extend Maritzburg war

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THE battlefield of the Maritzburg war zone has been extended with outbreaks of violence in relatively untroubled Mpumalanga, near Hammarsdale, with at least six dead and 70 houses gutted in the past 36 hours.

Police last night confirmed the death of one policeman but Democratic Party spokesman for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje, put the death toll at five and said a further eight were believed dead.

As rumours of a "final onslaught" spread like wildfire last night, hundreds of people were fleeing the area clutching babies and possessions, Mr Cronje said.

276 DAWN BARKHUIZEN

Unable to reach the already crowded refugee camps of Edendale, residents were taking the few taxis left in the area and begging drivers to circle Durban's townships in the hope that householders would take them in.

Hundreds were pouring into Pinetown from where they were being redirected to churches.

Mr Cronje said "concerted and sustained attacks" had been launched on UDF support

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Natal war

● FROM PAGE 1.

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areas in Mpumalanga from midday on Thursday. A strong military presence prevented Mpumalanga from being drawn into the spiral of violence that started two weeks ago.

"Distress calls started coming into our 24-hour crisis monitoring centre from about 2.30 pm," he said.

Posses were singling out specific houses and setting them on fire.

The homes of Mr Alfred Ndlovu, secretary of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA, and Mr Noel Ntsele, a Cosatu official, were gutted.

There have also been bursts of violence in Imbali on the parameters of Maritzburg —

an area where UDF and Inkatha supporters live cheek to jowl. At least six people are believed to have died in fresh fighting since Thursday.

Other areas that have been blighted by bitter violence, including Maritzburg's "Valley of Death", have been relatively calm following a massive injection of SADF troops.

Police said three of their men had been wounded in separate attacks on security forces in the area, one seriously. Mr Cronje said refugees fleeing for their lives from Mpumalanga had all told him the same story. "They said large vigilante groups from an Inkatha area moved in immediately after an SADF unit moved out... They told me that police took no steps to stop the invaders," he said.

Good old days in Natal have now turned sour

THERE used to be a very pleasant township in Maritzburg called Sobantu that had nothing to do with the Bantu Administration Department or Bad as we called it.

In those days we used to have fun with musicians like the late great Simon Sipho Ngubane, Morris Nkosi as fine an actor as you would anywhere, playwright Maqhawe Mkhize and many others who seem to have gone the way of all flesh.

Those were the good old days. Now it seems the real bad days have come to that place which has such pleasant memories for yours truly. Death seems to be the order of the day with homes being gutted, kids slaughtered and guys being hacked to death left and right. And no one seems to know what to do, least of all another old pal, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Maybe there is a revival of old tribal rivalries, or guys are still fighting over an old matara or some guys still bear grudges over what happened during a meeting of the old Advisory Board out there.

Certainly this is the



MUSIN'

With Obed Musi

kind of thing which must make the comrades wonder what they sacrificed their lives for and spent a useful chunk of their lifetimes on Robben Island.

By the same token I shudder to think what that peace-loving ANC leader Chief Albert Luthuli in that soft voice of his would have said had he seen the carnage in the beautiful province he loved so much.

But then it has always been difficult to find the root causes of the fighting in Natal which has surely earned itself the dubious distinction of being the most blood-thirsty corner of South Africa.

I know that in Tugela Ferry - better known as Msinga - there was once a bloody faction fight because the Celes had been to a wedding of the Sitholes and somebody had sung off-key.

One khehla, justifying the subsequent slaughter, pointedly asked me between sniffs of snuff whether this was not "ukweyisa" (impolite).

Then some cynics who had been long in the reporting field, like my erstwhile colleagues Obed Kunene and Cyril Ngwenya told me over a sundowner at Sis Lydia's tavern in Fountain Lane, Durban that the Celes regard themselves inferior to none but the Sitholes and the Sithole's superior to all but the Celes.

Mates you can make out of that conundrum what you will. I still don't get it but all I know is that people are dying out there and nobody seems to know why and no one can stop the undeclared war. But as far for me I won't be seen dead in Natal - which is what my pals tell me would be the case if I ever showed my face down there.



Armoured vehicles move into Edendale this week, after President FW de Klerk sent the army into the strife-torn areas around Maritzburg. *C/Press 8/4/90 276*

Inkatha blamed for violence

COSATU has accused Inkatha of launching the biggest wave of violence in Natal in three years and the police of playing a dubious role at a time when conservative political support is losing ground to the ANC.

But the SAP has condemned allegations that it was taking sides in the Natal fighting, and suggested the ad hoc committee making the allegations was biased.

In a statement from Maritzburg on Tuesday, Cosatu said the recent 10-day wave of violence could not be attributable to the stoning of Inkatha buses as suggested in Press reports.

Cosatu added there was considerable doubt the buses carrying Inkatha members to the rally on Sunday, March 25, in a police convey were stoned.

"The scale and effects of the violence of the past 10 days is unprecedented in the three-year war simmering between Inkatha and Cosatu/UDF," it said.

Since March 25 more than 80 people had died, and at the height of the violence more than 12 000

people were directly involved in the conflict, Cosatu said. The present spate of violence had displaced some 14 000 people.

The SAP said the accusations that they were assisting Inkatha was "again the order of the day".

"It must however be pointed out that when the SAP approach Inkatha they are usually willing to listen ... whereas the situation with the UDF supporters proves the opposite. This further invokes the impression that the police assists Inkatha."

The statement said the SAP was doing all it could to contain the situation. The fact that the police had long ago called on the SADF for assistance "gives the lie to the allegations that the police prevented or hampered SADF assistance".

"While the SA Police is not averse to objective and constructive criticism, it does appear the ad hoc committee is itself biased in its approach to this matter and regards finding fault with police action, under very trying circumstances, as more important than

honestly attempting to seek a solution to the feuding."

Inkatha general secretary Dr Oscar Dlomo also charged that Cosatu based its memorandum of the present violence on a report compiled by the Centre of Adult Education in Maritzburg - which Inkatha has discounted because it is run by pro-Cosatu and UDF academics.

Dlomo said: "Cosatu's statements are just another wild outburst of unsubstantiated claims and a distortion of Dr Buthelezi's concern for the welfare of all victims of violence and their safety and his search for peace."

He said for Cosatu to talk of "Inkatha Impis" was patently misleading because the conflict was ideological, not ethnic.

"Zulus are fighting Zulus so talking of impis is just historical licence." Cosatu itself had stated publicly that the conflict in Natal was a Cosatu-UDF alliance against Inkatha. "All these people involved in Natal are Zulus."

"Instead of issuing provocative statements Cosatu should be backing peace talks." - Sapa.

Crack border troops for Natal

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Battle-hardened members of two crack Defence Force units are to be moved into the strife-torn areas of Natal to help police quell fighting.

When approached for official confirmation a spokesman said it was not policy to comment on troop movements.

But other sources disclosed that elements of the élite 32 Battalion — known as "Buffalo" Battalion — will be deployed in the Maritzburg area this week.

Former FNLA rebels

The Portuguese-speaking battalion consists of former FNLA rebels who fled Angola when it fell to the MPLA in 1976.

Led by South African officers, 32 Battalion conducted many cross-border raids against MPLA and Swapo bases in Angola, maintaining the highest external "kill" rate of any SADF or South West African Territory Force unit.

When the SADF pulled out of Namibia last year, the former Angolan rebels and their families — about 6 000 people — were relocated from their Caprivi base to Pomfret in the Northern Cape, to protect them from Swapo retribution.

Elements of 61 Mechanised Battalion, formerly based in Ovamboland and now based at Walvis Bay, will also be moved into Natal this week.

The armoured combat groups of 61 Battalion — formerly known as Combat Group Juliet — have spearheaded South African conventional assaults in Angola, and borne the brunt of the fighting around Cuito Cuanevale.

Tanks of 61 Battalion — the SADF's most formidable conventional force — took part in the first tank battles in Africa since World War 2 when they clashed with Soviet armour

Policeman killed in grenade attack

PRETORIA. — A municipal policeman was killed in a handgrenade attack in Katlehong township on the East Rand, four other people died and nine were injured in unrest-related incidents in the past 24 hours, police report.

Two handgrenades of Soviet origin were hurled at a group of municipal policemen on their way to the police station at Hlahatsi near Katlehong. One policeman was killed and another wounded.

Bullets fired by the attackers wounded a 32-year-old woman who was sleeping in a house.

A boy was fatally wounded at Tlhakathlou near Danielskuil when municipal police opened fire after a small group had allegedly stoned the municipal offices.

Earlier a larger group had been dispersed, by the SADF and SAP with teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot after allegedly stoning the offices.

Eight youths were arrested in Wedela near Fochville after a man was burnt to death when petrol was thrown on him and set alight.

After an unrest-related incident in Paarl East police discovered the body of a person who had been stabbed and hacked to death.

At Mpumalanga, Hammarsdale, a gunman shot and wounded a Kwazulu policeman. — Sapa.

INSURER

But other sources disclosed that elements of the elite 32 Battalion — known as "Buffalo" Battalion — will be deployed in the Maritzburg area this week.

The Portuguese-speaking battalion consists of former FNLA rebels who fled Angola when it fell to the MPLA in 1976.

Led by South African officers, 32 Battalion conducted many cross-border raids against MPLA and Swapo bases in Angola, maintaining the highest external "kill" rate of any SADF or South West African Territory Force unit.

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Tanks of 61 Battalion — the SADF's most formidable conventional force — took part in the first tank battles in Africa since World War 2 when they clashed with Soviet armour.

Elements of both units will patrol the strife-torn area on foot, with command and logistical back-up by Ratel infantry combat vehicles

Meanwhile, reports from Durban indicate townships are "smouldering and on the brink of explosion" according to political analysts and monitors, after a weekend of sporadic violence throughout the province, which left at least three people dead and dozens injured.

Trouble up the North Coast continued this weekend with students at the University of Zululand near Empangeni being threatened with attacks, and skirmishes reported in the township of Esikhaweni.

In Stanger about 4 000 Inkatha members marched on the police station, demanding that the "ANC office" in the town be closed down, according to the Democratic Party's unrest-monitoring co-ordinator, Mr Roy Ainslie.

Later fighting broke out and at least two people were killed

Today barricades were erected in most townships surrounding Durban to prevent people from going to work and sporadic incidents of stoning were reported.

The area most affected by unrest appears to have been Kwamakhuta, where hundreds of women and children fled after fighting left about 15 people injured and at least one dead.

According to refugees, fighting began on Saturday morning when the driver of a minibus taxi was shot at by men driving a Kwazulu police vehicle.

Mr Ainslie said residents had alleged the Kwazulu police had shot randomly at a crowd outside a supermarket and about 10 people were injured.

He said the DP had contacted the SADF and asked them to enter the area. They had arrived on Saturday afternoon.

A spokesman for the Kwa-zulu police was not available.

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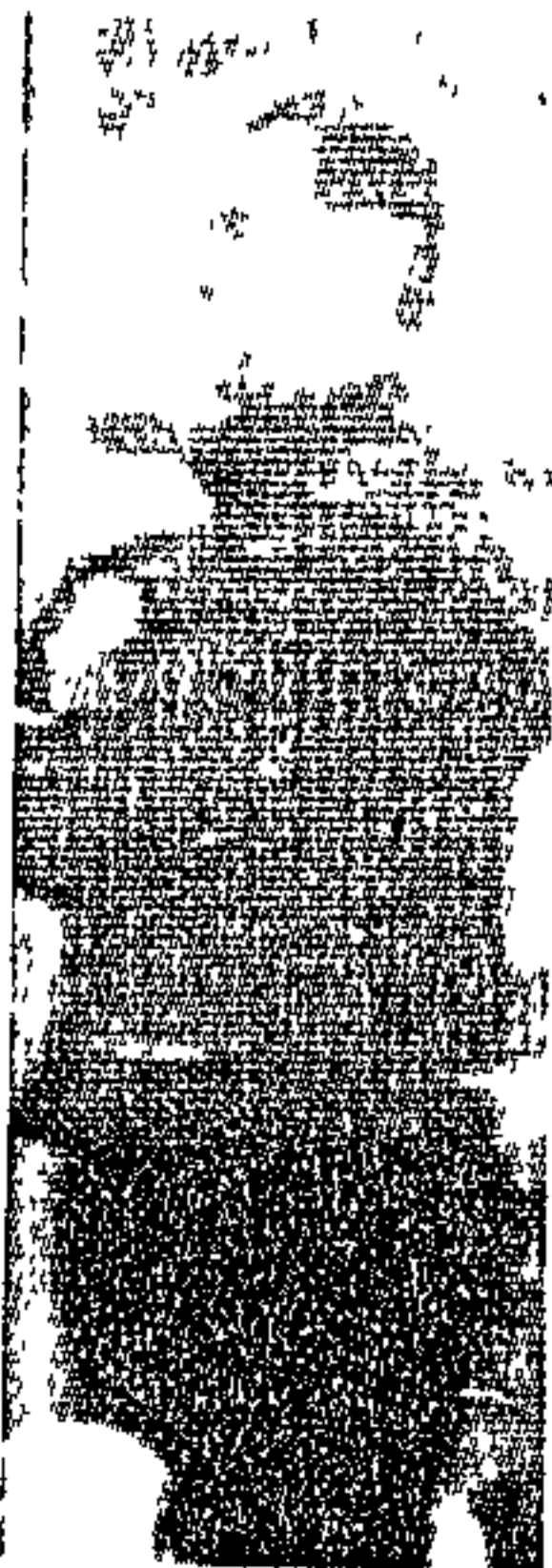
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(Details — page 2)

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'Pray for peace in Natal'

By Kaizer Nyatumba

9/4/90

276

This week is "Holy Week" and the South African Council of Churches has set it aside for prayer and fasting aimed at ending violence and conflict in the country, especially in the war-torn Maritzburg area.

The SACC said in a statement last week that the call had been endorsed by representatives of all faiths in South Africa, and congregations throughout the country were called upon to participate.

This Wednesday, the day on which the Government planned to hold talks with the African National Congress, will be observed as a special day of prayer for the victims of the war in Maritzburg and to call for an end to the violence in Natal. Church leaders will also converge on Maritzburg to express their solidarity with the people in the area.

The call follows a decision taken by church leaders at a two-day meeting last week to intervene in the widening crisis in the country, particularly in Natal, and to facilitate the process of negotiations and a peace-settlement in the battle-scarred province.

Police have lost control, warns DP

'Total anarchy' threat in Natal

Star 9/4/90 (276)

By Craig Kotze

Natal's township conflict at the long weekend left at least 30 people dead in battles and massacres, and raised the prospect of "full-scale anarchy" in the Mpumalanga area near Hammarsdale.

Police said another four people had died in unrest in other areas.

One of the victims was necklaced in Wadela near Fochville in the Western Transvaal and the other was hacked to death in Paarl East in the Cape. Police arrested eight youths in connection with the necklacing.

Natal is now threatened with a second unrest flashpoint, as the focus in the warring between Inkatha and the UDF has shifted from Maritzburg's Edendale Valley to Mpumalanga.

Fighting erupted in Mpumalanga over the past few days, as a security force clampdown in Edendale reduced the conflict in that area, where more than 100 have died in the "Valley of Death" over the past two weeks.

But, despite the clampdown around Maritzburg, 11 people were killed in the nearby townships of Imbali, Table Mountain and Nxamalala, adjacent to the Edendale valley.

In separate incidents, two women and three men were found shot dead in Imbali and the bodies of five men shot dead were found in the veld next to a road in Table Mountain.

The Mpumalanga fighting was characterised by petrol-bomb and mob attacks, which left up to 70 houses gutted, arousing fears of another refugee problem similar to Edendale, where fighting has left 13 000 homeless.

Mr Pierre Cronje, Democratic Party MP for Greytown, said the latest fighting resulted in a flood of more than 2 000 refugees.

He said the Mpumalanga violence threatened to deteriorate into "full-scale anarchy", adding that residents' "last lifeline" was the Defence Force because the police had lost control of the situation.

Mr Cronje said the latest fighting was sparked by an attack on Thursday on a UDF area, apparently by people from the Inkatha area of Woody Glen, after a rotation of army units.

Outcry over 'carnage' as 7 hors



Over the top . . . Hungary Hur, left, ridden by Tommy Carmody, takes the Chair jump d fence and had to be destroyed. Roll-A-Joint broke his neck at the Canal Turn, the eight

Keep sharp lookout for

LONDON — And paigners have ca inquiry after se killed at this w Grand National

and unrest flashpoint, as the focus in the warring between Inkatha and the UDF has shifted from Maritzburg's Edendale Valley to Mpumalanga.

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Mr Cronje said the latest fighting was sparked by an attack on Thursday on a UDF area, apparently by people from the Inkatha area of Woody Glen, after a rotation of army units.

'Extremely disquieting'

Mr Cronje called for an investigation into the incident.

"... The perceptions are that even the army cannot save the people and if this is so we are faced with full-scale anarchy," said Mr Cronje.

Police said an "extremely disquieting" factor which had emerged in the Mpumalanga fighting was the frequent use of automatic weapons, especially AK-47 assault rifles, against police and Inkatha supporters.

In one incident, police confronted hundreds of marching Inkatha fighters and ordered them to halt and sit down. They complied, but unknown gunmen fired at police and the Inkatha supporters, who were forced to scatter. Five bodies were later found, as were AK-47 bullets and empty cartridges.

The following deaths were reported in Mpumalanga:

- In a series of unrest incidents and running battles nine people, including a baby, were killed.
- Police shot dead a man and wounded another three in an unrest incident.
- Four men and a woman were shot dead by attackers with shotguns.
- In separate incidents, a man and a woman were found murdered.

Outside Mpumalanga and the Maritzburg area, several deaths were reported by police.

● Yesterday a DP monitoring group in Maritzburg said shooting and fighting had erupted in Imbali at about 5 pm, and Slangspruit township seemed to be "under threat" from Inkatha fighters. No casualties were reported.

Trapped

Capt TWA 10/4/90 (276)

Families caught in Natal 'war zone' crossfire

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Fierce fighting in the Natal "war" has trapped more than 200 families in a school in Kwamakutha on Natal's South Coast.

The help of the army has been called in after people monitoring the fighting claimed that police are losing control in the area.

Meanwhile, a huge stayaway by workers protesting against the police action in the townships hit Durban and Maritzburg yesterday.

Amid reports of increased violence south of Durban, Democratic Party MP Mr Roy Ainslie told reporters before leaving for Kwamakutha, near Amanzimtoti, that he had asked the army to escort a group, in-

cluding himself and churchmen, which would be going into Kwamakutha to rescue the families.

He said the DP's Unrest Monitoring Group received a report that there had been heavy fighting in the area.

"One report said that between 200 and 300 families were holed up at a school in fear of their lives," he said. "We have requested the SADF to escort us into the area. If necessary we have transport on standby to bring the refugees into Durban."

Yesterday DP MP Mr Pierre Cronje claimed that police were "losing control over Natal" as the death toll in weekend fighting reached at least 30.

Police could not, however, confirm the number of deaths.

The focus of the conflict, in which more than 400 people have died in the past two months, has moved from outside Edendale

MARITZBURG. — A boy, shot through both wrists as he tried to shield his head from gunfire, was forced to hide with his wounded three-year-old sister in a neighbouring home throughout Saturday night after their grandfather, mother and two visitors had been killed.

The children arrived at a clinic in Elands-kop late on Sunday morning and were referred to Edendale Hospital.

The Ncobo family home near Elands-kop in the strife-torn Maritzburg area was attacked on Saturday night.

Police have not been able to confirm this and several other incidents which were reported during the past two days. — Sapa

township to another notorious flashpoint, Mpinumlanga, Mr Cronje said.

He said nine people, including a baby, were killed in running battles between

black factions around Mpinumlanga, while at least 19 others died elsewhere in the province.

Police backed by troops had managed to contain the conflict around Edendale but police were losing control in the villages which dot the hillsides around Durban and Maritzburg, he said.

"The perceptions are that even the army cannot save the people, and if this is so we are faced with full-scale anarchy," Mr Cronje said.

He said another 2 000 refugees had fled the townships because of the latest upsurge in fighting.

In further developments in the conflict:

● In a huge stayaway in Durban and Maritzburg yesterday, workers apparently heeded the call by Cosatu for a protest against police action in the townships.

● According to Mr James Aikman, a spokesman for the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, absenteeism was as high as 90 to 95% in the Pinetown area.

Fifty to 90% of workers stayed away in southern and central Durban.

● A spokesman for Natal Command, Commandant Chris Bleeker, denied that troops from the crack Portuguese-speaking 32 Battalion had been brought to Natal.

He said about 2 000 South African troops had already been deployed in Natal. The force was made up of Citizen Force units and national servicemen, mainly from Natal.

● Refugees streaming into Durban are being housed on the beachfront, in stations and churches and on vacant lots in the CBD. Authorities said they are being housed, fed and clothed by churches in Kloof, Pinetown, Clermont, Westville and Umlazi.

7 shot dead in minibus taxi massacre

Accus 10/4/90
276

The Argus Correspondent and Sapa

DURBAN. — Seven passengers in a minibus were shot dead and three were wounded when gunmen ambushed the taxi at Dwengu, Mid-Illovo, today.

Police said the minibus, carrying 19 passengers, was driving through Dwengu at 5.30am when it was stopped by a barricade.

About 20 people attacked the stationary vehicle. At least three gunmen fired at the occupants.

Seven passengers were killed, three were wounded and the rest fled. The wounded were admitted to the Edendale Hospital, Maritzburg.

Their condition had not yet been established.

A man had been arrested and more arrests were expected. The motive for the killings was not yet known.

The police overnight unrest report said a house at Zweletemba, Worcester was badly damaged when it was stoned by a large mob. Police used tearsmoke and shotgun fire to disperse the crowd. No injuries were reported.

Road barricaded

A house in the same area was badly damaged by arsonists and a policeman's home was damaged by a petrol-bomb. A woman and a girl were injured.

At Robertson a mob barricaded a road with burning mattresses. When police arrived stones were thrown at them. Tearsmoke was used to disperse the crowd and a man was arrested.

In other incidents around the country police at Nissanville, Ladismith, fired a warning shot to disperse a crowd after a burning road barricade was erected, a youth was fatally wounded at Clermont, near Pinetown, when police dispersed a mob with shotgun fire, a person was burnt to death at Mpungashe, Kokstad, when a car was set alight, and 12 people were arrested at Dithlake, Koffiefontein, when a mob stoned cars.

At Umlazi, Durban, there were several incidents in which stones and petrol-bombs were thrown at policemen and police vehicles. Road barricades were also erected on roads in the area. At Edendale, Natal, a car was set alight and at Osizweni, Newcastle, youths set up barricades to prevent buses from driving in the area.

Police retaliate

A large group of youths danced in the street and threw stones at police. Rubber bullets were used to disperse the mob.

In another incident in the area a large mob of youths, many armed with sticks, threw stones at police vehicles. When shots were fired at police they retaliated with rubber bullets and birdshot. One man was wounded and taken to hospital.

At Nyoni, Natal north coast, a number of gatherings and stone-throwing incidents were reported. In one a youth was slightly injured. Police used tearsmoke to disperse mobs.

At a hospital in Ga-Rankuwa, northern Transvaal, police were summoned and requested to ask a large group of workers to either return to work or leave the premises.

A baton charge was ordered and police dogs were also used to disperse the group. Ten people were reported to have been injured and 15 were arrested.

● Lack of hygiene and a food shortage were the biggest problems facing refugees in Dban, said members of the Democratic Party Women's Forum and youth committees who visited people at the Durban Exhibition Centre last night.

At least 210 women and children who fled from the violence in Kwamakhutha near Amanzimtoti on Sunday night are taking refuge in the centre.

Mrs Caroline Weideman of the Womens' Forum said the main concern at the moment was to prevent disease.

Diarrhoea had already broken out among the babies and one child had been admitted to hospital last night.

Sterilising and bathing facilities were needed.

Full-scale war feared in Natal

276

TROOPS from two of the South African Defence Force's best combat units will be moved to strife-torn Natal this week after township conflict left at least 30 people dead and threatened the prospect of full-scale anarchy in the Mpumalanga area near Hammarsdale.

The troops - Portuguese-speaking

blacks from 32 Battalion and mechanised troops from 61 Mechanised Battalion from Walvis Bay - are expected to arrive in Maritzburg tomorrow.

Although an SADF spokesman refused to comment on the troops' movements, it is believed that several companies of 32 Battalion troops will be moved in from their base in Pomfret in the northern Cape.

It is understood the

motivation behind using Portuguese-speaking troops - who are mainly Angolan expatriates - is that they will perform unrest-quelling duties impartially and without taking sides in Zulu-speaking Natal.

Both 32 Battalion and 61 Mechanised Battalion are elite units with distinguished fighting records in Namibia and Angola.

Police said on Sunday five people - including a seven-year-old boy - died in incidents of unrest in other parts of the country at the weekend.

Natal is now threatened with a second unrest flashpoint, as the focus in the warring between Inkatha and the UDF has shifted from Maritzburg's Edendale Valley to Mpumalanga.

Fighting erupted in Mpumalanga over the past few days, as a security force clampdown in Edendale reduced the conflict in that area, where more than 100 have died in the "Valley of Death" over the past two weeks.

But, despite the clampdown around Maritzburg, 11 people were killed in the nearby townships of Imbali, Table Mountain and Nxamalala, adjacent to the Edendale valley.

Police can't cope - MP

Gowen 10/4/90 *276*
POLICE are losing control over Natal townships, where at least 30 people died in weekend battles between rival black groups, Democratic Party MP Mr Pierre Cronje said yesterday.

The focus of the conflict, in which more than 400 people have died in the past two months, has moved from outside Edendale township to Mpumalanga, he said.

Police can't cope - MP

Sowetan 10/4/90 (276)
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Organisations rally to assist refugees in Natal

13/04/90

DURBAN — Organisations in Durban are rallying to help thousands of refugees seeking shelter in the city after fleeing renewed violence in the townships over the past few days.

In one of the latest incidents, Inkatha's KwaMashu chairman Kati Ndlovu was shot dead at the weekend "by a group of unknown people" in the township north of Durban, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said.

Thousands of people have reportedly fled the violence in the townships and found refuge on Durban's beachfront, in stations, at the Expo Centre, at the Centenary Road bus terminus and in vacant lots in the CBD.

Diakonia's Paddy Kearney said he knew of "at least 850 people" who had been housed in churches throughout the greater Durban area, most of whom had fled the strife-torn areas of Mpumalanga and KwaMakhuta.

Kearney said refugees were being housed, fed and clothed by churches across a wide denominational spectrum in Kloof, Pinetown, Claremont, Westville and Umlazi.

However, they were encouraging people to go back home as soon as they thought it was safe to do so.

Meanwhile, an action group has been formed to identify projects to improve the quality of life of people in underdeveloped areas in the Natal Midlands and especially around Maritzburg.

Deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte, who initiated the working group, said the R2bn Trust Fund which had been established by government to upgrade underdeveloped areas, created an opportunity for local expertise, especially in private enterprise, to make a contribution.

Own Correspondent

The group's aim was to identify productive projects which would have a permanent effect on the quality of life of the people in underdeveloped areas.

Durban Red Cross chairman Inka Mars said the organisation had been providing immediate emergency relief to refugees at Battery Beach, Chatsworth, Pinetown, KwaMdengezi, KwaMakhuta, Umlazi and Siyanda.

Durban's Town Clerk Wilf Stone said yesterday KwaMakhuta residents who had sought refuge in Durban's Exhibition Centre at the weekend would continue to be given shelter until they could return home. There were more than 200 women and children at the centre, he said.

Police are investigating an incident in which a black woman passenger on a luxury KwaZulu Transport bus was shot in the head by an occupant of a passing car on the N3 near Hilton.

Sapa reports that according to the SAP unrest report, a municipal policeman was killed in a handgrenade attack in Katilehong. Four other people died and nine were injured in unrest-related incidents during the past 24 hours.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1989.....	668
February 1989 — April 8 1990.....	867
Past 24 hours' official toll.....	1
TOTAL:	1 536

Natal townships 'on verge of eruption'

Star 10/4/90 (276)

Political Reporter

As renewed fighting broke out in strife-torn Natal yesterday, unrest monitoring groups warned that the province's black townships were on the brink of exploding and that the police were losing control.

Democratic Party offices in Durban and Maritzburg, the areas hardest hit by the violence which has left hundreds dead and thousands homeless, reported increased tension yesterday.

The DP MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje said: "The perceptions are that even the army cannot save the people and if this is so we are faced with full-scale anarchy."

Upsurge

Monitors said the conflict had moved from Edendale outside Maritzburg, where police backed by troops had managed to contain the conflict, to Mpumalanga near Hammarsdale, the hillsides around Durban and kwaMakhuta near Amanzimtoti.

A DP spokesman in Maritzburg attributed the upsurge in violence to yesterday's

stayaway, organised by Cosatu and the United Democratic Front, and impatience by thousands of refugees to go back home.

Unrest monitoring groups estimated the total number of refugees currently being housed at churches and community halls in town centres at about 44 000.

"Every available hall is packed to capacity," a DP spokesman in Durban said.

Mr Richard Fowler, convener of the Displacee Relief Committee — a committee of an ad hoc crisis group of about 30 organisations — said about 14 000 refugees were being given shelter at 10 centres in Maritzburg alone.

An estimated 4 000 refugees have moved into Durban's central business district, The Star's Own Correspondent reports.

Durban City Police, Durban Central Residents Association and the Black Sash estimate there are about 800 people, mainly from Umlazi, who have moved on to the beach front; another 800 at Durban station; 400 at the Ecumenical Centre; 350 have joined the growing band of street people; 300 in the Warwick Avenue Triangle; 210 at

the Expo Centre; 200 at the Berea Road station; 200 at the Centenary Road bus terminus and another 800 on vacant lots in the district.

Black Sash chairman Mrs Wendy Annecke said an urgent appeal had been launched for clothing, food, medicines, blankets, foam rubber mattresses, soap, towels and nappies.

On Sunday night 210 women and children who escaped from kwaMakhuta spent the night at Medwood Gardens, opposite the Durban City Hall. The women and children left the township in minibuses after fighting broke out at the weekend.

Outburst

The Black Sash and the Centre for Adult Education at the University of Natal in Maritzburg said the death toll was much higher on the side of the Cosatu/UDF/ANC and most refugees belonged to that alliance and not Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi's movement angrily denied the allegation as "just another wild outburst of unsubstantiated claims".

Unrest may force firms to close

87-1
10/4/90 Political Reporter 276

A number of companies which have been badly affected by the violence in Natal are considering closing down, according to Mr Rowly Waller, director of the Chamber of Industries in Maritzburg.

He said yesterday that about 20 percent of black employees in the strife-torn area had stayed away from work in recent weeks.

Mr Rob Pater, president of the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce, estimated the non-attendance rate at between 40 and 50 percent.

Mr Attie Uys, chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer in the Natal capital, added:

"Production has been affected badly. Even the people who do manage to get to work are simply too scared to work."

Business leaders said yesterday's stayaway, organised by the United Democratic Front and Cosatu, had been 100 percent effective in some areas and 75 percent in other areas.

While the deployment of more troops in Natal had earlier been welcomed by a wide range of political organisations, yesterday's stayaway called for the withdrawal of troops "where they are not wanted".

Cosatu and the UDF also called for the disbandment of the kwaZulu police and the election of peace-keepers "by the people".

The organisers told their supporters in a pamphlet that the violence in Natal was organised by "groups of apartheid agents with the help of the police and the army".

● An Action Group has been

formed in Maritzburg to identify projects to improve the quality of life of people in underdeveloped areas, Sapa reports.

The Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr Danie Schutte, said in a statement in Cape Town yesterday that the R2 billion trust fund, established by the Government to upgrade underdeveloped areas, created an opportunity for local expertise and private enterprise to make a dynamic contribution.

He said the aim of the group was to identify projects which would have a permanent effect on the quality of life of the people in the underdeveloped areas in the Natal midlands and around Maritzburg.

The priority was to train people and create employment, particularly self-employment.

The group aims to identify and promote the projects not later than early May.

ME 7755 11/12/90

Minister's bodyguard shot dead by Natal gang

(276)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A gang has shot dead the bodyguard and official driver of the KwaZulu Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief Langaletu Dlamini, in the St Faith's area of southern Natal.

This was disclosed yesterday by the KwaZulu Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Jac Buchner, who said the murder took place on Monday.

The official car, which belonged to the KwaZulu government, was burnt out.

Brig Buchner said the gang attacked

the driver after asking him why he was working during a stayaway.

The bodyguard had been on his way to fetch Chief Dlamini at his home.

Brig Buchner said the name of the dead man could not be released until his next-of-kin had been informed.

Chief Dlamini could not be reached for comment. He is reportedly shocked by the attack.

It is claimed that activists hostile to the KwaZulu government and Inkatha are reacting unfavourably to vehicles with a ZG registration.

Seven killed as gunmen blaze at taxi

CA/16 7/1/78 11/4/90
276

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Seven passengers were shot dead and three others seriously wounded early yesterday when a minibus taxi was ambushed near Mid-Illovo.

Gunmen fired a volley of shots into the vehicle which had been forced to stop in front of a barricade in the road.

The incident occurred about 5.30am in Dwengu Location.

Police said the motive for the attack was still under investigation. A man has been arrested and police hope to make further arrests soon.

The taxi was carrying 19 passengers when the attack occurred, police said. After picking up its last two passengers, the driver turned the vehicle round. A short distance away he suddenly found the road barricaded and was forced to a halt.

Seconds later a hail of bullets struck the taxi, killing seven occupants and wounding three. The other occupants fled and escaped.

The injured were taken to Edendale Hospital by ambulance. The names of the dead and injured have not been released.

Massive refugee influx

Meanwhile, organisations throughout Durban are uniting to help alleviate the massive refugee influx that has hit the city during the past week.

An interim health and welfare committee has been set up to give whatever aid it can, while Durban City Council has been helping the 210 refugees who have been housed at the Durban Exhibition Centre since Sunday.

Yesterday refugees at the Expo site met to decide what they should do next — they had just been told that they would have to vacate the premises soon.

Meanwhile Mrs Priscilla McKay, director of Pine-town Child Welfare Society, said there were still refugees streaming in from Mpumalanga and Kwa-Makhuta.

● Sapa reports that Natal industry appeared to be back to normal yesterday after the stayaway on Monday in protest against police action in the townships.

UDF and Inkatha welcome ex-Angola troops

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The moving of some of the Defence Force's best combat units into strife-torn Natal — they are expected to arrive in Maritzburg today — has been welcomed by both the United Democratic Front and Inkatha.

The chairman of the Maritzburg branch of Inkatha, Mr David Ntombela, said if the troops could bring peace to the unrest areas they would be welcome.

"I would support anyone who can bring an end to the killings in our areas," said Mr Ntombela.

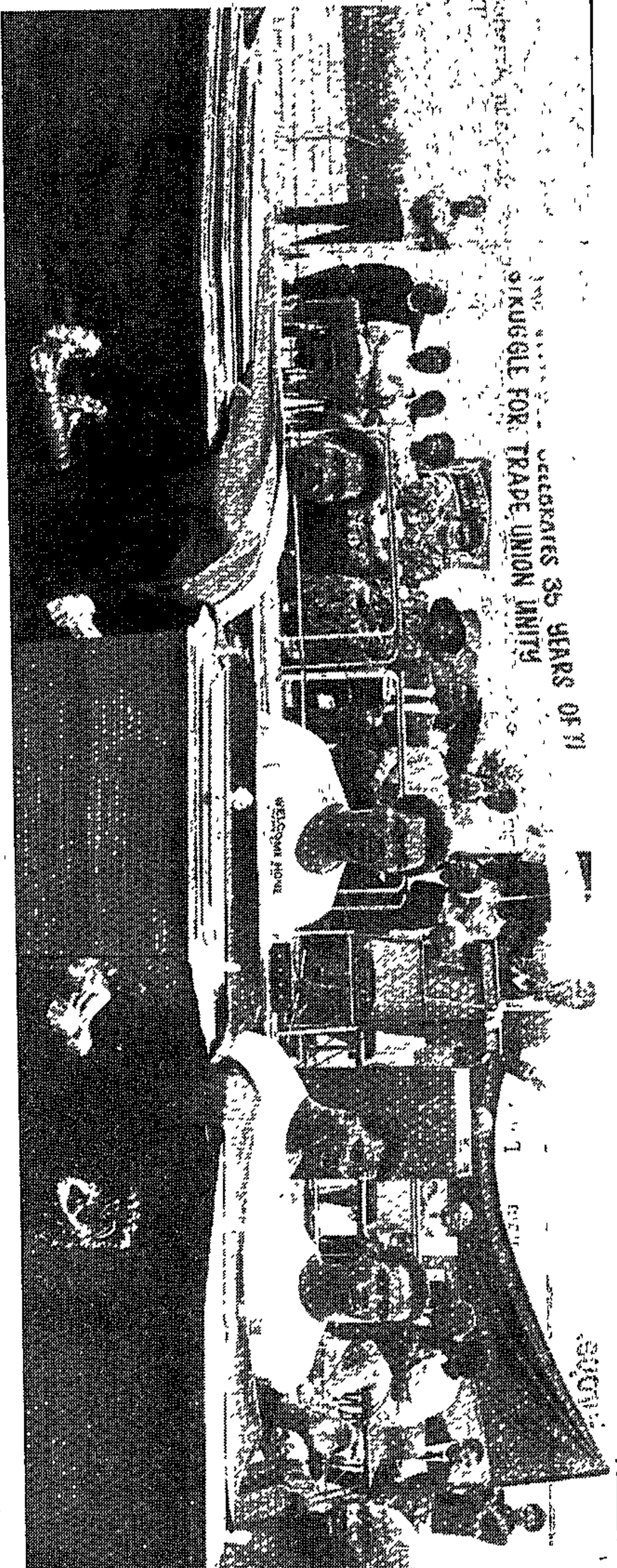
UDF president Mr Archie Gumede said sending the battalions in was "good in parts".

"I believe that the troops will have difficulty in getting to know the situation and just as long as they are not used by anyone to take sides and get involved in the violence, but they could be useful," said Mr Gumede.

He said he felt troops should be deployed along the boundaries between the two warring factions.

"I believe they can also be used to escort groups of people to and from work, especially when one faction has to travel through areas dominated by their opposition," said Mr Gumede.

The troops are Portuguese-speaking blacks from 32 Battalion — praised as the SADF battalion with the best fighting record since World War 2 — and troops believed to be from 61 Mechanised Battalion from Walvis Bay.



LAST RESPECTS: Thousands of mourners pay their last respects to the victims of the recent Sebokeng shootings

Appoint Natal inquiry, Sisulu urges De Klerk

From MONO BADELA

276 of 17 Sebokeng residents who were shot by police two weeks ago.

SEBOKENG (Vereeniging). — The internal leader of the African National Congress, Mr Walter Sisulu, has urged State President FW de Klerk to institute a judicial inquiry into the killings in the Natal mid-

lands which have claimed about 3 000 lives in the past few years.

He was addressing between 80 000 and 100 000 mourners at the funeral

The funeral proceedings took place peacefully, despite a heavy police presence. A helicopter hovered above the mourners as they chanted in a procession to Evaton cemetery.

The 17 people died when police opened fire on marching protesters who demonstrated against rent hikes and for an end to black local government system.

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UDF supporters from Caluza about to move into battle to repulse an attack from Mpumuza Inkhata members who are in the middle ground

PICS. ARON MAZEL

This is a reporter's eyewitness account of the horror of the Natal violence which has claimed hundreds of lives.

Terror reigned in the township of Mpumalanga, between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, last week when Inkatha vigilantes burnt dozens of houses and killed several people.

FRED KHUMALO, a photo-journalist with the Zulu-language weekly, UmAfrika, was on the spot and almost paid with his life to file this report:

MPUMALANGA (Natal) — Like someone recovering from a nightmare, I'm slowly sobering to the fact that last Thursday I cheated death.

I escaped a shower of bullets from my pursuers — Inkatha vigilantes on one side and policemen on the other — while out on a job in this war-torn township.

Smoke billowed from the blazing homes as the tranquility of the warm Natal afternoon was shattered continuously by the sound of gunfire.

With my camera in hand, I got out of the car and ran down the path leading to an area called Esihohobeni where Alfred Ndlovu of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) has a house. His house was in flames.

As I ran towards some of the other burning homes, I bumped into three youths "Othelewem (Inkatha vigilantes) have descended upon the place."

Looting homes

Through the thick black smoke I saw about 200 men shooting everything in sight, breaking into and looting homes and then setting them alight.

As soon as I started clicking away, I heard a harsh voice from behind the smoke. "There goes another dog."

The sound of gunfire saw me instinctively diving onto the tarred road.

I started up and sprinted along the road. Another round of prolonged shooting shattered my ear-drums. I dived to the ground again.

But I had to get up as bullets whizzed over my head, striking the ground just a few centimetres away.

No sooner had I started running again when I saw a police van close on my heels, one of its occupants leaning out of the window, his gun blazing.

By now my legs were weary and too tired to run further and dodge more bullets.

I resigned myself to my fate and threw myself down in a bush of tall grass in sheer exhaustion.

The van parked a few metres from my hideout and the two white occupants visually combed the area for a few moments before driving away.

I emerged from my hideout to be confronted by four panga-wielding youths running madly towards me. Tired and helpless, I just stood rooted to the ground, seeing death closing in on me.

To my relief one of the youths shouted "Run, they are close by".

Another shouted "What's this person doing? Taking pictures while we're dying. Run, they are close by".

The boy was cut short by more sound of gunfire which was so close that one could feel the ground shaking (or was it my knees, which were already wobbling?).

We all dived for cover.

When I got up and ran for the last time towards the car, my colleague was impatiently and fearfully waiting

at the wheel.

When I came back later in the afternoon, the place was abuzz. Women were waiting for their dead loved ones, police vans were driving up and down the street and people were trying to salvage some of their belongings from still blazing homes.

A shebeen king groaned: "These bastards took all my beer," as he roared with laughter.

Some people were already leaving

the township with some of the belongings they were able to carry.

Others stood in a daze, not knowing where to go. All their possessions had been reduced to ashes. Their hopes had disappeared into thin smoke.

Imminent attacks

Other sections of the township were tense with rumours about imminent attacks.

One man said to me: "You should splash these attacks in your paper this week. You know what happened. You were in the thick of things yourself."

Another one retorted derisively. "We want guns, not newspaper reports. Of what use are newspapers? We will not use newspapers to hit back. We will beat them with guns."

'Run or die'



Mothers and children among the refugees gathered at the Esigodeni Catholic Church

ALP ARRIVED HAS LEFT
9 MILLION PEOPLE
IN THE DARK

COSAW COMMENDS
ALP FOR SEEDLING
SOME LIGHT

Into the valley of death with a

NELSON MANDELA walked through the valley of death this week to witness the carnage of a civil war.

Imbali township outside Pietermaritzburg was still smouldering after a midnight raid as Mandela, Walter Sisulu and other ranking African National Congress/United Democratic Front officials toured the area.

Fourteen houses had been razed, two people killed, a toddler shot, scores left

homeless.

The people were jubilant that Mandela had come to see their suffering. They cheered him as they salvaged the remnants of their gutted belongings before seeking refuge at centres in the area.

THANDEKA GQUBULE reports on Nelson Mandela's visit to Natal's unrest areas this week

And they related over and over the events of the night of gunfire, petrol bombs and death they had just survived.

Among the corpses was that of Phangulifa Madiba, who has the same clan-name as Mandela. His body was draped

in a pink bedspread, and lay in the lounge awaiting removal to the overflowing mortuary.

Madiba, 35, had visited the house to tell the occupants about another death in the township. But the residents were not there — they had gone to attend to yet another corpse. The occupants were neighbours whose home had been razed a few days earlier. Soon after midnight the assassins visited.

Madiba was not their only victim — a young retarded man was engulfed in the flames that followed and his charred body lay amongst the rubble.

Residents said Mandela walked among the gutted houses shaking his head in disbelief, consoling those affected by the raid.

He later told a press conference he had

No tit-for-tat clashes to blame, says UDF/Cosatu committee

Police are not trying to stop the bloodshed, says a UDF/Cosatu joint committee. They also allege

Inkatha supporters are responsible for an increase in attacks. By CARMEL RICKARD

THE sudden upsurge of attacks and killings in the Natal midlands area has been blamed on Inkatha supporters, with the police accused of "not seriously trying to stop the fighting".

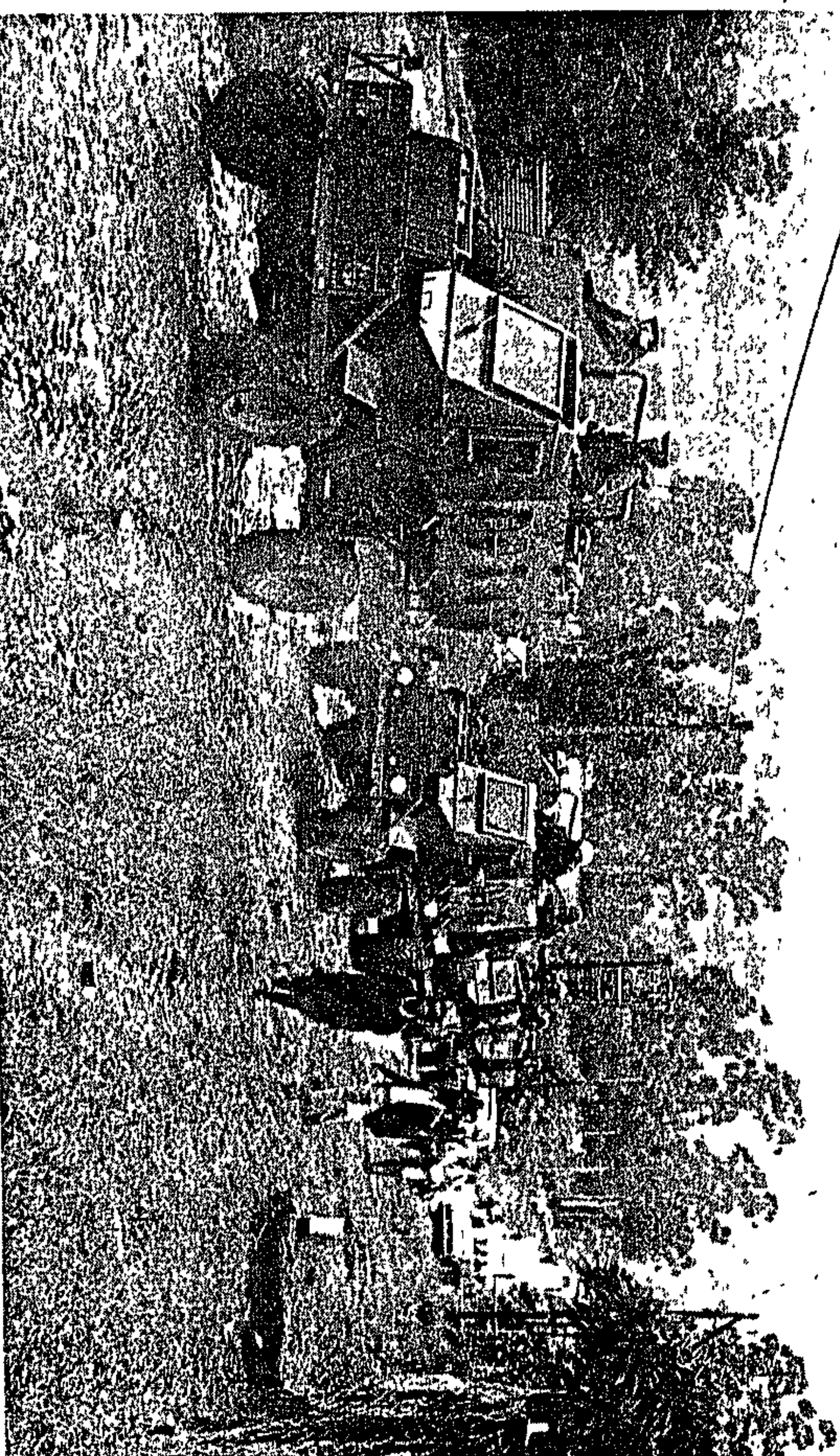
The allegations have been made by the Joint Working Committee of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the United Democratic Front, the group representing both organisations which is responsible for dealing with the violence.

The JWC criticised media suggestions that blame for the attacks lies with "a 50-50 tit-for-tat series of UDF-Inkatha clashes".

Challenging this perception, the JWC asks how this view could be reconciled with the fact that there were few, if any, Inkatha refugees; that virtually all of the estimated 14 000 refugees have sought shelter in



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Security forces arrive at the top of Caluza soon after residents repulse an attack by alleged Inkatha supporters from Mpumaza

Picture: ARON MAZEL

(276)

Shaken, disbelieving Mandela

been horrified by what he had seen.

Perhaps the experience was responsible for Mandela's change in tone. When he last visited Natal, he called on the people to throw their guns and pangas into the sea. This time he said the people would defend themselves "vigorously".

While Mandela was speaking to the press, a fresh battle broke out in nearby Caluza. Residents had managed to repulse the first attack, but the battle continued through the night.



Gunmen kill seven in ambush near Maritzburg

B/D 11/4/90

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MARITZBURG — Seven passengers were shot dead yesterday and three others seriously wounded when a minibus taxi was ambushed near Mid-Illovo by unknown gunmen.

Police said the taxi was carrying 19 passengers when the driver was forced to halt the vehicle in front of a barricade in the road in Dwengu. Seconds later a hail of bullets struck the taxi, killing seven occupants. The other occupants managed to escape.

A man had been arrested in connection with the incident and police hoped to make further arrests soon. They said the motive for the attack was still being investigated. At least 22 shots were fired at the taxi and three different types of firearms used in the shooting.

Meanwhile, welfare societies in Durban and Maritzburg said last night refugees were still streaming in from conflict-ridden Mpumalanga and KwaMakhuta.

Sapa reports scores of people were injured after a skirmish between police and strikers on Monday afternoon at the Ga-Rankuwa hospital, northwest of Pretoria.

This occurred after strikers ignored a court interdict to vacate the premises after a six-day strike demanding the dismissal of two senior hospital officials.

Pretoria police said yesterday 10 people were injured

Own Correspondent

and 15 others arrested. Teargas, batons and dogs were used against the strikers.

The MEC in charge of Health Services, Dr S E S Ferreira, said yesterday a mediator would be appointed to help resolve the strike.

The situation was reported to be tense yesterday as strikers supported by staffers from the hospital and the nearby Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa) staged a demonstration to protest against police action.

THEO RAWANA reports Nafcoc and the Bophuthatswana Chamber of Commerce are to examine the destruction of businesses, detentions and the killing of protesters during the recent Bophuthatswana riots.

Nafcoc PRO Gab Mokgoko said yesterday the Nafcoc leadership would address the people of the Odi/Moretele/Tlhabane regions at a meeting convened by the chamber at the Medunsa hall sports centre from 11am today.

"It is expected that the meeting will identify the real issues which have prompted the development of the biggest protest marches and defiance campaign ever seen in Bophuthatswana," Mokgoko said.

He said if the community's concerns were not addressed by the authorities, business security would be jeopardised and unemployment would increase.

□ The police unrest report for the past 24 hours indicates two people were killed — one shot dead by police — in two of many incidents of violence, Sapa reports.

A youth was shot dead when police dispersed a crowd with shotgun fire in Clermont, near Durban, and a person was burnt to death in a car in Mpingashe, Kokstad.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1989:.....	668
February 1989 — April 9 1990:.....	868
Past 24 hours' official toll:.....	1
TOTAL:.....	1 537

More deaths in Natal conflict

By Craig Kotze 276

At least 16 people have died in Natal conflicts in the last two days, police said.

Seven people were massacred in an attack on a minibus taxi in Dwengu township near Illovo yesterday, police said.

One person was killed in Sweetwaters township in the Edendale valley while others died in the Durban/Pinetown area.

Police also said two people died in unrest-related violence in Natal on Monday, but outside the strife-torn Mpumalanga and Maritzburg regions.

There were three other unrest-related deaths in other parts of the country yesterday.

An unknown man was burnt alive when his car was set alight in Mpingashe near Kokstad by unknown attackers, and in Clermont near Pinetown police shot and killed a youth with shotgun fire.

Seven passengers died and three

were wounded in the Dwengu massacre at about 5.30 am, said a Maritzburg police spokesman.

The minibus, with 19 passengers, was halted by a barricade. A mob of about 22 people then attacked the vehicle, opening fire on the occupants with at least three different guns, including a military R-4 rifle.

Nine passengers managed to flee. The three wounded victims were later admitted to the Edendale Hospital in Maritzburg. "It is possible the killing was unrest-related," said the Maritzburg police spokesman, who added that a suspect had been arrested.

Today, confrontation reportedly loomed again in Natal as Inkatha fighters allegedly massed as plans for a mass funeral in Edendale for 14 unrest victims went ahead.

According to a DP monitoring group, Inkatha supporters had gathered at Swayimane, near Wartburg, and had called on UDF supporters to "come out and fight".

R250 000 for Natal unrest victims

Capl. Tini's 12/4/90
DURBAN. — Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Mr Hernus Kriel yesterday announced the immediate availability of R250 000 for the refugees and homeless victims of the ongoing violence in the Durban/Maritzburg areas.

He said the government had already devised a plan of action to combat the crisis. It would be disclosed within the next week or two and could take six or seven years to implement, he said.

Following an aerial and road inspection of the "war zones" yesterday

morning, Mr Kriel announced that immediate aid would be made available to the Natal Provincial Administration and the department of Development Aid.

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Clearly shocked at the conditions he had seen, Mr Kriel said: "The first thing that strikes me is the poverty of these people. We will have to provide the infrastructure for such basic needs as water, sewerage and rubbish removal." — Sapa

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12/4/90 276

Hospital forced to turn away patients

DURBAN. — Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital has been forced to close its doors to patients requiring emergency surgery until further notice because the hospital's over-stretched theatres and intensive care unit simply cannot take in any more casualties of the Natal violence.

Acting medical superintendent Dr A M Seedat confirmed that emergency surgery has been stopped and all elective surgery has been cancelled for at least 24 hours to try to bring the situation at the hospital under control.

Dr Seedat said the decision to stop accepting more patients had been made after a lengthy discussion.

"Because of the overflow of patients now being cared for in theatres we simply cannot carry out any more surgery. We have reached a situation where we cannot take on a single extra patient.

"It is no use taking in critically injured people because we cannot give them the required surgery." — Sapa

Crack troops arrive in Natal

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Three companies of 32 Battalion — the elite Portuguese-speaking black SADF unit which gained a fearsome reputation in the Namibian border war — flew into Durban yesterday to assume new duties in Natal's strife-torn townships.

Led by Commandant Louis Scheepers, the men landed at Durban air force base yesterday.

They were addressed by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, and the officer commanding Natal Command, Brigadier Hattingh Pretorius.

Brig Pretorius said the battalion's new tasks would be to re-establish peace in the area, to protect lives and property and maintain law and order.

"The battalion will not be deployed immediately — the men will undergo a short induction period," he said.

"New equipment such as gas masks will have to be issued, and they will receive the necessary training. Only then will it be decided exactly where they will perform duties."

Guides and interpreters will be attached to the crack unit during their stay in Natal.

Called the Buffalo Battalion because of their buffalo head emblem — and also known on the border as "os terrivis" (the terrible ones) — 32 Battalion's original personnel was recruited from the Chipenda faction of FNLA soldiers evacuated from Angola at the end of Operation Savannah (the massive SADF incursion into Angola in 1976).

Last year the troops were relocated to South Africa — at the disused Northern Cape mining town of Pommfret.

● FW meets churchmen — Page 3

State to study SACC's Natal peace plan

ARK 64
12/14/90

TOS WENTZEL on (276)
the Presidency

A FOUR-POINT plan to deal with the violence in Natal which was presented to President F W de Klerk by a delegation of the South African Council of Churches is to be studied by the government.

After a two-hour meeting at Tuynhuys between the delegation, Mr De Klerk, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the Minister of Education and of Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, both sides said the discussions had taken place in a cordial atmosphere.

A statement from the president's office said the proposals made would be studied carefully and given serious consideration. If necessary this could lead to follow-up discussions.

Violence should stop

There was consensus that violence in general should stop and that the necessary climate must be created for peaceful negotiations.

The Bishop of Natal, the Right Rev Michael Nuttall, set out the four proposals made to Mr De Klerk in a memorandum. They were that:

- The government should urgently stop the violence with an effective peace-keeping force.

The churchmen reiterated their concern that both the South African police and the Kwazulu police had failed to be effective or impartial and that attention should be given to this.

- A commission of inquiry should be appointed as this would send an important signal of hope into a broken community in Natal. It would also show that the government really

meant business in wanting to attend as objectively and impartially as possible to the violence that had been raging in the area for over three years.

- The establishment of a joint working group in Natal should be considered. This could consist of various groups caught up in the violence and concerned about it, including the government, the security forces, ANC, UDF, Cosatu, the churches and business groups.

- The affected areas in Natal such as Edendale should be declared disaster areas so that material assistance acceptable to all could be made available in close consultation with the parties involved.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the members of the delegation had stressed their commitment to finding peace, and they were facilitators of the negotiation process.

They were concerned that, in this interim period following the president's epoch-making announcements "there was not the consistency one wanted to see."

There were issues such as the reaction of the security forces at Sebokeng and reaction to squatters at Kraaifontein. They were deeply concerned that this could jeopardise the creation of a climate conducive to negotiation.

The last time he had been at Tuynhuys there was a lot of finger wagging. Now there was a totally different atmosphere.

"In the present president — and we must not damn him by praising him too much — we have someone who appears to listen and and who engages people in discussion."

Durban to restrict movement of refugees

ARGUS 12/14/90 276

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A decision to isolate refugees who have taken shelter in the Durban Exhibition Centre has been taken by the city council's management committee.

Committee chairman Mr Jan Venter said the council was concerned about the violence in the Durban area and accepted that it had a responsibility towards the refugees.

"But the situation at the Exhibition Centre is getting out of control, with people being free to go in and out," he said.

Beaches

"The people there will be treated as refugees and will not be allowed to go shopping and go to the beaches, as they have been doing.

"No visitors and no press people will be allowed in there. Only people providing medical services will be admitted.

"The situation at the Exhibition Centre is a very temporary arrangement," he said. "I am optimistic that we will have alternative accommodation within the next day or two."

Mr Venter said no more refugees would be allowed to shelter in the Exhibition Centre. He said refugees sheltering on the beachfront would be removed if they infringed the city's by-laws.

"I appeal to people who want to donate food, blankets and such not to take them to the Exhibition Centre," he said.

"All donations should be made to the Red Cross."

New Natal refugee fund distributes R40 000 aid

The Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The Maritzburg Refugee Fund has already distributed more than R40 000 to organisations working directly with refugees from the area's violence-stricken townships.

The fund was launched last week by the Community Chest to co-ordinate aid for the thousands of people displaced by unrest.

Mr Norman Turner, executive director of the Chest, said the fund had drawn an encouraging response from businesses and individuals appalled by the plight of those left destitute by the violence.

Mr Turner said the aim was to make sure donations

reached the refugees as quickly and as efficiently as possible.

"There are a lot of scare-stories circulating about donations which never reach their targets and, by throwing the weight of the Community Chest behind the project, we hope to reassure potential donors that their assistance will do the most good with the least delays," he said.

Anyone wishing to make a donation can post it to the Pietermaritzburg Refugee Fund at P O Box 971, Maritzburg, 3200 or deposit it directly into the Fund's bank account at the Trust Bank, Timber Street, account number 01033173276.

Inquiries may be directed to the Chest at (0331) 941031.

end Natal violence

By DALE KNEEN
Crime Reporter

Albans 12/14/90
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THE combined forces of the defence force and police would not end violence in Natal without the warring factions calling a ceasefire, according to Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Although the strength of the security forces in the battle-scarred area had been increased "considerably" in recent weeks, the violence could only be controlled and not ended.

"The situation has improved a little, but until the factions decide to stop the fighting, violence will continue sporadical-

ly," Mr Vlok said at a press briefing yesterday.

"Increasing the force levels on the ground will help. You can pump in as many (troops) as you have but unless you have the co-operation of the people there it won't end."

The political power struggle among the black groups in Natal, deep-seated vendettas, socio-economic problems and crime were interlaced to the extent that attempts by outsiders to reconcile the warring factions had little effect.

Of the all the murders reported in South Africa last year, 55 percent took place in Natal and the Witwatersrand.

in Natal unrest

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Another eight people were killed in Natal township unrest yesterday — five of them in another massacre in Mpumalanga near Hammarsdale, police said.

The bodies of two women and three men were found in a bullet-riddled minibus in Mpumalanga.

The latest killings have pushed up the toll in unrest or community-related conflicts in Natal this week to 24. A police spokesman said a "necklace" killing was reported from Port Shepstone's Izingoweni township, where a woman was burnt to death.

Two killings were reported from the Edendale "Valley of Death" near Maritzburg. Police said both killings were reported in Sweetwaters — where a man was shot dead and another was hacked to death by a mob.

CHM Tinf 12/14/90 276

FW hears SACC plan to end Natal unrest

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk would give serious consideration to proposals by an SA Council of Churches delegation to end the violence in Natal, his office said in a statement yesterday.

Among the proposals are the creation of an effective and impartial peacekeeping force and the appointment of a commission of inquiry.

The statement was issued after a two-hour meeting at Tuynhuys yesterday between Mr De Klerk, Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Education and Development, and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe and the delegation.

Speaking at a press conference after the meeting, the Anglican Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Michael Nuttall, said: "We reiterated our concern that both the SA Police and the KwaZulu police have failed to be impartial or effective in the conflict. This should be made a top priority."

The delegation's memorandum repeated a call made earlier through the Minister of Law and Order for the appointment of a judicial commission

of inquiry into the causes of the violence.

"We believe this would send a very important signal of hope to the broken Natal community," Bishop Nuttall said. It would show government was serious about attending impartially to the causes of the violence.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the delegation had also discussed general issues in the country with Mr De Klerk.

"We said we were concerned it seemed in this interim period ushered in by the State President's announcements on February 2 that there was not the kind of consistency one wanted to see. For example, reaction by the security forces in places like Sebokeng and the reaction to the squatters in the Kraaifontein area.

"We said we were deeply concerned this could jeopardise the creation of this particular climate."

The talks had been conducted in a very good atmosphere, he said. — Sapa



FW MEETS CLERICS ... President F W De Klerk with Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, right, and Ned Geref Sendingkerk moderator Dr Allan Boesak after Mr De Klerk's meeting with representatives of SACC member churches yesterday.

Picture: ERIC MILLER

Some strange ambiguities in the calls for a Natal peace

EDDIE KOCH reports on the two kinds of 'peace messages' which have come from Inkatha

ONE of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's many international awards describes him as an "Angel of Peace". And the kwaZulu chief minister's reputation for non-violent opposition to apartheid has earned him four honorary doctorates in law.

Most of these accolades, some bestowed upon Buthelezi by an Indian peace institute and two universities in the United States, were made in the early 1980s.

The chief minister of kwaZulu still enjoys his status as a man of peace in many circles abroad. But he and his Inkatha movement are now being bypassed by a number of local black leaders as the impetus for peaceful negotiation picks up in South Africa.

The Inkatha president's isolation was symbolised last week by his lone appearance at the side of President FW de Klerk on the steps of Tuynhuys after a summit that had been boycotted by all homeland leaders bar Buthelezi and the leader of QwaQwa.

This followed an announcement by Nelson Mandela that he had cancelled plans to address a joint rally with Buthelezi in the war-racked Edendale area.

The reason Buthelezi is now facing the diplomatic cold-shoulder, even from moderate men he could once count as colleagues, is a growing suspicion that the behaviour of senior Inkatha officials during the "War of Edendale" put into question Inkatha's reputation as peacemakers.

Speeches by Inkatha office bearers at meetings and public gatherings before the invasion suggest that instead

WORDS OF PEACE

"When people are dying and people are being maimed, black leaders should have the courage of their convictions to go to the trouble spots and to mediate between the warring factions. I am prepared to do this tonight, tomorrow, the next day or any day."

— Mangosuthu Buthelezi in a press statement after his meeting with Mandela was cancelled on March 30.

WORDS OF PEACE?

"As from now we should place ourselves on a war footing. We must now declare ourselves to be at war with these developments which wish to threaten us and the people who lead it. Going to war against that which threatens us is something which we as Zulu leaders understand and it is something that brings out the best in us."

— Mangosuthu Buthelezi, one week earlier (March 23), at a meeting of Zulu chiefs in Ulundi.

of following Buthelezi's talk of peace, they were whipping up Zulu nationalist sentiment against the UDF and the African National Congress. The sequence of events included:

Friday March 23: The Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, tells a meeting of homeland chiefs who had been summonsed to a meeting in Ulundi that the ANC-aligned Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa



Victim of anarchy ... a woman murdered in her Mpumalanga home

Picture: JUSTIN SHOLK, Afrapix

(Contralesa) was formed to undermine the status of the Zulu chiefs and that resistance was growing in schools across the territory.

"What are you doing about it? Must we allow this fire to destroy the future of our children and their children's children? Do you mean to tell me that you cannot mobilise your people in your areas to stop this raging fire of anarchy?" he asks.

At the same meeting Buthelezi warned the chiefs that they were coming under attack from two quarters — militant youth and Contralesa which was "taking its instructions from Lusaka."

"We must now declare ourselves to be at war with these developments which wish to threaten us and the people who lead it. Going to war against that which threatens us is something which we as Zulu leaders understand and it is something that brings out the best in us."

"Our forefathers wrote many such chapters into our illustrious history, and we have the blood of our forefathers running through our veins. We feel right now this blood giving us the courage to move quickly and decisively against that which must now be defeated."

The chief minister went on to say in one conciliatory paragraph that this kind of "war" should not be a violent one that caused blood to be spilt. "Our fight must be true to our preference of non-violent solutions and it must be true to our elevated dignity."

He did not tell the chiefs how a war could be waged by peaceful means or how it could differ from the wars of their forefathers.

Sunday March 27: Suspicions that the speeches were in fact a call to arms are strengthened when David

Ntombela, one of the warlords, tells the "prayer" meeting in Durban that people who threw stones at buses carrying Inkatha supporters to the rally could expect attacks in revenge.

Tuesday March 29: The invasion of Edendale begins. The picture that emerges from reports is that *impis* made up of 2 000 warriors were bussed into the townships in a military-style invasion in trucks and taxis converted into "troop carriers".

A number of academic studies confirm that Inkatha has the capacity to mobilise paramilitary forces capable of carrying out such an operation — especially by using the network of chiefs that was called to Ulundi four days before the attacks in Edendale began.

This is how Mathew Kentridge, author of a book about the war in Natal called *The Unofficial War*, described the movement's methods of mobilising armed regiments:

"Out in the rural areas, chiefs and *indunas* — almost all of whom owe their allegiance to Inkatha — can exact their traditional rights from farmers and homesteaders in the form of military duty. In return for favours ranging from land allocation to the issue of licences, these rural potentates can call on the inhabitants of their fiefdoms to fight when necessary," says a recent paper by Kentridge.

"Another source of soldiers for Inkatha is the great crowds of men bussed in to attend Inkatha rallies. They are grafted on to the local army, thereby creating a force of formidable numbers. These armies are led by local leaders (usually dubbed 'warlords') or their second-in-commands. In the main, the leaders are drawn from the chiefs, *indunas* and local Inkatha branch chairmen."

Refugees' freedom to be curtailed

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Sowetan 12/4/90

A decision to isolate the refugees who have taken shelter in the Durban Exhibition Centre was taken yesterday by the City Council's Management Committee.

The committee's chairman, Mr Jan Venter, said the council was concerned about the

violence in the Durban area and accepted that it had a responsibility towards the refugees.

"But the situation at the Exhibition Centre is getting to be out of control, with people being free to go in and out," he said.

"As from now the

people there will be treated as refugees and will not be allowed to go shopping and go to the beaches, as they have been doing.

"No visitors and no Press people will be allowed in there. Only those providing medical services will be admitted."

He said the mayor, Mr Derrick Watterson, would contact the Provincial Administration and the Central Government with a view to setting up a meeting to discuss the refugee problem.

Temporary

"We see the situation at the Exhibition Centre as a very temporary arrangement," he said. "I am optimistic that we will have alternative accommodation within the next day or two."

Mr Venter said no more refugees would be allowed to shelter in the Exhibition Centre. He said refugees sheltering on the beachfront would be removed if they infringed the city's by-laws.

"I appeal to people who want to donate food, blankets and such not to take them to the Exhibition Centre," he said.

"All donations should be made to the Red Cross."



Troops move into the war-torn Edendale valley, scene of the worst of the past fortnight's violence

Picture: AVIGAIL UZI, Afrapix

I flee from the dead ... into the laughter

'I dived instinctively into the road as bullet after bullet hit the ground just centimetres from where I lay ...' Journalist FRED KHUMALO describes how he resigned himself to death after an attack on him by vigilantes

LIKE a person recovering from a nightmare, I'm sobering up to the fact that last Thursday I cheated death.

Out on a job in the war-torn Mpu-malanga township, I escaped a shower of bullets from my pursuers — both Inkatha-supporting vigilantes and South African Police men.

Dark plumes of smoke spiralled from the many houses which were ablaze. The tranquility of the warm afternoon was shattered by the continuous sound of gunfire. Attackers were indiscriminately burning houses in Unit 3 — a United Democratic Front stronghold — shooting everything in sight and looting.

Camera in hand, I got out of the car and ran down the path leading to an area called Eshohobeni. Alfred Ndlovu of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) had a house there. I saw with alarm that Ndlovu's house was burning.

Four khaki-coloured police vehicles kept driving up and down the street. About 10 minutes later — round 2.45pm — two SA Defence Force vehicles appeared on the scene.

I ran towards some of the burning houses and bumped into three youths. They told me breathlessly: "Othelweni (Inkatha vigilantes) have descended upon the place. They are with the *boers* (police)."

I scanned the neighbourhood. It was enveloped in thick black smoke. I saw about 200 men shooting everything in sight, breaking into houses, looting goods and setting them alight. One police vehicle — again a khaki-coloured van — was driving slowly behind them.

I started clicking away at the crowd and the burning houses. Then I heard a voice calling out behind the haze of smoke: "There goes another dog."

There was the rat-a-tat sound of gunfire. I dived instinctively onto the tarred road.

I started up and sprinted for my life. Another round of prolonged shooting shattered my eardrums. I dived onto the ground again. But I got up again — bullets were whizzing above my head, bullet after bullet hitting the ground just a few centimetres from where I lay.

No sooner had I started running

again than I saw a police van close on my heels. One of its occupants was looking out of a window, his gun belching a torrent of bullets. By now I was so tired of running and dodging bullets that I resigned myself to my fate. I threw myself into a nearby bush of tall grass, exhausted.

The van parked a few metres from my hideout and two white occupants scanned the area for a few moments. Then they drove away.

In spite of my tiredness my sight was still intact — I managed to see and memorise the van's registration number: BFY434B.

I emerged from my hideout and was confronted by four pangawielding youths. Tired and hopeless as I was I stood rooted to the ground, seeing death closing in on me.

To my relief one of the youths cried: "Run! They are now close by!" Another youth shouted. "What's this person doing? Taking pictures while we're dying? Run! They are close by!"

The boy was cut short by another rattle of gunfire. It sounded so close one could feel the ground shaking — or was it because my knees were already wobbling?

We all dived onto the ground.

I got up I ran for the last time towards the car whose driver, my col-

league, was anxiously waiting for me. Off we drove.

When I came back that afternoon the township was awash with noise: women wailing for their beloved ones who had been killed, police vans driving up and down the streets, people trying to salvage some of their belongings from the houses which were still burning.

The policemen were busily questioning people, compiling statements in so diligent a manner that you wouldn't believe they were the ones who had been openly collaborating with the attackers a few hours ago.

"The statements they pretend to be compiling are absolute nonsense because they are the ones who were killing our children and looting our property," a woman wailed in Zulu.

"Yes, it is an undeniable fact that you have been sent by Pretoria to revenge the death of (Captain Deon) Terblanche" — a Riot Squad officer who was recently killed by his black junior. The black constable, Roy Ngcobo, died while in police custody. "You're out on a campaign to wipe out the black nation," a young man said to a white policeman.

A shebeen king moaned: "These bastards took all the beers in the fridge."

A gale of laughter. Unhealthy laughter. Laughter is inevitable sometimes. Some people die laughing. Some laugh while dying.

Some people were already leaving the township with the small belongings they had managed to salvage from the flames.

Others stood rooted to the ground not knowing where to go. All they had in the world had been reduced to worthless ashes. Their hopes had disappeared in smoke.

At the end of the day we counted 100 burnt-out houses, five corpses — one of them being Constable Ngcobo's father.

Other sections of the township were tense and rumours about imminent attacks by Inkatha abounded.

One man told me derisively: "We want guns, not newspaper reports. What use are newspapers? We will not use newspapers to hit back. We will beat them with guns."

Ever-growing cities of the homeless, of those without hope

BABY BEAU is nine days old today, but he has already spent more than half his life as a refugee. His mother took Beau and several other children from their home just outside kwaMakutha on Sunday night and fled to the Durban city centre.

Eighty-year-old MaNgcobo sits on a blanket outside the Catholic Church in Sigodini, Pietermaritzburg, feeding *masi* and *phuthu* — sour milk and porridge — to the three toddlers she led to safety when she fled her home in Edendale.

Baby Beau and MaNgcobo are just two of an estimated 44 000 people displaced from their homes in Natal so far this year.

The figure comes from Democratic Party MP Roger Burrows, who says some 22 000 are living in halls of refugee camps while he estimates another 22 000 are living with relatives and friends or with employers.

Most of the refugees are in the midlands area, where fighting broke out afresh late last month. As houses went up in flames and attackers plundered villages and townships in the Edendale valley, residents sought refuge in churches.

Two days after refugees began pouring into the valley, 24 organisations established the Pietermaritzburg Crisis Committee and with the Council of Churches set up 10 centres to house an estimated 12 000 refugees.

During the day a primary school uses Machibise Methodist Church and on Sundays a large congregation worships there. In between refugee families eat, sleep and carry out normal domestic life in the church hall.

Babies sleep in the sand with bottles hanging from their mouths, the milk attracting flies. Homeless little boys wearing "we welcome home our leaders" T-shirts play soccer in the shade and the stench of excreta offered by overflowing mobile toilets. The overcrowded church halls are difficult to keep clean and sewerage is a problem.

The young boys speak of war. "We will avenge ourselves. Our parents cannot live here like orphans. We have to take our homes back," said one youth. But going home means going back to war. "Taking our homes back" means taking up arms. The young refugees read the message from Ulundi in only one way: they say the message is "Join Inkatha or die", and they have chosen death.

There is a sense among the aged of being beyond doom. At the Catholic Church in Sigodini, MaNgcobo told the *Weekly Mail* nothing worse could now befall her family. And she quoted the Bible: "The summer has past, the summer is ended and we are not saved."

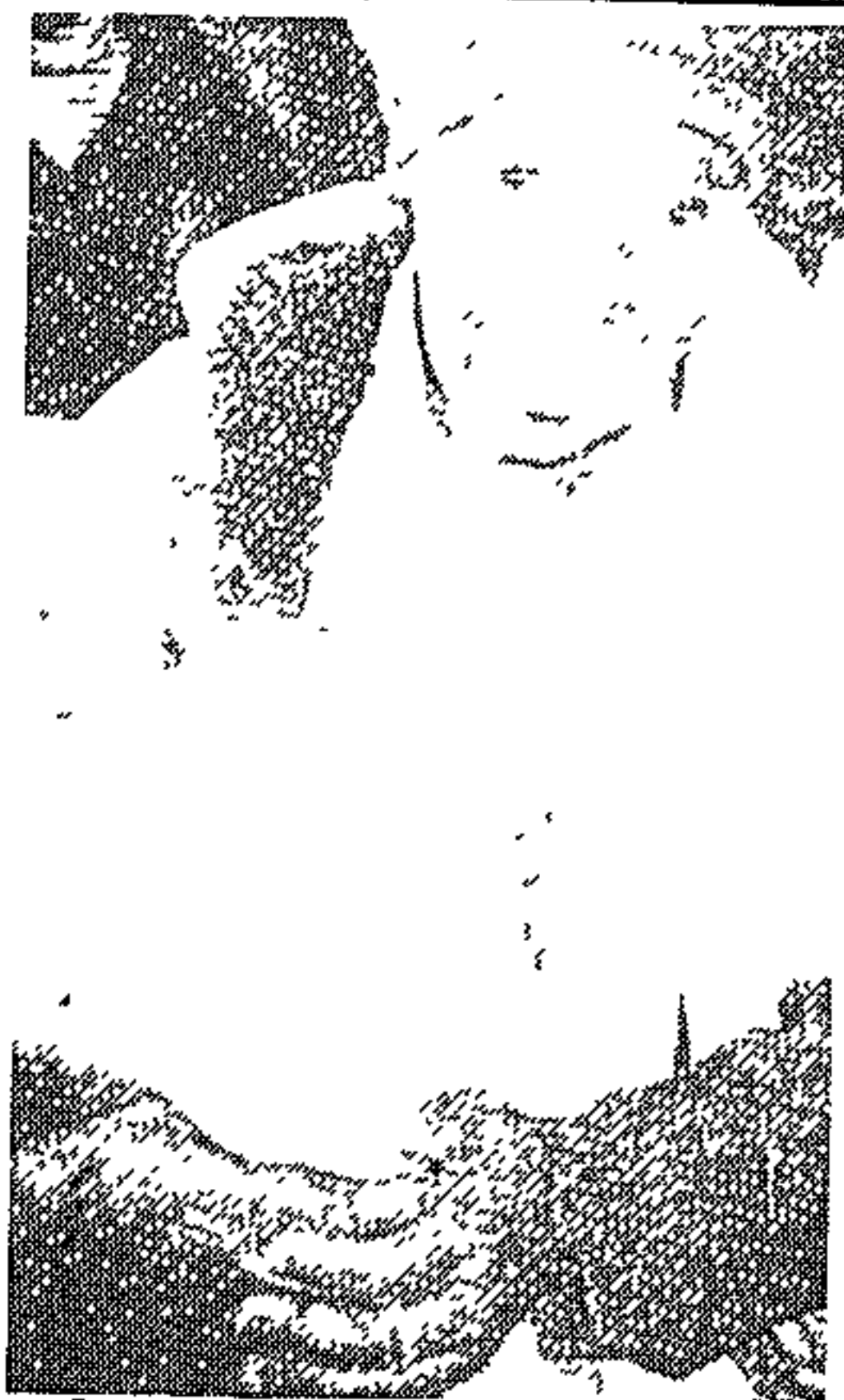
According to Dr Gath Japhet, a doctor from the Edendale Hospital's Department of Community Medicine, the aged show greater signs of trauma than the children. Homes that have taken a lifetime to build have been razed to dust and the old who have kept the homes together over the years have found themselves dispossessed and displaced.

When interviewed they tended to obliterate the past; initially MaNgcobo denied there had been a battle in Edendale. But in relating how she had walked a long distance with her three grandchildren to the church, she admitted that as she ran she saw her neighbours run down the road with their belongings, leaving burning houses behind them.

They don't want to contemplate the future beyond the refugee camps. "Lelilizwe liyayaluzela, futhi limingekhanda," MaNgcobo says; this world is like a whirlwind; everything is topsy-turvy.

The National Medical and Dental Association and the Department of

In just three months this year, over 40 000 people had to flee their home in Natal, report **THANDEKA GQUBULE** in Pietermaritzburg and **CARMEL RICKARD** in Durban



Granny and child in refugee camp

Community Medicine at Edendale Hospital have set up clinics at each camp; at the beginning of last week, doctors were seeing approximately 200 patients a day. They were treating diseases that had been in the community for some time, like septic sores, chest infections and stomach complaints, but also war-related maladies: gunshot wounds, broken ankles, burns. Children under five are being immunised against polio, whooping cough and diphtheria.

Local farmers have been delivering fresh produce to the camps in response to a call from the Midlands Women's Group, which has been hard-pressed to cope with the flood of refugees.

Meanwhile, in Durban, several thousand people have fled their homes in surrounding townships over the last fortnight, among them 210 women and children from kwaMakutha.

On Tuesday, after the kwaMakutha women were given a city council message to quit the hall, baby Beau, one of the youngest of Natal's displacees, slept contentedly while the women agonised over what to do.

They said an official from the Town Clerk's Department had informed them "all was now quiet" in kwaMakutha. Since it was in the refugees' best interests to return home as soon as possible, the council believed they should leave.

"Of course it is quiet in kwaMakutha. We've gone and the kwaZulu Police have no one to fight with," said a woman who said she was afraid to give her name.

"As soon as we return, they will begin harassing us again."

"We decided to come here so that the City Council can be our mouthpiece. No one else is listening to our problems."

She and the other women say they have been living under constant harassment by the kwaZulu Police. Last month they handed over a petition demanding the KZP quit the area. They say they have not yet had a response.

"But when the KZP began shooting at our houses over the weekend, some of them said they were coming to 'give us our answer'," said another woman.

KZP officials in Ulundi have not returned frequent calls requesting comment on the allegations. However KZP's Commissioner, Brigadier Jac Buchner, told the SABC that the complaints were part of a campaign to

APARTHEID BAROMETER

GAZANKULU DETENTIONS

The Detainees Support Group in Gazankulu this week released the names of 28 people detained in Giyani, Gazankulu, between mid-March and early April. Several of them were believed still to be in detention. Among those still being held on April 3 were secondary school teacher David Mathebula, 25, who is vice-president of the Giyani Youth Congress and executive member of the Giyani Progressive Teachers' Congress; Giyani College of Education drama head, Dr Muthal Naidoo, 55; and Giyani College of Education drama lecturer Marlene Winberg, 31. *W/Mail 12/4 - 19/4/90*

STRIKES

A total of 161 499 workers were involved in strikes between November 1 1988 and October 31 1989, Manpower Minister Eli Louw said in parliament. He said 135 714 of these workers were black.

A total of 1 189 262 man-hours were lost as a result of strikes and 49 424 as a result of work-stoppages. 783 strikes and 72 "discontinuances" took place during this period. *W/Mail 12/4 - 19/4/90*

Louw said 325 recognition agreements and 1988 other agreements had been filed with the Department of Manpower between September 1 1984 and October 31 1989.

EDUCATION FIGURES

● A total of 97 teachers at white state schools had been made redundant during 1989, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter, said in parliament.

She said R7 972 862 had been paid out, in the form of gratuities and R172 708 in monthly pensions, to these teachers. In 1988 56 teachers at white state schools had been made redundant with gratuities amounting to R1 166 398 and monthly pensions of R72 985.

● A total of 197 English-medium private primary or high schools falling under the Department of Education and Culture (white "own affairs" department) admitted "non-white" pupils in 1989, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Piet Clase, said in parliament. He said 36 such schools did not admit "non-white" pupils.

● A total of 47 499 African students were enrolled in 1989 at "universities for whites", Clase said in parliament. Of these, 41 455 were studying at the University of South Africa and 6 044 at other "white" universities.

● The number of pupils at secondary schools (outside the "independent homelands") increased by 62 percent from 1984 to 1989, from 209 000 to 488 015, the Director-General of Education and Training, JB Louw, said in the department's annual report. This represented an average increase of 37 313 pupils a year. He said in his report the class-room/pupil ratio in secondary schools had decreased from 1:63 to 1:54. *W/Mail 12/4 - 19/4/90*

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

PATRICK MOGALE, 44, school principal and African National Congress member, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on March 19 1985 and on April 23 1986 was sentenced to six and a half years' imprisonment after being convicted of "harbouring and assisting terrorists". He is still being held on Robben Island.

Mogale was principal of Beki Swako school in White River at the time of his detention. His co-accused, Frank Thabane, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Both of their cases are still on appeal.

He has completed a BA degree on Robben Island and is currently studying towards a BEd. He is the the organiser of the General Recreation Committee on the Island. His lawyers are hoping for an early release for Mogale, on the grounds that he fits the criteria for State President FW de Klerk's limited amnesty announced on February 2. His due date for release is currently October 22 1992.

Mogale is married to a school teacher and has 26 children aged between four and 20, from this and previous relationships. He intends to return to the Eastern Transvaal after his release.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for possession:

Sindisa Ubomi — Pretoria: Hanging Capital of the World (not stated); Workers Revolution no 1 August 1989 (Workers Revolution); Playboy vol 35 no 2 February 1988 (Hugh M Hefner); The Penthouse Letters (Edward Springer).

Banned for distribution and importation:

The Rope (Revolt Press, AB Sweden); The Loggers (Tom); Longarm and the Lone Star Legend (Tabor Evans); Domino — film; Bloody Birthday — film; The Secrets of Emmanuelle — Her Intimate Views on Life and Loving (Emmanuelle Arsan); From All the Girls At the Office — greeting card (Whiteway Publications Ltd, London); Condom encased in a glass frame with the words: "In case of emergency smash glass" — object (not stated); 4509 Photo Ekkehart Gurlitt — take two — postcard (Printed in the Netherlands).

Unbanned:

Nelson Mandela: The Struggle is my Life (Nelson Mandela, Published by the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London); Unity in Action — A Photographic History of the African National Congress South Africa 1912-1982 (African National Congress, London); The Sun Will Rise (Mary Benson); Black Nationalism and Self-Determination (Pathfinder Press); The Story of a Dispossessed People (Ethel Khopung); Asking for Trouble (Donald Woods); Bunny Girl, Christmas 1989 (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Jeppeshtown). *W/Mail 12/4 - 19/4/90*

OUT ON THE TOWN

Classic cars house families with wire nerves

SURVIVAL is the name of the game for the scores of families who live in wrecked cars in Soweto dumps.

I visited the dumps of misery in deep Soweto this week and surprisingly came across people who made me laugh instead of cry. Like their metal surroundings, the scrapyards communities had nerves of steel.

Driving over a string of potholes along Vilakazi Road, I thought the car would be a scrap by the time I reached a dump in Emdeni South.

Scrapped Valiant Regals and Rebels graced the place — an indication the village had existed for quite some time. Several of these classic vehicles lay on their side to fence the place.

Mandla Mbili never stopped smiling throughout my stopover at the dump that had been his home ever since he left his home in the Vryheid village of Mondlo in Natal four years ago.

"Will you have a cold drink?" he said, unlocking the padlock to the rear door of a wrecked police van. The van was a store-room for easy-to-steal valuables like starters and generators.

The cold drink arrived in an engine oil can. The drink was as warm as my host. I took a seat on an old engine outside Mandla's home.

Home to 18-year-old Mandla was a beige Volkswagen panel van. Mandla opened the passenger door, climbed on a truck wheel on the ground, went inside briefly and returned with photographs of his loved ones. He had begun to tell me his tale of woe.

There was a candle and a box of matches next to the door below a single bed in the centre of the kombi, made up with oil-smudged blankets and a floral bedspread. For a candlestick holder he used a wheel hub. For curtains he had sprayed the windows with brown paint.

He pushed the sliding door open and waved for me to get inside. He had just eaten lunch. Scraps of meat were still warm in a pool of potato gravy in a wheel cap next to the door. He had made a wood fire on the ground outside.

The back of the vehicle was his lounge; there were two car seats at either side. A 10-litre water container, a plastic hand basin and pressure stove completed the lounge area. His clothes were hung on steel hangers against the wall.

"I was only 14 when I left home," he said, refilling my drinking can. "I thought Johannesburg would answer my prayers when the sole breadwinner, my dad, was crippled in an accident. I roamed around looking for a job and slept in the bush.

"I mixed with people who were scrapping cars for a living. Much later a few cars were dumped in this place. More arrived. I thought 'this is my home'." Mandla, who had acquired some tools, began to strip off every vehicle, selling the parts to passing motorists.

Although he pays no rent for using the dump, he conducts his trade at risk. Except for a dog, there is no one to watch it when he's away.

Mandla doesn't take liquor. For entertainment, he watches soccer games at the back of the scrapyards. His Soweto girlfriend visits him at weekends and both listen to the transistor radio. There are other families on the premises and they also live off the cars.

Another dump of misery is about two kilometres away in Zola One. There lives Piet Rapaka, his younger brother Nelson and a host of men who peddle coal in horse carts in the streets of Soweto.

They earn a pittance. To augment their income, they often load wrecked cars, bring them home to the coalyard and scrap them.

Home for Piet in the coalyard is a dilapidated E20 minibus with a leaking roof. He throws a plastic sheet on the roof whenever there's a downpour, and supports it with old tyres.

Piet drinks a lot and seldom eats. His reasons: "My earnings of R20 a week frustrate me."

He loves his job notwithstanding his problem. He sings, whistles and laughs whenever he peddles his four loads of coal.

He doesn't only love his two horses, which he has named Whiskey and Alexandra; he also loves horse meat. "Last week a car knocked down one of our horses. I loaded the animal on my cart, brought it home for slaughter."

He seldom patronises the only restaurant in the coalyard — the back of an unused truck, in which Sbonile Radebe sells pap and vleis for R2,50.



By The Way
THAMI MKHWANAZI

Public Meeting

Namibia: A Nation in the Making

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Idasa director of Policy and Planning speaks on the issues and challenges facing the nations in transition.

Dr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo Research Dept. Head and member of the Constituent Assembly speaks on the Namibian experience.

19 April 19H30
New Commerce Department
West Campus
Wits University

The public meeting is part of a 2 day conference entitled "Namibia: A Nation in the Making" hosted by Idasa and the South African Institute for International Affairs. Enquiries phone (011) 403-3580/12/3

Cities of the homeless

● From PAGE 5

get the KZP out of the area — but they were not going to leave.

Meanwhile many refugees are having to deal with worse problems than threats, the destruction of their homes or the difficulties of living in a church hall or a camp. Many families have been split up and for some there is no chance they will ever find out what has happened to their children.

A woman given a lift out of Mpumalanga last weekend told the *Weekly Mail* a message had spread through the area that all women and children should get out before dark.

She said she and her children had been walking for several hours to get out of the township. The house key was under a stone and she hoped that her husband, who was at work, would find it. She said he did not know she was leaving the area. *W/Mail 12/4 - 19/4/90*

Refugee co-ordinators are taking names and addresses of children separated from their parents and have begun the mammoth task of cross-referring these details between groups of refugees.

But some families will never be reunited.

Pinetown child welfare director Priscilla McKay says the mortuaries around Pinetown are full, and officials are now burying bodies in a pauper's funeral after they have been kept a week. No photographic records are kept of the people who are given such burials, so there is no way parents can establish whether those buried were their children.

In McKay's experience most parents first look for their children in prisons, police stations and in the hospitals. Only after they exhaust these possibilities do they think of checking the mortuaries. By then it is usually over a week since the child died, and the body will already have been buried.

Cosaw Logo Design

The Congress of South African Writers invites people to design a logo for the organisation. Please consider the following when designing the logo.

COSAW is a grassroots writers organisation that pledges to use its creative resources to advance the struggle for a non-racial, non-sexist, united and democratic South Africa. The national office of COSAW comprises of five regions, based in the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal, Eastern Cape and Western Cape.

COSAW's programme of action includes the following:

- ★ conducts workshops for aspirant writers and facilitates the training of cultural workers in urban and rural areas
- ★ promotes and publishes writing in all the languages of South Africa
- ★ conducts educational programmes from its regional resource centres, for both urban and rural areas
- ★ has a research unit for all aspects of writing, both written and oral
- ★ has a labour desk, which facilitates workshops and publishing for workers
- ★ a womens forum, which will promote, publish and conduct various literature workshops for women.

Entries close on 30/4/1990.

The colours of the logo must be black, green and gold. The winning entry will receive a R500,00 cash prize. Please address all entries to:

The General Secretary
COSAW "Logo Design"
P O Box 421007
FORDSBURG
2033



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Graduate School of Business:

Professor/Associate Professor/
Senior Lecturer

Applications are invited for vacant posts in the Graduate School of Business.

Applicants should be specialists in Finance, and in addition to appropriate university experience, experience in commerce or industry will be an advantage.

Appointments, according to qualifications and experience, will be made at either Professor, Associate Professor or Senior Lecturer levels. The post will provide opportunity for teaching in the executive development programmes of the School in addition to its academic programmes.

The salary ranges are Professor R51 912 — R62 400; Associate Professor: R44 016 — R53 892; Senior Lecturer: R40 236 — R49 920 per annum with attractive staff benefits. Salaries for all University staff are currently under review.

Applicants should submit a full curriculum vitae with the names and addresses of three referees, not later than 31 May 1990, to the Appointments Officer, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700 (Tel. (021) 650-2192; telefax: (021) 650-2138) from whom further information should be obtained.

Applicants are considered irrespective of gender, race or creed.

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THE

The paper for a changing South Africa

WEEKLY MAIL

Volume 6, Number 13 Thursday April 12 1990 to Thursday April 19 1990

Natal violence causes hospital crisis

By CARMEL RICKARD In Durban

DURBAN'S giant King Edward VIII Hospital, which has been carrying the brunt of Natal violence casualties in the coastal region, had to shut its doors to patients for more than 24 hours this week, turning away even emergency cases. Hospital Superintendent Dr AM Seedat said the crisis could re-occur at any time as KEH was so short of staff and facilities.

For Tuesday and most of yesterday, no patient — even in an emergency — who needed surgery could be accepted by the hospital as the intensive care unit was full. Five of the hospital's seven theatre tables were also full — patients needing respirators who could not be fitted into the ICU were being treated on the theatre tables; and until other space could be

found for them it was not possible to accept any other cases.

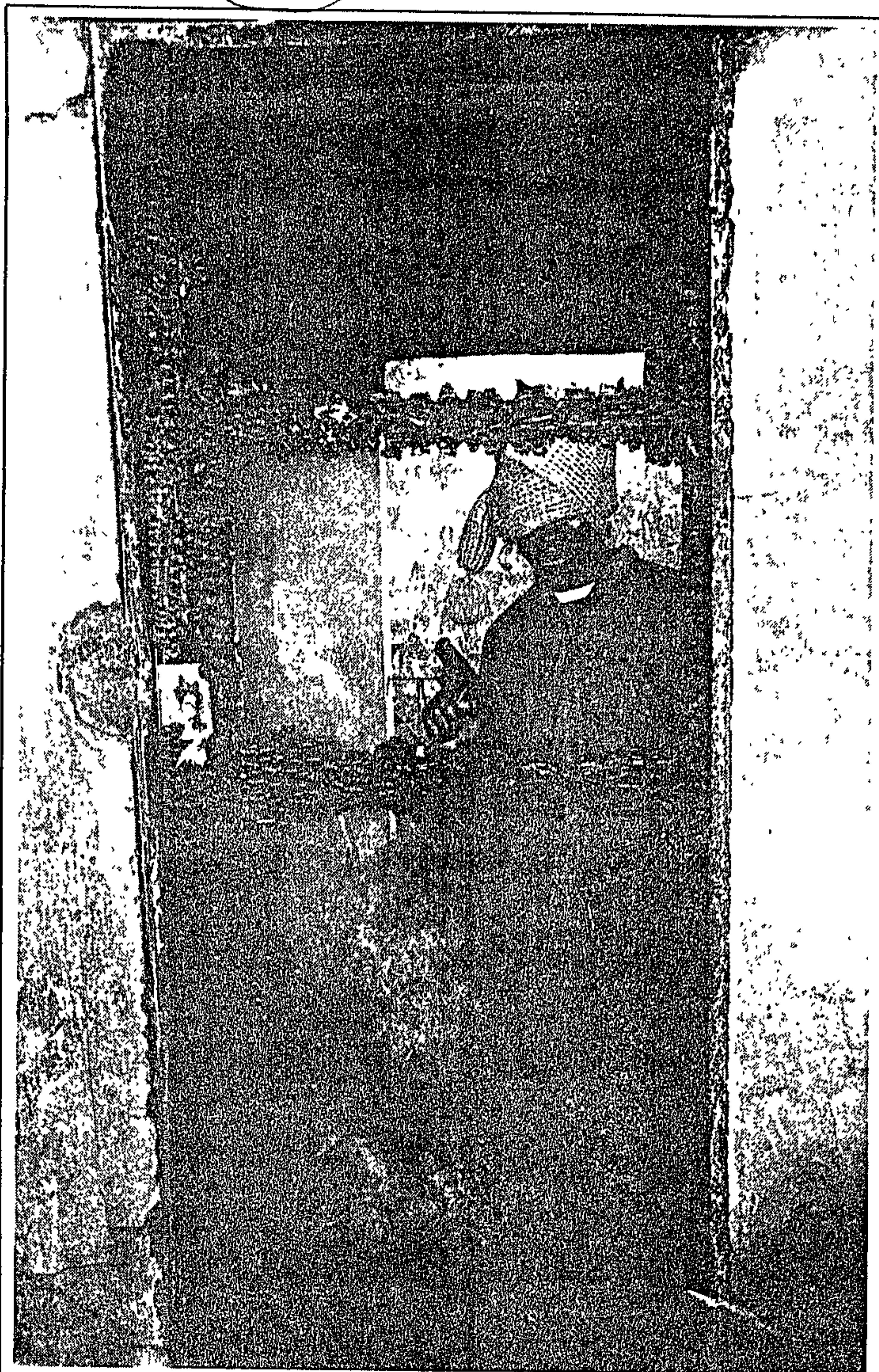
Seedat said she had discussed the matter with the provincial authorities and they were redirecting emergency cases to other hospitals. She said KEH also badly needed extra doctors and had asked the province "for years" to supply them, but without success.

Seedat said there was a sudden influx of trauma patients, many with gunshot wounds, since last weekend as victims of the Natal violence were brought in for treatment.

She warned any increase in trauma patients would again lead to closing the facilities, and said the hospital was still not accepting "cold surgery cases", but could only deal with emergencies.

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w/ Mail 12/4 - 19/4/90



Prepared for violence ... an armed and wary young man peers from the charred wreck of a house in Mpumalanga township in Natal. For more on the ongoing Natal civil war, see pages 4 and 5 w/ Mail 12/4-19/4/90 (276) Picture: JUSTIN SHOLK, Afrapix

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Natal refugees get R250 000 govt aid

DURBAN — Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday announced the immediate availability of R250 000 for refugees and homeless victims of the violence around Durban and Maritzburg.

However, government's long-term plan of action to combat the crisis would be disclosed within the next week or two, and could take six or seven years to implement, he said.

Our own correspondent reports from Durban that three companies of 32 Battalion — the elite SADF unit which gained a fearsome reputation in the Namibian border war — flew into Durban yesterday to assume new duties in Natal's strife-torn townships.

Officer Commanding Natal Command Brig Hattingh Pretorius said the battalion's new tasks were to establish peace in the area, protect lives and property and maintain law and order.

"The battalion will not be deployed immediately. The men will have to orientate themselves and get used to the area and their new tasks."

Meanwhile, Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital has been forced to close its doors until further notice to patients requiring emergency surgery, because the hospital's over-stretched theatres and intensive care

unit are unable to take in any more casualties of the Natal violence.

This is the first time the hospital has had to close its doors.

Acting medical superintendent Dr A M Seedat confirmed this week emergency surgery had been stopped and all elective surgery cancelled for at least 24 hours to try to bring the situation at the hospital under control.

Ventilators

"Our intensive care unit is totally full and five patients who need to be on ventilators are on the ventilators in the operating theatres, being looked after by theatre staff. They will die otherwise," she said.

"Because of the overflow of patients now being cared for in theatres we simply cannot carry out any more surgery."

"We have reached a situation where we cannot take on a single extra patient. It is no use taking in critically injured people because we cannot give them the required surgery."

The news coincided with a police statement yesterday saying the official police death toll of victims of

unrest in the Maritzburg area since April 3 had risen to 87 with the discovery of three more bodies.

SA police spokesman Lt Henry Budhram said the bodies of two men were discovered at Sweetwaters location while a third had been found at Henley Dam. The victims appeared to have died several days ago.

Budhram said the situation in the townships was relatively calm.

After an aerial and road inspection of the "war zones" yesterday morning, Kriel announced immediate aid would be made available to the Natal Provincial Administration and Development Aid.

Clearly shocked at the conditions he had seen, Kriel said:

"The first thing that strikes me is the poverty of these people. We will have to provide the infrastructure for such basic needs as water, sewerage and rubbish removal."

Three people were killed in unrest violence in the past 24 hours, according to yesterday's police unrest report. Sixty-one people were injured and 180 were arrested. — Sapa.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1989:	668
February 1989 — April 10 1990:	869
Past 24 hours' official toll:	5
TOTAL:	1 542

FW considers SACC proposals on Natal

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk would give serious consideration to proposals by an SA Council of Churches' delegation aimed at ending the violence in Natal, his office said in a statement last night.

The proposals included the creation of an effective and impartial peacekeeping force, and the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the causes of the violence.

The statement was issued after a two-hour meeting between the church delegation and De Klerk, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe at Tuynhuys yesterday. *Day 12/4/90*

The statement said the delegation also presented De Klerk with documents which would be studied. If necessary this could lead to follow-up discussions.

After the meeting the Anglican Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Michael Nuttall, said the church leaders had also called for the affected areas of Natal — particularly Edendale and Vulindlela — to be declared disaster areas.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the delegation had also discussed other general issues with De Klerk. — Sapa.

● See Page 2

2 500 come to bury their dead

12/4/90 Own Correspondent 276

DURBAN — The funeral of 15 of the victims of Maritzburg township violence passed without incident yesterday as about 2 500 people turned out to bury their dead.

There was a subdued atmosphere during the three-hour service at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre, with people in African National Congress colours taking turns in keeping a candle-light vigil next to each of the simple coffins.

The dead ranged in age from a 72-year-old woman to a 19-month-old infant who had been shot dead.

In spite of the sweltering heat inside the packed hall, many of the family of the dead were wrapped in thick blankets, heads bowed in mourning.

Durban mayor Mr Derrick Watterson announced yesterday a permanently available centre would be set up for refugees in the greater Durban area "within the next day or two".

He had earlier had talks in Maritzburg with the Natal Administrator, Mr Con Botha, and

the MEC in charge of local government, Mr Peter Miller.

"Agreement was reached that the refugee problem had to be faced up to seriously," Mr Watterson said. "It is likely to be an ongoing problem for a while, with refugees coming in from the various areas as political problems erupt."

Two men were hacked to death and a girl was badly beaten when about 500 armed men invaded Swayimani between Bruyn's Hill and Harburg in the Wartburg district on Tuesday.

Information

Many people have been living in the surrounding bush in fear of being attacked, according to information given to the Democratic Party's violence monitoring group in Durban.

Father-of-two Mr Cyril Mkhize was hacked and another man was stabbed to death. The girl was badly assaulted in an alleged attempt to make her disclose information about her father.

More than 300 troops flew into Natal yesterday and were told: "You are here to play a differ-

ent role to the one you have been used to."

In Durban to welcome 32 Battalion — a crack combat unit with an impressive fighting record earned in the Angolan war — was General Jannie Geldenhuys, Chief of the South African Defence Force.

The men will act as a peace-keeping force in Natal's troubled black townships.

SADF spokesman Commandant Chris Bleekers said the unit would be given a few days to "acclimatise" before being deployed.

● Durban's King Edward Hospital has rescinded its decision not to accept patients for emergency surgery, Sapa reports.

The hospital stopped emergency and planned surgery on Monday and Tuesday because its theatres and intensive care units were "exhausted to their limits".

The acting executive director for Health Services in Natal, Dr Charles Roper, said that as a result of the deaths of five patients, the hospital was able to accept a limited number of serious emergency trauma cases for surgery.

Govt has long-term plan to combat Natal violence

By Sapa and Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Mr Hernus Kriel yesterday announced the immediate availability of R250 000 for refugees and homeless victims of the Natal violence.

He said the Government had devised a plan of action to combat the crisis. It would

be disclosed within the next week or two, and could take several years to implement.

After an aerial and road inspection of the "war zones" yesterday, Mr Kriel announced that immediate aid would be made available to the Natal Provincial Administration and the Department of Development Aid.

Clearly shocked at the conditions he had seen, Mr Kriel told a press party at a stop-

over in Maritzburg: "The first thing that strikes me is the poverty of these people. We will have to provide the infrastructure for such basic needs as water, sewerage, and rubbish removal."

The Minister said he visualised a long-term solution as being necessary over a six or seven-year period. This would involve the return of stability and peace, with the opposing factions having to make peace.

"We do have a plan of action. It will be fully disclosed within the next week or two," he said.

Step number one was the movement of soldiers and policemen into the areas. This had already taken place. Step two would be to negotiate peace.

Commenting on statements made to him at Esigodine refugee camp in Edendale that it would take the SADF to stop the violence, Mr Kriel said this was unacceptable.

There are about 8 500 refugees at Esigodine.

Mr Kriel was also told that police did not keep Inkatha and United Democratic Front groups apart when they fought.

The long-term requirement for order and stability was that peace be restored "where now there is none", Mr Kriel said. Houses would have to be rebuilt.

He believed politics was the major cause of the violence.

The criticisms he had heard of the police showed the "wrong perception".

Two black leaders he had spoken to before the aerial survey — one was Lamontville mayor Mr T.E. Ngobeni — had said they wanted even more police to be drafted into the townships.

In the spotlight . . . Johannesburg town clerk Mr Manie Venter gave evidence yesterday to the claimed he had been misled about spy operations for which he had authorised payment.

8 more killed in Natal violence

Nov 12/4/90 By Craig Kotze

(276)

Eight more people were killed in Natal township unrest yesterday — five of them in another massacre in Mpumalanga near Hammarsdale, police said.

The bodies of two women and three men were found in a bullet-riddled minibus in Mpumalanga.

According to a DP monitoring group, a car drove past the taxi as commuters were boarding and opened fire.

Three men were also seriously wounded in the attack.

The monitoring group said a previous report of a car with occupants armed with automatic weapons had been received in the Maritzburg area, but it was not known if it was the same group.

The latest killings have pushed up the toll in unrest- or community-related conflicts in Natal this week to 24 and have sparked fears of a renewal of the spiral of violence in Mpu-

malanga.

The police spokesman said a "necklace" killing was reported from Port Shepstone's Izingoweni township, where a woman was burnt to death.

Two killings were reported from the Edendale "Valley of Death" near Maritzburg, where more than 2 000 Defence Force troops have been deployed amid warring Inkatha and UDF groups. Police said both killings were reported in Sweetwaters — where a man was shot dead and another was hacked to death by a mob.

Yesterday, army reinforcements in the form of elite 32 Battalion troops arrived in Durban for deployment in Maritzburg townships.

Yesterday's police unrest report had only one death from outside Natal. Police said a man was killed in faction fighting in Crossroads near Cape Town.

● See Page 2.

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This came after a series of area committee meetings, following Education & Training Minister Stoffel van der Merwe's response to teachers' demands about three weeks into the strike.

Curtis Nkondo, president of the National Education Union of SA (Neusa), which claims to represent most of the striking teachers, has emphasised that the strike has not been called off but has been suspended for three months to give the minister time to address teachers' demands.

Van der Merwe admitted that since the withdrawal of the African Teachers' Association of SA (Atasa, a federal body of teachers' associations), the DET had made no effort to communicate with teacher organisations about salaries, service and working conditions. This had led to the present stalemate.

The strike was over poor teaching conditions and facilities. Strike action spread to Pretoria, the Vaal and northern Cape.

Teachers are represented by Neusa, which has been organising teachers since 1980 but is not yet a recognised union.

The union's short-term demands include:

- ☐ Ending visits by school inspectors and subject advisers as they are of "no value;"
- ☐ Suspending extra-mural activities as they aggravate teachers' workloads; and
- ☐ An end to DET-sponsored upgrading courses, because these reinforce past teaching methods and ignore new circumstances.

Long-term demands include:

- ☐ A single nonracial education system;
- ☐ Reinstatement of teachers laid off and the employment of more teachers;
- ☐ A minimum wage of R1 200 a month (now R600); and
- ☐ An across-the-board increase of R500 a month on April 1.

Nkondo says many of the demands could be met immediately — for instance, employing more teachers to overcome the very teacher-pupil ratio.

Some positive responses by Van der Merwe are:

- ☐ Top priority to the demand that the teacher-pupil ratio should be reduced to 1:30;
- ☐ Additional funds allocated to education by President FW de Klerk to be used to tackle overcrowding;
- ☐ A promise to try to achieve full parity for male and female teacher salaries; and
- ☐ Consideration of improved maternity leave.

Van der Merwe says he is also prepared to consider recognising Neusa if it applies for registration.

Nelson Mandela has called for a change in tactics to solve the education crisis and promised to take up the matter with De Klerk if necessary. Mandela said that striking teachers' grievances were valid but added that "perhaps new tactics should be used to persuade the authorities to address demands."

The suspension of the strike may have been a response to this view.

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JOHANNESBURG COUNCIL

A new era

The DP, despite being short of an overall majority, in effect took control of Johannesburg City Council's management committee on Monday. The DP's motion of no confidence in the NP management committee was put after last month's disclosure of an alleged spy ring run by city officials.

Even the DP, which has 20 of the 51 seats to the NP's 21, must have been surprised by the ease of its victory. Another nine councillors (five of the six Independents and the four CP members) supported the DP to give it three votes more than needed.

Until the meeting rumours were flying that conservative Nats, backed by the CP, would stage a coup and try to assume control of the committee, previously chaired by verligte Nat Jan Burger.

In the vote for chairman of the management committee, however, DP leader Ian Davidson beat the NP's Marietta Marx (another verligte and formerly deputy chairman) by 26 votes to 24. Eddy Magid, an independent member of the old committee, ran unopposed for vice-chairman. Also elected were Cecil Bass and Paul Asherson of the DP — and Jan Burger. The breakdown is now three DP, two NP and one Independent. Though the DP cannot command an automatic overall majority of 26 in the council, up to a dozen NP councillors are known verligtes.

The Hiemstra Commission of Inquiry begins hearing evidence this week on the alleged spy ring that purportedly collected information on various organisations. The Star has alleged that hundreds of thousands of rands were spent over seven years on covert activities authorised by high-ranking officials, including town clerk Manie Venter and public safety director John Pearce.

NATAL VIOLENCE

Refugee crisis

After police reinforcements and SADF members — many called up on 12 hours' notice — moved into the burning townships of Maritzburg and Durban late last week, the level of violence began to decline slightly.

But not enough, as new floods of refugees came streaming into Maritzburg, Pinetown and Durban. Staying wherever they could find shelter, they brought home the message to those living in white suburbs and the city that the war between Inkatha and the ANC-UDF is not confined to the townships.

Last week, the violence, which has generally centred on the Maritzburg region over the past few weeks, spread to townships on the coast, a pattern which has often been seen before.

First it was at Mpumalanga, a large township midway between Maritzburg and Durban next to the industrial area of Hammars-

FIM 13/4/90

dale, where the violence has forced many large factories to run at minimum capacity.

On Friday afternoon, refugees — mainly women and children — began to stream into Pinetown and New Germany. DP MP Roger Burrows, monitoring the situation in his constituency, said by 8 pm last Friday night, 600 refugees had been housed in churches in the region. "I visited Mpumalanga at the weekend, together with refugee representatives and, although the violence had eased a bit, they felt it was still sufficiently tense not to return."

Most of the men in the area remained behind to protect property and possessions. Though Burrows said the refugees were anxious to return home, many are going to find themselves long-term refugees — scores of houses have been burned down.

He estimates there are about 40 000 refugees from Natal's violence scattered over the province, just over half living in official refugee camps. The remainder have moved in with friends and relatives, returned to rural areas, or are staying in white suburbs or at their places of work.

Other refugees — like the 4 000 who moved into Durban at the weekend — have had to make do with whatever place they could find. Some are living on the beach or open areas on the beachfront; others moved into the city council's Exhibition Centre in the CBD; some are living in parks or on the streets.

A broad spectrum of organisations — from the Red Cross and city officials to community and church groups — have been helping the refugees, but by early this week supplies were running low and there was concern about sanitary conditions in some of the unofficial refugee camps.

The sudden movement into Durban was sparked by fierce fighting between Inkatha and the UDF at the South Coast township of KwaMakutha last Friday night, followed by fresh outbreaks of violence in Umlazi, Lamontville and KwaMashu at the weekend — townships all bordering on Durban.

On Monday, when most workers in Durban stayed home in response to the national protest against the Sebokeng shootings, both Umlazi and Lamontville had been sealed off by burning barricades.

RAILWAY DISPUTE

White smoke

In what could signal a new labour trend, thousands of white employees of the Railways downed tools last week to press pay demands.

Illegal strike action, described as spontaneous by Artisan Staff Association general secretary Kenny Cuthbertson, occurred throughout the country. He says about 10 000 artisans and trade-hands were involved in work stoppages at mechanical, electrical and maintenance workshops and sheds in the western Cape, Port Elizabeth,

KwaZulu police 'terrorising local residents'

32 Battalion
troops parade
in Maritzburg

MARITZBURG. — About 300 soldiers of 32 Battalion paraded through the streets here yesterday in their buffels and ratels.

The troops are to be deployed in the unrest areas surrounding the city.

Three companies of 32 Battalion, the elite Portuguese-speaking black SADF unit which gained a fearsome reputation in the Namibian border war, arrived in Durban on Wednesday.

In Harare yesterday the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania condemned the South African government's intention to use Angolan forces that fought in Namibia and Angola in an attempt to control the strife in Natal. Zimbabwe's Ziana news agency reports. — Sapa

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Allegations of "wild and reckless" shooting at KwaMakhutha residents — many of them children — have been lodged against the KwaZulu police by two long-serving officers in the SAP.

In an urgent application in the Supreme Court here yesterday, the two officers revealed incidents in which Kwamakhutha residents have allegedly been terrorised by the KwaZulu Police (ZP).

Detective Sergeant Joseph Kabanyane said in papers before Mr Justice Broome that he had been severely assaulted by ZP members. Later he had witnessed 20 of them with R1 rifles shooting randomly into a valley overlooking a residential area.

A disabled man, Mr Zebulon Bhekinkosi Makhanya, alleged that he had been stripped naked by ZP members and assaulted with a sjambok and the butt of a rifle. He was held underwater and left unconscious in some bushes.

Mr Justice Broome issued an interim interdict restraining members of the ZP from unlawfully assaulting, threatening or intimidating the applicants.

The Commissioner of the KwaZulu Police and the Minister of the KwaZulu Police have to show cause by May 2 why a final order should not be made.

Forces flex muscles

8 Feb 14/6/90
DURBAN — THE man in command of the troops in the unrest-torn greater Maritzburg area this week pledged his forces to firmness, friendliness, decisiveness, impartiality and justice.

Colonel Johann Swanepoel, Officer Commanding Group 9 (Natal Midlands), also said he was receiving support from both sides in the conflict.

As he spoke, his forces were returning to base after a massive show of strength through the Natal capital and the Edendale valley. Townspeople gaped as scores of armoured troop carriers and armoured cars moved through the streets. — Own Correspondent.

Top restaurant/jazz venue becomes a refugee centre

16/6/90

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Pinetown's Rainbow Restaurant, one of South Africa's top jazz venues, is playing to a different tune.

The restaurant is now doubling up as a co-ordinating centre for hundreds of refugees who have fled the violence in Mpumalanga. For the owner, Mr Ben Pretorius, organising accommodation and food for the constant stream of people has become a full-time job.

Rainbow Restaurant has always been known as a community centre because of its interest and orientation towards socio-political-cultural issues.

So it was only a matter of hours before word got round to

650 desperate refugees that this was the place to go for help.

"We fed the people at the restaurant, and then immediately set up a network of interested parties to establish an infrastructure to help these people," Mr Pretorius said.

Various church organisations in the Pinetown area had been telephoned and the refugees were transported, with the help of the Pinetown and District Taxi Owners' Association, to different venues.

Mr Pretorius said eight churches had been involved in the housing and feeding of the refugees. He added that more refugees were "coming in constantly".

Please stop the killings!

By SELLO SERIPE

DISABLED people on the Reef this week made a heartfelt plea to factions in the Natal "war" to end the fighting which has turned the province into a bloodbath.

At least 200 paraplegics staged a placard protest outside Baragwanath hospital on Tuesday, calling for an immediate ceasefire.

The protest, which was preceded by a kilometre "march" on wheelchairs, was organised by the 10 000-strong Disabled People of South Africa (DPSA).

Addressing the media at the scene, manager of the Self Help Association of Paraplegics (Shap) and co-chairman of DPSA Friday Mavuso called on parties involved in the fighting to iron out their differences at a negotiating table.

Since the beginning of the year, 300 people have died and about 12 000 have been left homeless as a result of running battles in Natal.

Mavuso, who was paralysed from the waist down by a stray police bullet in 1974, said for each person killed in the violence, three were permanently disabled.

"For how long should we suffer?" asked an emotional Mavuso.

Disabled stage protest against Natal carnage

"The hospitals are full of paralysed and disabled people as a result of this senseless fighting.

"To be disabled in South Africa is a terrible fate. It means a life of poverty, isolation and discrimination on all fronts."

DPSA development officer Jerry Nkeji said that while other victims of police action were regarded as heroes by the community, the disabled were forgotten — despite the circumstances which led to their disability.

■ Soweto businesswoman and director of the Eyethu cinema in Mofolo, Dombolo Tshabalala, told *City Press* the film *Cry Freedom* will be screened for a week starting April 27 at the cinema.

Proceeds of R5 000, to be raised from the sale of 500 tickets selling at R10, will be donated to Shap.

There will be a cocktail party for these ticketholders after the movie, which starts at 7.45pm.

200 paraplegics demonstrated outside Baragwanath Hospital in a bid to end the Natal violence.



SADF man killed in Natal violence

Star 16/4/90
A Defence Force member was killed yesterday in the strife-torn Mpumalanga area of Natal. (276)

The soldier is from the Cape. His name has not been released.

The vehicle in which he was travelling was ambushed at about 9.30 am.

Yesterday's police unrest report said 10 people were killed and two injured at Ngubela near Harding.

Five men were killed at Nigilangeni in Natal when shots were fired

at people going to a funeral.

The burnt bodies of three women and a man were found in townships near Port Shepstone.

At Mpumalanga the body of a man was found.

A combined police and Defence Force task force this weekend carried out house to house raids in areas around Maritzburg, confiscating unlicensed and homemade guns. — Staff Reporter and Sapa.

Natal factions voice their grievances

By Monica Nicolson

MARITZBURG — The Midlands Crisis Relief Committee says that while township folk agree that different black groups should stand united against apartheid, the chasm dividing Inkatha supporters and the UDF/Cosatu faction in Natal has continually widened as resentment, bitterness and anger built up on both sides.

The Star went into the townships around Maritzburg at the weekend and spoke to young UDF men in the Edendale Relief Camp and then across the road to talk to Inkatha youths in Imbali to establish their view of "the enemy" and reasons for the recent vicious outbreak of civil war.

UDF supporters said that Inkatha members perpetrated the violent attacks and UDF members were only defending themselves.

Two young men involved in the stone-throwing incident on March 25 which sparked off violent attacks, Simon Zondi and Ernest Mpulo, told The Star they had been watching buses returning from an Inkatha rally, held in Durban, when Inkatha supporters started throwing things at them out of the window. They said they saw UDF people throwing stones in retaliation.

Decency and pride

The two youths said Inkatha had attacked the UDF mercilessly and senselessly. "We have done nothing ... all the refugees are UDF members and all the devastated areas are UDF bases."

Many people at the refugee camps said they were not interested in politics, but that Inkatha viewed anyone not actively supporting them as the enemy.

"The Zulu has thrown away decency and pride — they have no sense of dignity anymore. Zulus have become thugs," Mr Zondi claimed.

The UDF members said they want the riot police out of the townships and an increased number of SADF troops brought in to protect them, because they believe the police are supporting Inkatha.

Some UDF youths claimed they had been involved in a battle in Imbali where police had fronted an Inkatha attack against them.

"They are taking our guns and giving them to Inkatha," they said.

The UDF supporters said although Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has publicly called for an end to the violence, he was not sincere and secretly encouraged Inkatha to fight.

Driving through Imbali Unit 2, The Star were stopped by lively group of Inkatha youths who gave their point of view. "The UDF hooligans started the war this month because they stoned our buses after the Inkatha rally on March 25. We were defending ourselves and teaching those cheeky UDF people a lesson."

They described Mr Nelson Mandela as an old, out-of-touch man who didn't know what he was doing.

"He behaves like a sheep and is stupid," one man shouted out. They believe Mr Mandela has lost control of his people because the violence escalated to its worst level only days after he made an impassioned call for peace at the ANC's Durban rally at the end of March.

They were further incensed that when Mr Mandela visited Imbali two weeks ago, he visited only the UDF section.

Inkatha accused the UDF of not having any respect for the police, who the Inkatha youths say were only doing their job in a fair and efficient manner.

Inkatha youths said they want black SADF troops out of the townships, but want the police and kitskonstables to stay. "We want law and order," one person said.

The youths said they would call a truce if the UDF apologised for stoning buses and causing trouble.

They accused the UDF and Cosatu of causing work stoppages by constant stayaways and strikes.

"We want to go to school. We need to work to pay rent. But the UDF won't let this happen.

"We stand for peace and negotiations — the UDF are our brothers and sisters — but the UDF do not want to be reasonable."

NEWS



... not guilty . . . Mr Thandabantu David Ntombela, a leading member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, has strongly denied UDF and Cosatu allegations that he ordered Inkatha members to attack UDF supporters in Maritzburg townships. ● Picture by Ken Oosterbroek

Induna denies ordering attacks on UDF

By Monica Nicolson

MARITZBURG — The man blamed by the United Democratic Front and Cosatu for the devastating April war in the Maritzburg townships has vehemently denied he encouraged or ordered Inkatha members to fight.

Mr Thandabantu David Ntombela, Inkatha induna and powerful member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, has been named by people of the various non-Inkatha groups and the UDF/Cosatu alliance as the mastermind behind a co-ordinated attack against non-Inkatha members.

They said Inkatha felt threatened by the unbanning of the ANC and the decrease in Inkatha support.

Mr Ntombela, a colourful and active member of the kwaMncane community, has often featured in news about violent attacks and massacres in the past decade.

In an exclusive interview with The Star at his home at the foothills of the Drakensberg, Mr Ntombela denied allegations that he had en-

couraged or commanded Inkatha members to do battle this month.

"I tell my people not to attack, but I will never tell them not to defend themselves.

"The ANC (which he believes the UDF effectively is) wants to prove it has the strongest fighters to scare people into joining the organisation.

"For 30 years or more, the ANC has been involved in the armed struggle and preached violence. All of a sudden, it denounces it and pretends its members are pacifists who believe in negotiations.

'Committed Christian

"As a deeply committed Christian, I believe in non-violence and the power of negotiations," he said.

His enemies claim he is a criminal who has evaded arrest only because of his Government connections.

Mr Ntombela was charged with murdering five people in 1987 but was never prosecuted.

It is also alleged that in May 1987

he urged people to attack bus drivers of the Sizanani Transport Company because they were UDF supporters. He was granted bail of R100, and in April 1988 the State decided not to prosecute.

Mr Ntombela was charged with killing Ms Maghahlia Mkize and Ms Zandile Mkize in October 1988 but the matter was withdrawn. He was charged with murdering Mr Sithembiso Khumalo in October 1987 but charges were dropped.

Responding to the allegations, Mr Ntombela said in his 65 years, he had not even been convicted of common assault, let alone murder.

"My hands are clean. The Bible says it is a sin to kill another man, so how could I have done that?"

Mr Ntombela said he was tired of all the fighting and said the only solution was for Mr Nelson Mandela to meet Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"When Mr Mandela told his people to throw their weapons into the sea, he only said it because it sounded good and was wonderful propaganda.

"Of course the youths are not going to listen to him. He was in jail for 27 years so how can youngsters know and respect him.

"But if Mr Mandela was a good and wise ruler, which I think he is, he would speak to our chief."

Mr Ntombela said it was untrue to claim that only UDF members had been attacked and forced out of their homes. He gave a tour of an Inkatha refugee camp near his home and claimed that more than 80 families were staying there. However, most people in the camp were men and young boys, with only a few women washing clothes and cooking.

Non-Inkatha people said the camp was filled with potential attackers belonging to Mr Ntombela's army.

When asked whether he was not afraid to live in an area vulnerable to attack from non-Inkatha forces, he said: "I am afraid of nothing and nobody except God — and I certainly don't need personal Inkatha body-guards because Jesus stands with me everywhere I go."



Victim of the violence Mrs Patience Dlamini (65) does not know if her children are alive or dead.

By Monica Nicholson
MARITZBURG — Mrs Patience Dlamini (65) wishes she were dead. She is a refugee in one of the many camps in the Maritzburg area. Like thousands of other she has fled from violence in the nearby townships.

"I can't live like an animal any more, running and hiding. I'm too tired and old. My home has been destroyed and I don't know where my children are or if they are still alive. I have nothing to live for anymore. Life is too hard to bear," she said.

Mr Jabulani Sosibo ran away from his home when Inkatha youths burnt his house down and shot him in the arm. In the ensuing chaos, he lost track of his wife and children. He spends his day lying on the floor at a refugee camp in Georgetown.

"I've lost all hope of a decent life — I don't care what happens to me now. I'm just giving up," he said. Mrs Dlamini and Mr Sosibo are just two of approximately 13 000 UDF members forced out of their

Desperate existence at the makeshift refugee camps

homes into refugee camps. Men, women and children streamed into the makeshift camps when violence escalated at the beginning of this month. However, for some, the price of survival is too high and just waking up alive each day is insufficient reason to exist.

With thousands crowded into cramped quarters, there is no privacy and poor hygiene. Most camps have only one tap and a few toilets. Camp co-ordinators said there was a need to create more camps and to improve security measures in case they were attacked. They also called for refuse removal and improved sanitation and water supplies.

Refugees separated from their families said they were desperate to find out whether their relatives were alive. Although volunteer relief workers are working on the problem, they said it was a difficult task.

Nearly all the refugees had tragic stories to tell of houses being burnt and broken down, of family members being killed or injured, or of frightening attacks by imps.

Although people want to return home to collect belongings and check on family, they are too scared to leave the camps.

Scabies and lice are rife and many have dysentery and diarrhoea. To help prevent the spread of disease, children have been inoculated at clinics situated in every camp. Eating is a communal experience, with camps offering washing tubs of

food, such as porridge and mealie meal, which people scoop into bowls.

According to relief worker Mrs Penny Haswell, everyone at the centre is issued with blankets and food. Relief workers get a detailed list of every item needed and deliveries are made to all the camps every day. Mrs Haswell said that although organisations and the public had donated money generously, funds were urgently required.

She said morale was low in the camps and the biggest problem was to get the people relocated and settled in their own homes. "We are faced with a unique problem and there is no way to predict how long people will have to stay. We just take one day at a time," she said.

Schools were closed down because of the violence and many people are afraid to catch buses to work, so most refugees sit around, waiting for some kind of solution. But every day it gets harder to keep their spirits up.

● See Page 3.

Picture by Ken Oosterbrink Sisulu hints at choice of peace force

The chairman of the ANC's interim leadership corps, Mr Walter Sisulu, yesterday criticised reports that the SADF's 32 Battalion would be deployed in strife-torn Natal.

He said 32 Battalion was a unit consisting mainly of notorious Angolan civil war soldiers and mercenaries from other European countries. "It is unbelievable that the Government could have decided to choose such a unit for the purpose of keeping peace in the Natal region. We cannot but protest very strongly about such an action. We are sure that their

Cape soldier killed in Natal

CMF TIGH 17/4/90

DURBAN. — Two security force members were killed and a third was injured when fired on in separate incidents by unknown gunmen in Natal at the weekend, police said yesterday.

The apparent upsurge in violence in Natal brought the death toll to 41 in unrest incidents in the province since last Wednesday.

Police attributed the increase in unrest and violence in the area to "faction fighting over land possession".

● Cape Corps Rifleman "Stoney" van Wyk of Wellington died on Sunday morning after being wounded at Mpu-malanga, one of the worst-hit unrest

areas between Durban and Maritzburg; an SA Defence Force spokesman said yesterday.

Police in Durban said Rifleman Van Wyk had been wounded when his patrol was ambushed at 9.30am. Several shots had been exchanged but no one else was injured.

Later, four men were arrested and an R1 rifle was recovered.

● Constable Bern McDade, 24, a British immigrant, was found dead with a bullet wound in his neck — apparently from a small-calibre pistol — on a grass verge alongside his car late on Saturday night. Another bullet hole was found in the door of his car.

Const McDade was returning to the police station from a duty call to a farm outside New Hanover, near Greytown, when he stopped his vehicle for an unknown reason. Police found his body after a truck driver reported a stationary vehicle alongside the road with its lights blazing.

No arrests have been made.

● Constable B P Shange of the Maritzburg SAP reaction unit is in a "satisfactory" condition in Edendale Hospital after he was hit in the neck by a bullet from an unidentified gunman on Saturday.

He had left the reaction unit headquarters to go to a shop when he was shot.

Police said at least 36 Natal security force members have died in unrest and murder incidents since January last year. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

● Unrest map — Page 5

24-hour patrols after N2 bridge stonings

DURBAN. — Police have started day and night patrols at overhead bridges spanning the N2 in the Umzinto area, south of Durban, after 15 cars were stoned.

Police also reported that a man and two women were taken from their homes at Izingolweni, near Port Shepstone, and were hacked to death. Their bodies were set alight.

At Langa on the Cape Flats a rail carriage was set alight and extensively damaged.

Forty people were arrested at Lukhanyisweni, Philipstown (near De Aar in the Karoo), after teargas was fired to disperse a crowd that stoned three policemen.

PETROL BOMBS

Four people were arrested at Mama le Bane, Ventersburg, after a mob ignored a warning to disperse. Police dispersed them with service pistols.

At Khutloanong, Odendaalsrus, the houses of two policemen were damaged in separate petrol-bomb attacks. A police vehicle was badly damaged in a stone-throwing incident. A truck was extensively damaged when it was set alight. The group responsible was dispersed with a round of birdshot and a man was injured, today's police unrest report said.

In Durban, a police spokesman said that the worst damage in the N2 stonings was to the car of a Chatsworth man, Mr Chan Moodley, whose car was badly damaged during the early hours of yesterday.

He said that there was minor damage to the other cars, and that police were patrolling the N2 in the Umzinto area around the clock. — The Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

67 youths leave to join ANC

APC 17/4/90

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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Sixty-seven youths from schools in Durban's Kwamashu township have crossed the border to Swaziland to join the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The 67 youths, aged between 14 and 18, were in a camp between Mbabane and Manzini, South African security sources said.

The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that the youths were in Swaziland.

Internal issue

"The matter is being treated as an internal issue by the Swazi government. The youths have not been accorded refugee status," said a spokeswoman.

She added that an ANC delegation was in Swaziland to deal with the matter.

Security sources said the youths left South Africa during a teachers' boycott.

Teachers had apparently told the youths that they should leave South Africa and join the ANC.

It was also believed that the youths were refused access to Zambia on the grounds that the ANC was now legal in South Africa.

The sources also said the logistical resources of the commissioner for refugees were being stretched by the youths' presence. Disciplinary problems were also being experienced.

Comment from Swaziland was not available.

Natal violence: Call for judicial probe

CHT 7191 17/4/90 276

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Only a judicial commission of inquiry would be able to discover in "a rigorously non-partisan way" who was responsible for the hideous violence in Natal, the Midlands Crisis Relief Committee said yesterday.

The CRC, a body of community organisations and church groups, issued a statement in response to the dismissal by SA Police PRO Major-General Herman Stadler as "so much nonsense" the committee's "carefully prepared report" on the violence in the Maritzburg area between March 25 and 31.

"We wish it was nonsense and that over 160 people had not been killed and that over 200 houses had not been destroyed and over 14 000 refugees had not fled Inkatha attacks and flooded into the Edendale valley."

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that chairman of the interim leadership corps of the ANC Mr Walter Sisulu came out strongly on Sunday against reports that the SADF's 32 Battalion would be deployed in Natal.

He said in Johannesburg that 32 Battalion was "a unit consisting mainly of notorious Angolan civil war soldiers and mercenaries from other European countries".

"We cannot but protest very strongly about such an action. We are sure that their presence will aggravate the situation instead of bringing peace."

An SADF spokesman said in reply to Mr Sisulu's claim that the battalion he referred to was not yet in Natal.

"The reason for the choice of people who had fought in Angola is the fact that they are neutral and do not have affiliations which could be seen to side with factions involved in the unrest in Natal."

Burned homes, mob attacks cause chaos Refugees in Natal live like animals, running and hiding

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Mrs Patience Dlamini wishes she was dead. She is a 65-year-old refugee seeking protection from Inkatha in one of many UDF camps in the Maritzburg area.

"I can't live like an animal any more, running and hiding. I am too tired and old. My home has been destroyed and I don't know where my children are or if they are still alive.

"I have nothing to live for anymore. Life is too hard to bear," she said.

Ran Away

Mr Jabulani Sosibo ran away from his home when Inkatha youths burnt his house down and shot him in the arm.

In the ensuing chaos, he lost track of his wife and children.

He spends his day lying on the floor at a refugee camp in Georgetown, a picture of abject misery.

"I've lost all hope of a decent life - I don't care what happens to me now. I am just giving up," he said.

Dlamini and Sosibo are just two of 13 000 UDF people allegedly forced out of their homes into refugee camps to save themselves from being another death toll statistic.

Men, women and children streamed into the make-shift camps when violence escalated dramatically at the beginning of April. However, for some, the price of survival is too high and just waking up alive every day is not enough reason to exist.

Crowded

With thousands of people crowded into cramped quarters, there is no privacy and there are very low hygienic standards.

Most camps have only one tap of running water and a couple of toilets. The floor is hard and the noise level high, especially since many children cry themselves to sleep.

Camp co-ordinators said there was a need to create more camps and drastically improve security measures in case they were attacked.

They also called for better



With thousands of people crowded into cramped quarters, there is no privacy for refugees and there are very low hygienic standards in the make-shift camps.



sanitation conditions, for refuse removal and improved water supplies.

Refugees separated from their families said they were desperate to find out if they were still alive. Although volunteer relief workers were working on the problem 24 hours a day, they said it was difficult task, especially reuniting lost toddlers too young to know their names with parents.

Nearly all the refugees had tragic stories to tell of houses being burnt and broken down, of family members being killed or injured or of frightening attacks by large Zulu impis.

"Hundreds of Inkatha members arrived at a neighbouring village in trucks and cars and burnt houses, killed people and stole anything of value.

"They shouted across to our village that we were next. So I had to escape," said a distraught woman carrying a sickly baby on her back.

Although people want to return

home to collect belongings and check on family, they are too scared to leave the camp.

A number of people who tried to were short and killed.

Scabies and lice were rife and many people suffered severe dysentery and diarrhoea due to the poor living conditions.

To help prevent the spread of disease, children were inoculated at clinics which are situated in every camp.

Eating was a communal experience, with camps offering huge washing tubs of food like porridge and mealie meal which people scooped into bowls.

Relief

According to relief worker Mrs Penny Haswell everyone at the centre is issued with blankets and food. Relief workers get a detailed list of every item needed and deliveries are made to all the camps every day.

"We try our best to offer a varied diet and have started taking meat now," she said.

The Government announced last week that R250 000 was to be donated to the refugees. Haswell said that although organisations and the public had donated money

generously, enough money to support the refugees was a problem and funds were urgently required.

However, she agreed that morale was very low in the camps and the biggest problem was to get the people relocated and settled in their own homes again.

"We are faced with a unique problem and there is no way to predict how long people will have to stay. We just take one day at a time," she said.

Control

The relief workers recently introduced a system where every refugee gets issued with an identity card to record personal details so workers can monitor and control the camps better.

"It has really been heartening to see how enthusiastically voluntary workers from the South African Council of Churches have rallied to our aid - its a modern day miracle," she said.

Schools were closed down due to the violence and many people are afraid to catch buses to work, so most refugees sit around day after day, waiting for some kind of solution.

But they say every day it gets harder to keep their spirits up.

Cop,

Violence toll rises in Natal

soldier

Sowetan 17/4/90

killed

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TWO security force members were killed and a third injured when shot in separate incidents in Natal at the weekend, police said yesterday.

At least 36 Natal security force members have died in unrest and murder incidents since January last year, according to police liaison officer Lieutenant Bala Naidoo.

An apparent upsurge in Natal violence on Sunday left another 10 people dead, bringing to 41 the

SA Press Association

total killed in Natal unrest incidents since last Wednesday.

Nine of Sunday's deaths were reported from the Port Shepstone area, police said.

Immigrant

One of the two security forces members, Constable Bern McDade (24) a British immigrant, was found dead with a bullet wound in his neck - apparently from a small calibre pistol - on a grass



SISULU

verge alongside his car late on Saturday night.

Another bullet hole was found in the door of his car.

He was returning to the police station from a duty call to a farm outside New Hanover near

Greytown when he stopped his vehicle for an unknown reason.

Cape Corps rifleman Stanley van Wyk (24) was shot in the leg while on patrol in Mpumalanga on Saturday. He later died from the injury. Four men were arrested and an R1 rifle recovered, Naidoo said.

Constable B P Shanga-se of the Maritzburg SAP reaction unit is in a "satisfactory" condition in Edendale Hospital after he was hit in the neck by a bullet from an unidentified gunman on Saturday.

He had left the reaction unit headquarters to go to a shop when he was shot.

Meanwhile, the

● To page 2

Mandela lashes out over sanctions - P9

Sowetan

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Soldier killed in Natal

● From page 1

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chairman of the ANC's interim leadership corps, Mr Walter Sisulu, came out strongly on Sunday against reports that the SADF's 32 Battalion would be deployed in strife-torn Natal. He said 32 Battalion was "a unit consisting mainly of notorious Angolan civil war soldiers and mercenaries from other European countries".

"It is unbelievable that the Government of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, could have decided to choose such a unit for the purpose of keeping peace in the Natal region.

"We call on the Minister of Defence to withdraw 32 Battalion as soon as possible," he said.

An SADF spokesman said in reply to Sisulu's claim that the battalion he referred to were not yet in Natal.

"The reason for the choice of people who had fought in Angola is the fact that they are neutral and do not have affiliations which could be seen to side with factions involved in the unrest in Natal." - Sapa.

Natal: police role

On March 28, South Africans woke up to the fact that something ugly was happening in Maritzburg. Headlines trumpeted the news in huge bold print: "Natal on the boil", "Thousands in impi attack".

Over the next few days there was a continuous stream of stories, documenting this fresh carnage. A force of up to 12 000 men, many carrying guns and some even armed with automatic weapons, attacked the same areas again and again. Gezibuso, kwaShange, Vulisaka, kwaMyandu, Caluza, Ashdown — these obscure place names kept appearing in a grim litany of mayhem.

Riding on the back of stories of young women gratuitously shot in their beds, babies drowned as refugees fled across the swollen Msunduze river, the glib explanation: on Sunday March 25, youths in Edendale stoned buses carrying Inkatha supporters to a rally at King's Park Stadium in Durban. The ensuing violence constituted their response.

By, and large, this explanation was accepted uncritically. The superficial logic of cause and effect was not questioned, just as the deceitful term "black-on-black violence" is accepted for the explanation it isn't.

But parallel to these reports of what appeared to be an incomprehensible and general savagery, a second account emerged, put out by the ad hoc crisis committee, established after the initial attacks, with its headquarters at the Centre for Adult Education.

Members of the crisis committee, on call 24 hours a day, took statements from refugees, from the wounded, from people who had lost family and property. They travelled the lawless roads of Edendale and neighbouring Vulindlela and helped establish refugee camps. They observed first-hand the behaviour of the impis, the actions of the police.

In a report circulated on April 2, the committee stated that the violence was overwhelmingly one-

In the first of a three-part series of articles, **MATTHEW KENTRIDGE**, a political researcher who has worked extensively in Natal, examines the background to the faction fighting in the province.

Political researcher Matthew Kentridge . . . has undertaken a detailed study of the recent Natal violence.



sided, and that Inkatha forces based in the Elandskop rural area were waging a massive, concerted and planned attack on non-Inkatha settlements in Vulindlela and the Edendale valley.

After collating a week's worth of information, the report demonstrated that over 90 percent of those killed were either anti-Inkatha or non-Inkatha supporters, and that out of more than 11 500 documented refugees, at most 100 people were Inkatha supporters.

The report also identified a number of other crucial points.

Stonings

● A week of murder and pillage which left more than 80 people dead is totally disproportional retaliation to the stoning of buses, particularly as such stonings are regular (though lamentable) occurrences, indulged in by both sides.

● Although the stonings occurred in Edendale, most of the areas attacked were distant from Edendale and the main highway.

● A force of 12 000 men does not simply coalesce spontaneously. Massive resources and logistical planning are necessary to co-ordinate its movements, provide transport, weapons, ammunition and sustenance.

● On the nights before the main attacks, large crowds gathered at the kraal of Mr David Ntombela, Inkatha branch chairman of kwaMncane and kwaZulu Legislative Assembly MP. Mr Ntombela, known locally as "Inkatha warlord number one", was also observed on the scene.

● This most recent eruption of fighting is marked off from previous cycles of violence in the region by the vast number of guns, and consequently, gunshot fatalities. Had the guns been stockpiled over a long period in anticipation of this offensive? Was some malicious third party running guns to Inkatha? The questions remain unanswered.

By far the most disturbing question, however, is why violence on this scale was allowed to happen at all. Where were the police? While houses were firebombed and communities attacked, where were the forces of law and order?

In Parliament the police stated that they were doing everything possible to contain the violence, but they were seriously undermanned.

The State President conferred with the Minister of Law and Order and the Minister of Defence.

About 2 000 troops were sent to Natal. Mr Vlok conferred with his generals; he appeared on television.

The police were wearing their responsible face for all to see.

But on the ground the story was quite different, yet grimly familiar for the residents of the area who have come to distrust the police, and, by extension, the whole apparatus of the law. Reports came in of police collusion with Inkatha; of police failing to respond to urgent calls for help; of police telling residents to leave besieged areas as they could provide no help.

On the other hand, the police intervened quickly and vigorously to disarm youths going to defend the borders of areas under attack from Inkatha. They also acted firmly to disperse a march by 500 unarmed women on Plessislaer police station.

The women were protesting against police partisanship towards Inkatha and many were arrested for their pains.

But beyond these perceived sins of commission were those of omission. Members of the crisis committee took statements from eyewitnesses who alleged that the police were actually preventing the SADF from intervening.

The army can only be deployed under police orders and these were not forthcoming. Through some of the worst fighting, platoons of soldiers stood by idle, halted on the Edendale highway unable to proceed.

These are serious allegations against the police, and the worst of it is they are not new. Political conflict in the Natal Midlands is endemic. The current wave of violence is part of a much longer and more deeply rooted process than many realise.

And there can be no resolution to it until the police start acting in a non-partisan, compassionate but professional manner.

Likewise, it is not enough to accept quick explanations for specific outbreaks of violence. It is necessary to dig more deeply in order to find the roots of the conflict.

I accuse the hon member for Pietersburg of not telling the truth if he tells me that members of the Defence Force wear T-shirts under their uniforms! Furthermore, I want to say that this will not in any way be tolerated by the SA Defence Force

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*Mr S C JACOBS: You no longer have any control!

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: Hon members on this side of the House and I consider the question the hon member had printed on the Order Paper today to be a slap in the face of the SA Defence Force and . . . [Interjections.] The commanding officers of commandos in this country serve this country with great distinction, and they do so to render a service to South Africa and all its peoples, not only to a few White people who are not prepared to accept the challenges of these times! [Interjections]

I want to emphasise once more that there is definitely no operation aimed at disarming the commandos in progress at present and any hon member who says this again, will be telling a public lie! [Interjections.]

†Mr Speaker, I just want to thank the hon member for Walmer for his positive contribution. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded

Unrest situation

2. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Law and Order. *(276)*

What specific measures are being implemented to resolve the unrest situation in South Africa in general and Natal in particular?

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B758E.INT

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, in reply to the question I should like to draw the attention of the House to the following factual information

For a number of decades South Africa has been the target of radicals who have been trying to topple the Government by revolutionary methods.

These efforts have risen sharply in intensity since approximately September 1984 and co-incided with the establishment of the tricameral Parliament. An element of the revolutionaries' efforts

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was the creation of extremely serious unrest and riotous conditions in the country.

In accordance with proven anti-revolutionary doctrines the Government has been dealing with the situation within the framework of the following three phases of action:

1) *Security action*

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This includes the implementation of security legislation, the proclamation of a national state of emergency, action by the country's security forces, etc

2) *Good Government*

This includes addressing the existing grievances of the population as a whole, *inter alia* unemployment, housing, education, training, general living standards and many other social and socio-economic issues.

3) *Finding a political, constitutional solution acceptable to the majority of the people involved*

In this regard the TBVC states, the self-governing territories and the tricameral Parliament form part of the search for a constitutional solution.

An objective evaluation of the most recent action by the Government shows that purposeful attempts are still being made to find a permanent solution for South Africa's problems within the abovementioned framework. I want to emphasise only a few. The release of persons considered to be political leaders, the so-called unbanning of political organisations, permitting protest marches, negotiation with political leaders, organisations etc. Announcements in this regard by the hon the State President and other Government leaders contain full particulars. The spending of literally billions of rands in order to address social and socio-economic evils is further visible proof of the Government's determination to eliminate grievances and establish good government for the population. Full particulars in this regard are also available in various announcements made by the hon the State President and other hon Ministers.

Despite the abovementioned steps, the country is being plagued anew by a spate of unacceptable rioting and violence. The causes are to be found in a number of spheres. Among other things this is an effort by radicals to destroy existing Government structures, an underlying mutual power

struggle between various groups, disappointment because unrealistic expectations have not been realised, criminality and many more. The Government is not prepared to accept disorder, chaos and violence perpetrated by anyone at all.

The maintenance of law and order and stability in South Africa, as well as the other two main elements, still receive the highest priority from the Government. That is why the hon the State President said in Parliament on 2 April . . . [Time expired.]

Mr M A TARR: Mr Speaker, my remarks will be addressed mainly to the Natal situation, because that is where I have the most experience. This party supports the steps taken by the Government to supplement the security forces in the area over the past few weeks. [Interjections] The effects thereof have already been positive. This party also deplores the attacks which have been made on the security personnel in the area. Our condolences go to those families who have suffered bereavement in the past few weeks.

We are concerned, however, that the actions which have been taken so far will only be addressing the symptoms. There still are a number of questions that need to be answered and which are being asked by everybody involved—not only the political antagonists in the area. There are questions such as: How is it that imps can be mobilised to attack residential areas? There are countless witnesses to this actually happening. How is it that there have been nearly 2 000 murders in the area, but fewer than 10 convictions? How can known warlords continue to operate and intimidate witnesses? We believe that as long as questions like these remain unanswered, they will give rise to allegations of bias against the security forces.

The DP believes it to be in the interests of everybody—the Government, the hon the Minister and the police—that we have answers to these questions. We owe it to the police to clear their name—there are enough allegations out there which we cannot wish away—and to eliminate politically motivated and undisciplined elements if they exist. These elements only serve to cast a shadow over all the security forces. The Government as well should be interested in answers to these questions so that they can start addressing the root problems.

There are simply too many conflicting reports for anybody to ascertain what the root causes are.

Inkatha, ANC and also the police give one totally different versions of the same event. One would swear they had happened in different places. This party believes the only mechanism that stands any chance of getting to the root of the problems, is to appoint a commission of inquiry. At least they can subpoena witnesses; they can take evidence; they can cross-examine witnesses and we have—with widely framed terms of reference—a chance of getting to the root of these problems. Thus this party again calls for a commission.

Finally, South Africa is in a new ball game. Those who were enemies before 2 February are now legitimate players in the game. The hon the Minister should lose no opportunity whatsoever to bring this to the attention of . . . [Time expired.]

*Mr M J MENTZ: Mr Speaker, we have now heard ad nauseam from this hon Minister how they are effectively going to deal with law and order in the unrest situation. I find it incredible we have an emergency situation, but violence is escalating under that emergency situation which is being referred to.

The hon the Minister stated how they had released certain people, and that release is an attempt, as I understand it, to bring about peace in the country. However, that is exactly the cause of the problem at the moment. The problem with the Government is very simple. When it released the ANC and Mandela, the Government thought it had an angel by the wings. However, it has discovered that it has the devil by the tail. [Interjections] The hon the Minister is quite simply no longer able to deal with the unrest situation in South Africa. We say that because he has painted himself into a corner. He cannot even implement Acts such as the Internal Security Act any more. He can no longer do so, despite the fact that that Act is still on the Statute Book.

The fact that he can no longer do so is best illustrated by the situation which is prevalent in Natal at present. All of a sudden the hon the Minister wants to deal with the foot-soldiers of the ANC by means of intensified action. At the same time, however, he is not prosecuting the instigators of that violence. Those who are giving the orders are still free. The fact of the situation . . .

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*Mr H J BEKKER: But we are not prosecuting you!

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! Which hon member made that remark?

*Mr H J BEKKER: I did, Sir.

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member must withdraw it.

*Mr H J BEKKER: I withdraw it, Mr Speaker.

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member for Ermelo may proceed.

*Mr M J MENTZ: Not only can the hon the Minister not take action against them; he is now also going to indemnify them against any prosecution. The fact of the matter, of course is that if the hon the Minister were to take action, he would upset the negotiations. [Time expired]

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, I shall continue to refer to Natal. It is an area which is being seriously affected by the unrest and violence. It is remarkable that when the rest of the country experienced serious unrest and violence during 1984, 1985 and 1986, it was fairly quiet in Natal. During this time Inkatha was in control of most of the Black areas in Natal. Towards the end of 1986 and at the beginning of 1987 the situation deteriorated until it reached the present truly alarming proportions. I agree with the hon member. The reasons for this are not simple and are to be found in the following spheres. There is a power struggle between different political groupings in the area. There are social and socio-economic problems, faction fighting among people, as well as criminality etc.

Over the years various steps have been taken in an attempt to salvage the situation. This included spending millions of rands on so-called deprived areas, a search for a number of political solutions and security actions. This resulted in a variable measure of success which unfortunately was only temporary. The special attention which the area is receiving at present, has also been documented. The hon the State President referred to this on 2 April and I am not going to waste time by mentioning it again.

The Government is completely convinced that the unrest situation can only be brought under control permanently if one adhered to the framework of all these actions which I have spelt out.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

There are no simple solutions to the problems. One cannot use the CP's solution by trying to make use only of security action. It will simply not work. [Interjections.] There are many examples of this.

Security action against the perpetrators of violence is a necessity, but that alone cannot provide permanent solutions. It has to enjoy the same high priority that the other two spheres do, and that it exactly what the Government is doing at present. [Time expired.]

Mr R F HASWELL: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister has outlined the steps taken up to the present, and clearly in view of the human suffering which the community of Pietermaritzburg has had to endure, it has been a case of much too little being done far too late.

Quite apart from the immediate basic needs of temporary shelter, food, clothes and blankets which are still being provided by volunteer organisations and not the State, a number of basic law and order requirements have to be met within the next two weeks.

Firstly, the security forces have to make it safe for displaced persons to return home, and in the case of Pietermaritzburg thousands of them come from within KwaZulu. Bases will therefore have to be set up in KwaZulu to encourage those who wish to return home—and many are increasingly anxious to do so. However, some do not want to return and therefore new settlements will have to be established. Fortunately there is a structure plan in existence.

Secondly, community assistance has to be provided. A team of assessors should be appointed to determine the losses which families have suffered.

Thirdly, funds have to be made available immediately to enable compensation to be paid. We in Pietermaritzburg watched the swift response of the State to the tornado disaster in Welkom. Surely the Pietermaritzburg area should be declared a disaster area. [Interjections.]

Fourthly, law and order has to be accompanied by justice which is seen to be done. The warlords have to be brought to book now, for each day merely yields more corpses.

Fifthly, an atmosphere of stability and neutrality on the part of the security forces has to be attained by extensive consultation with the af-

fected communities. Peace talks, joint rallies and unilaterally formulated action plans are all premature until law and order and good faith have been restored. [Time expired]

Mr M A TARR: Mr Speaker, I agree with the hon the Minister that the causes of the problem are many and complex. However, I would like to stress today that we have to root out any allegations of bias that there may be amongst the security forces. Many actions give rise to this whether intended or not, for example, the hon the Minister's visit to the area where he only saw Chief Minister Buthelezi. I accept the hon the Minister's explanation why he did it, but the perception created is not good. It creates a view of bias.

Secondly, I would like to quote one of the hon the Minister's own colleagues, Mr Craig Williamson. In *The Citizen* of 5 April 1990 he said:

Nearly all pockets of UDF and Cosatu supporters around the Natal capital had been devastated by Inkatha imps.

The question arises whether Inkatha imps are allowed to operate or not. This again creates the impression of bias. I have no affiliation with Inkatha or anybody else but the people out there are saying that there is bias. The hon the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs who sits there talking, visited our constituencies without even having the courtesy to tell us he is coming.

Mr SPEAKER: Order!

Mr M A TARR: If he is interested in finding out what is going on . . .

Mr SPEAKER: Order!

Mr M A TARR: . . . I can inform him and we could make a big contribution. [Time expired.]

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I must appeal to hon members to keep to the time schedule. It is not expected of the Speaker to eventually shout at hon members to make them sit down.

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, I must say in all honesty that I listened carefully to the point of view of the hon member for Ermelo on how we should deal with the situation. We must accept that the method by means of which the CP envisages dealing with the unrest situation in the country, implies brute force. History tells of countries which tried to do

that, for example Rhodesia, and they lost hands down. That is why we feel that other methods should be followed, and I have spelt out these methods here today. I believe we stand the best chance of succeeding in dealing with the situation and finding a permanent solution instead of ending up in a cul-de-sac from which we cannot escape.

I want to come back to the hon member for Pietermaritzburg South. I am pleased that he put his case in a fairly responsible manner, but unfortunately he missed the bus at the end. The hon member accused me, *inter alia*, of only speaking to Chief Minister Buthelezi and not to other parties as well. I want to know if the hon member does not read his newspapers. *The Daily News* of 25 January 1990 gave a clear indication of everyone we had spoken to earlier on. I went to see Chief Minister Buthelezi because, despite the fact that he is the Chief Minister, he is also the Minister of Police in KwaZulu. The area experiencing problems includes certain sections of KwaZulu. [Interjections.] That is why I went to see him. I am the last person he can accuse of not speaking to others as well. I invited all the groups in Natal to come to us so that we could discuss the problems in Natal. That is exactly what we did. [Interjections.] Therefore I am the last one whom that hon member can accuse of bias. I spoke to the UDF, the churches and Inkatha. Now the hon member talks about a perception. They are furthering the wrong perception instead of correcting it in a responsible manner. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs.

Question standing over from Tuesday, 27 March 1990.

Bluff, Durban: area used by SADF

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Defence: *Handbook 1714 90*

(1) Whether the area at the north end of the Bluff, Durban, is currently used for South

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 7/14/90 (276)

R40 000 given for Maritzburg war refugees

MARITZBURG — The Pietermaritzburg Refugee Fund, launched last week by the Community Chest to co-ordinate aid for the thousands of people displaced by unrest in the Maritzburg area, has already distributed more than R40 000 to organisations working directly with the refugees.

Mr Norman Turner, executive director of the Chest, said the Fund had drawn an encouraging response from businesses and individuals appalled by the plight of those left destitute by the violence.

Mr Turner said the aim of the fund was to ensure the tangible benefits of public concern and generosity reached the refugees as quickly and efficiently as possible.

"There are a lot of scare stories circulating about donations which never reach their targets and, by throwing the weight of the Community Chest behind the project, we hope to reassure potential donors that their assistance will do the most good with the least delays."

The biggest donation to the Chest to date has been a R20 000 cheque from the Anglo-Vaal Group, which was earmarked to be divided between the Mayor's Relief Fund and the Red Cross.

In addition, the trustees of the Chest had voted a cash amount of R23 000 to be shared between these two agencies, the Council of Churches and Ubunye House, all of which were providing food and shelter to large numbers of homeless.

Anyone wishing to make a donation can post it to the Pietermaritzburg Refugee Fund at Box 971, Pietermaritzburg, 3200, or deposit it directly into the fund's bank account at the Trust Bank, Timber Street, account number 01033173276.

Inquiries may be directed to the Chest at (0331) 94-1031.

1- 171490 (276)

45 deaths in 'quiet' Natal Easter holiday

By Craig Kotze

At least five people died in Natal township feuding yesterday, bringing the death toll in the region since last Wednesday to at least 45.

A baby was burnt to death last night when a house was set alight in Imbali near Maritzburg, according to a Democratic Party monitoring group. The baby's mother was injured and was in hospital.

Land disputes

According to police, four people were murdered yesterday in the Port Shepstone area, where land disputes have left more than 20 people dead in recent weeks.

Fighting in Natal on Sunday left 10 people dead, including a soldier.

Nine of Sunday's deaths were reported from the Port Shepstone area, police said.

The bodies of four men shot dead were found at Msimini and

a 43-year-old man was murdered after a mob set fire to a house in Oshibini.

Two men and a woman were killed and nine people were wounded at Kolokolo near Paddock after a mob attacked a kraal with rifles and shotguns.

Also in the Paddock area, the body of a man was found at Nkullu.

Rifleman Stanley van Wyk of the Cape Corps was killed on Sunday when gunmen opened fire on an SADF patrol in Mpu-malanga near Hammarsdale.

Three suspects were arrested.

The attack was the second on security force members at the weekend. An unknown gunman shot and wounded Constable B Shangase in the neck in Imbali on Saturday as he entered a shop to buy food.

According to the DP monitoring group, the township unrest in Natal over the Easter weekend was "quieter than expected".

Cars stoned from bridges

DURBAN — Police have launched 24-hour patrols at overhead bridges spanning the N2 in the Umzinto area after 15 cars were stoned within the past week. (276)

A police spokesman said a car belonging to Mr Chan Moodley of Chatsworth was badly damaged early yesterday.

He said there was minor damage to some other cars. Police were now patrolling the N2 in Umzinto around the clock. No arrests have been made.

Mr Moodley said the bonnet of his car was badly damaged.

He said the object which struck his car was "huge; it smashed the bonnet in half and shattered the windscreen".

"The moment it hit my car, the lights went out, but I managed to keep it under control for a kilometre before I stopped," he said. — Own Correspondent.



Bloody conflict . . . A woman mourns beside the body of her brother-in-law, killed at Edendale, outside Maritzburg, during a recent clash. Despite calls by Nelson Mandela and Chief Buthelezi for an end to the carnage, the killing continues.

Once they were all friends . . . now it's war

African National Congress supporter Christopher Ngubane, of Mpophomeni near Howick, is baffled by the fighting which has blighted his pastoral village since 1985.

"In fact, I don't know why we're fighting. I can't even say what the problem is. Once we were all friends here," he says.

Right up to three years ago, he and the men from his section of the village would drink with the Inkatha men on the opposite side of the valley.

"Then came the strike of 1985 and the fighting started. Now we don't sleep at night. They come through the grass and shoot. Their houses are not far from ours, maybe a few hundred metres away. I really don't know why we have this fighting."

This story is heard repeatedly from good, honest people whose children are being slaughtered and houses are being burnt in the killing fields surrounding Maritzburg. In many ways their dilemma reflects the confusion surrounding a conflict which has become endemic.

As the killing goes on, a maelstrom of accusations and counter-accusations are being tossed between the ANC-UDF alliance and Inkatha. The UDF say they are not the protagonists. The police, they say, are collaborating with Inkatha. They accuse the press of presenting the current wave of unrest as a "50-50 tit-for-tat series of UDF-Inkatha clashes".

But most refugees had fled from truckloads of armed impis, the areas devastated were mostly UDF support-bases, and most of the dead were from UDF areas.

Inkatha has dismissed the claims as "distorted", as "another wild outburst of unsubstantiated claims". It has blamed the UDF and Cosatu for derailing the Mandela-Buthelezi peace talks by making provocative

Good, honest people are seeing their children being slaughtered and their houses bombed in Natal's killing fields, reports **DAWN BARKHUIZEN**

statements.

However, political observers believe that the unparalleled violence, which started before 1985, stems from a jockeying for positions at the negotiating table and an all-out battle for constituencies.

The analysts see ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela's talks with homeland leaders (resulting in four of them boycotting talks with the State President), coupled with his declared intention of forming a broad anti-apartheid front and his announcement that he was not yet ready to speak to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, as a clear attempt to isolate the Inkatha leader.

Systematic onslaught

Chief Buthelezi on the other hand is having none of it. He says he will not take orders from the ANC. Before his recent meeting with the State President, he said Inkatha was still the black political organisation with the largest membership and that he already had a mandate to start negotiations.

The joint working committee of the UDF and Cosatu in Maritzburg say Inkatha attacks on their homes and families during the recent wave of unrest were the most systematic, co-ordinated and concerted onslaught undertaken in the past three years. They had come at a time when "conservative forces throughout the country are losing ground to the ANC", they said.

Soldiers have been deployed in an attempt to stop the mayhem — but this must

be seen, at best, as a holding operation and a bid to restore law and order rather than resolve the fundamentals of the conflict.

The first hurdle in combating the crisis is to get opposing leaders together, but as Mr Mandela is not prepared to see Chief Buthelezi, the chances of this seem remote. Other steps needed to resolve the conflict include:

- Vast upgrading of living standards and the provision of jobs.
- The restoration of police credibility at a time when accounts of police bias abound. This is a key issue, according to DP MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje.
- The eradication of a vast backlog of court cases — criminals are known to be at large because the courts cannot cope.

Scores of people have been killed in the latest clashes. Every morning, workers from the Ad Hoc Crisis Committee scour morgues for bodies. Every day, lists are pinned up at the refugee camps in an effort to trace families.

At Imbali, where UDF and Inkatha supporters live in close proximity, fighting takes place daily. Unrest monitors say you can watch a "living fireworks display every night" at Imbali.

When The Star team visited the locked, empty houses, burnt-out cars and home-made roadblocks bore silent testimony to the events of recent weeks.

One man, unable to take it anymore, was loading his furniture onto a van and moving out lock, stock and barrel. The attackers had come from a house less than 200 m away, he said, pointing over his back fence.

Most of the people have fled the area. The only ones you see moving are those walking slowly towards the main road, their possessions perched on their heads.

Natal: police role questioned

On March 28, South Africans woke up to the fact that something ugly was happening in Maritzburg. Headlines trumpeted the news in huge bold print: "Natal on the boil", "Thousands in impi attack".

Over the next few days there was a continuous stream of stories, documenting this fresh carnage. A force of up to 12 000 men, many carrying guns and some even armed with automatic weapons, attacked the same areas again and again. Gezibuso, kwaShange, Vulisaka, kwaMyandu, Caluza, Ashdown — these obscure place names kept appearing in a grim litany of mayhem.

Riding on the back of stories of young women gratuitously shot in their beds, babies drowned as refugees fled across the swollen Msunduze river, the glib explanation: on Sunday March 25, youths in Edendale stoned buses carrying Inkatha supporters to a rally at King's Park Stadium in Durban. The ensuing violence constituted their response.

By and large, this explanation was accepted uncritically. The superficial logic of cause and effect was not questioned, just as the deceitful term "black-on-black violence" is accepted for the explanation it isn't.

But parallel to these reports of what appeared to be an incomprehensible and general savagery, a second account emerged, put out by the ad hoc crisis committee, established after the initial attacks, with its headquarters at the Centre for Adult Education.

Members of the crisis committee, on call 24 hours a day, took statements from refugees, from the wounded, from people who had lost family and property. They travelled the lawless roads of Edendale and neighbouring Vulindlela and helped establish refugee camps. They observed first-hand the behaviour of the impis, the actions of the police.

In a report circulated on April 2, the committee stated that the violence was overwhelmingly one-

In the first of a three-part series of articles, **MATTHEW KENTRIDGE**, a political researcher who has worked extensively in Natal, examines the background to the faction fighting in the province.

Political researcher Matthew Kentridge . . . has undertaken a detailed study of the recent Natal violence.



sided, and that Inkatha forces based in the Elandskop rural area were waging a massive, concerted and planned attack on non-Inkatha settlements in Vulindlela and the Edendale valley.

After collating a week's worth of information, the report demonstrated that over 90 percent of those killed were either anti-Inkatha or non-Inkatha supporters, and that out of more than 11 500 documented refugees, at most 100 people were Inkatha supporters.

The report also identified a number of other crucial points.

Stonings

● A week of murder and pillage which left more than 80 people dead is totally disproportional retaliation to the stoning of buses, particularly as such stonings are regular (though lamentable) occurrences, indulged in by both sides.

● Although the stonings occurred in Edendale, most of the areas attacked were distant from Edendale and the main highway.

● A force of 12 000 men does not simply coalesce spontaneously. Massive resources and logistical planning are necessary to co-ordinate its movements, provide transport, weapons, ammunition and sustenance.

● On the nights before the main attacks, large crowds gathered at the kraal of Mr David Ntombela, Inkatha branch chairman of kwaMncane and kwaZulu Legislative Assembly MP. Mr Ntombela, known locally as "Inkatha warlord number one", was also observed on the scene.

● This most recent eruption of fighting is marked off from previous cycles of violence in the region by the vast number of guns, and consequently, gunshot fatalities. Had the guns been stockpiled over a long period in anticipation of this offensive? Was some malicious third party running guns to Inkatha? The questions remain unanswered.

By far the most disturbing question, however, is why violence on this scale was allowed to happen at all. Where were the police? While houses were firebombed and communities attacked, where were the forces of law and order?

In Parliament the police stated that they were doing everything possible to contain the violence, but they were seriously undermanned.

The State President conferred with the Minister of Law and Order and the Minister of Defence.

About 2 000 troops were sent to Natal. Mr Vlok conferred with his generals; he appeared on television.

The police were wearing their responsible face for all to see.

But on the ground the story was quite different, yet grimly familiar for the residents of the area who have come to distrust the police, and, by extension, the whole apparatus of the law. Reports came in of police collusion with Inkatha; of police failing to respond to urgent calls for help; of police telling residents to leave besieged areas as they could provide no help.

On the other hand, the police intervened quickly and vigorously to disarm youths going to defend the borders of areas under attack from Inkatha. They also acted firmly to disperse a march by 500 unarmed women on Plessislaer police station.

The women were protesting against police partisanship towards Inkatha and many were arrested for their pains.

But beyond these perceived sins of commission were those of omission. Members of the crisis committee took statements from eyewitnesses who alleged that the police were actually preventing the SADF from intervening.

The army can only be deployed under police orders and these were not forthcoming. Through some of the worst fighting, platoons of soldiers stood by idle, halted on the Edendale highway unable to proceed.

These are serious allegations against the police, and the worst of it is they are not new. Political conflict in the Natal Midlands is endemic. The current wave of violence is part of a much longer and more deeply rooted process than many realise.

And there can be no resolution to it until the police start acting in a non-partisan, compassionate but professional manner.

Likewise, it is not enough to accept quick explanations for specific outbreaks of violence. It is necessary to dig more deeply in order to find the roots of the conflict.

Man hacked to pieces outside Maritzburg

Cart Tink 18/4/90 (276)
MARITZBURG. — A man was killed and chopped to pieces and a woman seriously wounded early yesterday after a house at Imbali near here was attacked and burnt.

Gunfire was heard in the township late on Monday night and it was reported that a house was burning, said

Democratic Party regional director Mr Radley Keys.

It was later established that a 25-year-old man had been killed and cut to pieces and his mother stabbed.

The townships around Durban and Maritzburg were reported to be quiet yesterday.

Woman, 48, gunned down

CHP-1443 18/24/70 Own Correspondent *(276)*

DURBAN. — A Queensburgh woman died instantly yesterday afternoon after being gunned down by five men who asked her for a lift in Klaarwater township, near Mariannhill.

Mrs Dawn Elizabeth Steyn, 48, of 17 Jubilee Crescent, was apparently in the township to collect a front-end loader with the help of five employees, police said.

She had stopped in Station Road to pick up the vehicle and was approached by another five men who asked for a lift.

As she turned the vehicle around five shots were fired, hitting her in the right and left shoulders, the back and the left leg.

CAT Time 18490
**Buthelezi:
Cosatu has
plans to
take power**

ULUNDI. — KwaZulu
Chief Minister Chief
Mangosuthu Buthelezi,
in a scathing attack on
the Congress of SA
Trade Unions, yesterday
accused the organisa-
tion of aiming to become
a government.

In his policy speech
delivered in the Kwa-
Zulu Legislative Assem-
bly, Chief Buthelezi said
Cosatu was building
power bases that went
far beyond those which a
trade union movement
would require to do its
job.

"I predict ... that we
will yet see the Cosatu
dog bite the ANC master
and shake it like some
vicious brute turned
master killer," he said.

"Trade unions have a
job to do. Black political
parties have a job to do
and God help South
Africa if we do not keep
these two separate.

"The way Cosatu is de-
veloping, it is quite clear
that Cosatu is looking
forward to becoming a
Cosatu government over
a Cosatu-run South
Africa."

Chief Buthelezi ques-
tioned how Inkatha
could sit down and talk
peace with Cosatu while
the union continued
treating him as a leper
and Inkatha as a pariah
organisation. — Sapa

3 women die by 'necklace'

APR 18/4/90 (276)
PRETORIA. — Five people have died violently in unrest, police said today.

Three women were burnt to death near Port Shepstone by the notorious burning-tyre necklace method.

Two of the women were necklaced at Pad-dock, a rural reserve south of Port Shepstone, and another at nearby Izingolweni.

At least 10 people have been killed in the area this week as Natal's internecine violence appeared be moving south of Durban.

STABBED TO DEATH

A man was stabbed to death and a woman was injured at Imbali, Maritzburg, after a mob petrol-bombed and stormed a house.

Thirty-five people were arrested in several incidents across the country where police clashed with angry crowds.

At Hermanus 16 youths were arrested after ignoring a police warning to disperse after a gathering.

Eight were arrested after a demonstration outside Pollsmoor Prison, where many prisoners are still jailed for opposing apartheid laws.

Violence erupted at Khutloanong, near Odendaalsrus in the Free State, when a municipal policeman, municipal offices and vehicles were petrol-bombed and stoned. Nine youths were arrested. — Sapa.

Security steps alone 'can't end violence'

CMT Tarr 18/4/90
276

Political Staff

SECURITY action alone could not end the Natal violence and the government was using political and socio-economic programmes as well, Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

He was replying to a mini-debate introduced by Democratic Party MP for Maritzburg North, Mr Mike Tarr, questioning the government on what steps it was taking to end unrest in the country in general, and in Natal in particular.

The government was trying to find a solution to the problem through the release of political leaders from prison, the unbanning of certain organisations, allowing protest marches and negotiating with various leaders.

It was also trying to eliminate grievances in education, housing and unemployment through socio-economic upliftment programmes, Mr Vlok said.

Mr Tarr said the DP supported the steps to supplement the security forces and deplored the attacks on them.

However, many questions remained to be answered, such as whether Inkatha impis were simply being allowed to gather and launch attacks on opponents.

"How is it that with nearly 2 000 murders in the areas there have been less than 10 court cases?" he asked.

The "warlords" could not be allowed to continue intimidating witnesses.

There were many allegations of police bias and the perception of Mr Vlok visiting only Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was not good.

He repeated the party's call for a commission of inquiry into the crisis, while another DP MP, Mr Rob Haslam of Maritzburg South, repeated a call to declare the area a "disaster area".

Mr Haslam said the steps which had been taken were "too little too late".

He said the security forces would have to make it safe for displaced people to return to their homes, and bases would have to be established in KwaZulu to encourage those who wanted to do so.

He also called for some form of community assistance.

Mr Moolman Mentz, the Conservative Party's spokesman, accused the government of not being able to apply the Internal Security Act.

The government was not pursuing the people who ordered the violence. Instead it was giving them indemnity against prosecution.

SPOKESMEN for chambers of commerce in Durban and Maritzburg have expressed satisfaction over the calm in the black areas brought about by police reinforcements.

However, they were concerned about the effect the unrest and stay-aways had had on the manufacturing sector.

The director of the Natal Chamber of Industry, Mr John Pohl, said although exact statistics were not available, a day's loss of production in factories in Natal cost more than R100 million.

Crisis

The Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce said the city had lost more than R500 000 because of the one day stayaway last week.

Meanwhile, medical staff at King Edward Hospital in Durban are still trying to clear the backlog of patients that arose after last week's crisis when emergency and planned surgery had to be stopped.

Patients requiring surgery were sent to other hospitals because an influx of gunshot wound

Stayaway cost Natal more than R100-m

Sowetan 18/4/90 276

victims of the Natal violence exhausted the intensive care unit, the theatres and the already overworked staff to their limits.

The hospital's superintendent, Dr Justin Morfopoulos, said yesterday that although emergency and planned surgery were again being undertaken, the situation had not returned to normal.

The facilities were inadequate and there was

not enough staff to handle the increasing daily intake of patients.

The name of the soldier killed in an ambush in the unrest-plagued area of Mpumalanga near Maritzburg has been made known.

He was Rifleman Stoney van Wyk (25), of the Cape Regiment.

He was a member of the permanent force. - Sapa.

Govt using social programmes to fight unrest (236) Vlok

CAPE TOWN — Security action alone could not end the Natal violence and government was using political and socio-economic programmes as well, Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok said in Parliament yesterday.

He was replying to a mini-debate introduced by Mike Tarr (DP Maritzburg North) questioning government on what steps it was taking, particularly in Natal, to end unrest.

Vlok said SA had been the target of revolutionaries for decades and was attempting to find a permanent solution to the problem through the release of political leaders from prison, the unbanning of certain organisations, allowing protest marches and negotiations.

It was also trying to eliminate grievances in education, housing and unemployment through socio-economic upliftment programmes. There were various reasons for the unrest, such as revolutionary attempts to make the

Political Staff

country ungovernable, power struggles within various factions and ordinary criminality.

Tarr said the DP supported the steps to supplement the security forces, but many questions remained.

"How is it that with nearly 2 000 murders in the areas there have been less than 10 court cases?" he asked.

Vlok strongly rejected Tarr's suggestion that he had spoken only to KwaZulu Chief Minister

NATAL UNREST DEATHS	
September 1987 — January 1988.....	668
February 1989 — April 16 1990.....	915
Past 24 hours' official toll:.....	3
TOTAL:.....	1 586

Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He had seen Buthelezi, in particular because he was also KwaZulu Police Minister and most of the violence was in KwaZulu areas.

CP spokesman Moolman Mentz accused government of not being able to apply the Internal Security Act. Instead of pursuing the people who ordered the violence, government was giving them indemnity against prosecution.

Meanwhile, police reported in their unrest report yesterday that a man and two women were taken from their homes at Izngolwenh near Port Shepstone, hacked to death and their bodies set alight, Sapa reports.

In Kutiwanong, near Odendalsrus in the Free State, the home of Kutiwanong Civic Organisation secretary general Joseph Mayekiso was petrol bombed early yesterday. Mayekiso said two petrol bombs had been thrown at his home by unknown attackers.

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ACROSS

DOWN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

There are two sets of clues, but the answers are the same

Man chopped up in Natal violence

MARITZBURG — A man was killed and chopped to pieces and a woman was seriously wounded after a home in Imbali near Maritzburg was attacked and burnt yesterday. (276)

Gunfire was heard in the township at about 10 pm on Monday night and there were reports that a house was burning, said Democratic Party regional director Mr Radley Keys.

It was later established that Mr Mthintwe Dlamini (25) had been killed and cut to pieces and his mother critically stabbed.

Police could not confirm the incident yesterday.

Mr Keys said other incidents

reported to the DP monitoring group included the arrest of two people in Georgetown after police found an assegai at a home.

He also said a resident had phoned from Enhlalakahle near Greytown on Monday to report three people had been shot and wounded — allegedly by a group of Inkatha supporters in the presence of police.

Leaflets were dropped over Edendale at the weekend calling on people to help police arrest criminals and messages broadcast from a loudhailer told residents security forces were there to protect them. — Sapa.

● See Page 13.

The issues behind Natal bloodletting

More than 200 people have died this month in fighting in townships outside Maritzburg. Nearly 13 000 destitute non-Inkatha people have moved into refugee camps. **MONICA NICOLSON** spoke to people heading organisations battling to cope with the crisis about the reasons for the carnage and possible peace solutions.

The Edendale road through Maritzburg's townships meanders into the foothills of the Berg in what should be an idyllic rural setting, but behind this tranquil scene lies bloody chaos, destruction and death.

In the past three weeks, the area has witnessed more than 200 people burnt, shot or hacked to death in the war between Inkatha and non-Inkatha groups. Nearly 5 000 people have died in the Natal conflict since September 1984 and many more are expected to die in the place people have named The Valley of Death.

There is no doubt in the minds of The Midlands Crisis Relief Committee (made up of numerous organisations) that Inkatha launched a massive, well co-ordinated attack on non-Inkatha people at the beginning of the month.

Inkatha members say the ANC provoked the attack by stoning buses returning from an Inkatha rally on March 25.

Mr John Aitchison of the Centre for Adult Education at the University of Natal, Maritzburg, said "the Inkatha attack" was far too co-ordinated and sustained to be merely a response to provocation.

"Anyway, the areas which suffered the brunt of the attacks were far away from the alleged stonings. Plus, many of the victims were young children, women and old people."

Mr Aitchison believed the unbanning of the ANC and the Inkatha's "rapid loss of support" threatened Inkatha leaders and that much of the conflict was about Inkatha's struggle to command the allegiance of black people in Natal.

"People have become too politicised and Inkatha's methods are seen as a regression to the worst aspect of tribal life."

"While Mr Mandela has made positive calls for peace, Chief Buthelezi has not matched these. He has obviously not given clear instructions to his chiefs to end the war," he said. Chief Buthelezi strongly denies this.

In a statement at the end of March, Chief Buthelezi said he arranged to share a platform with Mr Mandela at Taylor's Halt just outside Maritzburg, but that Mr Mandela had pulled out at the last moment because of the fighting.

Inkatha stronghold

Chief Buthelezi rejected excuses that the chosen venue was an Inkatha stronghold and said he would meet Mr Mandela anywhere.

Mr Aitchison accused the police of supporting Inkatha forces, making the situation even more dangerous. Police have denied this.

He said the clearest possible statement of police partiality was Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok's consultation with only Chief Buthelezi about the situation.

On the other side though, Inkatha forces are blaming the black SADF troops for being biased and taking up arms against them. Chief Buthelezi called last week for all black troops to be removed from the townships.

Chief Buthelezi said last week that police had also been involved in attacks against Inkatha

members, and that was why he had contacted Mr Vlok and arranged for the private meeting.

Democratic Party MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje, has been monitoring Natal's tribal troubles for the past 10 years.

He said that although the war could be partially attributed to a criminal element and socio-economic factors such as poverty and unemployment, the recent violence went beyond that.

Mr Cronje said that to control the violence, neutral forces must be deployed to arrest any thugs and criminals and show them that they could not go around doing as they wished.

Mr Aitchison said peace initiatives would not be successful because it was not in the interests of one or more parties to have peace.

"The main stumbling block appears to have been the State and Inkatha." He said the township war was in the short-term interests of the Government as it kept pressure off the State when Inkatha saw the ANC as the enemy, rather than the State, and it kept Inkatha occupied so that it did not have time to address the long-term cost-benefits of its relationship with the State.

He suggested going back to the peace plan agreed to by both opposing parties in June last year. Although Inkatha withdrew their support at the last moment because of technical problems, he thought these could easily be sorted out.

Big conference

"A big conference should be organised with regional committees set up to hammer out points of conflict. Outside bodies and joint monitoring groups should be brought in to ensure fairness," he said.

Maritzburg Associations for Christian Social Action spokesman Mr Peter Kerchoff said peace lay in Inkatha's hands since they had declared a moratorium on the peace negotiations in September last year, and it was up to Inkatha to start negotiations again.

Chief Buthelezi has been outraged at allegations that he was the main obstacle to peace.

At a central committee meeting of Inkatha, he said: "It is the ANC which declared the armed struggle to be the primary means of bringing about change in South Africa and it was the ANC which moved from hard military targets to making soft targets of the public."

"It is now sordid to drag me into the political arena as the man most responsible for violence in Natal when I have done more to stop violence in this region than any other black leader. I have gone to the areas worst hit to hold rallies to gather the people together to tell them to rally together for peace."

According to a statement released by the Joint Working Committee of Cosatu and UDF, all parties need to examine the factual situation before a peace process was possible.

"Cosatu and the UDF remain absolutely committed to achieving peace in this area. However, faced by the reality of violence, people cannot be condemned for defending themselves if other measures failed," the statement read.

Root cause of Natal violence

In this second of a three-part series, **MATTHEW KENTRIDGE**, a freelance political researcher, argues that party politics could be the root cause of the prolonged faction fighting in Natal.

There is a process of forgetting in the public consciousness, an attrition of memory which results in the failure to relate current events to their constitutive histories.

Just so with the current political conflict in Natal. The carnage in Maritzburg and the wave of killings in Mpumalanga are not self-explanatory, discrete occurrences, but part of a long interminable struggle which has gripped the Natal Midlands for more than two years.

An understanding of the causes of this interminable conflict is essential in order to assess the motivations behind the most recent incidents.

In this region, the bitter warfare between Inkatha and supporters of the UDF and Cosatu has claimed well over 2 000 lives, wrecked family and community life, turned tens of thousands of people into refugees and caused incalculable mental and physical damage.

Many theories have been put forward to explain the origins of the conflict. Some favour what is known as a "socio-economic" argument which states that the fundamental causes are poverty and joblessness which, coupled with an angry and volatile township youth, find expression in violence.

Criminal behaviour

In this version, the political nature of the violence is downplayed, and the violence is seen primarily as criminal behaviour on a wide scale.

The theory has certain attractions. Certainly unemployment and a lack of hope contribute substantially to the humid climate of violence that hangs over the region. But as an explanation, it is insufficient.

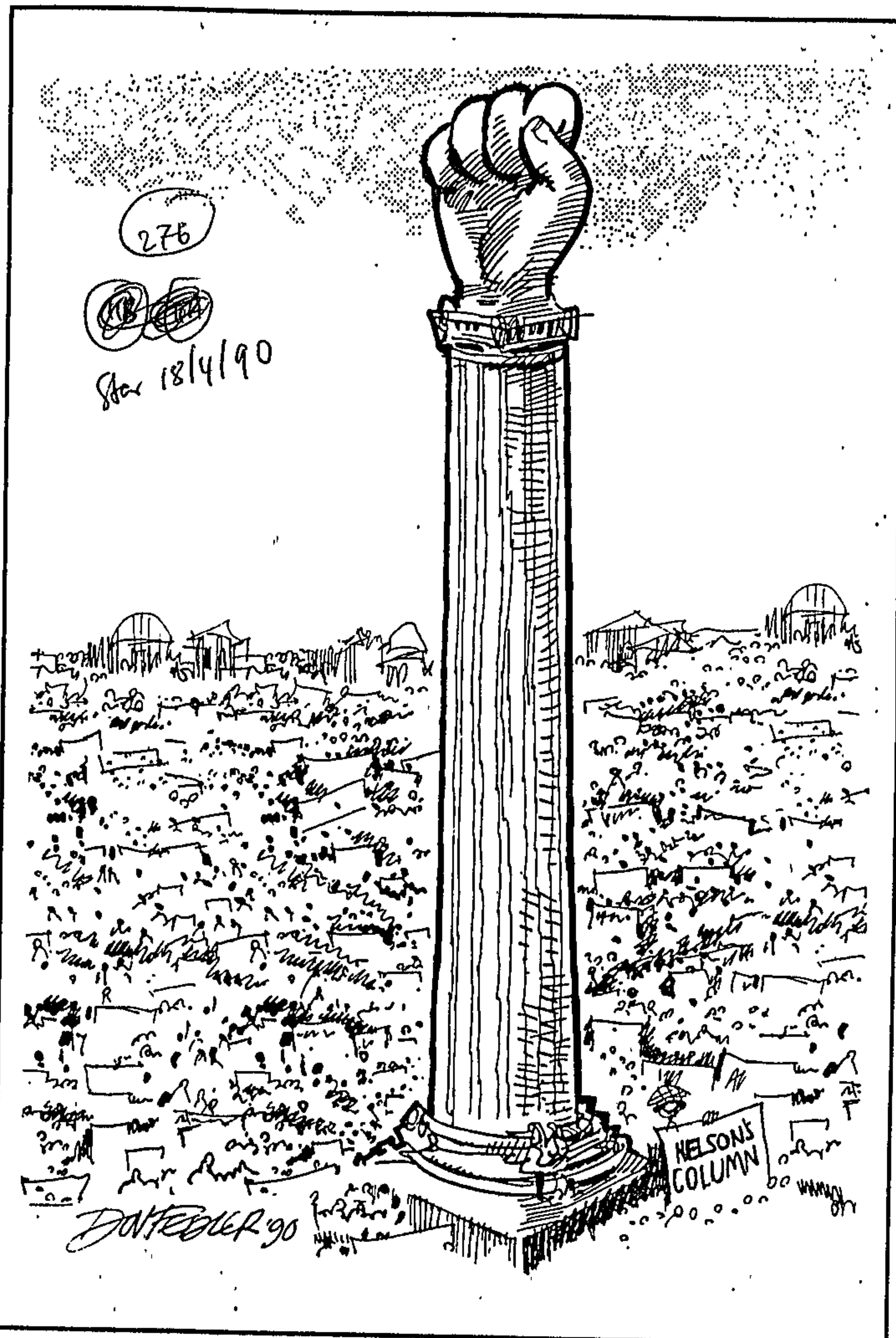
Poverty and unemployment are neither unique to the Midlands nor higher there than elsewhere.

In addition, the residents of the area perceive the violence as primarily political. Although many are only vaguely aware of the specific ideological messages of Inkatha and the UDF, they firmly identify the protagonists by political organisations.

A second theory sees the violence as a result of a rural-urban, generational cleavage, whereby older, rural-based Zulus, with a strong sense of tribal tradition, react strongly against younger, urban, cosmopolitan Zulus.

This theory, too, has appeal and accords to a fairly typical political profile as well. However, again the theory is too general. Both Inkatha and the UDF have cross-generational support, and the terrain of conflict has not been merely rural-urban, but rural-rural and urban-urban as well.

Ultimately, the causes of the war are more party political than these analyses concede. Both Inkatha and the UDF perceive the political nature of their conflict. According to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the fighting in the Midlands is the latest development in an ANC-orchestrated campaign to destroy the organisation.



The UDF, by contrast, sees itself as the victim of a joint strategy devised by Inkatha and the State to crush all "progressive" organisations in Natal.

It is not surprising that two such incompatible political movements should fall into dispute.

Modern image

Although it adopts an anti-apartheid stance, Inkatha is a strongly conservative organisation, strong in rural areas, which relies on and appeals to Zulu nationalism and pride.

The UDF, on the other hand, presents an aggressively modern image, and its campaigns tend to focus on problems facing the urban black population. The UDF's broad, supra-ethnic appeal directly opposes the narrow nationalist ethic of Inkatha.

This challenge is recognised by

Inkatha and many of the anti-UDF denunciations issued by officials in the organisation are crudely racist stamps loyal supporters of Inkatha are warned of sinister whites, Indians and Xhosa in the UDF, intent on manipulating and undermining Zulus.

Why this long-standing political enmity should have erupted so dramatically in Maritzburg the other week, and again in Mpumalanga last week, remains a moot point.

One explanation is that the paltry crowd at the Inkatha rally in Durban on March 25 (8 000 as opposed to the ANC's 150 000 on February 25) may have highlighted, yet again, the threat posed to Inkatha by the UDF.

Inkatha's invasion of non-Inkatha areas in Maritzburg and Mpumalanga can be seen as an initiative which tries on the one hand to drive the UDF out of the

region, and, on the other, to win over the residents in these areas to the cause of Inkatha.

If this is the case, the military exercise was singularly misconceived, as the majority of the victims of the attacks come from this constituency.

War of attrition

But there is a second, related, explanation of the explosion in the Midlands. For more than two years, the region has been in the grip of a slow, wearing war of attrition; a stalemate in which both sides control specific areas, and skirmishes take place along borders, rather than across them.

It is possible that the latest attacks constitute an attempt by Inkatha to break free of this impasse, to cross borders, annex territory and so change the political geography of the region.

Divided rule a major factor in Natal violence

CAP 7/12/95 19/4/90 276

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The army is finding it difficult to distinguish between warring factions in Natal townships, says the mayor of Maritzburg, Mr Mark Cornell.

In fact, Mr Cornell reported last night, many residents have decided to steer the middle line.

When asked what faction they support, some residents have introduced a note of levity amid the tragedy by stating that their allegiance lies not with Inkatha or the UDF... but with Kaiser Chiefs.

Addressing the Durban Parliamentary Debating Society last night, Mr Cornell made an urgent call for "all parties involved to take drastic measures to resolve the situation".

He said talking with the people and not down to them was needed and something practical had to be done before it was too late.

"In the Durban context, surrounding areas such as Clermont, KwaDabeka and Inanda fall under the central government, whereas Chesterfield, Lamontville, greater

Mariannhill area, Inanda Glebe and Umlazi Glebe are administered by the NPA, and then you have KwaZulu controlling KwaMakutha, Umlazi, KwaMashu and Ntuzuma."

He said this could only be a recipe for unrest.

Mr Cornell said he had not dealt with the power struggle between Inkatha and the UDF because no one really knew what was going on and it was above his head and position as mayor.

He said 90% of the people were affected by social problems created by the violence such as land ownership, housing, schooling and employment.

"Allow the police and army to deal with law-breakers — whichever side they are on," he said.

"Above all, stop the divide-and-rule system of the past and put all the areas under one control, either Natal Province or the Joint Executive Authority.

"We cannot negotiate from a platform of chaos and the President and government must show we are still in control of the situation in our country."

12643 19/11/90 276

2 children necklaced in Natal unrest

Mr Masemola

PRETORIA. — Two children were necklaced at Murchison, near Port Shepstone, while at Izingolweni a headmaster's son was gunned down, police said in today's unrest report.

No further details were given of the necklacing in which a nine-year-old girl and a 14-year-old boy died.

In another incident at Murchison, a man was stoned to death.

A special constable was

found stabbed to death at Kwamashu.

Police in Maritzburg said that it was "quiet" in townships around the city.

However, the unrest report said a house was petrol-bombed at Imbali and a woman was injured when buses were stoned at Edendale, near Maritzburg.

In nearby Mpumalanga the municipal offices were set alight.

At Umlazi, Durban, a teacher's house was torched. Six children were seen throwing a petrol bomb at the house.

A youth of 18 was arrested at Kwamashu and an unlicensed 0.38 special revolver was confiscated.

In an incident termed terrorism rather than unrest, police reported that the municipal barracks in Dube, Soweto, were damaged in a handgrenade attack.

The killing must stop

What lies behind the horrific violence in Natal? In the 10 days following March 23 more than 100 people were killed and 13 000 people, mainly women and children, became refugees as the violence between blacks which has plagued the region for some years reached a new pitch of intensity. Here are two expert views.

EDUCATION is now mainly seen as a mere means to getting a good job, and good salary ... We forget altogether the first priority: the enrichment of the human personality.

Rural, pre-industrial societies, everywhere, particularly tribal societies, focused first, in raising and educating the human being, upon enriching the human personality ... The first focus was: UBUNTU (Humaneness). The first content and requirement of Ubuntu was respect for other human beings: INHLONIPHO ...

We are far from that state. Look around you; witness the wanton disrespect for the human being, which is the product of our educational system at the climax of racism, exploitation and domination.

While we rejoice over the success and triumph of our graduating African students, we grieve over the violence and destruction of human life in Natal which is threatening to break out in every corner of the African community in South Africa. We must rise up like mature men and women and take responsibility for the future of this country, and humanity.

No debating

What is behind this carnage, which hangs as shame and disgrace and crime on the heads of all mature African men and women, who are not stopping this genocidal killing of human beings by any means possible? Shame, disgrace and crime hangs even worse on the heads of leaders of political organisations who are not acting to stop it?

We have leaders of political movements who have lost that fundamental common truth of human life, namely, that human beings never think alike, that human beings are bound to belong to different movements, parties and religions, much as they like different styles of clothes. Ubuntu, and Inhlonipho, consist also in the recognition and acceptance of the common truth.

We have leaders of political movements who then want to triumph alone, who, consequently, do not debate issues, but strive to destroy those movements unlike

Extracts from an address at a recent graduation ceremony by HERBERT W VILAKAZI, Professor of Sociology, University of Zululand.

their own: this leads, ultimately, to seeking to destroy other human beings. It means creating an atmosphere in which people with murderous, sick psychologies can then vent their sickness upon other human beings.

Totalitarianism

It is a sickness and grotesque abnormality for any political party to aim at capturing or winning the loyalty and following of all groups and members of society. A normal political party, anywhere in the world, aims at winning, ultimately, the majority of voters, come voting day, which normally is more or less a quarter of the population of the society.

Wanting to capture the following of all groups and members of society is chasing after an impossibility, an impossibility which is only achieved through violence and repression of dissent; wanting to capture the allegiance of all groups, associations, and members of society is the very essence of totalitarianism. We caught a terrifying glimpse of that in Nazism and Stalinism.

Political parties or movements should be charged with dynamism, yes, but also with humility. We expect Ubuntu and Inhlonipho, also, in politics. Our leadership must display that elementary, great, and noble trait of truly being human: humility, and respect for other human beings, even if they differ with you. You must accept the possibility of your being wrong; and the need to talk with others not in your movement; and never, never, once more, never, have as an aim of your movement capturing the allegiance of all groups and members of society, and destroying another movement or faction; this inevitably leads to genocide.

We also have the problem of our youth. We have youth nurtured by an education-

al system which was designed by people who were totally lacking in basic respect ... The entire society created by white supremacy, and the entire educational system created by that white supremacy, filled the entire society with disrespect for the human being.

I am not saying that all of us have succumbed to this inhumanity. The overwhelming majority of us are still shocked by this wanton disrespect for human life, by this violence and killing of human beings. The majority of us actually crave a more humane existence, more humane relations with other human beings.

We have become silent, and withdrawn into our private homes and private feelings and thoughts, as self-defence. We have become silent and cowardly out of fear and self-defence. Now and then, in the life of a nation, we must stand up and speak out. We either want the war, the wanton violence and killing of countless human beings in Natal to continue; or we want to stop it.

The peacemakers

The African community is in flames. Which groups of individuals, upon seeing a wild, consuming fire around them, would not instantly drop what they are doing, look for buckets or any other types of containers, to fill them with water, to hurl at the fire, in an attempt to extinguish the flames? That is precisely what we should be doing.

The ANC/UDF, PAC and Azapo leadership should stop their routine partisan activities, and pay instant attention to putting this fire out. If we want this war stopped, the leadership of these organisations must approach and talk to the other major party to the war, Inkatha, headed by Chief Buthelezi.

Serious mass political parties and movements are as shepherds to their flocks, or as mothers to their families. The African family is being consumed by fire: shepherds and mothers must selflessly fling themselves to the task of putting out the fire, as peacemakers. "Blessed are the peacemakers."

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Behind the Natal violence

By JOHN AITCHISON
Centre for Adult Education, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg

NATIONALLY, available data shows that the state of emergency appears to have been effective in reducing the number of deaths in conflict, including reducing the number of deaths caused by policemen and soldiers. The anomaly is Natal (and more specifically the Natal Midlands), which since September 1987 has experienced an enormous new wave of political violence.

Most of the deaths recorded nationally during this period occurred in this region.

There are two possible interpretations for this second surge of violence. □ the violence in Natal is simply a later occurrence of the revolt against government structures that started elsewhere in 1984/85,

□ or, it is in nature a different conflict — one about Inkatha and its opponents' ability to command the allegiance of black people in Natal, rather than a conflict between white government and black rebels.

The two interpretations do not have to be totally exclusive of each other, for undoubtedly the revolt against government-installed township structures was spreading to Natal.

But the second option is more compelling, i.e. the conflict has been essentially about Inkatha's desire to maintain its support (or at least to maintain its ability to claim such support) among black people in Natal while its support has been falling elsewhere.

This hypothesis is partially supported by the fact that Inkatha's support in the PWV industrial heartland had seemed to wither progressively from about 30% in 1977 (more or less equal to ANC support at that stage) to less than 5% in 1988. By 1988, ANC support had risen to nearly 50% and together with the UDF, other radical groups and individuals such as Archbishop Tutu, this broad coalition could command the allegiance of more than 70% of the black population of the PWV.

Another reason for differentiating the Natal conflict from the national one is that it helps to explain the curious inability or unwillingness of the state's forces to crush the violence raging in the region.

Whatever the causes, this unofficial war continued throughout last year and is now spreading into the more conservative rural areas.

War weariness

The increase of the conflict between 1987 and 88 warns of the high probability that it is becoming embedded in the social fabric of the region. Evidence from witnesses confirms this phenomenon.

In looking back at the events of 1989 in the Natal Midlands the following features emerge.

Mpumalanga and areas such as Shongweni the worst areas of conflict in Natal. In the Pietermaritzburg area were continuing attacks in Imballi, in the outlying areas of Vulindlela, and in the township of Mpophomeni.

There were growing signs of strife within the comrade refugee groups.

In the second half of the year there were signs that the conflict was spreading into rural tribal areas, with the politicisation of what may originally have been tribal factionalism.

In settled, mature (and particularly freehold) urban communities like Edendale, though there is some violence, it is at relatively low levels compared with other areas.

The violence is often associated with young refugee comrades from the more outlying areas. The extent to which such comrade refugees merge into "comsotlis" and criminal gangs is unclear.

The township areas that were once totally dominated by Inkatha, but which are now contested terrain, seem to have experienced the worst violence.

However, it is not simply a matter of Inkatha being under pressure or attack in these areas, for the evidence, is that the worst excesses and the majority of the killings appear to be conducted by vigilantes associated to varying degrees with Inkatha.

The creation of Controlela (the Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA), led by Chief Maphumulo from Natal's Table Mountain area, and the rapprochement between the ANC and the Transkei regime, provide rural chiefs with the possibility of a political home with the radicals. They may perceive this option to be less costly in terms of the prospects of further violence than remaining within the Inkatha fold.

State paralysis

The peace initiatives that have been energetically pushed by Cosatu (the most honest broker in the whole affair), lawyers and concerned clergymen seem to constantly break down at the level of local gunmen, who ignore the peace moves, at the highest level with Inkatha (which always appears to move the goalposts at the last minute), and by state disdain. The one peace initiative that seems to have held is in Shongweni between local Inkatha and comrade leaders (one which was allowed to happen by the SAP).

The state appears paralysed and unable to halt the violence. This has been ascribed to varying reasons, including

□ Machiavellian planning (keep the radicals and Inkatha busy destroying each other and use dirty tricks to halt promising peace initiatives),

□ faulty mind sets (conservative tribalists, however heavily armed and murderous, are good, radicals, however reasonable and peace-loving, are bad and working for the ANC),

□ sheer official incompetence, and

□ an under-manned police force.

The business sector appears similarly paralysed, partly through the habit of not offending the security establishment and partly through an inability to believe that their temporary ally, Chief Buthelezi, might have feet of clay at the local level.

The system of justice appears to be paralysed as well. In spite of a conservative estimate of 2 000 deaths in Natal over the last three years, the murder trials can probably be counted on one's fingers and toes. It is not hard to understand why in the townships, direct action to gain revenge seems more effective.

In these heady days of international and De Klerkian "glasnost" it is easy to overlook the damage being done to the social fabric of Natal. But this intense regional violence will probably exert an impact on national politics far into the future. One of the most damaging effects is the perception that it is because black life is not valued that the violence has been allowed to continue. For if 2 000 whites had been shot, stabbed, burned or mutilated, then surely something would have been done about it.

[From Indicator, SA, Summer 1989]

CAPL TCMAS
rsday, April 19, 1990 ★

Individual SADF camps up to 60 days

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

INDIVIDUAL camps for Citizen Force and Commando members are to be extended from 30 days to 60 days, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced last night.

The security situation in Natal placed particularly high demands on the Defence Force, he said in a statement.

"This situation, as well as the potential for unrest elsewhere in the country, make an extension of the service period of selected Citizen Force and Commando members unavoidable as a temporary measure."

His announcement does not affect the entire length of Citizen Force and Commando service, nor the period of national

service which was reduced last year from 24 months to 12 months.

General Malan said that when the reduction in service for Citizen Force and Commando members was announced, he stressed that this had only been done in terms of the security needs of the country.

'Violence no option'

The ANC, with Mr Nelson Mandela at the head, and other organisations who sided with violence, could no longer close their eyes to violence and its consequences.

"No peace process can in reality take place if violence continues or when violence is held out as an option.

"Revolutionary, intimidation and mobilisation of people is taking place on a wide scale

and is connected with the ANC's links to the continuation of the armed struggle," General Malan said.

It was high time that the ANC and everyone associated with it untied themselves unequivocally from violence.

"They are not only putting a spoke in the wheels of the peace process, but they are also placing considerable and unnecessary pressure on the economy."

Against this background, South Africa could be thankful for the members of the prepared, disciplined and dedicated members of the Citizen Force and Commandos.

General Malan said he trusted that the ANC and Mr Mandela would quickly come to reality so that the whole situation could be reconsidered.

Buthelezi wants ^{CAP} ^{19/8/90} 'central role' ²⁷⁶

DURBAN. — KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he is determined to play a central role in shaping the country's future, despite efforts by Mr Nelson Mandela's supporters to isolate him.

"They are saying all sorts of things about me, including that they are going to kill me, not by shooting me, but politically," Chief Buthelezi said at the weekend.

"At last we are on the road to real negotiations leading to multi-party elections in this country."

The Inkatha president said he wanted to be among black nationalists negotiating the end of apartheid with President F W de Klerk.

The bloody power struggle between Inkatha and radical ANC supporters in the townships of Natal has claimed more than 3 000 lives since it erupted in 1984, with more than 500 killed since the beginning of this year.

— Sapa-Reuter

SA (276)
OAT T-1215 19/4/90

Natal youths 'flee to ANC'

LUSAKA. — The ANC yesterday claimed that 150 youths, fleeing the violence in Natal, had sought refuge at the organisation's headquarters here.

The ANC said the refugees had arrived during the past week.

ANC spokesman Mr. Tom Sebina said most had been flown to Lusaka from Swaziland via Maputo with the assistance of the UN High Commission for Refugees.

Others, he said, had financed their road trips to Lusaka direct from South Africa.

Mr Sebina said the youths, when questioned, had said they were fleeing the violence in Natal and were unhappy because schooling had become impossible.

The refugees, mostly teenagers from the townships around Durban, were being looked after by the ANC, Mr Sebina added. — Sapa-Reuter

● Divided rule factor in Natal violence — Page 5

Sayco alleges Inkatha youth Israeli-trained

CAP TIPS 19/4/90

#4 276

JOHANNESBURG. — The SA Youth Congress (Sayco) yesterday alleged that members of Inkatha had been sent to Israel for military training.

Sayco vice-president Mr Mnyamezeli Booi said Sayco had videotaped evidence of Inkatha "defectors" who allegedly revealed that Inkatha had sent youths to Israel for military training.

"We are in possession of evidence from defected members of Inkatha that Inkatha has been sending its youth to Israel for training."

He said that for the "protection of the individuals" the informants could not be named.

Reacting, Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi described the Sayco claims as "untrue and patently ridiculous".

"As president of Inkatha I state, quite categorically, that I have never sent any members of Inkatha to Israel for military training and I most certainly have not sanctioned, and neither has anybody else in Inkatha, any action whatever designed to enable my supporters to engage in acts of violence against the ANC or any other organisation. These allegations are pure and utter drivel."

● Sayco will be dissolved and the ANC Youth League re-established in co-operation with the Lusaka-based ANC Youth Section, Sayco said yesterday.

Mr Peter Mokaba and Mr Rapu Molekane were re-elected president and general secretary of Sayco at the congress at the weekend.

On the Natal violence, the Sayco congress resolved to endorse ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela's call for a peace conference. But Mr Mokaba stressed that Chief Buthelezi would not be included in the peace process. — Sapa

Natal youths flee violence

MORE than 200 youths have fled across the South African border from the internecine conflict in Natal.

Most of them arrived in Lusaka over the past two weeks and are being cared for by the ANC. (276)

The refugees include a four-year-old child.

According to well-placed sources, even more youths have been trickling into Swaziland since early March. Sow 19/4 - 25/4/90

The sources said the refugees were being housed in a reception centre and several prison remand centres.

At least five youths are believed to have reached Dar Es Salaam. —
ANO

Moodley said Masemola had become a "symbol of black resistance and held a special place in the hearts of

foul play was suspect, Shinnars said allow them imme

150 youths flee to Lusaka

276 ALAN FINE 1914/190

ABOUT 150 youths have fled from Natal to Lusaka in the past two weeks to seek sanctuary with the ANC from violence in the province, ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said yesterday.

He said most had been flown to Lusaka from Swaziland via Maputo with the assistance of the UN High Commission for Refugees, after being told by the authorities they could not stay in Swaziland.

ANO reports the people range in age up to 24, while one four-year-old child had also arrived. All were well.

□ Sapa reports five people died — three of them women necklaced to death near Port Shepstone — in violence reported by police yesterday.

Another man was stabbed to death and a woman injured at Imballi, Pietermaritzburg, after a mob petrol bombed and stormed a house.

□ Sapa reports from Ulundi that a former Inkatha member, Gideon Mdletshe, was shot dead when unknown assailants, armed with AK-47 rifles, attacked his home at Esikhawini, Empangeni.

A KwaZulu traffic policeman was critically wounded in Umlazi when he was shot in the stomach by a mob.

□ KwaZulu police announced they had arrested four people in connection with the killing of Rifleman Stoney van Wyk of the Cape regiment at Mpumalanga at the weekend.

□ At a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday the SA Youth Congress (Sayco) alleged members of Inkatha had been sent to Israel for military training.

Sayco said it had videotaped evidence of Inkatha "defectors" who allegedly revealed Inkatha had sent youths to Israel for military training "against apartheid and against the ANC".

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi described the Sayco claims as "untrue and patently ridiculous".

Quick fix won't help Natal

Communication must be established on ground

At the height of the violence in Maritzburg at the end of March, after 30 people had been killed in a single day, it was announced that Chief Buthelezi of Inkatha and Mr Nelson Mandela of the ANC would address a joint rally at Taylor's Halt in the rural area of Vulindlela.

The following day the ANC withdrew and the rally was cancelled. The general response was one of shock and outrage. The ANC was castigated for maliciously aborting the peace process.

The ANC claims that it had never agreed formally to the rally in the first place. The announcement was leaked, leaving the ANC in an embarrassing position.

In fact, a rally at Taylor's Halt — the site of numerous clashes between Inkatha and UDF supporters — would have been a dangerous experiment. It could easily have become a battleground.

More significantly, the bluster surrounding the rally is indicative of a strangely short-sighted approach to the question of peace in Natal.

The approach, which can be summarised as the "rally mentality", places all hopes for peace on a meeting or on a joint rally addressed by both Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi.

A recent newspaper editorial declared: "A joint rally could save Natal", and articles by journalists and other political commentators focus almost exclusively on the political obstacles to such a meeting.

Talks between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi would certainly serve some purpose. Both are charismatic and respected leaders. Their words have clout; people listen to what they say.

An Inkatha-ANC palaver would send a signal to the effect that both sides were getting serious about peace.

However, such a meeting constitutes only the first, and easiest,

In concluding his series examining the violence in Natal, **MATTHEW KENTRIDGE**, a freelance political researcher, says the short-sighted "rally mentality" is not helping in the search to find a solution to the conflict.

stage-post on the road to peace.

The history of the war in the Natal midlands is littered with broken peace attempts. Every few months a new round of meetings — "talks about talks" and sometimes even "talks" — have been convened between top-level executive officials in Inkatha, the UDF and Cosatu, and each new initiative has been hailed a major breakthrough.

Unfortunately, none have proved either "major" or a "breakthrough".

Bad faith

Inkatha and the UDF tend to attribute each fresh breakdown to bad faith on the part of the other, and to some extent both have been guilty of this. However, the failure of all peace initiatives to date is the product of a far more fundamental and intractable problem.

It is one which exposes the limits of the rally mentality, and undermines high level, high profile diplomatic activity between officers of the rival organisations.

What each successive failure has illustrated more and more clearly is that the process of translating the decisions of top-ranking officials into action at the grassroots level is fraught with difficulties. There are two compounding aspects to the problem.

The first consists of the lack of

intermediate organisational structures; there is no reliable mechanism to relay signals from the top down or the bottom up.

And even where a chain of command still exists, there is no guarantee that local officials will follow the directives of their national executives. UDF "comrades", for whom the war is a way of life and mistrust of Inkatha the most fundamental component of their world view, were not prepared to heed Mr Mandela and "throw their weapons into the sea".

Likewise, Inkatha warlords, many of whom have reaped large material and political rewards from the war, will not necessarily accede to Chief Buthelezi's calls for peace.

The second aspect of the problem is the fact that the original political dispute has spawned a host of local, personal feuds.

These gloomy prognostications do not mean that there is nothing to be done for Natal. There are three major steps that should be taken immediately and in conjunction with one another to bring about a substantial reduction in the levels of violence:

● First, the police must show themselves to be an honest, impartial professional force. The police have forfeited the trust of the black residents of the midlands and their recent actions show that the old path-

ologies of partisanship, bad faith and obstructiveness are still there.

It is up to the police to flush out the perpetrators of violence comprehensively and in an even-handed manner. When this happens the cycle of violence and revenge will be broken as people no longer take the law into their own hands.

● Second, both Inkatha and the ANC and UDF must strengthen their intermediate and local levels of organisation. Talks between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi will have neither influence nor purchase without a formal, disciplined chain of communication.

● Third, a socio-economic development plan is needed. Apart from the need to resuscitate devastated areas and repair the ravages of war, the foot soldiers on both sides must have some alternative to fighting. The development proposal for Natal announced by the State President in early April is a first, but insufficient, step.

The Government has to regain the trust of communities which have been ignored and neglected for years. A development plan under the auspices of the Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs will not succeed in this respect.

Rather, the Government should make development funding available, to be administered by a third party who enjoys credibility with all sides. In other words, something is needed similar to the R2 billion general development trust fund to be administered by Mr Jan Steyn.

None of these measures is straightforward, nor will their implementation be easily achieved. But at least they are something positive to work towards.

These difficulties notwithstanding, ultimately none of the parties has any choice without a solution to Natal, the much vaunted forthcoming negotiations on the future of South Africa will be just so much empty talk.



Policeman tells how he survived mob attack

AR6 US

20/11/90 276

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A battered policeman who survived an attack from an angry mob was back at work to tell how his assignment to investigate alleged theft turned into a nightmare.

Detective-Constable Ezra Bhekithemaba "Shozi" Hlongwa, 54, said a woman had called in at the Durban railway station police office and said that another woman had stolen her money.

Constable Hlongwa was assigned to investigate and went to a bus in which the alleged suspect was travelling.

"Informer"

The suspect had refused to accompany Constable Hlongwa to the police station, and the driver of the bus had closed the door and driven off, with the policeman still inside.

He told Constable Hlongwa he was going to kill him because he was "De Klerk's informer."

Constable Hlongwa had tried to squeeze out from beneath the bus door, and was beaten.

He had eventually forced his way out, to be kicked and assaulted by a mob, who also stole his firearm.

"The beating went on for about four minutes before I was able to collect strength and staggered towards the pavement," he said.

He said that at that moment a man had appeared and helped him.

CAPT Tink 20/11/90
Prayers for Natal

Political Staff 276

LEADERS from the Muslim, Christian, Jewish and Hindu religions are to hold a national day of prayer in Cape Town, Soweto and Durban on Sunday to demonstrate their concern about the violence in Natal.

The World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP) said the inter-faith service in Cape Town would be held at 3pm at the Woodstock town hall.

Army brings peace to Natal, mayor tells FW

Cape Times 20/4/90
Own Correspondent 276

MARITZBURG. — The arrival of the Defence Force had an immediate effect in reducing the violence in Maritzburg and life in the Natal capital was beginning to return to normal, the mayor, Mr Mark Cornell, told President F W de Klerk yesterday.

He said that until recently the violence "amounted almost to a state of war".

In an open letter to Mr De Klerk yesterday, Mr Cornell expressed on behalf of the city the "sincere appreciation of all its inhabitants" for the measures which had been taken to end the violence in Natal.

Refugees who fled Natal's strife-torn townships and sought sanctuary with community organisations are beginning to trickle back to their homes after a lull in the fighting this week, reports Sapa.

Refugees were moving out of the central business district back to Mpumalanga, Umlazi, KwaMakhutha, KwaMashu and Chesterville.

1 600 sent to curb violence in Natal

Political Staff

MORE than 1 600 extra security personnel had been sent to the violent areas of Natal to help control the fighting, Mr Hennie Smit, National Party MP for George, said yesterday.

It was time people understood that they could not call for the withdrawal of the army from the townships and in the same breath call for extra security in Natal.

The government was doing all it could to control the situation in Natal and the army was now helping the police to a greater extent than before.

He disclosed for the first time that so far the police had sent in an extra 659 men and that the Defence Force had sent in an extra 982 men. This made an extra 1 641 men.

They were now providing a greater visible presence in the area and were manning extra road blocks as well as providing air support.

NATAL: WITH EACH WEEK, THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE SEEM MORE HOPELESS ...

No end in sight for Natal's civil war

The message of peace has yet to be written, never mind heard in the Natal Midlands' repetitive cycle of fighting and failed peace talks, writes CARMEL RICKARD

THE question increasingly asked about the Natal violence is whether it can ever be stopped.

Many are wondering whether failed talks, the collapse of one local peace agreement after another and the spread of violence to new areas are signals the fighting will not halt until one side is decisively beaten.

This week the country's first but still unofficial African National Congress office, opened in Stanger under Justice Mpanza in February, was forced to close.

Mpanza says he was told by armed men who "persuaded" him to shut the doors of his office, that there was room for "only one bull in the field".

But Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi constantly speaks of rejecting a "winner take all approach" in politics and says his party wants to participate in a multi-party democracy.

The same commitment is expressed by the ANC's Patrick "Terror" Lekota: "We are determined that where and if Inkatha has support it should be allowed to propagate its ideas."

"That comes from the policy position (of the ANC) that we are committed to a multi-party democracy. If we cannot co-exist with Inkatha we cannot co-exist with anyone."

But while both sides express their commitment to this ideal, no one is having much success in achieving the peace necessary to reach such a goal.

Key players, peace brokers and analysts give a variety of answers to the question of what should be done to end the conflict.

Members of the Natal church leaders' group who recently held talks with senior members of both sides as well as with State President FW de Klerk said a judicial commission of inquiry remained a key method of ensuring an end to the fighting.

De Klerk said this week he was still considering a commission, but that he wanted more time to see whether the extra security forces deployed in the area were successful in halting the killings.

Church leaders also said they believed both sides should consider reactivating the peace process drawn up and agreed to by both sides before Inkatha imposed a moratorium on the plan.

Buthelezi has said peace will be possible only when "vilification and denigration" of himself and of Inkatha stops, and that he is not prepared to hold peace talks anywhere other than in Ulundi.

Inkatha Institute director Gavin Woods said peace would require "actions far beyond anything attempted to date".

Woods said the government's strategy



De Klerk and Buthelezi ... will the president appoint an inquiry?

of deploying extra troops at the same time as implementing socio-economic upliftment could be a good model, but to work would need far more troops and far more money.

He suggested ideas for helping create a new "culture of peace", and backed a series of rallies to be jointly addressed by Buthelezi and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela aimed at urging an end to the violence and the burial of all past grievances.

Lekota said he did not foresee a "speedy meeting" between top leadership of the two sides and said the focus of ANC efforts to bring peace would move from Inkatha to the government.

He said much of the violence involved "communities and the police" rather than United Democratic Front/Cosatu and Inkatha. Pretoria had the power to control the security forces and could also "instruct that the KwaZulu Police be reined in", so it made sense to engage the government on these issues.

A senior member of Inkatha said peace would only come when both sides had "stronger structures" which were clearly identifiable and when both were able to control their followers.

"The message of peace must also be spread more convincingly. People still speak of 'enemies', while the youths who burnt my home last week sincerely believe they are making a contribution to 'the struggle' by doing so. People on both sides must be told that burning down houses makes no contribution at all."

Asked about the possible role of the police he said: "I have lost hope in them."

He said he believed some way to peace would have to be found. "We will have to tolerate each other or we will all die," he said.

Democratic Party MP Pierre Cronjé said that until there was a neutral mediator there could not be peace. The neutrality of both the state and the police had been discredited, he said.

Political analysts said another key development on the road to peace was for the ANC to begin organising formally.

This would promote handling political disagreements through political means, and would push Pretoria into giving the ANC the kind of protection afforded "legitimate" political parties.

National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa

LOCAL ORGANISER

Middelburg



DIOCESAN COLLEGE
RONDEBOSCH
(BISHOPS)

NATAL VIOLENCE

FIM 20/4/90

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Forcing the peace

For the SADF troops who've done township patrols before, the almost universal welcome for the army as they rolled into Natal's bloody townships last week, was not without irony.

In the "Troops out of the Townships" days their presence was scorned. Now, the polecat image is gone, at least for the time being, among groups as diverse as the Black Sash, DP, organised business and ANC-supporting township residents.

The only question mark is over the deployment of 32 Battalion, the battle-hardened black unit that was so effective in the Angolan war: they were flown into Natal last week. There have been no direct complaints but, certain parties — particularly church leaders who met with FW de Klerk last week — feel the introduction of 32 Battalion to the volatile townships might not be appropriate.

However, SADF Chief Janne Geldenhuys has emphasised to the Portuguese-speaking troops that their role is now that of a peacekeeping force. Geldenhuys also points out that 32 Battalion is above local political affiliations and its discipline and neutrality cannot be questioned. It is also one of the few Permanent Force infantry units available for active service.

But some ANC and UDF leaders are not convinced. They say a unit which has fought against Swapo, the Cubans and the MPLA cannot be without ideological bias. The strongest critic has been the ANC's Walter Sisulu, who says his organisation is sure the battalion's presence will aggravate the violence instead of bringing about peace. Most other groups are prepared to wait and see.

The Democratic Party's Midlands director, Radley Keyes, who also heads the unrest monitoring group responsible for Maritzburg's townships, says the level of violence has "dropped considerably" since the 2 000 extra troops arrived. "From reports we've received so far, only two people died in Maritzburg at the weekend. That's compared with 14 deaths the weekend before and nearly 40 the weekend before that."

He says the DP welcomes the army in the townships, pointing out that the party has been calling for troops to be deployed since 1987 — only to be told by police that they had the townships under control.

"We have received no complaints about the army yet, though their presence is still

relatively new. We believe they should be given the chance to prove their credentials. One difference we have noticed is that when we deal with senior army officers commanding units, we are aware we are dealing with professional soldiers."

The DP group's experience with the SAP has not been as happy, which Keyes puts down to the "framework in which the police have had to operate over the years. Before, when the ANC was banned, the UDF was viewed by police largely as an internal wing of the ANC. They became the enemy — a perception which they worked under for a long time — and I think the police are now finding it hard to break free from that perception."

Yet, while SADF troops have made a big impact in the townships, they have already paid a price for the short time they have been in Natal. At the weekend, Rifleman Stanley van Wyk, a member of the Cape Corps, was shot and killed in an ambush at Mpu-mulanga, one of the flash-points of the violence.

Though not directly related to the violence, a second soldier — David Savage, a Citizen Force member on a one-

month camp in Maritzburg's townships — was killed on Saturday night in a road accident.

The SADF is finding conditions difficult in Maritzburg's Edendale Valley. It is a notoriously hilly area, with few passable roads, scattered settlements and no electric lighting. A spokesman for the SAAF, which is supporting the army with helicopters and spotter planes, says there are problems when deploying troops to remote areas of the valley.

"The people involved in the fighting between Inkatha and the UDF are usually on foot and they know the local terrain. They hear the army coming well in advance and, by the time they arrive, it's all over and they've gone." For this reason, the SAAF is dropping off troops from helicopters, Vietnam-style, in areas where fighting breaks out. Planes are also being used to guide convoys through rugged areas.

Another problem the army has — though they will not discuss it — is having to work under the SAP's riot unit. Troops on the ground say they do not like having SAP members with them on patrols: they believe it makes them a target and they feel it doesn't do their neutral image any good

Keyes says he is aware that being seconded to the police causes problems for some SADF members but says the only alternative might be martial law — which nobody wants right now.

With the increased SADF presence, the level of violence is likely to stay low and some semblance of normality might return to Natal's troubled townships. The question is what will happen when the army leaves the area.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu police face a barrage of allegations of murder and reckless behavior, many of which were heard in Durban's Supreme Court on Friday based on affidavits made by SAP members.

Based on "wild and reckless" incidents in the South Coast township of KwaMakhutha, two SAP officers lodged an urgent application in their private capacities against the KwaZulu police, accusing them of shooting randomly at residents.

The SAP allegations were backed by members of Durban's Legal Resources Centre, who spoke to about 250 women refugees staying in a refugee camp in Durban. The refugees fled their homes because of what they alleged was a reign of terror. A return date has been set for March 2. *Shaun Harris*



Geldenhuys

THE PRESIDENCY

No time to play

There was an iron fist in President FW de Klerk's velvet glove this week. He warned in parliament that government will not tolerate, from Left or Right, attempts to derail the delicate negotiation initiative.

To the Conservative Party he read the riot act, accusing it of irresponsibly "playing with fire" and suggesting that it reflect "deeply and seriously" on its actions. To the ANC he suggested a moderation of statements by its leaders and an acceptance that negotiation is a process of give-and-take.

He also gave an indication of how the National Party will approach both the "talks about talks" with the ANC on May 2 and the main negotiations — when they get off the ground. On May 2, government will tell the ANC that its continued commitment to the "armed struggle" conflicts with the concept of peaceful negotiation. "(It) therefore constitutes a further obstacle, alongside the reality of violence, that has to be removed."

And in a preview of its main negotiation stance, De Klerk again stressed that government sees no merit in either partition or simple majoritarianism (in either a unitary or geographically federal state) as constitu-

instructed him to deliver an
Handel.

BILLY PADDOCK

He expressed his concern at the violence and the needless loss of lives and property.

There had also been disturbances at industrial level, with incidents in the cane supply areas of each of the Natal sugar mills.

Many of the refugees were being housed in temporary accommodation in and around Durban, Pinetown and Maritzburg where relief co-ordinators were finding it difficult to make ends meet, he said.

The Natal region of the SA Red Cross Society is to administer the grant with the SA Sugar Association.

Natal region Red Cross chairman Inka Mars said the society had set up soup kitchens and had sent bedding to the refugees.

The fund would enable the Red Cross to deal more effectively with the ever-increasing number of people rendered homeless by the violence.

Taylor said R5 000 of the R250 000 had already been used in the form of a sugar donation and was being distributed among victims of the Edendale violence.

Part of the fund will be used to assist black small cane growers who had been driven off their land.

Children necklaced

^{3/10/90} ^{20/4/90}
PRETORIA — A nine-year-old girl and a 14-year-old boy were necklaced on the strife-torn Natal South Coast this week.

Their bodies were found at Murchison, near Port Shepstone, a senior police spokesman said yesterday. A black man was stoned to death in the same area on Wednesday. (276)

In nearby Izingolweni, the 25-year-old son of a school headmaster was gunned down. And in KwaMashu, near Durban, an off-duty special constable was stabbed to death. (278)

The police unrest report also mentioned petrol bombings and bus stonings near Maritzburg. In Mpumalanga the municipal offices were set alight.

And in Umlazi a teacher's house was torched by children. — Sapa.

Accusations traded as slaughter goes on

861 22/4/90 By Dawn Barkhuizen

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Accusations and counter-accusations are flying between the political players in the Natal war about their roles in the violence.

Inkatha president and Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has vehemently denied claims that he is behind the slaughter. The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) maintains that it and its UDF/ANC affiliates are the victims.

Buthelezi says:

"I am ready and willing to play my part (to bring peace) in whatever way I can."

In a strongly worded statement, Chief Buthelezi said he was doing his utmost to bring an end to the bloodshed and that while the violence continued, it was not violence of his making.

"I truly believe that the origins of the violence, now out of control, were not of Inkatha's making. I can't stop it. Mr Nelson Mandela and the ANC can't stop it. The UDF can't stop it. Cosatu can't stop it. Church leaders can't stop it. The whole ghastly situation appalls me ... I want no part of it. Inkatha wants no part of it."

Earlier this week, he described Cosatu as power hungry and "looking forward to becoming a Cosatu-government over a Cosatu-run South Africa".

"It was Cosatu which created the low-pressure system ... which originally sparked off violence which spread and spread and which is now enveloping vast areas. It is they -- Cosatu -- who came to sow death and destruction."

Cosatu says:

"From our side, we are prepared to do everything in our power to bring peace to the region."

Responding angrily to criticism levelled at it by Chief Buthelezi, Cosatu accused the Inkatha leader of making "wild and unsubstantiated allegations" which were the "height of irresponsibility at a time when our people are dying in Natal".

"This kind of language only creates a climate in which Cosatu members are identified as targets for the warlords and kwaZulu police," a statement said.

"In the past few weeks it is Cosatu and UDF members who have faced the brunt of violent vigilante attacks. Documented evidence has shown that the violence in Maritzburg in recent weeks has been the result mainly of invasions by armed Inkatha impis raiding non-Inkatha areas."

Teens flee to Lusaka

By RYAN CRESSWELL

ABOUT 210 young people have fled Natal fearing for their lives and have sought refuge at the ANC's Lusaka headquarters. (250)

About 150 had trickled into the organisation's Zambian headquarters by Tuesday and another 60 teenagers arrived on Friday. More are believed to be en route to Lusaka.

Said ANC spokesman Tom Sebina: "There is a steady stream of kids aged between 10 and 23 fleeing to Swaziland and asking to be sent to our Lusaka headquarters. (276)

"Most of those I have spoken to say they left Natal because of general insecurity. They claim to have been attacked in their classrooms and in the streets by Inkatha, vigilantes or kitskonstabels. (276)

"The ANC had nothing to do with their departure.

"I have talked to a number of students in the group, including three who were at Durban Technikon, and they wish to continue studying." (276) 5/11/22/4/90

Mr Sebina said provision would be made for refugee students to continue their studies in other African countries.

Police hit squads are attacking UDF sympathisers - residents

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 (276)

POLICE hit squads have been attacking UDF members in Imbali township, near Maritzburg, it is being alleged there.

Residents say white members of the SA Police and black KwaZulu Police have been on the rampage since before the March 28 outbreak of violence in the area.

At least two people are said to have died since the beginning of this month and several others have been injured and their houses attacked by the hit squads in separate incidents.

Police allegedly attack residents with weapons which include pangas, tomahawks and guns, and charges have been laid at the Plessis Laer police station near Imbali and Edendale.

Plessis Laer police liaison officer Lt D Vhawanibeen confirmed police were investigating several charges against the police.

He told *City Press* police dockets would be sent to the Attorney-General for a final decision on whether to prosecute.

The victims allege the offending policemen are well known in the area and investigating police are dragging their feet.

Vhawanibeen refuted the allegations. He said there was no cover-up and allegations against the police were given "top priority".

"The police are working in different areas to combat unrest and it is difficult to get them together in one place for an identification parade in the present situation," said Vhawanibeen.

Those who have allegedly been attacked by police hit squads include Imbali Residents' Association leader Elphas Sibiya, 42; and known UDF activists Larington Silwane, 45; Vezzi Mkhize, 30; David Majodeni, 22; Owen Mtembu, 46; and Obed Ndaba, 42.

They were allegedly attacked at their homes, shot at and hacked with pangas and other weapons before they were left for dead. Several houses are also alleged to have been gutted by police.

Thulani Ncobo, a youth activist, and another youth, known only as Hadebe, were allegedly cornered in a house in Mbabani Street and shot dead on Thursday last week.

Sibiya, an active UDF member, said police, accompanied by a local councillor, fired at his house last Wednesday.



Ntombela denies his people are responsible for violence but he has faced criminal charges.

C/Press
22/4/90

He said the attack followed several police raids on his house after the councillor threatened him with death. He fled to the DP office in Maritzburg last Thursday for help.

The DP has confirmed the incident. A spokesman said when Sibiya was returned to his home the following day, the DP found three policemen in the house.

"My house was ransacked and I lost all my life's savings after police stole the money I kept in the house," Sibiya said.

Silwane, was allegedly awakened in the middle of the night and thrown into the back of a police van, where he was blindfolded before being driven to an unknown destination.

Silwane said he was tortured and beaten before the police took him to another place in thick bushes where he was "knocked senseless" and left for dead because the police said he was a UDF leader.

His head was forced into a tight-fitting car tube so he could not breathe and he was left for dead.

Passers-by took him to a Midlands hospital. He spent three days there before being transferred to Wentworth Hospital for another three days. He returned to work last week.

Silwane, a furniture store field manager, had severe head injuries and broken ribs. He still finds it hard to walk properly.

"I know the police who attacked me and the matter has been reported to the police through my lawyers but I have heard nothing yet," he said.

Male nurse Mkhize, said he was asleep when police broke into his room after forcing their way into the house and holding his parents and other family members at gunpoint.

"Among the police were four white SA Police who slapped me about before pangas and tomahawks rained on me," he said.

He fainted and when he regained consciousness police were ransacking the house and he made a dash for it.

"The police then went berserk, breaking furniture and doors before they went outside and sprayed the house with bullets," said Mkhize.

Mkhize also knew the police who attacked him and reported the matter.

Ndaba, and his friend and neighbour, Pat Ndhlovu, were standing at Ndaba's front door when a policeman in a group of nine opened fire, hitting them in the legs on March 22.

Ndaba said the police were in the company of the son of a notorious Imbali councillor and a high-ranking member of Inkatha.

Vhawanibeen said people who were not happy with the progress of investigations in police-related crime should contact the investigating police officer's Head of Department or write directly to him.

Letters should be directed to the Station Commander, P/b F903, Maritzburg, and the matter would receive his



Larrington Silwane... claims he was tortured by police.

Can 'the terrible ones' make peace?

STUART 22/4/90

By RYAN CRESSWELL

THE feared 32 Battalion of the Namibian and Angolan battlefield faces a stern test: Can it make the transition to a peace-keeping force in Natal's strife-torn townships?

The Portuguese-speaking battalion has an illustrious war record marred by tales of atrocities.

But will the crack 300-strong unit — largely made up of former FNLA insurgents who fought against Swapo, the MPLA and the Cubans — keep the peace impartially or show an ideological bias?

The SADF says the battalion has been flown in to bolster the 2 000 troops already in Natal's townships because its impartiality is beyond reproach and it has an admirable operational record.

But some ANC and UDF leaders expect trouble.

And a number of clergymen have expressed concern to President F W de Klerk about the unit's arrival in Natal.

When the battalion stepped on to the tarmac at Air Force Base Durban last Wednesday, SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys told the troops: "You are here to play a different role to the one you are used to.

"You are going to have to adapt. Be firm but friendly, decisive but impartial and, above all, just."

An SADF spokesman at Natal Command said foreign soldiers in 32 Battalion now held South African passports and were valued members of the Permanent Force.

He denied reports that some of the unit's white officers were mercenaries.

Called Buffalo Battalion because its troops wear a buffalo emblem, the unit also picked up the nickname "os terrivis" — the terrible ones — during the long border war.

276 Deploy

It has been based at Pomfret, a disused mining town in the northern Cape, since the war ended.

The veteran troops are at present undergoing an induction period in Natal.

The SADF will not say where they are to be deployed in strength but it is believed about two platoons spent some time in the rural Table Mountain area at the weekend.

Mr Radley Keys, who heads the Democratic

Party unrest monitoring group in the Midlands, said the SADF had not yet used 32 Battalion extensively and it was only fair to wait and see how the unit handled township work before commenting on it.

"There are still incidents but it is much quieter since the soldiers moved in. However, it is no use treating the symptoms and not the problems."

Soldiers in 32 Battalion will probably be the only black troops operating in the massive peace-keeping initiative. Most troops are white soldiers from Natal or members of the Cape Corps.

Early last month KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi complained that black troops in the townships had shown bias against Inkatha and had even helped carry out attacks.

The black troops, including those stationed at bases in hot spots, were withdrawn.

Angry UDF members in Mpumalanga then claimed patrols had helped curb the violence but residents were still being attacked by Inkatha "when the soldiers go around the corner".

Things were better when black soldiers camped on their doorstep, they said.

Most township residents have welcomed the soldiers with open arms.

Hundreds cling to safety at camps

Press 24/4/90

(276)

REFUGEES holed up in squalid conditions at the Maqhibisa refugee camps in Edendale, near Maritzburg, have vowed they will not return to their villages for fear Inkatha fighters will attack again.

The refugees, who lost everything when violence broke out in Natal last month, come mainly from remote areas like Esigodini and Gezibuso, near Elandskop – the stronghold of alleged Inkatha “warlord” David Ntombela.

Among them are cripples who spend their days weeping, resigned to their fate. Orphaned children huddle in groups, their faces ravaged by sadness. A few brave ones return each day to their gutted villages in search of their parents.

There are more than 800 refugees in the Maqhibisa camps alone, which are church halls along the Taylor’s Halt Road, next to the Edendale Hospital. Refugees sleep on the floor and use

communal toilets and taps. Authorities fear the outbreak of disease.

Others have been taken in by local families to alleviate overcrowding at the camps. The injured are in hospital.

Relief is provided by local business people, churches, the Red Cross, SACC and Operation Hunger.

The refugees are looked after by Beatrice Msomi, co-ordinator of the local Natal Midland Women’s Organisation (NMWO).

The diet is tea and bread in the morning, mealie pap and vegetables for lunch and sometimes pap and meat for supper.

The refugees speak one language, Zulu, but do not understand the reasons behind the war.

Norah Thabethe, 65, a mother of five children and 14 grandchildren, still does not know what happened to her husband on March 28. All she saw was

an Inkatha impi rushing down the hills, burning and looting everything in sight at Gezibuso.

Huddled in a chair, she said there was no reason for her to go back.

“I have lost everything. My house has been burnt, I lost my livestock and I don’t know what happened to my husband. I will rather die here than go back.”

Agnes Ngubeni, 70, faces an uncertain future. She escaped with only the clothes on her back – she left behind everything else, including the body of her husband.

However, among the tales of violence, there are also stories of heroism.

Ma-Ngubane saved her grandchild from drowning. The three-year-old slipped from her mother’s back and plunged head-first into the deep Msunduzi River.

“She just jumped into the river and pulled the child up while men scrambled to safety from ‘Amabutho’. It was everyone for himself,” said Nomtunzi Shange, 50.

Annica Mohlaba, 60, paralysed from the waist down, was saved from death when youths rescued her from her burning hut in Gezibuso village.

“They ran with me to the mountain and hid me in some bushes before I was moved out at nightfall. I am still alive because of them,” she said.

Beatrice Msomi said the refugees’ reluctance to return to their homes had stretched resources to the limit.

“Others coming in from troubled spots are in need of shelter and we find it hard to accommodate them. Our funds are inadequate to cater for all the refugees and the camp is just too small.”

Govt has ‘plan of action’ for Natal – FW

THE government had a plan of action to rectify problems in Natal and had started to buy residential land for black settlement around Durban and Maritzburg, State President FW de Klerk, announced on Friday.

Replying to the debate on his budget vote he repeated his call to leaders to use their influence and disciplinary powers to end the violence.

Part of the R1 billion set aside in the Budget for correcting socio-economic imbalances was being spent on improving the education infrastructure for Natal blacks.

Steps were also being taken to alleviate the pressure on the King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban.

Recommendations of the Reid Report were being rescheduled to speed up implementation, De Klerk said.

“Poverty is not confined to Natal but it is being aggravated there by the destruction of property.”

It was important the refugees returned to their residential areas soon but this was linked to a reduction in violence.

“I am pleased to note this morning that the mayor of Maritzburg in an independent evaluation reported that the situation is improving.

“While the violence continued the massive development which was required could not be tackled.

“The fabric of violence has changed. What is happening, aside from that which is expected to accompany a process of change, is a vying for position in black ranks.

“It is black-on-black violence which comes from intimidation.” This thwarted progress with constitutional development.

“Constitutional development cannot be attained with the swing of a panga,” he said. – Sapa



Refugees are pouring into the crowded camps at Edendale. Pic: AFRAPIX

No one can touch me, says 'warlord'

CP/085 22/4/90 276

An Inkatha "warlord" in war-torn Maritzburg, David Ntombela, admits to being powerful but denies his impi is responsible for the violence.

Speaking amid a horde of armed guards brandishing an assortment of weapons - including shotguns and R1 rifles - Ntombela, 65, said the blame on Inkatha was due to media bias.

With Ntombela at his house, where security is tight, were some of his lieutenants from different regions in Maritzburg.

Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu alliance share almost equal control of areas in Maritzburg and the Midlands.

According to the Democratic Party Monitoring Group in Maritzburg, the UDF controls Maphopheni, KwaMntongothi, Smero, Esigodeni, Edendale, Georgetown, Nhlatazatshe, Caluza, Dambuza and Ashdown.

Inkatha controls Emashingeni, Mdudu, Kwa Nxamalala, Ezibomvini, Ekejebeni, Sweetwaters, Bhokizizwe,

Mpumunza, Mfazimbovu, Noskezi, Harewood, Gezibuso, Elands-kop, Kamani and Taylor's Hall.

The two groups are struggling for control of Hhasa, Sinatheng, Imbali and Slangspruit, where sporadic fighting and attacks continue.

Ntombela at first declined to speak to *City Press*, claiming the newspaper was biased against him and Inkatha. He did, however comment on allegations levelled against him.

Ntombela refused to discuss the latest outbreak of violence in his Maritzburg stronghold, except to say the high unemployment rate in the region also played a prominent role in sparking the violence.

"I know exactly what happened in the latest outbreak of violence but I cannot tell you now because I do not trust you and your newspaper," said Ntombela.

According to *City Press* sources Ntombela is behind the violence.

The sources allege the KwaZulu MP and Inkatha Central Committee member led his impi into attacks directed from

his home and provided trucks to ferry Inkatha members to trouble spots.

The controversial "warlord" has, in the past faced criminal charges, including several accusations of murdering his political opponents. Charges against him were all dropped and he did not appear in court.

The charges included the alleged murder of six people in unrelated incidents in 1987, intimidation of pro-UDF bus drivers and the murder of two other people in 1988.

Ntombela was once ordered out of a court when he was found to be armed with a shotgun at a hearing involving his lieutenants.

More than 75 anti-Inkatha residents have been killed in the latest violence around Maritzburg - particularly in Ntombela's strongholds in Elands-kop, Taylor's Hall, and the Mafunze area.

Four witnesses claim when the impi attacked the Gezibuso village in Elands-kop in March, Ntombela was at the forefront, urging his people on. He also

allegedly transported Inkatha members into the village in a truck.

Ntombela slammed the allegations as "malicious lies" to discredit him.

"The whole world knows me as an 'Inkatha warlord'. People believe I am a killer but I have never been prosecuted for any crime," he said.

Ntombela refuted allegations that he was not prosecuted because he has strong Inkatha links and is a MP.

"The fact is I am innocent," he said. "The lies about me are spread by people who have failed to silence me."

He said his life was in constant danger but he was not frightened by threats from the UDF, Cosatu and ANC alliance.

"They can do nothing to me. I can go wherever I want and they can do me no harm because they cannot touch me," said the father of 11 children.

He said the violence entrenched white domination and was senseless.

Join forces to beat the forces of violence

POLITICAL leaders have lost sight of a fundamental truth of life that human beings never think alike, that they are bound to belong to different movements, parties and religions, much as they like different styles of clothes.

We have leaders of political movements who want to triumph alone, who do not debate issues, but strive to destroy those movements unlike their own. This leads, ultimately, to seeking to destroy other human beings. It means creating an atmosphere in which people with murderous, sick psychologies can vent their sickness upon other human beings.

It is a grotesque abnormality for any political party to aim at capturing or winning the loyalty and following of all groups and members of society. A normal political party, anywhere in the world, aims at winning the majority of voters, which normally is more

Herbert Vilakazi

profesor of sociology at the University of Zululand, makes an impassioned plea to black political leaders to unite to end the conflict

or less a quarter of the population.

Wanting to capture the following of all groups and members of society is chasing after an impossibility, an impossibility which is only achieved through violence and repression of dissent, wanting to capture the allegiance of all groups, associations, and members of society is the very essence of totalitarianism. Human history caught a terrifying glimpse of that in Nazism and Stalinism.

Disrespect

Political parties or movements should be charged with dynamism, yes, but also with humility.

Our leadership must display that elementary, great, and noble trait recognising the possibility of being wrong, and the need to talk with others not in your movement, and never have as an aim of your movement the allegiance of all groups and members of society, and destroying another movement or faction: this inevitably leads to genocide.

We also have the problem of our youth. We have youth nurtured by an educational system which was designed by people who were totally lacking in the basic respect for the human being called African. The entire society created by white supremacy, and the educational system created by that white supremacy, filled that society with disrespect for the human being.

I am not saying that all of us have succumbed to this inhumanity. The over-

whelming majority of us are still shocked by this wanton disrespect for human life, by this wanton violence and killing of human beings.

We have become silent, and have withdrawn into our private feelings and thoughts, as self-defence. We have become silent and cowardly out of fear.

Now we must stand up and speak out. We either want the war, the wanton violence and killing of countless human beings in Natal to continue, or we want to stop it.

The African community is in flames. Which groups of individuals, upon seeing a wild, consuming fire around them, would not instantly drop what they were doing and look for buckets of water to hurl at the flames? That is precisely what we should be doing.

Prejudices

The ANC/UDF, PAC and Azapo leadership should stop immediately their partisan activities and pay attention to putting this fire out. If we want this war stopped, the leadership of these organisations must approach and talk to the other major party in the war, Inkatha, headed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

When one talks to ordinary, adult people, one encounters dismay at the refusal of the ANC to talk to Chief Buthelezi. However, this is not a matter just for the ANC and Chief Buthelezi alone.

The PAC and Azapo — in-

deed, all Africans — must stop their routine activities and fill buckets with water to douse this fire which is consuming the African community.

We must not pander to the prejudices of those who urge us to postpone putting out this fire until their prejudices are satisfied.

Does it make any sense to say that we want the unity of all anti-apartheid groups and movements, and yet refuse to work for amicable, friendly, co-operative relations with the largest movement of rural and semi-rural people we have, Inkatha, and with the leader whom they respect and follow?

Disunity

It does not make any sense whatsoever to me; and I believe it is time to speak out.

The vitriolic war against Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha is introducing the ethnic factor into political conflict among Africans, and this could spell doom for the liberation struggle of the black masses.

Whether we like him or not, Chief Buthelezi is a major factor in South African political life, he, and Inkatha, intend participating in the electoral politics of the new South Africa.

By painting him as the arch-devil of South African political life, are his enemies not creating a terrible problem for the future? Are we not preparing civil war for this country?

If any movement is determined to destroy Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi the logical end of that determination is an increase in the scale of war among Africans, and the physical killing of Chief Buthelezi.

Should we opt for that, the entire African community shall be so charged with tension that violence may very well spread to all parts of

the country. The enemies of majority rule in South Africa will do everything possible to trigger violence, and encourage disunity throughout the country.

The last line of defence, for racist interests, is nation-wide violence and war among Africans. Agents provocateurs are undoubtedly moving up and down the country, looking for such opportunities.

When Mrs Victoria Mxenge was murdered, word went out that she was killed by Inkatha, and many a "progressive" comrade swore death to Inkatha. Now it is revealed that Mrs Mxenge may have been killed by the death squads.

At Umtata, we are told that individuals wearing ANC T-shirts and walking alone are captured, put into cars, to be beaten up viciously. Word is out that the people perpetrating these acts are PAC. Undoubtedly, PAC has absolutely nothing to do with these acts. It is most likely the agents provocateurs out to trigger war between ANC and PAC.

Wounds

All organisations should hold hands, issue a common statement denouncing such acts and imploring the African masses not to react irrationally to such provocations. Otherwise this land shall go the sorry path of Uganda.

Should we opt for the continuation of this war between the ANC/UDF and Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi, then we may as well paraphrase King Shaka's last words, as he lay dying from the wounds inflicted upon his body by his own brothers, and say: "Ngeke sili-buse" — We shall never rule this land.

● Extracted from a speech at a graduation ceremony in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth

at of of old

in spite of privatisation and deregulation

Sooner or later the black majority will have to face up to the harsh realities of economics — to the fact that there are no free lunches in today's world.

One would hope that this lesson will be learnt a little less tragically than it was learnt by the people of Mozambique — RICHARD N YELLAND, Steenberg.

Barend's lot

THE Government, says Mr

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Two more killed in Natal violence

Aggus 276
23/4/90

PRETORIA. — Two more people were killed in Natal violence and extensive damage was caused to a clinic, according to the latest unrest report.

Police said that a 21-year-old man was killed and another wounded at Kwamakutha near Amanzimtoti after shots were fired at them.

The body of a 30-year-old man was found at Mpumalanga near Hammarsdale with bullet wounds in the chest.

Extensive damage was caused to a clinic at Nseleleni near Empangeni after a mob threw stones at the building, broke the doors down and damaged medical equipment.

A house was damaged by arsonists at Kwamashu near Durban.

Two men were arrested after police used tearsmoke to disperse a crowd which stoned a police vehicle.

A bus and two private vehicles were damaged and the bus driver slightly injured after they were stoned. — Sapa.

Four killed in violence

Gowdhan 23/4/90
AT LEAST four people died in unrest over the weekend, while police detained 70 people in the unrest flashpoint of Ram-molotsi in the Free State in connection with widespread violence over the past week.

Four youths were shot dead by police in Ram-molotsi, near Vil-joenskroon last week and violence occurred in the area.

Three of the deaths at the weekend were reported in Natal, two of them in the Port Shepstone area.

Police said a woman was stabbed to death in Murchison near Port Shepstone and another woman was stoned at Dongasi in the same area.

WELSH poet Dylan Thomas refused to mourn the death of a child by fire in London. After the first death, he said, there is no other. But even he might have cried out against the necklace murder of a child, a girl of nine, in Natal last week.

Almost five years have passed since Maki Skhosana was burned to death before the television cameras in Dukuza as a "sell-out", prompting then-Bishop Desmond Tutu to threaten to emigrate if such horrible things continued; since then, more than 400 people have been necklaced, and Archbishop Desmond Tutu no longer cries out so passionately.

Like the rest of us, one assumes, he has suffered the blunting of sensitivity which marks the initial stages of the slide towards the heart of darkness. Our moral senses, like our public institutions, have been profoundly corrupted, both by apartheid and by the struggle against apartheid.

More than four years have passed since Joseph Conrad's frightening phrase, "the heart of darkness", cropped up at a small conference of liberals in Johannesburg. The conference prompted me to protest (in this space) against the moral ambivalence displayed by Bishop Tutu and other clergy towards political killings, and against the glorification of violence in clerical pronouncements like the Kaaros declaration.

For my pains I was denounced by devout Anglican churchgoers as a mere bishop-hater, and by various lawyers' wives and Black Sash ladies as a right-winger. Even after Maki Skhosana's public execution, there were people in the classier suburbs who thought armed struggle was quite a lark, and perhaps even a sign of a noble, Joan-of-Arc disposition.

Nelson Mandela, isolated from this decaying society for a quarter of a century, was disgusted and dismayed by his first sight of a burned body. Nobody reminded him who it was that urged the toiling masses to fight for freedom with "our little boxes of matches" and with neck-

A refusal to mourn a child's death by fire in Natal

KEN OWEN

laces, nor would it be fair the Mother of the Nation is not among the recognised moral leaders of our time.

As for the true moral leaders of our time, from the Archbishop of Canterbury to American Senators and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, they have been more or less unanimous in saying that apartheid is so evil that any means — violence, or sanctions, or starvation, or unemployment, or ungovernability, or armed struggle, or bombs, or little boxes of matches and old car tyres, or simple chaos — was justifiable in its removal.

Only Alan Paton stood against this moral tide. He condemned violence as a betrayal of liberalism; he confessed that he could never forgive John Harris for planting at the Johannesburg station a bomb that condemned a young girl to go through life hideously disfigured; he accused Nusas leaders of a "stupid kind of radicalism", and blamed them for providing a totalitarian government with excuses for repression; he opposed sanctions on the grounds that he would do nothing to make poor people starve; and he refused to abandon hope.

For all this he was derided. When he died Nadine Gordimer pronounced him "estranged" from the concerns of radical writers. In the trendy intellectual crowd, he was an outcast.

Apartheid, of course, was the original sin. It justified all things: in the name of fighting apartheid, eminent lawyers devised sophistries to gag unpopular speakers in order to defend freedom of speech; gentilefolk demanded that the troops be taken out of the townships so that the killing could continue; liberal judges were denounced as collaborators, and warned to prepare for their Nuremberg; people's courts, run by ignorant louts, executed people to the muted applause of defenders of the rule of law.

When Jill Wentzel of the Black Sash complained of the double standard, which made some killings so much less heinous than others, she was sent to Coventry by the sisterhood, mere respect for life was no match for indignation and anger. Belief in pacifism for conscripts lived side by side with enthusiasm for

armed struggle. Troops out of the townships, a *luta continua*.

Some killings, by the police or Inkatha, have captured headlines around the world; others, more bizarre, were ignored. When four mineworkers were executed by trade union members, three of them under spotlights in a stadium before a coerced crowd of 2,000 workers, most newspapers gave the matter only the most cursory attention. It was very embarrassing: it made the freedom fighters look so bad.

In fact, newspapers increasingly seek to lay blame rather than to uncover the facts. "Who lit the fuse?", says a headline, implying that the people who did the killing weren't really to blame. Elaborate theories of "constructive violence" have been put together to justify the most horrible deeds, and the language has been perverted by philosophers to erase the distinctions between violence and force, chaos and order, repression and law.

Lately, indeed, I have discerned in certain legal procedures a pattern which makes me deeply suspicious of the practice, increasingly favoured by lawyers, of asking a court to issue an interdict forbidding one party to use its violence against another.

The application is supported by a handful of affidavits, collected from only one side of the dispute, untested by cross-examination, and undisputed in court — no better as evidence than a statement taken down by a constable. The courts tend to grant the interdict — if only because it can do no harm to tell people to stop killing each other — and the game begins.

The affidavits are distributed as "evidence presented in a court", or "documents on which a court granted an interdict", acquiring a spurious validity from the process. The allegations they contain may or may not be tested on the return date, but by then the respondent is firmly saddled, at least in the public mind, with the blame.

The practice amounts to an exercise in sophisticated propaganda, and it will in the end discredit the courts and the officers of the courts.

Not all is lost. The collapse of socialist theory has destroyed the moral justification for violent revolution, armed struggle, as the ANC calls it, and the new willingness of the Nationalists to negotiate a non-racial democracy, with a common voters roll subject only to protection for minorities, destroys the need for violence. There is now neither justification nor need.

The difficulty is to persuade a nation bred on violence, and indoctrinated with hate, to beat its swords into ploughshares. That task is made more difficult by the moral abdication of leaders who lacked the courage to stand, when Alan Paton was alone in doing so, against both the atrocities of apartheid and the atrocities committed in the name of fighting apartheid.

Yet it must be done. We have slid a long way towards the depravity which lies at the heart of darkness. As we continue without mourning to feed children into the flames, blaming each other for our depravity, we already know what Dylan Thomas did not: that after the first death there is another, and another, and another ... world without end. Amen.

admit many injured UDF supporters who refused to be treated at KwaZulu-administered Edendale Hospital,

1000, blankets and other emergency provisions to those forced to flee their homes.

Township dwellers plan boycott

31 Day 23/4/70
RESIDENTS of Rammulotsi township near Viljoenskroon say they will embark on a consumer boycott from today after Thursday's police shooting incident in which five youths died.

Detainees' Parents Support Committee field worker Biza Makhate said the situation in Rammulotsi was "volatile. Police are at this moment in the township with Hippos (troop carriers) and vans, picking up students and other youths," he said yesterday.

Unrest continued in the township at the weekend. A police report said that on Saturday, Casspirs had been stoned in three incidents in the township. SAP spokesman Capt R Maree said rubber bullets had been fired but nobody was injured.

Makhate said Rammulotsi residents were angry and had decided to embark on the consumer boycott. "We plead with the police to get out of the townships," Makhate said.

Maree was not able to confirm immediately yesterday whether police were making arrests in the township.

Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe on Thursday ordered an urgent commission of inquiry into the Rammulotsi incident.

Meanwhile, a weekend police unrest report said two women had been killed in Natal, one of them stabbed to death near Port Shepstone and the other stoned to death near Port Edward.

Two men had been killed in Inanda, near Durban, and a man was found necklaced near Port Shepstone. This means six of 14 people who have died in unrest-related incidents on the lower Natal south coast this month were necklaced.

Police said the bodies of two men who had been shot were found near Inanda and a youth was shot dead by police. The youth was killed near Volksrust after a large crowd stoned and petrol-bombed police. — Sapa.

The hearing will... embassy, and this could cause some embarrassment for ANC members expected to accompany Coetzee.

arrived in London... the hearing, which could last two weeks.

Primary health care 'falling by the wayside'

TANIA LEVY

CLINIC hours have been changed to protect health workers whose lives have been threatened in the unrest-racked Maritzburg region.

And attendance at clinics has dropped by about 25% in the past two months as violence in the area intensified.

Maritzburg Medical Officer of Health Iain Walters said people had become so concerned with sheer survival that primary health care such as immunisation and family planning had fallen by the wayside.

He said attendance had also dropped at the only clinic in the area that treated sexually transmitted diseases.

Walters said some of his staff had lost their homes in the unrest and several had received death threats, as had black health inspectors.

At refugee centres in the region volunteer health workers have provided primary health care to people who have fled their homes.

Walters said Maritzburg's usually whites-only Grey's Hospital had had to admit many injured UDF supporters who refused to be treated at KwaZulu-administered Edendale Hospital,

which they see as an Inkatha stronghold. Northland Hospital's trauma unit has also been flooded with victims of the violence.

Natal Provincial Administration comment was unavailable at time of going to press.

□ Sapa reports from Pretoria that Canada will provide \$200 000 in emergency assistance to victims of Natal violence according to an announcement last week by Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark and External Relations and International Development Minister Monique Landry.

A statement from the Canadian embassy in Pretoria said the contribution is to be halved between the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the SA Council of Churches (SACC).

The ICRC and the Maritzburg Council of Churches, on behalf of the SACC, will manage the distribution of the money, which will be in the form of food, blankets and other emergency provisions to those forced to flee their homes.

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Mandela forced to snub Buthelezi

UMTATA. — ANC supporters prevented Mr Nelson Mandela from meeting the Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on his recent visit to Natal's troubled townships.

Mr Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, told a gathering of chiefs and paramount chiefs in Umtata yesterday that he had tried to solve the conflict in Natal.

He had been willing to meet Chief Buthelezi. He had even been willing to accompany the Zulu leader to some of the worst-hit areas to make a call for peace.

'Nearly throttled'

"But when I told my people about this, they nearly throttled me."

They had told Mr Mandela that they did not want him to be seen with the man who headed the organisation they alleged was killing them.

Nine people were reported killed in the Umazi district south of Durban at the weekend.

Violence in Natal 'will drain SADF resources'

CAPE TOWN 24/4/90
PRETORIA. — The violence in Natal would be a drain on the resources of the SA Defence Force and could become an even heavier burden now that the two-year national service system had been phased out, the SADF Chief of Staff for Finance, Vice-Admiral Bert Bekker, said here yesterday.

Admiral Bekker said the recently announced doubling of Citizen Force commitments would increase defence spending.

The Defence Minister, Gen Magnus Malan, announced recently that CF soldiers were liable for 60 days' duty a year instead of 30.

Admiral Bekker said the cost of extra CF call-ups had not yet been determined but would depend on how many men were called to duty.

"We will try to absorb the extra costs as we have absorbed extra costs in the past — such as the withdrawal from Angola."

"The Natal crisis could well become a heavier burden than the national service system, which was reduced from two years to the present one year," he said. — Sapa.

Natal a financial drain on SADF

PRETORIA — The violence in Natal would be a drain on resources of the SADF and could become an even heavier burden now that the two-year national service system had been phased out, SADF chief of staff: finance Vice-Admiral Bert Bekker said yesterday.

Addressing military correspondents, Bekker said the recently announced doubling of Citizen Force commitments would increase defence spending.

He said the cost of extra Citizen Force call-ups had not yet been determined but would depend on how many men were called to duty.

"We will try to absorb the extra costs as we absorbed extra costs in the past — such as the withdrawal from Angola," he said.

"The Natal crisis could well become a

heavier burden than the national service system, which was reduced from two years to the present one year."

He said the halving of national service had saved the Defence Force R220,08m.

But the SADF had become "a taxpayer" and had to pay R854m in additional amounts charged to the Defence vote.

He said taxes and levies accounted for R500m — which comprised R74m for fuel levies, R166m for import surcharges, R257m for customs and excise duties and R3m for regional service councils levies.

Other costs transferred from other Budget votes included R88m for housing subsidies, R255m for State Pension Fund contributions and R8m allowances for border farmers. Audit fees were R3m. — Sapa.

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Woman burnt to death is one of 3 Natal fatalities

Crime Reporter

Three people, including a woman burnt to death by a mob, were killed yesterday in violence in Natal townships, police said.

A spokesman said a mob set alight and killed a 57-year-old woman in a Port Edward township.

In Newcastle's Osizweni township, a 75-year-old man was shot dead when a mob attacked his home. Police were shot at when they arrived on the scene.

The body of a man hacked and stabbed to death was found in Durban's kwaMashu township.

No deaths were reported outside Natal.

Police yesterday fired teargas to disperse a crowd of about 1 500 who staged a sit-in outside the civic centre in Maokeng township near Kroonstad.

The group, which was given two minutes to break up, were leaving the gates at the fortified civic centre when police fired the teargas.

The 1 500 were part of a crowd of about 6 000 angry residents who earlier refused to leave the civic centre until the mayor, Mr. Caswell Koekoe, and his council resigned.

Star
24/4/90
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Vlok pledges action on intimidation

CME 7/1/90 25/4/90 27b

Political Staff

PEOPLE involved with intimidation would be pursued unmercifully and no stone would be left unturned to bring them to book, Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

He warned that the streets would soon be covered with blood if armed vigilantes were allowed to take them over.

Speaking during the debate on his budget, Mr Vlok said police were being swamped by members of the public who alleged intimidation. However, these people were too terror-stricken to give evidence openly.

It was difficult to prove who was responsible for the intimidation, but "it is people who are doing it — it does not simply happen by itself".

According to information this "abhorrent offence" which was extremely difficult to combat was used countrywide to attain a variety of aims — political, economic and others.

It ranged from so-called soft intimidation to extreme violence.

In each instance, the person concerned was "deprived of the right to decide for himself — the intimidator decides for him", Mr Vlok said. This went against all principles of democracy.

Thinly disguised

"It is nothing but a diabolical method to enforce dictatorship."

The police would use every statutory means "to combat and eradicate this evil", and attention was being given to amending the Intimidation Act.

Mr Vlok warned: "We must take care that we do not allow any organisations to be created that will lead to bloodshed." In the past there had been a tendency towards the formation of organisations that were thinly disguised police forces.

Mr Vlok rejected allegations by Durban Central MP Mr Peter Gastrow of bias in his approach to resolving the conflict in Natal.

No one had said anything when he had seen members of the UDF or Cosatu and church leaders, but he was accused of being biased because he had also spoken to KwaZulu's Chief Magosuthu Buthelezi without whom a solution was not possible.

at Muckeng, Kroonstad, the homes of the mayor and municipal policemen were stoned and petrol-bombed. A man

vehicles damaged in stonings. On occasions, police used teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot.

Policeman's death ⁽²⁷⁶⁾ suspect held

Political Staff

CAP- Tink 25/4/90
A SUSPECTED ANC terrorist has been arrested in the Bulwer area in connection with the shooting of 24-year-old Constable Ben McDade near New Hanover on April 15.

The arrest followed a joint operation by the Security Branch, the Murder and Robbery Squad and the Operational Unit.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition as well as books and documents were confiscated.

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok told Parliament yesterday that

preliminary investigations indicated that "this terrorist was connected with the ANC".

He said Constable McDade, a British immigrant, had been shot in "cold blood" in his police vehicle.

The police had taken possession of 18 mini limpet mines, a Stechkin machine pistol and ammunition, 17 handgrenades of two different types, and two AK-47 rifles with ammunition.

Mr Vlok said the man was a trained terrorist and had been identified as Buyani Jamaica, alias Jeremiah Madlala. He was arrested on April 22.

CHM Times 25/4/90

Black SA violence 'at highest'

JOHANNESBURG. — The so-called black-on-black violence in South Africa is now running at its highest level in modern times, according to the executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman.

Violence is occurring in all four provinces, Mr Kane-Berman noted in a statement here yesterday, and included 18 or 19 necklacings.

If political violence continued at its present level it could claim nearly 4 000 lives this year — against 1 403 last year, the worst year to date.

Fatalities in the first three months of 1990 ranged between an official total of 574 and a higher total of 966 based on information gathered by the institute and figures given by various groups monitoring political violence in Natal.

A striking feature of the violence was its spread outside Natal. Institute data showed that only nine percent of fatalities last year occurred outside Natal, whereas in the first three months of 1990 the proportion outside Natal had risen to 28%.

Political fatalities outside Natal totalled 124 in the whole of 1989, but were running at 271 for the first three months of this year alone.

"In January there were 26 fatalities in the three other provinces. This number doubled in February, and then the February figure almost quadrupled in March," Mr Kane-Berman said.

Conflict between Inkatha and the UDF and its allies was one of the major contributory causes of the violence in Natal and the Reef.

In addition, violence had erupted again in Crossroads, he said. — Sapa

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(276) 488-71115 25/4/90 (488-71115) 276

ANC plan to end Natal violence

DURBAN. — The African National Congress yesterday announced its convening committee for Southern Natal and plans to build formal ANC structures throughout the area — a move which it hopes will help end the violence in the province.

Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, ANC convener for Southern Natal, said public meetings to discuss the formation of an ANC branch would be called in each area.

"The ANC is committed to a multi-party democracy, a policy of co-existence of organisations or parties which hold opposing policies, without resorting to armed confrontation," Mr Lekota said.

"The ANC does not adopt a belligerent position towards Inkatha or any other opposing political party.

"A special word of welcome is addressed to the white, coloured and Indian minority groups."

NO price is too high to pay for peace, so the saying goes - but what has happened to the peace process in Natal?

So far, the road to peace has not been smooth at all. In turn, peace initiatives have repeatedly been suggested, attempted, squashed and spurned by the parties involved.

The only initiative which really got off the ground was the peace talks between Inkatha and the Cosatu/UDF in June last year. These broke down last September when Inkatha declared a moratorium on the talks, but since then representatives of the two sides have continued to meet sporadically.

However, in recent weeks the peace process has, according to some, relapsed into nothing more than a slanging match between Inkatha and the UDF.

Now everyone is asking what needs to be done to set the peace process in earnest motion once again.

Democracy

According to Mr Radley Keys, regional director of the Natal Midlands for the Democratic Party and leader of the party's unrest-monitoring group in the area, the answer lies primarily in the political education of members within both organisations and the re-establishment of law and order in affected areas through the courts.

Together with this, the dismal socio-economic conditions in Natal's black townships need to be redressed.

"There must be a political education campaign within each organisation to explain to their members what democracy is all about," Keys said.

"Both Inkatha and the UDF espouse democracy, but in both organisations at some levels there is absolutely no tolerance of opposition."

Upliftment

He said another vital need was for the police to remove criminals from society.

"More than 2 000 people have died in our area alone since 1987, and at the most there have been 10 convictions for murder in the courts.

"Known murderers, prominent people in many cases and often out on bail, are still carrying on their nonsense.

"Until law and order and a normal judicial system is re-established, people will not respect the law. They do not see justice being done," he said.

Political education needed in Natal - DP

FOCUS

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Sowetan 25/4/90

He said the political situation was aggravated by the appalling socio-economic conditions in Natal's black townships, and the Department of Development Aid should embark on their upliftment programmes without delay.

The director of the Inkatha Institute, Mr Gavin Woods, agreed that socio-economic conditions had played an immense role in fueling the violence.

According to research done by the Institute, around 90 percent of all violence in the province is perpetuated by youth.

"A youth sub-culture of violence has definitely come into being, a sub-culture where human life has very little value. The youth find their lives in a frightening limbo with harsh and unstable circumstances all around them. They, more than anything, are the tragic product of the apartheid environment," said Woods.

Approaches

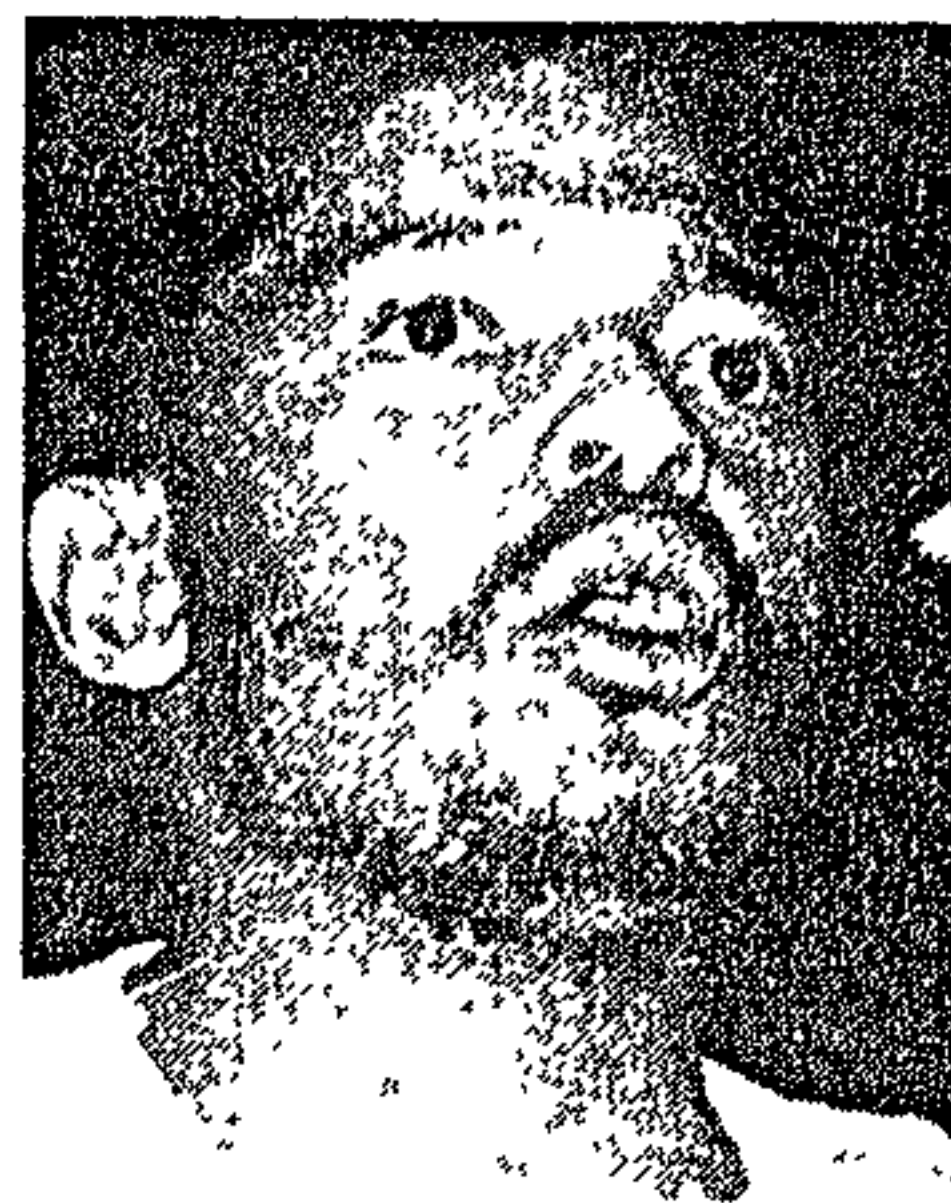
"They have heightened expectations that things are going to change, that many good things will come their way ... the reality of their deprivation is frightening, and no direction is left to them to follow other than the political."

Woods suggested three possible approaches to ending the violence.

One was the adopting of the Government's recently announced two-part plan, which included a mass injection of security forces into war-torn areas to quell the fighting, combined with an intensive socio-economic upliftment programme.

Another was KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi's adoption of a sustained "hearts and minds" campaign of national proportions to try and cultivate extreme disgust at the violence throughout society.

However, Woods himself



TERROR LEKOTA

believes the most effective approach would be to combine both of the above, and then launch a joint campaign of the national leaders, where they would address joint public rallies and meetings in each of the problem areas.

"These would have to include the message that the violence must stop immediately, and that all past grievances must be buried and forgotten.

"Political education is also necessary - people are going to have to realise that it is necessary to move into conventional politics, and expressing allegiance to a political organisation must be done only through conventional activities."

Structures

This was echoed by the national publicity secretary for the UDF and ANC convenor in southern Natal, Mr Terror Lekota, who said the ANC was in the process of setting up conventional political structures - which it had been unable to do before February 2 this year - and it was hoped that this would channel the energy and frustration of the people constructively.

He agreed that a sub-culture of violence and lack of discipline had set in to certain communities, and said some sectors had lost touch with the political direction of the

ANC, or had joined without really understanding what the organisation was all about.

This was largely due to the fact that the ANC, being banned, had not been in a position to operate normally. Lekota said they were doing all they could to build up the organisation as quickly as possible.

He said the ANC was committed to a multi-party democracy and intended to emphasise this through political education programmes.

"Where Inkatha has support, it must be allowed to continue. If we can't co-exist with Inkatha, then we can't co-exist with any other political parties," he said.

Regarding the ongoing two-on-two peace discussions between members of Inkatha and members of the Cosatu/UDF alliance's Joint Working Committee (JWC), he said although the talks had been productive, "we have the distinct impression that hardly anything can come of them now."

"Quite frankly, at the moment we don't foresee a speedy meeting between ourselves and the Inkatha leadership.

Peace talks

"We have the impression that the Inkatha representatives involved are themselves no longer as confident as they were about the productivity of these talks."

"We believe now that peace will not be found so much between us and Inkatha as between us and the Government - we think now that the emphasis should be placed on the meeting between the ANC and the State President in May," said Lekota.

Both Lekota and Inkatha's secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said they were optimistic about the future, as they believed the majority of people in Natal supported the message of peace.

However, Dhlomo - a kingpin in the ongoing talks between Inkatha and the Cosatu/UDF alliance - said he believed the ongoing talks with the JWC had been productive, and it was "the resurgence of very unhelpful vitriol aimed at Inkatha, especially from certain UDF ranks", which had hindered the fragile peace process. - Sapa.

18 deaths by necklacing in three months

AT LEAST 18 people have died by necklacing in the first three months of this year, says SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) executive director John Kane-Berman.

If violence continued at its present level, Kane-Berman said in Johannesburg yesterday, it could claim nearly 4 000 lives this year. 6/10/90 25/4/90

Last year the figure was 1 403, the highest recorded to date.

He has researched statistics on violence in SA since the turn of the century and has compared them with violence-related figures for the first three months of this year.

"Black-on-black violence in SA is now at

ADELE BALETA

its highest level. This violence is occurring in all four provinces and includes 18 or 19 necklacings," he said.

Deaths in the first three months of this year ranged between an official total of 574 and a total of 966 based on information gathered by the institute and figures provided by various groups monitoring political violence in Natal.

A striking feature of the violence was its spread outside Natal. Institute data showed only 9% of fatalities last year occurred outside Natal, whereas in the first three months of 1990, the proportion out-

side Natal had risen to 28%. 276

Political deaths outside Natal totalled 124 in 1989, but were running at 271 for the first three months of this year.

"In January there were 26 fatalities in the three other provinces. This number doubled in February, and then the February figure almost quadrupled in March," Kane-Berman said.

Conflict between Inkatha and the UDF and its allies was one of the major contributory causes of the violence in Natal. However, the UDF camp had been involved in conflict in Natal with black consciousness (BC) groups as well. UDF/BC

□ To Page 2

Necklacing

conflict had also occurred on the Reef, while in the eastern Cape there had been UDF/Africanist conflict.

Another feature of the first three months of the year was renewed violence between hostel dwellers and other township residents. And violence erupted again in Crossroads, Cape Town.

Kane-Berman said that compared with the first three months of last year, there had been a tenfold increase in deaths outside Natal and an increase of similar magnitude in fatalities involving the security forces. Deaths in security force action outside Natal appeared to account for about a third of deaths. The proportion would be much smaller if Natal were included.

Deaths in the independent homelands had gone from none recorded in the first three months of last year to 53 in the first three months of this year. 13/10/90 25/4/90

The institute has recorded figures provided by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok in mid-1988. Vlok said at the time 392 people had died by the necklace method between 1984 and 1987.

Vlok added that 1 121 people had been charged with murder after necklace deaths during this period.

In an article published in the second quarter of 1990 in American Review, a chief director of the SA Bureau for Information, Maj-Gen Pieter Groenewald, said between September 1984 and October 1989, 399 people died as result of necklacings.

In addition, Groenewald said, during this period a total of 372 people were burnt to death in their homes and 771 people died after fuel had been poured over them and they were set alight.

● Comment: Page 10

□ From Page 1

Crisis point for refugees — and still no State aid

ARGUS 26/4/90 (276)

BY DAWN BARKHUIZEN
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The refugee situation in greater Maritzburg has reached crisis point — and promised State aid has not yet arrived.

Black Sash relief worker Mrs Penny Haswell said yesterday 7 000 refugees, mostly scattered in 15 camps in Edendale's "Valley of Death", were fast running out of money and hope.

While more than 5 000 of the 12 000 people who fled to makeshift camps at the height of the violence had returned home, thousands remained in church halls and the open veld without any means.

Most had lost breadwinners, houses and possessions and relied on donations. Widows stood little chance of finding jobs as 50 per cent of the refugees were unemployed.

Shocked into silence

More than 1 000 "badly traumatised" pensioners, some shocked into silence by their experiences during the violence, were without homes, families, money or shelter and in desperate need of individual care.

Thousands of children were not in class as Kwazulu schools remained shut.

Some families, unable to find out whether missing relatives were dead or alive, were becoming frantic as the State mortuary continued burning bodies not claimed within a week.

Refugees continued to trickle into camps as family and friends who had provided sanctuary a month ago were now strained beyond their means.

"State aid has not yet been forthcoming and although we have been assisted by relief organisations we still desperately need food and shelter for the refugees."

She was yesterday trying to obtain shipping containers or tents for accommodation.

A spokesman for the Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs said yesterday the Minister, Mr Hernus Kriel, would next month give details on how the R250 000 set aside for refugees would be spent.

President De Klerk said last week part of the R1-billion earmarked for educational infrastructure would be spent in Natal.

The upgrading of the region under the Rive Plan would be speeded up and land for black housing was being purchased in the Durban and Maritzburg areas.

10 murders: Seven held

CPA Trans. 26/8/90
Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Seven men were arrested in connection with a series of 10 murders on the Natal South Coast after the South African Air Force began the biggest security forces transport operation ever undertaken in Natal.

Helicopters were used to transport 356 members of the security forces to townships around Margate and Port Shepstone.

The operation comes after the shift in black-on-black violence from the Maritzburg area to the South Coast.

The operation was code-named "Short stop".

Claim: KwaZulu govt has own military wing

Art Times 26/4/80

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The weekly publication Umafrika said in an article this week that the KwaZulu government has its own armed wing, trained and equipped with weaponry from East Bloc countries.

It also alleged that KwaZulu is in a position to wage effective guerilla warfare, like Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the ANC.

The newspaper said it had been investigating the squad for some time.

It said an independent probe had revealed that at least 200 people from KwaZulu had gone for training at an unknown location in 1986.

Umafrika said the group learned to use weapons such as assault rifles and sub-machine guns, and to handle mor-

tars, limpet mines and handgrenades. The article said the men underwent training in urban and guerilla warfare, unarmed combat, releasing hostages, intelligence service and security. The training took seven months.

The South African Youth Congress (Sayco) alleged last week that Inkatha youths were being trained in Israel. The vice-president of the organisation, Mr Nyami Boo, claimed that Sayco had video-taped evidence from Inkatha defectors.

Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi denied the allegations, describing them as "untrue and patently ridiculous".

The Israeli embassy in Pretoria has also denied that it has given military training to Inkatha members.

PORT ELIZABETH. — Peace-keeping is hard work. It requires dedication, the willingness to jump at the slightest threat to harmony and a commitment to democracy and consultation.

The calm which has descended over Uitenhage's sprawling KwaNobuhle township when a peace accord was signed there in February is holding.

The pact was signed between the Mass Democratic Movement and the Pan-Africanist Movement — now the Pan-Africanist Congress (internal) — after two years of feuding between supporters of the UDF and the Africanists.

Wonga Nkala, who signed the historic peace accord for the MDM, described how the peace-keeping bodies have had their work cut out for them.

Five-person committees from the MDM and the PAM, set up in terms of the agreement, meet frequently to discuss how the accord is holding, and to investigate alleged violations.

Whenever specific problems are raised, the two committees consult and, where necessary, call in witnesses. Violators of the pact have the terms of the accord explained to them and are warned, Nkala says.

The strategy seems to have been effective.

"We've never had a repeat case, even where the person involved hasn't been a member of either the MDM or PAC," he said.

Full-time

Were perpetrators not to respond to the warnings, they would be taken before a "higher forum", comprising 20 members from each group and local church people. There has, however, been no need to convene this body.

Educating people about the accord and what it means is a full-time job.

"We had to realise it wouldn't be an overnight task to restore a spirit of reconciliation between the two groupings," Nkala explains.

"There was a lot of suspicion and some misconceptions. When we met, we adopted an approach of accepting our ideological differences. We agreed that organisations with different positions should not fight, but co-exist peacefully."

It took some time before the realisation that an agreement had been reached filtered down, but the increasingly influential and well-or-

Peace on track

"Last weekend, an amaAfrika group was drinking in our shebeens. There were no problems. The barriers are slowly breaking down," Uitenhage activist Wonga Nkala says. This is all part of the new spirit of reconciliation prevailing in the township of KwaNobuhle as residents give peace a chance. Meanwhile, the Natal "war" continues unabated. PATRICK GOODENOUGH and JUSTICE SIGONYELA report:

ganised street and area committees have helped this process.

Peace has been preached in shebeens, and at rallies and sports fixtures, while copies of the accord were printed and distributed throughout KwaNobuhle.

The schools are seen as crucial. Peace committee members and clergy toured every school in the area, reading out the document and explaining its implications.

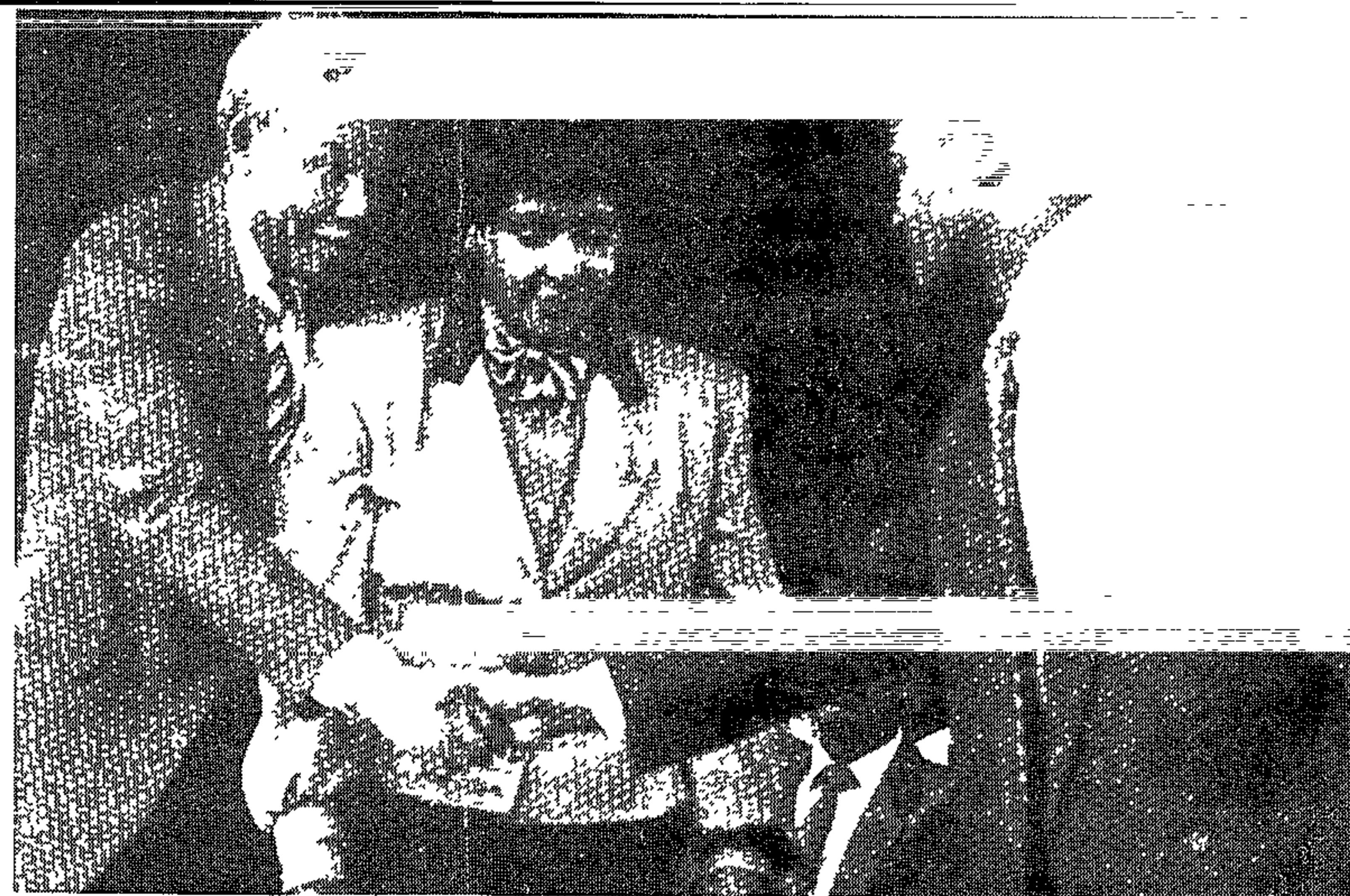
"We have been called in by teachers when conflicts seem to be arising, and our visits have been very successful," Nkala says.

One source of potential strike was affiliation to student and sports bodies. Youth belonging to the Uitenhage Students' Congress supported the National Sport Congress, while the Pan-Africanist Students' Organisation followed the South African Council on Sport (Sacos) line.

School

Nkala says an agreement was reached between Usco and Paso, whose members agreed not to interfere in one another's organisations.

At one high school, Student Representative Council elections took place in a peaceful, democratic atmosphere, and representatives of both ideological tendencies were elected onto the SRC.



Nelson Mandela and his wife, Winnie, greeted by Transkei's General Bantu Holomisa. The ANC deputy president addressed more than 50 000 supporters at a rally in Umtata last Sunday.

PIC. CECIL SOLS

There have been visible indications that peace has come to KwaNobuhle. People who have fled to the Africanist stronghold at the height of the conflict have asked to return to their homes.

After consultation with the relevant street and area committees, they have returned, and without incident.

"Last weekend, an amaAfrika group was drinking in our shebeens. There were no problems. The barriers are slowly breaking down," Nkala says.

Timothy Jantjie, who signed the accord for the PAM, also expresses his delight about both groups' adherence to the treaty. He feels cooperation at a leadership level served as an example to the community.

The one element reportedly not particularly supportive of the peace in Uitenhage has been the police.

"From the start, before the pact was signed, they were against peace. We would take them injured people and they'd say they would investigate, but no arrests were made," Nkala says.

PAC members had told him the security police had warned the Africanists that peace

initiatives by the MDM were aimed at tricking them into lowering their guard.

Police had allegedly said that if PAM signed an accord, known culprits of a 1987 attack on UDF property would be arrested and thrown into jail where UDF activists were also being held.

Police

Even after the accord was signed, police harassment continued.

"They had a strategy of creating confusion, arresting a lot of MDM guys, but none from the other side," Nkala said.

Several claims and affidavits on alleged partisan behaviour by police were submitted to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, when he visited Uitenhage recently. Vlok promised to investigate and report back before the end of April.

Jantjie also questioned the role of the police.

Nkala says the Uitenhage peace pact, hammered out in a volatile climate, could be a lesson to other strife-torn areas, although he believes the Natal situation is far more complicated, "with (Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha) Buthelezi fighting for the leadership of the whole area".

Besides the ANC and PAC, the Midland Chamber of Industries (MCI) also played an instrumental role. MCI president, Mr Brian Rayner, is happy at the way things are moving.

He says there has been no need for the chamber — which he says is perceived by both parties as neutral — to mediate.

Rayner says the business community, which was hard hit by stayaways at Uitenhage's major industries during the conflict, is "pleased at the progress". — PEN



KANE-BERMAN

Violence worsening - institute

Journal 26/4/90

276



THE black-on-black violence in South Africa is now running at its highest level in recent times, the executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman, has said.

Violence, which included about 19 "necklace" killings, was occurring in all four provinces, Kane-Berman said in a statement issued in Johannesburg.

If political violence continued at its present level it could claim as much as 4 000 lives this year against 1 403 last year, the worst year to date.

Fatalities in the first three months of this year ranged between an official total of 574 and a higher total of 906 based on information gathered by the institute and figures given by various groups monitoring the violence in Natal.

A striking feature of the violence was its spread outside Natal. Institute data showed that only nine percent of fatalities last year occurred outside Natal, whereas in

the first three months this year the proportion outside Natal had risen to 28 percent.

Political fatalities outside Natal totalled 124 in the whole of 1989, but were running at 271 for the first three months of this year alone.

"In January there were 26 fatalities in the three other provinces. This number doubled in February, and then the

February figure almost quadrupled in March," Kane-Berman said.

Conflict between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front and its allies was one of the major contributory causes of violence in Natal.

However, the UDF camp had been involved in conflict in Natal with Black Consciousness Movement groups as well. - Sapa.

Most SAP deaths in Natal

Star 26/4/90 Crime Reporter 276

More than half of the policemen killed in unrest since ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela's release were murdered in Natal, while damage to police equipment totalled almost R300 000, according to police.

Police said 10 policemen were killed in unrest — seven in Natal — between February 11 and March 31. No figures for April were available.

Of the 129 policemen injured during the same period, 22 were hurt in Natal.

Also during the same period, 411 police vehicles were damaged, at a cost of R295 000.

Thirty-four of these vehicles were damaged in Natal, at a cost of R79 355. Police said the total cost of the unrest had not yet been calculated.

Star 26/4/90 276

Hope fading for refugees

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The refugee problem in Greater Maritzburg is assuming critical proportions as promises of State aid have not yet materialised.

Black Sash relief worker Mrs Penny Haswell said yesterday 7 000 refugees — the bulk of whom were scattered in 15 camps in Edendale's "Valley of Death" — were fast running out of money and hope.

While more than 5 000 of the 12 000 people who fled to make-shift camps at the height of the March-April violence had returned home, 7 000 remained in church halls and the open veld without any means at all.

Most had lost breadwinners, houses and possessions and were wholly reliant on donations. Widows stood little chance of finding jobs as unemployment hovered at 50 percent.

Adding to the grim litany of Natal's tragedies, Mrs Haswell listed the following:

- More than 1 000 severely traumatised pensioners — some shocked into silence by experiences in the recent turmoil — were without homes, families, money or shelter and in desperate need of care.
- Thousands of children were not in class as schools remained shut in the kwaZulu area, and in Natal teacher strikes threatened as political strife crept into schools.
- Some families, unable to establish whether missing relatives were dead or alive, were frantic as the State mortuary continued cremating bodies not claimed within one week.
- Refugees have continued to trickle into camps as family and friends who had provided sanctuary one month ago were now strained beyond their means.

"State aid has not yet been forthcoming and although we have been greatly assisted by relief organisations we still desperately need food and shelter," said Mrs Haswell.

She was yesterday attempting to obtain shipping containers or tents for accommodation purposes.

While the war that raged has given way to sporadic fighting and SADF troops have stabilised the situation, people remain insecure, afraid of attack once patrols passed out of their areas, said Democratic Party regional director Mr Radley Keys.

"The situation is grave and the State needs to get its machinery into gear immediately. Thousands of youths are not going to school, the fabric of the family is being sorely tested, there is a sense of hopelessness and people are saying how can they go back to their homes when there is nothing to go back to."

Earmarked

A spokesman for the Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs yesterday said the Minister, Mr Hernus Kriel, would next month give details of how the R250 000 set aside for refugees would be spent.

● President de Klerk announced last week that part of the R1 billion earmarked for the provision of educational infrastructure would be spent in Natal.

He added that the upgrading of the region in terms of the Rive Plan would be expedited and that land for black housing was being purchased in both the Durban and Maritzburg areas.

● Only the Government could put a permanent end to the violence in Natal, Durban Chamber of Commerce president Mr R Heine said yesterday.

Sapa reports that during an address to the annual general meeting of the chamber, Mr Heine said: "Let the Government show those who join in the mayhem that it means business. Let us re-establish law and order and respect for the law, and then seek out and severely punish those who are responsible for perpetrating the violence."

in at 1 ans during a 24-hour general strike protesting against low wages.

Namibia veterans swell Natal force

The Argus Correspondent DURBAN. — An army unit which played a major role in countering violence in Namibia during the April 1988 Swapo infiltration has arrived to help keep the peace in Natal.

The men of 61 Mechanised Battalion, looking fit and disciplined, were flown in last night direct from Namibia, bringing the number of peace-keeping troops in Natal up to 2 000.

The battalion is a mobile force designed to act on short notice as part of a battle group or as an independent team.

The soldiers will be issued with gas masks and riot gear, which will replace some of their conventional war equipment. They will be re-trained and orientated with their new environment before being stationed in the townships.

The officer commanding Natal Command, Brigadier J H Pretorius, told the men that had come to Natal not to fight but to help restoring peace.

"This is probably the most

difficult task you have ever been given. You will be the protectors of the lives and property of everyone in this area.

"It will require absolute impartiality, patience, tolerance, sympathy and above all the utmost self-control.

"You will find you are very welcome in Natal as you come here on the express request of the people of Natal, black and white.

"You have probably already asked who is the enemy who will challenge you. There definitely are enemies — those who will do everything in their power to undermine law and order."

Personhole?

SACRAMENTO. — Ms Anne Rudin, Mayor of California's state capital Sacramento, has given her public works department until May 4 to find another word for the sexist term "manhole". — Sapa-AP.



'Reef one of world's crime capitals'

MG45 27/4/90
276

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Reef had become one of the crime centres of the world with twice as many murders each day as New York, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Project for the Study of Violence Mr Lloyd Vogelmann said here.

Mr Vogelmann was speaking at a meeting on violence and negotiations organised by the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee at the university.

He said of the 32 murders committed daily in the country, 10 occurred on the Reef.

He said the violence which had engulfed the country since the beginning of this year could not be blamed on the African National Congress or President F W de Klerk's unbanning of organisations and the release of Mr Nelson Mandela but was a product of the legacy of apartheid.

He said that no single organisation seemed capable of stopping the violence, especial-

ly in Natal. Not even Mr Nelson Mandela could stop it because no one person could destroy the apartheid legacy.

Mr Vogelmann said violence usually occurred because of the deprivation people who lived in poverty felt in relation to those who were better off. This "relative deprivation" led to rising expectations and could lead to violence if such expectations were not met.

He said the violence of black youths could be traced to events of June 16 1976 when hundreds of people either died or were maimed during widespread violence.

Such children were mostly from large families, had no education or skills and had nothing to gain from the formal economy, which was more in recession than out of it. They viewed the world as hostile and uncaring.

Referring to the gruesome killing of Rastafarian, Mr "Sugar" Nkomo, Mr Vogelmann said violence had assumed extreme proportions because of mob psychology. During mob kill-

ings, people acted irrationally and thought their acts to be socially acceptable when they attracted no condemnation.

To curb the violence, the government should speed up the pace of reform and introduce a comprehensive crime prevention and welfare programme.

Democratic Party MP Mr Pierre Cronje said police in the Natal area found it difficult to be neutral when dealing with the United Democratic Front/Inkatha feud because they had been told the UDF was the aggressor during their briefing.

He claimed to have personally witnessed acts of collusion between Inkatha impis and the police against the UDF.

(276)
Gangs rule
27/4/90
South Coast

MARITZBURG. — Anarchy has broken out in areas on the lower South Coast where youths, many of them unemployed and uneducated, have usurped the authority of allegedly corrupt tribal authorities and taken control of peri-urban settlements around Port Shepstone.

"It is total anarchy," said the principal of Sister Joan's High School, Mr John Harrison.

Community workers said an explosive situation was developing with massive ANC-aligned youth leagues having been formed without any structures or direction. "Criminal elements have taken control," a community worker said.

Police were criticised for not arresting criminals and detaining youths arbitrarily.

Sapa



Safe from the ravages of war ... four-year-old Nzungo Gaza is comforted by Methodist Bishop Dr Khoza Mgojo, after the youngster's epic journey from violence-stricken Natal to sanctuary in Lusaka. More than 250 youth have fled the fratricidal violence in Natal and are being looked after by the ANC in a small village outside the Zambian capital.

The youngsters were visited by a church delegation from South Africa at the weekend. Said Dr Mgojo, who is also chairman of the SACC refugee committee: "I have never seen such a thing in my life, children from 4 to 17 who are forced to flee their homes and travel as far as Zambia. Healing will take a long time because these children are going to carry some wounds in their hearts for years."

Picture MBULELO LINDA

W/M 2714 - 315/90

s." (276)

ANC branches 'will help end Natal's war'

W/ Mail 2714 - 315790
AFRICAN National Congress branches and membership in southern Natal will have a "positive impact" on ending violence there, say ANC officials.

By CARMEL RICKARD
Durban (276)

Southern Natal convenor Terror Lekota — who takes responsibility for setting up the ANC in one of the most violent areas — said this week he and his convening committee would begin immediately to establish branches and recruit members.

The area covered stretches inland to Mpumalanga, north to Stanger and south to the Transkei border.

Committee member Diliza Mji said he believed that setting up the ANC in the region "would go smoothly". There had been a lot of pressure from people wanting to join, and he believed many would sign up.

Mji said he believed this could make a positive contribution to ending the violence in Natal.

"In the past we have witnessed a lack of political leadership in the areas through repression, detentions and killings. We have also seen a lack of co-ordination among our supporters because of the federal structure of the

United Democratic Front.

"But now, because of the legal establishment of the ANC, for the first time we have the possibility of a clear line of discipline, good co-ordination and a unitary organisation. It will clearly make a difference."

Also on the convening committee is senior Congress of South African Trade Unions official Alec Erwin.

Commenting on Erwin's membership of the committee, Mji said it was an acknowledgement of the close relationship between the ANC and Cosatu, but said it was not foreseen there would be anything closer than an alliance between them.

Other committee members are Archie Gumede, Sibusiso Ndebele, Billy Nair, Cleopas Ndlovu, Virgil Bonhomme, Florence Mkhize. A tenth member is still to be announced.

Outlining ANC policy on Inkatha, Lekota said his organisation and the committee were committed to a multi-party democracy and did not "adopt a

belligerent posture" towards Inkatha or any other opposing political organisation.

He added, "The freedom for which the ANC is fighting does not exclude any of the oppressed, including Inkatha members. Therefore, Inkatha members are assured that the ANC is their natural political home."

On the procedure for setting up branches, members of the convening committee said they would hold well-advertised inaugural meetings in different areas.

At such a meeting members would sign up and pay a R12 annual membership fee. If more than 100 members were present, the meeting would then go on to elect branch officials.

Once local branches were established a regional conference would be called and regional leaders elected. At this point the convening committee would disband.

Organisations sympathetic to the ANC, like the Natal Indian Congress and the United Committee of Concern, would also help the formation of ANC branches, after which they also would "probably disband".

NOWHERE IN THE WORLD IS THE POLITICAL VIOLENCE WORSE

THERE is nowhere in the world where political deaths occur on the scale they do in South Africa now.

As the African National Congress and the Nationalist government prepare to negotiate our future, statistics indicate that South Africa is entering its worst winter of discontent and violence ever.

According to research journal *Work in Progress*, the current climate is generating more deaths than in 1985/86, when an insurrectionary situation was temporarily quelled by the State of Emergency.

If killings continue at the current rate, said the Institute of Race Relations this week, an estimated 4 000 people will die by the end of this year. The official toll of deaths related to political violence in the first three months of this year is 574 people; the IRR says 996 people have died (1 403 died in political violence last year).

"Political conflict is now at its highest in modern times," said the IRR.

Death figures from the political strife in Natal are at present higher than both Beirut and Belfast. But the violence has spread beyond Natal. Many political

By THANDEKA QGUBULE

w/ Mar 27/4 - 3/5/90
deaths have occurred in the Transvaal and in the homelands.

The IRR shows that last year only 9 percent of political deaths occurred outside Natal, yet so far this year 28 percent have died in the rest of the country. There were 124 fatalities outside Natal in the whole of 1989 — but 271 in the first three months of this year. (276)

But the number of those who were killed or injured in political violence this month was also high. Unrest figures show more than 15 people died in April. Five people were killed in Natal last week and the figure is rising steadily.

Eighteen people have been "necklaced" this year. In Natal, two children aged nine and 14 met this gruesome death.

The number of people in detention has increased. The Human Rights Commission has recorded that 320 people are being held under Emergency regulations, as of April 25. In Natal 18 people are held. There are 142 people held in the Orange

Free State, nine in the Cape Province and 146 in the Transvaal.

The HRC has recorded 43 Section 29 detentions since the beginning of 1990. Official figures for detentions under Section 31 is five. No one is being held under Section 50. (31/8)

Although there has been a noticeable decrease in guerrilla attacks inside the country, some did occur in the last two months. On March 1 suspected guerrillas using RPG7 rockets launched an attack on the offices of the Soweto City Council. On the same day three limpet mine blasts damaged the Langlaagte police station in Johannesburg.

Thouhoyandou, the capital of Venda, suffered five bomb blasts on March 31 this year. This month, on April 8, a municipal policeman and a woman were killed in a grenade attack in Katlehong. A man died on April 15 when a hand grenade was thrown through his bedroom window.

Last week police shot four people in Rammulotsi township near Viljoenskroon in the Free State; more than 20 people were injured.

10 000 march to Jesus - with iron bars and knives

MORE than 10 000 Inkatha members and supporters participated in a pro-police peace march at the weekend.

They sang, "we are going to Jesus" while march organiser, Lindelani community leader Thomas Mandla Shabalala, carried a two-metre high cross through the streets.

Most participants, however, carried sticks, whips or clubs, and many carried even more lethal weapons including iron bars, knives, spears, axes, and clubs. An international television crew said a marcher pointed a home-made firearm at them.

This display of weaponry took place under the nose of the security forces, out to ensure peace.

Durban's Legal Resources staffer Howard Varney, among those monitoring the march, said when he approached a policeman on duty to draw his attention to the weapons he was told that they were "cultural weapons".

Varney said questions would be asked in parliament about the attitude of police to such dangerous weapons being carried during marches.

He said it would also be asked if exceptions were made for Inkatha. "Would the police also turn a blind eye if the United Democratic Front were to arrange a procession of armed marchers?" Varney asked.

Democratic Party MP Peter Gastrow is to find out through parliament whether any action is planned against the organisers of the march, and whether the police intend making a statement informing the public what the police, and the kwaZulu Police in particular, regard as "permissible conduct" as far as the display of dangerous weapons was concerned.

The march began in Lindelani and wound its way a considerable distance through Richmond Farm and kwaMashu to the police station where Shabalala handed over a petition to the KZP station commander for transmission to the commissioner of kwaZulu police.

The petition, which Shabalala said

It was billed as march for peace, with 10 000 people singing hymns, led by a man with a giant cross. But the strange thing was that most marchers carried sticks, whips, knives or clubs ...

was signed by thousands of people in kwaMashu, Lindelani, Ntuzuma, Siyanda, Inanda and Hambanathi, criticised calls "from other organisations" that the police should be removed from the townships, but agreed with demands that the police should be impartial.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and kwaZulu's minister of police, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, were also urged to ensure co-operation between the KZP, the SAP and "white members of the South African Defence Force".

They were asked to consider establishing a second police station in Ntuzuma and transferring the Inanda police station to the KZP.

Protesters said they were "appalled" at the call for the police to withdraw from the townships at a time when people were suffering at the hands of "hooligans who have ruined the socio-economic and political life of the community".

In particular they complained about residents being "sentenced to death" by people's courts and "brutally murdered by glue-sniffing hooligans". They said workers were forced to join stayaways which cost them their jobs, and they also complained "education was in ruins" because schools had been turned into "political camps".

Shabalala said afterwards the communities were "sick and tired of the killings, injuries and arson".

"We want law and order in our townships. We want them to bring more members of the police, but they must be police who will really not take sides. We are against the petitions by other organisations who want the ZPs out of the townships."

Natal family flees from attackers

DURBAN — A family from Malagazi, near Isipingo on the south coast of Natal, left their home and fled after 12 men armed with axes and a gun attacked them on Wednesday night, the SA police said. *27/4/90* *Q76*

Mr Savilanga Veerasamy (25), who sustained leg, arm and back injuries and his wife, Rajesprey (22), who is in hospital suffering from a gunshot wound in her leg, fled through a window with their two toddlers.

According to the SAP statement, Mr Veerasamy said the attack was unprovoked and started at about 9.30 pm when a group of men began chopping down his door.

"We were lucky to escape with our lives," said Mr Veerasamy who returned to his home yesterday after police visited the scene.

Police said they were investigating the case and were expecting to make an early arrest. — Sapa.

Youths take over settlements

MARITZBURG — Anarchy has broken out in areas on the lower Natal south coast where youths have usurped the authority of allegedly corrupt tribal authorities and taken control of peri-urban settlements at Port Shepstone.

"It's total anarchy," according to the principal of Sister Joan's High School, Mr John Harrison.

Community workers said an explosive situation was developing with massive ANC-aligned youth leagues

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having been formed without any structures or direction. "Criminal elements have taken control," one said.

A news team on Wednesday toured the Murchision and Bhobhoyi areas, where several people have been necklaced recently. No resident was willing to talk of the killings. It was too dangerous to visit families who had become victims, residents added.

Many have been killed for alleged involvement in witchcraft. — Sapa.

Now the gunfire 246 has special meaning

THE students of Denison residence at the University of Natal in Maritzburg love Jerry because he's always cheerful.

He works as a caterer in the residence's kitchen and, possibly because students are always hungry, Jerry's smiling face has become synonymous with full tummies and good cheer.

Until recently.

He no longer smiles very much. His face is creased with worry. More than anyone in the troubled Natal area, Jerry represents — for many students — the anguish which the violence has brought to people in rural Natal.

Everyone in Maritzburg is aware of the fighting just outside the city. Most of us, however, remain untouched by it. In spite of the troubles, we still have lectures. We play sport. We have our social functions. Romance blossoms, liquor flows.

Occasionally we think we can hear the rumble of gunfire. Or is it gunfire? And surely those far-away cracks are bullets? I shudder but have no real feelings about it, or at least I wouldn't have — were it not for Jerry.

It was because Jerry was always happy that we got to know him. If we were glum, he always had an encouraging word for us (or an extra little treat).

He had six children, he told us — all boys. He was bringing them up single-handedly because his wife was dead.

As a caterer, Jerry is obliged to live on campus. His children, some of whom are too young to go to school, look after them-

ANGELA GRAHAM
A Natal
University student

selves in Edendale.

Jerry wasn't particularly concerned at one time — but that was before the troubles. Every day he caught a bus to the township to make sure all was well.

Now that's not possible. He cannot phone. As the violence escalated, so Jerry's anxiety deepened. He stopped smiling.

We could read the state of the Natal unrest on Jerry's face. For the first time, the strife became real for many of us. We lived in fear that something would happen to one of Jerry's boys.

As we became more involved, we were assailed by feelings of guilt. We were so safe, so over-indulged, so protected, yet, just over the hill, children could not play outside. Some were dying.

Suddenly those distant sounds of gunshots — where they gunshots? — became closely linked with a person we loved. We wanted to do something.

Some of us gave money to the refugee fund. Others found clothes they could spare. We all gave up supper one night so it could be given to those who did not have a canteen.

We didn't do much. When the Easter break came we packed our bags and returned to the security of our parents' homes — leaving Jerry free to sort out his own problems among those green, green hills of Natal.



A MOTHER MOURNS: Unable to contain her grief a mother sinks to the ground next to the coffin of her son, killed in recent Maritzburg unrest. The service took place in the Wadley Stadium in Edendale.

Six shot, hacked to death in Natal

SIX people were killed in black factional fighting in Natal as the Government deployed more troops in the region to try to halt the conflict, police said yesterday.

Sapa reports that police said the six had been shot or hacked to death in clashes in Natal, including a man and a woman who were attacked with knives and set on fire by a mob. A police officer was shot in the back and wounded in an attack, police said.

Military officials said the South African army's 61 Mechanised Battalion, an armoured unit, was being deployed in Natal to help stop fighting. The unit is part of some 2 000 troops deployed in Natal to help police restore order, the officials said.

Police also reported scattered clashes on Thursday between police and black protesters around Kimberley. Protesters stoned police vehicles and police officers' houses before being dispersed by police with shotguns, teargas and rubber bullets.

The police report also said 142 people were arrested on Thursday in East London for taking part in an anti-government protest after it was declared illegal.

A youth allegedly shot by police on Tuesday in Kroonstad's Maokeng township died on Thursday night from shotgun wounds in the stomach.

Detainees Parents Support Committee fieldworker Mr Biza Makhate said yesterday that Mr Dorington Matsoake (18) was shot by police on Tuesday during an "uprising" in the township.

Another youth is still in critical condition in the hospital, Mr Makhate said.

● The Administrator of the Cape, Mr Kobus Meiring, is to appoint a commission of inquiry into the cause of unrest and violence in the Crossroads squatter camp. This was decided following recent discussions between Mr Meiring and the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel.

Earlier this month violence between warring factions claimed the lives of four people and a number of newly built homes were torched.

LITTLE Nzuzo Gasa, 4, and his 10-year-old sister Lindiwe were among the eight Natal refugees I met in Zambian capital Lusaka this week.

When they stepped out of a minibus after arriving at the headquarters of the ANC to be interviewed, Nzuzo clung to his sister's hand.

Tears came to my eyes because these two little children know all about suffering, fear and hunger. They survived the killing in Natal.

Both arrived in Zambia earlier this month as part of a group of 150 youths who fled the violence to seek refuge with the ANC.

For about eight days they trekked through Swaziland before they reached Mozambique, from where they were taken to Lusaka.

Nzuzo and Lindiwe managed to escape the death and destruction caused by the war which has been raging for three years between Inkatha and the UDF, Cosatu and ANC alliance.

But they know nothing about politics.

"Both children are fine now and in good hands. They are being well looked after," said Jane Msoni, 21, one of the older refugees looking after the children. There are 181 Natal refugees already in Lusaka.

"Lindiwe and Nzuzo were sent with us because their parents could not hide while the children were still with them," she explained.

During the interview Nzuzo watched me closely. He was sitting next to Sibusiso Mdabe, 27, the oldest of the Natal refugees.

"There are still many of our people in Swaziland and Mozambique who decided to flee the violence in Natal, and still more are preparing to cross the border into Swaziland," said Mdabe.

Jane, wearing a T-shirt with "Nkosi Sikele I'Africa" printed on it, left her family behind when the body count in Natal began to reach frightening numbers.

"Here in Lusaka we now experience peace for the first time in many months. We can even close our eyes at night and sleep without any fear - something that was impossible back home."

Mdabe said the violence in Natal will not be stopped easily.

"As soon as it gets dark vigilantes go out in the townships to hunt us down. They kill any youths."

"It is the young people that support the UDF. If you ask what is happening, the only answer you get is a bullet or a knife in the chest."

This is why youths have fled their homes. And the number is likely to increase.

"It was not easy for us to decide to leave Natal and our families behind. Our parents did not want us to go but they finally realised that if we did not go we would be killed," said Jane.

"In 1988 a group of youths left their homes and lived for about two months in a sugarcane field. Several pregnant women and small children like Nzuzo

Stark choice for refugee kids who fled homes to find peace

accompanied us," recalled one of the younger boys.

The refugees are housed by the ANC at a special facility in Lusaka, where they have undergone medical examinations. They have been given food and clothes.

ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said plans are underway to involve the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to assist with the refugees.

"The children are arriving in Swaziland at a rate of about 10 a day," he said.

But why did the refugees come to the ANC in Zambia?

"We believe the ANC is the only organisation that can look after us and liberate us. We also believe the ANC really wants peace in Natal," explained Mdabe.

And how are the refugees kept busy during the day?

Mdabe and one of the younger boys explained: "We play soccer, volleyball or table tennis. Sometimes we watch videos and the ANC provides political classes."

"We talk about home a lot and also about political developments in South Africa and the rest of the world. We never had time to go to school. Now, at least we can learn something."

■ This week 37 South African church leaders and representatives from community-based organisations were invited by the ANC to witness the exodus of child refugees from Natal.

Chairman of the South African Council of Churches' refugees committee and Bishop of the Methodist Church of South Africa, Dr Khoza Mgojo, described the situation as shocking.

"I have never seen such a thing in my life - children aged from 4 to 17 years forced by circumstances to flee their homes and travel as far as Zambia."

"This means the situation is very serious and the healing will take a long time because these children are going to carry wounds in their hearts for years."

"Tell our parents we are safe and free from prosecution and harassment," one of the youths pleaded to the visitors.

The ANC has undertaken to trace all the families of the youths and to inform them about the whereabouts of their children. They will also provide accommodation, shelter and education for the youths. The first batch of youngsters has been transferred to Tanzania to pursue their studies.



CP Correspondent

20/11/90

Exile - or certain death

Arms cache found

By S'BU MNGADI

class
29/4/90

(276)

AN arms cache, including weapons of Eastern bloc origin, and enough to wage a mini-war, was discovered by police at the Umlazi Z-Section home of Inkatha Induna Shaka Edward Shozi this week.

Shozi and 13 other men were arrested during the raid on Thursday morning.

According to SA Police spokesman Lt Bala Naidoo, the weapons included hand grenades, rifles,

shotguns and petrol bombs. He said Shozi and 13 others were arrested in connection with "a number of offences".

The induna and 13 other men appeared in Durban Magistrate's Court on Friday. They were not asked to plead and were remanded in custody pending further investigations.

Lt ML Khanyile of KwaZulu Police said Shozi's house and businesses were burnt down by a mob on Thursday follow-

ing his arrest.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu Deputy Minister for Interior and member of Inkatha Central Committee Samuel Bhekizizwe Jamile, and a 17-year-old, this week also appeared briefly in the Pinetown Magistrate's Court in connection with five counts of murder and three of attempted murder.

They were not asked to plead and were remanded in custody to appear again on Thursday.

Woman stoned to death

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PRETORIA. — Three more deaths in Natal violence were reported by police today.

A 50-year-old woman was attacked and stoned to death at Mvutshini in the Margate area.

Police found the body of a 27-year-old man with bullet wounds in his head at Chester-ville near Durban.

A mob attacked two men and stabbed them with knives at Enhlalakahle, near Grey-town. One of the men was killed, the other seriously wounded.

In another incident in the area, a home was extensively damaged in a petrol-bomb attack.

At Tidimalo, near Delportshoop, two men were arrested after a municipal policeman's house was stoned and damaged. — Sapa.

Inkatha rally in 'peace prayer'

Appt. 7/12/73 30/4/790 576
MARITZBURG. — About 1 500 heavily-armed Inkatha members held a rally at the Bhekuximba High School in Entembeni yesterday "to pray for peace". The rally was attended mainly by men, most of whom were armed with shields, spears and knobkierries. A strong joint force of 32 Battalion and the SAP was present.

When the crowd started leaving the school premises at 1pm, the troops were deployed on foot. Most of the Inkatha members left in vehicles, while a large chanting crowd returned home on foot. — Sapa

Cops die in unrest

FIVE people were killed, including a member of the South African Police and a special constable in unrest-related incidents, according to yesterday's official unrest report released by the police.

The SAP member was killed when stabbed by an unknown man at Crossroads near Cape Town.

In another incident, a special constable was attacked by a mob and stabbed with knives at Khayelitsha, near Wynberg. Police report he fired a shot and one of his attackers was fatally wounded.

At Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, a mob opened fire on two men killing one and seriously injuring the other.

In a late report dated April 27, police said the bodies of two men were found at Mpumalanga, Pietermaritzburg. Both

had been shot. It was later established that one of the deceased had been a special constable.

The unrest report also included numerous incidents of arson, including the burning of vehicles and homes. - Sapa.

RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES-NATAL

1990

MAY .

NECKLACE" murder has returned to South Africa, with a nine-year-old girl and a boy of 14 its latest victims.

Despite pleas from black leaders, the execution of political enemies by setting alight a petrol-doused tyre suspended from the victim's neck has re-emerged in recent months.

The South African Institute of Race Relations, which monitors political violence, says a score of necklacings have taken place in the past three months of warfare between rival political groups.

According to the institute's figures, this brings to about 350 the number of victims of South Africa's own brand of street justice, which began five years ago in Eastern Cape province townships.

Children and women are among the victims - and the perpetrators - of the practice of being burnt alive for real or imagined political crimes.

Most necklacings have been in Natal province, where the worst violence in modern times has erupted between supporters of the ANC and the Zulu-based Inkatha movement.

Lynching

But even the white areas of South Africa's racially-divided cities have not been spared.

Scores of passers-by last month witnessed the necklace lynching in broad daylight of a black man in Hillbrow, the teeming inner-city Johannesburg district where thousands of blacks live in contravention of apartheid laws.

Calls for gangs to end the barbaric practice were renewed when police last month reported the murder near the Natal town of

Necklace murders are back - SA's own street justice

Port Shepstone of a nine-year-old girl. She is believed to be the youngest-ever necklace victim.

Port Shepstone high school principal John Harrison said youngsters had unleashed a reign of terror in the area with the threat of necklacing and murder.

"Hardly a weekend goes by without reports of several necklacings and other killings," he told Reuters.

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Intimidated

He said many of the killings appeared linked to the trading of "muti" - traditional medicines which fighters take to ensure prowess in battle.

Township sources said the nine-year-old and the 14-year-old were burned to death on suspicion of supplying muti to "the other side" in the civil warfare.

Morrison said pupils in his class stayed quiet when one student did not appear at school earlier this month.

He said he later discovered a 16-year-old pupil had been necklaced but no one was allowed to speak about it. The family was intimidated against taking up a traditional funeral collection or holding memorial prayers.

"One sees the change in the young people. They must be different in some way. You cannot witness

these things and not change," he said.

The first recorded necklace murder was in 1985, when the mayor of a black township in the Eastern Cape and four family members were killed by a gang, allegedly for collaborating with the white government.

The mob then set alight some of the corpses with tyres - for the benefit of late-arriving television crews, according to evidence at a subsequent murder trial.

The "necklace" had arrived, and for the next three years scores of alleged collaborators, informers and political enemies were beaten, trussed and then immolated, their gruesome deaths witnessed by crowds of bystanders.

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This unique feature of South Africa's political rivalries died out as a nationwide uprising against apartheid rule died out in 1987, only to be resurrected in recent weeks.

Lloyd Vogelmann, a political violence expert at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University, said that although death by ritual burning was common in other parts of the world, the use of the tyre around the neck was uniquely South African.

Vogelmann said it was difficult to understand the reason for the tyres, apart from the purely practical explanation that they were easily available in black townships.

He said the burning of the body was an illustration of the crowd's desire to get rid of the victim completely.

"It is a means of warning other people not to take part in similar activities. It is designed to teach others a lesson," he said. - Sapa-Reuter.



Cosatu's 'war' statement irresponsible, say police

19645 2/5/90

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) declaration of war against Inkatha in Natal is "irresponsible" in the light of today's talks between the government and the ANC, say police

Brigadier Jap Burger, who has helped impose relative stability in the strife-torn province, said today "It seems as if Cosatu does not want peace. It must not think that it will be allowed to follow up its declaration of war

"We will act against anyone, including Inkatha, who carries out violent acts. We will do everything to keep the peace"

Athlone rally

Brigadier Burger was reacting to a statement made at a Cosatu rally in Athlone yesterday by Cosatu secretary-general Mr Jay Naidoo.

Mr Naidoo said all avenues towards finding a peaceful solution in Natal had failed and the only way to resolve the problem was to fight.

"The only option is to fight in dealing with Buthelezi," he told 12 000 Cosatu members.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, Press secretary to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said anyone who wanted violence would be dealt with severely.

"We will not allow another flare-up in the violence."

Sporadic

More than 100 people had been killed in recent clashes between Inkatha and the Cosatu/ANC/UDF alliance in Natal townships.

The violence had largely been curbed by large-scale police and military action, but sporadic violence was still taking place.

Yesterday a man was stabbed to death with an assegai in Empangeni in yet another killing in the power struggle between the organisations, police said.



ON THE MARCH: Waving Cosatu, ANC and communist flags, a crowd marches to Athlone Stadium for the May Day celebrations.

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6 killed in SA unrest

PRETORIA. — Six people died, several others were wounded and many homes and vehicles were damaged in unrest-related incidents during the past 48 hours.

The bodies of five unidentified people were found near Port Shepstone on the Natal South Coast, while a sixth was found at Chesterville, near Durban.

Most of the bodies had been burnt.

The police report said all the deaths took place on Sunday.

Attacks directed at homes and vehicles took place in the Northern Cape, the Free State and northern Natal. Six people were injured in mob violence. — Sapa

Natal war leads to schools crisis

By CARMEL RICKARD

THE violence in Natal has caused an education crisis as hundreds of thousands of pupils sit at home because teachers are too afraid to teach.

Teachers in several circuits are refusing to continue because they must "constantly look over their shoulders while writing on the blackboard to make sure no one is firing through the window".

KwaZulu's Education and Culture minister Oscar Dhlomo said yesterday three of his department's 25 circuits were severely hit, with virtually no schools operating.

KwaMashu, Edendale and Mpumalanga, were affected by violence and intimidation which "go hand in hand", Dhlomo said.

Mpumalanga was "divided into Inkatha and UDF spheres of influence. The schools in the UDF area are not accessible to children from homes in areas perceived to be Inkatha-supporting and vice versa".

Teachers from the Mpumalanga circuit said this week that more than 100 000 pupils from this circuit alone were sitting at home.

They said the latest problems began at Mpumalanga's Chief Luayi High School on April 5 when armed men attacked the school.

Two pupils were killed and 15 injured. Three teachers were admitted to hospital.

W/16/10/4/13-10/15/19

Passions flare over Natal's deadly affairs

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

LOVE across the colour line may now be permitted in South Africa but in Natal love across the political divide is dangerous.

Late last month a teenage pupil from Nhlakanipho High School in kwaMashu's D Section was killed, apparently because she "was in love with a member of the kwaZulu Police (KZP)".

It appears she boarded a taxi and another vehicle followed close behind. When she alighted, she was forced into the second taxi and was later found stabbed to death.

In another incident which took place earlier this week, a 26-year-old woman was at a cocktail party in kwaMashu's F Section.

"Comrades" from E Section spotted her and accused her of being in love with a member of the KZP.

She was badly assaulted outside the building where the party was being held. When another woman tried to intervene, she was also attacked.

The comrades told the first woman she should stop seeing her boyfriend, or face the consequences. They made it clear this meant death.

Ironically, her boyfriend is a former teacher but because of continuing trouble in the schools he left to join the KZP.

His girlfriend had already fallen foul of the local "people's courts": about three weeks ago she was sentenced to one lash because she used "vulgar language" in a quarrel.

Over the last week this woman has had other warnings from young girls in the area, presumably "comrades" themselves, about her lover.

Her view was that it would be irresponsible to leave him as they had several small children. However, her "warners" said she should ditch him and the "court" would ensure she was awarded adequate maintenance.

It's not known what decision she has taken in the wake of the warning.

In another incident this week, again in kwaMashu but this time in F Section, a woman was threatened by local "comrades" that she should heed their warning to leave her lover, a member of the South African Police.

The woman has taken their warnings seriously. Urged by relatives who feared their home would be torched, she has left the area.

ANC intends breaking Zulu power, says king

ULUNDI. — Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini warned a gathering of KwaZulu chiefs here yesterday that the ANC was intent on disrupting their unity as a means of destroying Zulu power.

King Goodwill said this was part of the ANC plan to break down everything in the country and "put the pieces back together in such a way that South Africa becomes the ANC's property".

He told of people going into townships and rural areas intent on setting families against each other, of burnings and killings and attacks on KwaZulu offices, personnel and personal property.

These were not really attacks against Inkatha or the KwaZulu government, he said, but attacks against the people of KwaZulu because they were Zulus with a proud record.

"They want no proud Zulus left. They only want subservient black Africans who say, 'yes sir, no sir, anything you like sir' to the ANC." — Sapa

Anglican priest gunned down in Natal ambush

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By DAVE LOURENS

THE shocked family of an Anglican priest gunned down in strife-torn Maritzburg is mourning a man of peace who became a victim of violence.

The Rev Victor Africander, 60, a father of three, was shot dead by an unknown gunman while driving his six-year-old granddaughter to school early on Friday morning.

Mr Africander, who was chairman of the Maritzburg Council of Churches, had slowed down to turn off a dirt track on to a tarred road at Imbali Stage One when he was shot in the head and chest.

His granddaughter, Thandikile, was grazed by a bullet.

whole thing.

"This was a man of peace. He was not political. If you work for the community you can't be for one side or the other — you have to serve the whole community, as he did."

Another prominent member of the Maritzburg Council of Churches, the Rev Cecil Ngcokovane, was ambushed by a group of attackers in Imbali in February and shot and stabbed to death.

Shock

The shooting happened at 7.30am opposite the Ekukhanyeni School for mentally handicapped children.

The principal, Mrs Miriam Gqubule, rushed to the scene and found Thandikile bleeding profusely from a head wound. Mr Africander was slumped motionless in the driver's seat.

Mrs Gqubule rushed Thandikile to Edendale Hospital, where she was treated and discharged.

Mr Africander's wife, Constance, was in a state of shock this weekend. The couple were married in January 1958 and Mrs Africander works as a sister tutor at Edendale Hospital.

A family member said Thandikile was recovering from her ordeal. "On Friday she was terrible. She was shocked because she saw the

Youth killed in attack on farmers

PRETORIA. — Three people, including a municipal policeman, were shot dead in incidents of unrest on Thursday, police reported yesterday.

A 19-year-old youth was killed and four others were injured in an attack by residents of a Witbank squatter camp on two farmers and two farm workers who were travelling in a bak-

kie.
The farmers, whose names were not

released, then fired on the group.

A special constable and another man died after unidentified attackers fired a number of shots at them at Elandskop near Maritzburg, the report added.

Other incidents of unrest included arrests at protest gatherings in Cape Town and the stoning of a 70-year-old man at Dududu, Natal. — Sapa

Union slams cops for *Cape Times 5/5/70 (676)* 'unprovoked attack'

Staff Reporter

THE Unemployed Workers' Union yesterday slammed the police for "their unprovoked and un-disciplined attack" on union members who were leaving Cape Town Magistrate's Court after they had appeared on illegal gathering charges.

Secretary for the Western Cape branch of the union Mr Shahied Mohammed said about 70 people appeared briefly in court on Thursday.

"When the people left the court, they were laid upon by the police. Seven people were arrested for holding an illegal gathering. About eight people were injured."

According to the police report, police arrested six men and a youth amid "violent resistance" after the group ignored an order to disperse as they moved into Buitenkant Street.

Imbali priest assassinated, man arrested

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A prominent Natal priest and chairman of the Maritzburg Council of Churches was shot dead and his six-year-old granddaughter wounded while they were driving in Imbali here yesterday.

The Rev Victor Africander, 60, rector of St Mark's Anglican Church, Imbali, was gunned down a short distance from his house while taking his granddaughter Thandekile to school in Maritzburg.

A 40-year-old Imbali man was arrested in connection with the shooting.

Police spokesman Lt Henry Budhram said Mr Africander had been shot twice, in the head and chest. A bullet grazed Thandekile's head. She was treated at Edendale Hospital and later discharged.

According to sources, Mr Africander was driving slowly out of a side road when a man approached and fired three shots through the open car window.

The principal of the nearby Ekukhanyeni school for mentally handicapped children, Mrs Miriam Gqubule, said she found Thandekile bleeding profusely from the head.

News of the shooting of the well-known and respected clergyman and community leader was received with profound shock.

The Anglican Bishop of Natal, the Right Rev Michael Nuttall, said he was absolutely shattered by Mr Africander's tragic death, which had brought home very closely the suffering that so many people had been experiencing.

"The whole Diocese will be deeply grieved."

By S'BU MNGADI

A BIG iron pot saved young Mandla from certain death.

The terrified boy hid in the pot while attackers shot and hacked to death everyone in his Mpumalanga home during a 30-minute massacre.

The screams of dying people still ring in his ears, he says.

At 1am, Mandla walked two kilometres to his aunt's house to tell of the massacre. When he returned the next morning, six bodies lay strewn about the house. The horrific sight still gives him nightmares.

Mandla is just one of the many children left emotionally brutalised by the Natal violence, with little or no hope for the future.

Psychologists say immediate short-term relief for these victims lies in proper political education.

They say political groups in the province could provide "group therapy", but all agree on the need for immediate intervention. If the children are not counselled, their anger could explode against a post-apartheid government.

The brutalised children, ranging in age from four to 15, are commonly found in refugee centres, safe houses and in the remains of their burnt-out homes.

Some found their way to ANC headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, hoping to receive crash military training.

Shocked by what he saw in Lusaka, Dr Khoza Mgojo, chairman of the South African Council of Churches refugees committee, last week remarked: "Children aged four to 17 are forced by circumstances to flee their homes

'Action needed to help Natal's brutalised kids'

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and travel as far as Zambia. This means the situation is very serious and the healing will take a long time because these children are going to carry wounds in their hearts for years."

In the past five years of political violence these children have witnessed massacres, the killing of their loved ones and the destruction of villages and neighbourhoods. Many took part in these grisly deeds.

Headmistress of the Maritzburg-based Ekukhanyeni Training Centre for mentally retarded children Miriam Gqubule, who holds a master's degree in counselling, warned that these kids would carry emotional scars for life unless there was immediate intervention.

Gqubule recently spent several days talking to children at refugee camps in the Maritzburg region. She probed their feelings about the war.

Questions about the violence, she observed, aroused negative feelings.

Mandla is one of the victims who faces an uncertain future in a refugee camp.

Gqubule said: "Mandla takes everything literally. At his age he is not capable of analysing everything properly. All he says is 'Inkatha iyasizonda' (Inkatha hates us).

"He vents his anger on his

peers at the refugee camp who have also been traumatised in different circumstances."

She said although children tended to survive the psychological effects of violence, those from poor socio-economic backgrounds were hardest hit by its effects.

"I once found children at my school trampling over a fellow colleague. When asked why, the reply was: 'She lives in an Inkatha area, so she must be a vigilante'."

There is nowhere in the world where political deaths occur on the scale they do in Natal, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations. Deaths from political strife in the province are above that of battle-scarred Beirut and Belfast.

Children in the province have become highly politicised, but without any clear direction.

Gqubule cited the case of one boy who returned from school to find a line had been drawn between his village and the Inkatha-controlled area. He was told his village had been renamed "Moscow" and everyone living in the area was a comrade.

She said "mass labelling" had produced highly-politicised, leaderless, aimless, dissatisfied and angry children.

Many children did not attend

political meetings and rallies before deciding to join the comrades. Their political affiliation was instant and overnight, she said.

Gqubule asked several children what Inkatha and the United Democratic Front were. The answers, she says, were startling: "Inkatha attacks us in the company of police. The UDF protects us against Inkatha and the police at night." This formed the basis for choice of political affiliation.

She warned unless there was intervention to address the psychological needs of these children, any future government would have a crisis on its hands — created by the brutalisation of children who could easily turn into psychopaths.

Political organisations could provide this kind of therapy through political education.

There is a great need to counsel young victims of violence, according to Father Martin Moore-Corry of St Paul's Church in Ntuzuma.

He warned that by neglecting this aspect of the violence, leaders were sitting on a time bomb which could explode at a time when they wanted stability.

The height of the violence was in December and January, but Moore-Corry observed during counselling of brutalised children and their families that the violence was still fresh in the children's minds.

He said the children never grasped why their loved ones had been killed.

There are limits to what groups can do to alleviate the problem, according to Sipho Shezi of the Department of Political Science at Natal University in Maritzburg.

"Political education will allow them to rise above the Inkatha/-UDF syndrome, but it won't address the direct effects of what is happening. Political education may move their anger away from Inkatha and towards the 'system'. This system could unfortunately include a post-apartheid government."



Refugee camps are filled with orphaned children who have been brutalised by the violence.

Killings (276) must end (118) - Mbeki (118)

THE killings in Natal will have to be stopped before any political relationship between the ANC and Inkatha could be considered, Mr Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's Director of International Affairs, said at the weekend.

He said it was of the utmost importance to stop the violence in Natal.

Fair and impartial policing of the troubled areas by both the SA Police and the KwaZulu Police was crucial to bring about peace in the area.

The police should not be allowed to enter into the conflict or to stand back and to allow one side to be given the opportunity to attack the other.

He said in last week's talks clear lines of communication had been established to ensure that the police acted in an impartial way in violent situations.

Mbeki said before the killings were brought to an end, a political relationship between the ANC and Inkatha was out of the question.

Source Jan 7/5/90

stomach and the other in the face, killing both instantly. The gunmen drove off in a grey Opel Kadett, licence number BSP954T. — Sapa

CAT 7m B 8/5/90

Gunmen shoot dead woman in passing bus

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MARITZBURG. — A passenger on a KwaZulu luxury bus travelling on the N3 highway from Durban to Johannesburg was shot and killed when gunmen fired at the bus yesterday morning.

A 26-year-old woman was shot in the chest by a bullet which penetrated the bus window next to her. Her three-year-old son who was next to her was not harmed. Police have opened a murder docket.

Meanwhile a prominent Imbali, Natal, resident active in UDF and Cosatu circles has been shot in an ambush and critically injured.

Mr Ebraim Sponiso Madondo, 34, was shot shortly after he arrived at work at 6.50am yesterday, at the Prestige factories, a factory spokesman said.

The attack comes only three days after the assassination of the Rev Victor Africander on Friday. — Sapa

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Air Force arms 'for Inkatha to fight UDF'

PRETORIA. — Right-winger Mr Piet "Skiet" Rudolph told arms theft accused Mr Gene Taylor that the weapons which were stolen from Air Force headquarters were part of a secret military operation to supply Inkatha with weapons to use against the UDF, Mr Taylor claimed during a bail application yesterday.

Mr Taylor, 46, and Mr Johannes Jurgens Dempers, 30, accused of fraudulently attempting to "spring" Mr Taylor from a police station, appeared in a bail application in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Mr Taylor said he aided right-winger Mr Piet "Skiet" Rudolph with the theft of the weapons under the impression it was a legal military operation.

According to Mr Rudolph, it was a secret military operation to supply Inkatha with weapons to use against the UDF, Mr Taylor claimed.

He said Mr Rudolph told him the operation was ordered by a senior military officer.

Mr Rudolph told him a "highly placed military officer" had contacted him and asked him to remove the weapons from the air force safe, Mr Taylor alleged.

"I saw it as a clandestine military operation and believed that it was legal," he said.

Police had since convinced him that the arms theft was not a military operation, Mr Taylor added.

'ANC is the enemy'

Mr Taylor, who worked at a metal-products firm in Garankuwa outside Pretoria until his arrest on April 18, told the court he had given police his full co-operation and, should he be granted bail, would attend his trial.

He realised he was accused of a very serious crime, but added that he had been told the weapons would go to Inkatha to be used against the UDF — "a ground organisation of the ANC".

"The ANC is the enemy of the state and I saw it as a good cause," Mr Taylor said.

He and Mr Rudolph, still being sought by police, were good friends, and they often talked about politics.

"What he (Mr Rudolph) told me, he told the press. There can be no doubt that he strongly opposed the government. I did not agree with everything that he said.

"I am against armed violence — especially against the state — and I defi-

nitely did not agree with him on that. I would only turn to armed violence if I or my loved ones were threatened," Mr Taylor said.

To a question by counsel for the state, Mr A Ackerman, Mr Taylor said he did not find it strange that Mr Rudolph would be contacted for a military operation.

"If the Defence Force wanted to get at the ANC without the knowledge of the government, I think Mr Rudolph was the ideal man to use."

Mr Dempers, who allegedly tried to free Mr Taylor from a police station while pretending to be a member of the National Intelligence Service, said he had done this because Mr Taylor was his friend, and not for political reasons.

He added, however, that he believed Mr Taylor stole the weapons for a cause and to combat terrorism.

Mr Taylor said he had not been aware of the plan to help him escape and, anyway, he would never have agreed as he had been promised bail.

Mr Dempers, in his bail application, denied that he knew anything about the arms theft.

Asked if he was the brain behind the attempt to free Mr Taylor, he said he would rather not talk about it.

He also refused to comment on the identity and role of two other people who were allegedly involved in the attempt to free Mr Taylor.

Mr Dempers said that although he had his own political beliefs, he would not describe himself as politically active.

To a question about his reasons for trying to free his friend, Mr Dempers said he believed that if Mr Taylor was involved in the arms theft, he did not do it for his own gain, but because of his beliefs.

He shared these beliefs, which included dissatisfaction with the present political situation in the country, Mr Dempers added.

"It does not appear to me as if the interests of whites are really being looked after. Until recently the ANC was our enemy. Now the police, who fought them, are busy guarding their leaders," Mr Dempers said.

"I see it as a total capitulation by the government. I cannot see what assurance they can give whites that we will not go the same way as other African states such as Rhodesia and Mozambique.

"If the SAP's hands are tied, and it concerns survival, it is every citizen's duty to take steps," he said.

The bail application continues today — Sapa

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2 The Argus, Tuesday May 8 1990

Bus passenger shot dead by gunmen

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A 26-year-old black Durban woman passenger taking a bus to see her husband in the Transvaal was shot and killed when gunmen fired at the vehicle near the Hilton off-ramp on the N3 highway.

Her three-year-old son, who was sitting next to her, was unhurt.

Police liaison officer in Maritzburg Lieutenant Henry Budhram said today that the driver heard gunshots from the side of the road about 8.30am and the passengers began screaming.

The gunmen must have been lying in ambush as the driver could not see from where the shots were coming. The woman, whose name is being withheld until her husband has been found, was struck in the chest by a bullet.

● At least 126 people died in the Natal coastal region during April — the highest recorded death figure for the area so far this year.

The Democratic Party's regional director, Mr Roy Ainslie, said the worst-hit areas were Port Shepstone (33 deaths), Hibberdene (12), Umlazi (18), Kwamakhuta (12), Stanger (seven), Ndwedwe (nine) and Esikhaweni (nine).

● Witchdoctors are becoming the latest victims of the violence in the Port Shepstone area on the Natal South Coast, with police reporting the death of a woman who dealt in muti.

It is believed that at least six "abathakathi" — muti dealers — have been killed recently.

In the latest killing, yesterday at Izingolweni, police said a woman witchdoctor was forced by a group of men to drink all her medicines. She died.

The mutilated bodies of four women were found at Gogza, near Port Edward, yesterday.

Soldiers raid grieving Kunene family's home

THE HOUSE of Mr Obed Kunene, former Editor of the Zulu language newspaper Ilanga and whose funeral on Saturday was attended by hundreds of people, was raided by the members of the SA Defence Force yesterday.

His son, Sibusiso, said about 20 soldiers invaded the house at Umlazi's N Section at about 9.30am and told the

family that they were looking for weapons because there had been a party in the house at the weekend.

Funeral

Kunene said that he tried to explain to the soldiers that a party had not been held and that, in fact, the function had been a funeral.

The soldiers, according to Kunene, would not listen and continued ransacking the house.

"They even searched the wardrobe belonging to my late father," he said.

"This is the height of cruelty at a time when the family is still mourning my father's death. They have made

things very difficult for us. My mother is now hysterical," he said.

Mr Obed Kunene, who died when a car in which he was travelling was involved in an accident with a bakkie near Empangeni, was buried at the weekend at a funeral attended by many people including local and foreign dignitaries.

Deputy-Minister to deal with Natal problems

AKB 48
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By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

DRAWING the community into the process of finding solutions to socio-economic problems in Natal is the priority of Dr Tertius Delpont, the new Deputy-Minister charged with co-ordinating upliftment in the region.

And the MP for Sundays River, appointed this week to the Ministry of Planning and Provincial Affairs to oversee socio-economic programmes in the strife-torn province, has "enough faith in the quality of the people of Natal to be optimistic".

He said drawing them into the process of working out priorities and tackling projects was essential if they were to succeed.

PREPARATIONS

The department had already begun preparations for the special programme in Natal.

Several important projects were already underway and the Ministry's brief was to co-ordinate socio-economic upliftment to ensure it was effective in meeting the area's needs.

A crucial element of this co-ordination lay in consulting the local community.

"While constitutional issues are essentially emotional in the

sense that they have to do with the urge of people to share in the political process, socio-economic development is very real and even more complex."

The challenge of meeting development needs was strongly influenced by a growing population in need of help and the large percentage of the black population who were young.

This was complicated by the fact that discipline among younger people had deteriorated, largely as a result of the pressures of urbanisation.

This was why socio-economic development had to be more effectively co-ordinated.

"In approaching problems in Natal the department is looking at the whole picture — facilities, infrastructure and services."

Dr Delpont, a former dean and professor of the law faculty at the University of Port Elizabeth, has served on the South African Law Commission and the National Housing Commission.

He was elected MP for Sundays River in 1987 and has been chairman of the National Party's study group on constitutional development and the joint parliamentary committee for foreign affairs and development aid.



Vlok promises Welkom a police flying squad

The Argus Correspondent

WELKOM. — Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok has promised to send a police flying squad to Welkom in a bid to end mounting racial conflict.

He also said mounted police would be introduced in certain areas and a police reservist air wing would be established.

The flying squad, made up of 10 patrol cars with a major and 30 men, would be used throughout the Gold Fields.

The announcement followed a meeting in Welkom yesterday between Mr Vlok and residents of Thabong township, businessmen, the self-styled vigilante group Blanke Veiligheid, police and clergymen.

Mr Vlok, accompanied by Virginia MP Mr Piet Clase and the Free State Divisional Commissioner, General Tom Erasmus, visited the town in an attempt to defuse the black-white powder keg.

Mr Vlok was given an undertaking from BV founder Hannes Muller to stop street patrols for three months.

Wait and see

But he was unable to persuade a delegation of the Thabong crisis committee and boycott committee to call off their week-long boycott of white shops. The group adopted a wait-and-see attitude, adamant that consumer action would continue until attacks on them by whites ceased.

The AWB, who have been accused of assaulting and terrorising the black community, refused to meet the Minister yesterday, saying the problem was too big and required national research. They handed him a letter asking to meet him in Cape Town next week.

The AWB contingent, in uniform and carrying guns, arrived in a Land-Rover with a sticker saying: "If guns are outlawed how can we shoot liberals?"

It is not certain what their strategy will be from now on. Earlier this week they agreed to halt all patrols until Mr Vlok's visit.

AWB area leader Mr Blikkies Blignaut refused to comment yesterday.

Mr Vlok told a Press conference police were acting quickly to control a situation which could spread to other parts of the country.

"We do not like the vigilante patrols. They lead to the formation of what has been experienced here. The moment you start with vigilante groups you are looking for trouble. People may be trying to safeguard their property but they are doing it the wrong way."

He was confident that with the right attitude the situation could be remedied.

While Welkom's CBD was deserted yesterday Thabong was tense, with a strong police presence at the entrance.

Residents fear violence at Natal priest's funeral

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Weekly Mail Reporter

A NUMBER of residents of Imbali in Natal, already alarmed at police failure to find the killer of Anglican priest Victor Africander, are fearful about whether his burial at Nkonjini this weekend will be disrupted by a clash between Inkatha and United Democratic Front supporters.

In the wake of Africander's murder and serious attacks on a number of other prominent figures in this Pietermaritzburg township which followed his killing, there were also reports this week that a "hit list" had been drawn up of residents due for elimination.

of the list.

Africander was murdered last Friday, when shots fired through his open car window hit him in the head and chest.

He was the first minister of a "mainline" denomination to die in the Natal violence, and it has sparked fears that the conflict could be moving on to a new plane.

Africander, who was the Chairman of the Pietermaritzburg Council of Churches, is due to be buried on Sunday at his family home in Mhlabatini, about 10km from



**Inkatha says
BBC TV film
one-sided**

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Inkatha yesterday accused the BBC of bias following the screening of a television documentary on Wednesday about the conflict in Natal.

In an open letter to the BBC, Inkatha's permanent representative in London, Mr Ben Skosana, says he was "appalled by the deliberate selective interviews and comments" in the film, "South Africa's Killing Grounds".

He said the film was "obviously designed to depict Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Inkatha as bloodthirsty villains".

Security regulations slammed

By DICK USHER
Business Staff

THE security industry is virtually unanimous — from management to workers — in rejecting regulations promulgated under the Security Officers Act.

The regulations have caused deep concern among employers represented by the South African National Security Employers' Association (Sanseas), which met in Cape Town this week to formulate effective opposition to the regulations published in early April.

Many were demanding the resignation of the employer representatives on the statutory controlling body, the Security Officers Board, claiming that they were out of touch with the industry.

Be scrapped

And the largest union in the industry, the powerful Transport and General Workers' Union goes one step further than employers by demanding the Act be scrapped and the statutory body replaced with a self-regulating national industrial council.

Among provisions in the regulations to which employers object are requirements for compulsory fingerprinting of every employee — from company managing director to tea lady, an annual registration fee many — including the union — feel is exorbitant and a ban on employment of anyone with a criminal conviction.

The TGWU shares these objections and also condemns the lack of employee representation on the board.

It has already held meetings

of workers to discuss the regulations and plans to take further action, including protest marches.

Union spokeswoman Ms Kally Forrest said the ban on employment of anyone with a criminal conviction was of particular concern as many black people had convictions for trivialities such as pass offences.

Assurances

Employers said they had received assurances that the board would not be inflexible on this, but they said hard guidelines were needed rather than leaving it to the subjective reactions of a bureaucrat.

"We even know of company MDs with criminal convictions for assault," said one employer.

"What do they do if they're barred from employment in the industry? Close down?"

The registration fee is of particular concern.

Employers estimate that, on a conservative figure of 100 000 employees, the proposed R35 for this year and the R70 for each following year would immediately raise R10,5 million.

Refuse to pay

"What do they want all that money for?" said Mr Rod Krohn, executive director of Strategic Services Corporation and regional secretary of the South African National Security Employers Association (Sanseas).

"The regulations say that it is to be paid by the employee for a licence to work in the industry.

"But the union will probably tell them to refuse to pay. If we pay and try to deduct it from wages, which we're not

permitted to do under the Wage Act, there will be trouble.

"And most employers have contracts with clients so it would be at least a year before they could pass the extra cost on.

"In my case I'm looking at between R27 000 and R35 000 a year and paying that would affect cash flow."

TGWU calls the registration fee exorbitant, and points out that in spite of a wage determination for the industry for a minimum wage of R416 a month, many employers pay less than this.

"We object to the whole concept of making someone pay to work in an industry and we object particularly to the high fee which most workers would have great difficulty in paying," said Ms Forrest.

Employers also had problems with the registration process.

"We've been told it will take about two months from application to registration," said Mr Krohn.

"We can't put a man on site until he's registered, so how would we find staff if a client had an emergency and wanted 30 guards suddenly?"

"We can't simply employ surplus staff and pay them."

Although TGWU rejects the Act entirely, employers support it because they feel the industry is in dire need of regulation.

A major concern is the fly-by-night operators who drag down both standards and prices, undercutting reputable companies and undermining their ability to raise wages.

My life in the killing fields

The incredible story of Creina Alcock ...

I AM sick of the smell of human blood, sick of the smell of death and sick of writing round the edge of experience when there's been a subsidence inside my head from living too close to violence.

This is about reality — told without comfort and written in rage because rage is a way of affirming life. When hope is gone, the spirit must be nurtured on fury ...

The prison cell is a cheerful place, with the sun streaming in through the open door, and a glimpse of lawns and flowers outside.

It has been years since the prisoners moved out and the detectives moved in, taking over the Weenen jail as CID headquarters. Although there are little touches to show they have tried to make it homely, there isn't much you can do to make a prison cell cheerful, except leave the door open.

Ngxongo and I sit drinking tea in the cell. Above the policeman's head is a calendar with a picture of an elephant. HESKE BROS (PTY) LTD says the lettering. The Weenen coffin factory. That seems appropriate.

We have been talking about guns and death, this tall, burly policeman and I, and I am grateful to him. He was so strong and gentle the day Themba died.

"I have terrible nightmares about his head," I say. "I can't forget his head." The policeman photographed Themba's head — what was left of it. He had seen heads like that before, however. How did he live with the dead weight of the dead who were part of the routine of his every day?

"You get used to it," he says. "No ... He closes his eyes momentarily and I can't read the expression that passes across his face. "You never get used to it," he corrects himself, "but after a day or two an image will disappear and then there's another one to follow."

SERGEANT Francois van der Westhuisen is 21, although you could mistake him for 30. He was at school with my sons, and like them, has seen so much of death that he has acquired the unconscious authority and compassion which belongs to men long accustomed to manhood.

Service in the Riot Unit must have added something to him. He was one of nine young policemen specially selected to live at Hammarsdale, notorious for its black-on-black violence. The team spent nine months on danger pay investigating the origins of the violence.

"Political?" He shakes his head. Criminal elements have taken over, he says.

There are few policemen today who haven't done time in the Riot Unit in the townships of Natal. The experience alters them in different ways — some walk out, as three policemen are walking out every day these days. In the first two months of the year more than 1 300 policemen left the police force. Of those who stay, an average of six are killed on duty every month, four are disabled and 390 injured.

Then there are those who live on the threshold — they sometimes blow each other's heads off, or they blow their own heads off.

Natty Duma's son, Stanley, was one policeman who couldn't take it. "The quiet one," the police called him. Too quiet, shy and introspective, perhaps, to be a policeman, but the weeping mother's for

Creina Alcock has lived in Masinga, Kwazulu for 14

years where she has devoted herself to projects aimed at alleviating the appalling poverty and deprivation that surrounds her.

A reporter on the Daily News, she married Neil

Alcock, founder of Kupugani, in 1965. Mr Alcock set up an agricultural demonstration project which, in 1975, was moved to a site at Mdukatshani, bordering on the Masinga Valley.

Four years later, the project was all but destroyed by drought and disease and the local population was riven by faction fights.

In 1983, Neil Alcock's truck was ambushed and he was shot dead. Despite all the urgings of her friends, Creina Alcock elected to stay on in an increasingly hostile situation. This is her story.

THEMBA was the next of our sons to die. During the last night of his life he sat, in the light of a candle, translating an article on Masinga for people who couldn't understand English.

There were strong photographs, too, like the close-up of a windscreen shattered by bullet holes. Although everyone recognised the picture, they made Themba translate the caption for them.

"The microbus in which Neil Alcock was shot in an ambush in September 1983," Themba repeated in Zulu.

On the afternoon of March 2 Themba shot himself in the head with a shotgun.

At the police mortuary an efficient, matter-of-fact policeman fills in the forms for identification and then leads the way to the shiny steel door in the wall, putting out the tray with Themba's body on it.

The tray has come out with Themba's head next to us — a rim of empty cavity, a mouth and a bit of ear. I am there to identify his corpse.

"But there's nothing to identify," I say.

On the Saturday, Ngxongo and I fetch Themba's body. "We need to wash him before we put him in the coffin," I tell the pretty young secretary. "I've never washed a body before and I'm not sure how to do it."

There's a man in the yard, hosing down the concrete with a disinfectant. He comes to help us.

"Have you got something for washing?" I ask. "A sponge? A cloth? anything?"

The man finds a remnant of sponge and a bowl of water and pulls back the sheet of white plastic. (Dear



THE FACE OF COURAGE . . . Creina Alcock cuddles one of her friends from the wild. She lives in the midst of death and destruction among warring Zulu factions.

front of her three small children.

Violence pervades Waayhook every time an outsider climbs off the bus with news of the world beyond.

Take Natty's sister, Amina Maba, who arrived on the bus from Dingenz township. Although she is younger than Natty, today she looks older. She is drawn, agitated and her speech keeps falling off into an incoherent tremble.

A woman she knows was found dead in the street with her eyes, breasts and private parts removed. She had "wealthy woman and her family didn't call the

were near the boundary and we could see many people watching us from the other side."

A red combi came along the road towards them.

"Baba, here's a taxi!" Sithole's son shouted desperately. The two men, however, had been split by the crowd. Sithole was too far away to reach the taxi, but he saw it stop. He saw his son wrench open the door, leap inside, and slam the door shut again. At least his son was safe.

Now Sithole noticed two youths with pangas coming up behind him. He tried to run faster. The youths yelled. "Stop! Don't go to that place! Inkatha will kill you!" Ahead of him, however, Sithole could hear girls shouting. "Leave the old man! Why do you want to kill an old man?"

She stumbled across the boundary a girl grabbed him and hugged him protectively. "She was about 16," he said. When he stopped panting she released him and pushed him across to a group of watching men.

"The men said to me: 'You were going with who?' I said I was going with my son. They said: 'Then it looks like your son has been caught down there.' I said my son climbed into the taxi, they said: 'Ha, that red combi was the same group that was chasing you.'"

Sithole's son was wearing a red shirt so it was easy to pick him out in the crowd that was milling around about 100m away.

"I saw men holding my son and pushing him. I saw them put on the tyre. He tried to pull it off. He fell down. He stood up, and again tried to pull it off. He fell down again and then I saw smoke. The Inkatha people said to me: 'You see that smoke?' Now he's dead. When you see that smoke you know the person is dead."

Eventually Sithole was picked up by a passing police van and taken to the KwaMashu police station. He made his report, and a convoy of seven vans set off to recover his son's body.

"When we got there I saw blood and my son's body was black. The people were still there, waving bottles of beer and singing Viva! Viva!"

"The policeman said: 'Where's this guy you killed?' And the people answered him like friends. 'Then there was firing and the policeman dropped dead.'"

The police vans sped away and returned with reinforcements. All the vans, except the one in which Sithole travelled in the back with his son's body, were full of policemen.

BUT the day was not yet over. As the huge convoy of police returned towards the police station, they came across another crowd in the road. Sithole peered through the window to see what was happening. Again the crowd was waving beer bottles, and singing Viva! Viva! Outside there was smoke and Sithole saw girls running.

The police opened the door next to Sithole and five smouldering girls were tossed on top of the dead policeman and his dead son.

Sithole sat alone with the dead

We leave in starlight the next morning. Cornelius Sithole and I, with a Heke Bros coffin wrapped in plastic in the back. "Go well," say the night watchmen waving their torches. "Go well, Sithole. We will remember you this day. Hamba kahle."

At the Verulam mortuary, a tall, balding policeman questions Sithole with a quiet compassion. There's that word again — compassion. It means suffering together with another and that is certainly the quality that shines out of Sergeant Gcabele.

The sergeant opens a door into a huge, dark room with the smell of death. "I think this is your son," he says. Cornelius Sithole looks at a huddled figure on the to track. Yes that's his son.

Township quiet after 32 goes in

MARITZBURG. — An uneasy peace has settled over the Enhlalakahle township at Greytown near here, following the deployment of members of the SADF's 32 Battalion this week.

Over the past month violence, involving ANC and UDF youths and Inkatha, has left at least three people dead and five wounded.

The latest violence appears to have been sparked by the attempted killing of the self-acknowledged leader of the youths, local businessman Mr. Alfred Mzolo, on April 8.

While in hospital, he expressed fear that trouble in the township, which was peaceful last year, was about to start again. — Sapa

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My name's on Inkatha hit list says academic

(276)

By TERRY van der WALT

EVERY night before going to bed Dr Aaron Ndlovu fills his bathtub with water in case of fire.

He might have felt silly doing so until last weekend when his precautions saved the lives of himself and his family. Vigilantes tried to set his home alight in the early hours of the morning, but the flames were doused with water from the tub.

A senior lecturer in political science at the University of Zululand, Dr Ndlovu said his

name was on a hit list of people opposed to Inkatha and he faced another attack at any time.

He claimed another academic on campus was also on the list, which had grown from an initial eight names.

He said Inkatha was trying to eliminate existing and potential ANC supporters in the Mtunzini and Empangeni areas. "I understand this was made public by chiefs in the Empangeni area recently," he alleged.

The allegation was strongly denied yesterday by Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"Inkatha does not have a hit list. Any allegations that it does are untruthful and absurd," he said.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said Inkatha's strength was based on democratic and peaceful principles.

"It is the ANC which is committed to a political programme of armed struggle, ungovernability and dealing with so-called 'collaborators' and 'sell-outs'," he said.

Surrounded

Dr Ndlovu said feelings were running high in the area and, with a meeting of Inkatha-controlled chiefs taking place in Empangeni today, there are fears of more violence and attacks.

Three other people in the area whose names appeared on the alleged hit list had been attacked in the past month, he said. One of them, an ANC stalwart, had been killed.

"Mr Gideon Mdletshe's Port Durnford kraal was surrounded by armed vigilantes and he was hacked to death," said Dr Ndlovu.

"He was one of the ANC veterans who joined Inkatha thinking it was a substitute for the ANC and then went back to the ANC when it was unbanned. That was his only crime," Dr Ndlovu said.

The home of former Cosatu regional secretary Jeremiah Ntombela was also attacked, but high fences around the property prevented serious damage.

"The home of another ANC supporter, Mr Jeffrey Vilane, was attacked and destroyed by fire, but he escaped," Dr Ndlovu said.

Talking to the Sunday Times about the hit list did not endanger his life any more than it already was, he said.

"If they are bent on eliminating me, then the world might as well know about it."

He said he had long been singled out by Inkatha as one of its chief opponents. In 1983 he was lambasted by Chief Buthelezi in the Legislative Assembly.

Boy refugee first to die in hell camp

13/5/90

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By DAVE LOURENS

MORALE and standards of hygiene are at an all-time low in Maritzburg's refugee camps, where thousands of victims of the Natal conflict are battling to survive.

Dr Iain Walters, the city's medical officer of health, said: "We have had one fatality so far, a 12-year-old boy who died of asthma. But there is already a terrible problem with gastro-enteritis."

Some refugees, he said, had been smuggling donated food out of the camps and selling it on the blackmarket until the Midlands Crisis Relief Committee had put a stop to it.

"It was a case of every man for himself," he continued.

"There was no community spirit. These people are in a shock situation. They have lost their homes, their belongings, even their loved ones."

"They are terribly depressed and have no pride in themselves or the camps."

Dr Walters said severe so-

cial problems were also being experienced: "In Mason's Mill alone there are about 300 youths aged 14-20. We have tried to organise schooling for them, but without success."

About half of the 14 000 refugees who originally fled to the camps to escape the UDF/Inkatha violence are still in the camps. They have no relatives to take them in and cannot return to the gutted shells of what were once their homes.

Donation

As the icy Natal Midlands winter begins to bite, Maritzburg mayor Mr Mark Cornell announced a heart-warming R50 000 donation from Johannesburg City Council.

Although donations are still flooding in, monthly food bills for the refugee camps exceed R200 000 — and that's a budget of just one rand a person a day.

Ikageng turns into a

13/5/90

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CITY PRESS, May 13, 1990

Homes burnt, youths shot, 500 arrested

By DAN DHLAMINI

THE house of Ikageng deputy mayor Jacob Mokuke was gutted and four other councillors' homes and property attacked in unrest this week.

The upheaval in the tense western Transvaal township began after a march to council chambers was stopped. A memorandum containing residents' grievances was to have been handed over to the mayor.

At a mass meeting last Sunday residents decided a memorandum would be handed to the council and people who lived in shacks and back-yards would then defy the council and allocate themselves house sites.

On Monday, the eve of the planned march, the influential Ikageng Civic Association leadership was detained under emergency regulations.

Those detained were Willie Maphosa, Phillip Mosiane, Zacharia Molekane, Ryder Sebidi, Ignatius Dipico and Moses Duma.

On Tuesday police prevented residents from assembling at the local stadium before marching to the council offices.

Defiant residents, led by ICA publicity secretary Dundee Nisoelengoe, altered their route and handed the memorandum to a council policeman who gave it to councillor John Mahloane.

Riot police declared that those who had handed

battlefield



The home of Ikageng deputy mayor Jacob Mokuke was gutted by angry residents who blamed him for this week's violence

the memorandum had gathered illegally. They fired teargas and rubber bullets – reportedly injuring 15 people.

Youths, some 13 years old, were hit by shotgun pellets and were admitted to Kalie de Haas Hospital in Potchefstroom.

Residents regrouped at the Methodist Church, but police stormed the church, causing damage estimated at R4 000. They arrested 500 people, mostly women, who were questioned before being released.

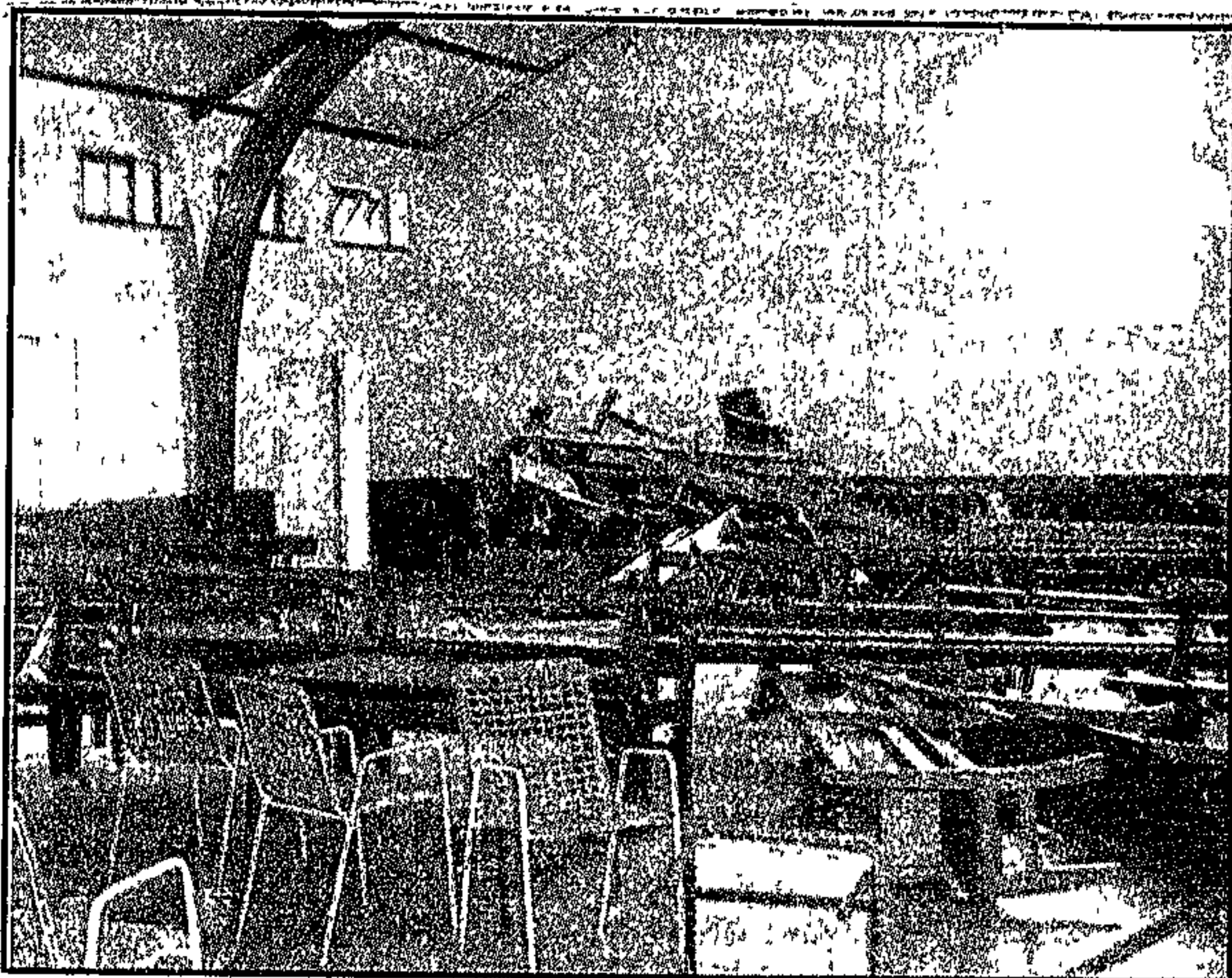
Western Transvaal police spokesman Maj Ben van Heerden said the march had been illegal.

He said the mob attacked the homes and properties of councillors P Mocumi, Isaac Pheto, Thomas Meraba and Gabriel Moradi – whose business was also plundered.

Parents at the council offices blamed mayor Johannes Mangoejane, who was in Zeerust at the time, for not being present to receive the memorandum.

They also blamed councillors John Mahloane, Peter Sococa and Isaac Pheto for failing to intervene before police opened fire.

They said that if the trio had left the fenced premises and accepted the memorandum there would have been no shooting.



The Methodist Church was damaged when police stormed a meeting.

Natal's war of allegiance is steeped in history

Star 14/5/90

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Natal is convulsed by a violent struggle for the hearts and minds of the black community. It has been temporarily subdued by massive intervention by the Defence Force, but could break out again any time that is removed.

It is a struggle of bewildering complexity, which overlaps with "traditional" factional violence stretching back over decades and with plain criminal gangsterism.

It is no longer confined to the urban townships and peri-urban shacklands. It has spread to rural areas where the chiefs' authority is being challenged.

It is exacerbated by appalling poverty and squalor, which have produced a generation of alienated, radicalised youth who will challenge authority whoever rules.

But at the heart of it lies the political struggle between Inkatha and the African National Congress/United Democratic Front. It is a struggle for the allegiance of the Zulu people.

It has been a violent and vicious contest. A good start in trying to understand its complexity is to accept that neither side is composed of angels. Both have committed atrocities worthy of Beirut or Belfast.

Until they fell out in 1979, Inkatha declining to act as an internal wing of the ANC, relations between the two were fairly cordial. The older Inkatha leaders, including Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, were ex-ANC. It seems likely that ordinary Zulus did not draw a clear distinction between the two.

But tension rose after the 1979 break, especially with the formation of the UDF in 1983 in response to the tricameral Parliament.

Crushed

In 1985, violence suddenly flared in KwaMashu, the huge township north of Durban, then in Umlazi in the south. Both are KwaZulu territory. Shops and cars were burnt. It seemed to come from nowhere, Natal having been until then an island of calm as townships in the rest of the country were in flames.

Inkatha responded by mustering the amabutho (traditional regiments) and forcefully crushing the disaffection in a few days. But the violence soon surfaced again, this time in and around Edendale, just outside Maritzburg.

Edendale, a vast, rolling valley containing several settlements, had appeared until then to be politically inert, but in fact was prime UDF territory.

It is the home of the Kholwa people who have a tradition, going back to pre-colonial times, of resisting Zulu authority. They regard themselves as part of Maritzburg, not an appendage of Ulundi.

Their ancestors made common cause with the Voortrekkers against the Zulus. They fought on the British side in the Anglo-Zulu War. They occupy their land freehold and are hypersensitive to any suggestion that they should be incorporated with KwaZulu, where land ownership is communal.

Inkatha was not well entrenched in Edendale, only on its rural fringes. It was here that the UDF began the "roll-over" in which Inkatha was to a great extent dislodged from control of formal townships.

It coincided with the ANC's call from exile for "ungovernability" and alternative structures in the townships. In areas controlled by KwaZulu this brought the UDF into automatic confrontation with Inkatha. Elsewhere the conflict happened anyway.

The roll-over was accompanied by home burning and grisly violence, along with a boom in organised crime. The UDF alleged intimidation by Inkatha of its legitimate political mobilisation. Inkatha maintained the mobilisation was in itself violent and inti-

The Killing Fields of Natal

GRAHAM LINSOTT



At the heart of the fighting in Natal lies an old struggle for the allegiance of the Zulu people. In the first of a series on the Natal violence, The Star takes a look at the history of the conflict.



Radley Keys, head of the Democratic Party's violence monitoring team in the Maritzburg area, with a wall map of the Edendale valley.

Ndwedwe. But it is a loose control, often exercised by strong-arm vigilante leaders whose susceptibility to party discipline is doubtful.

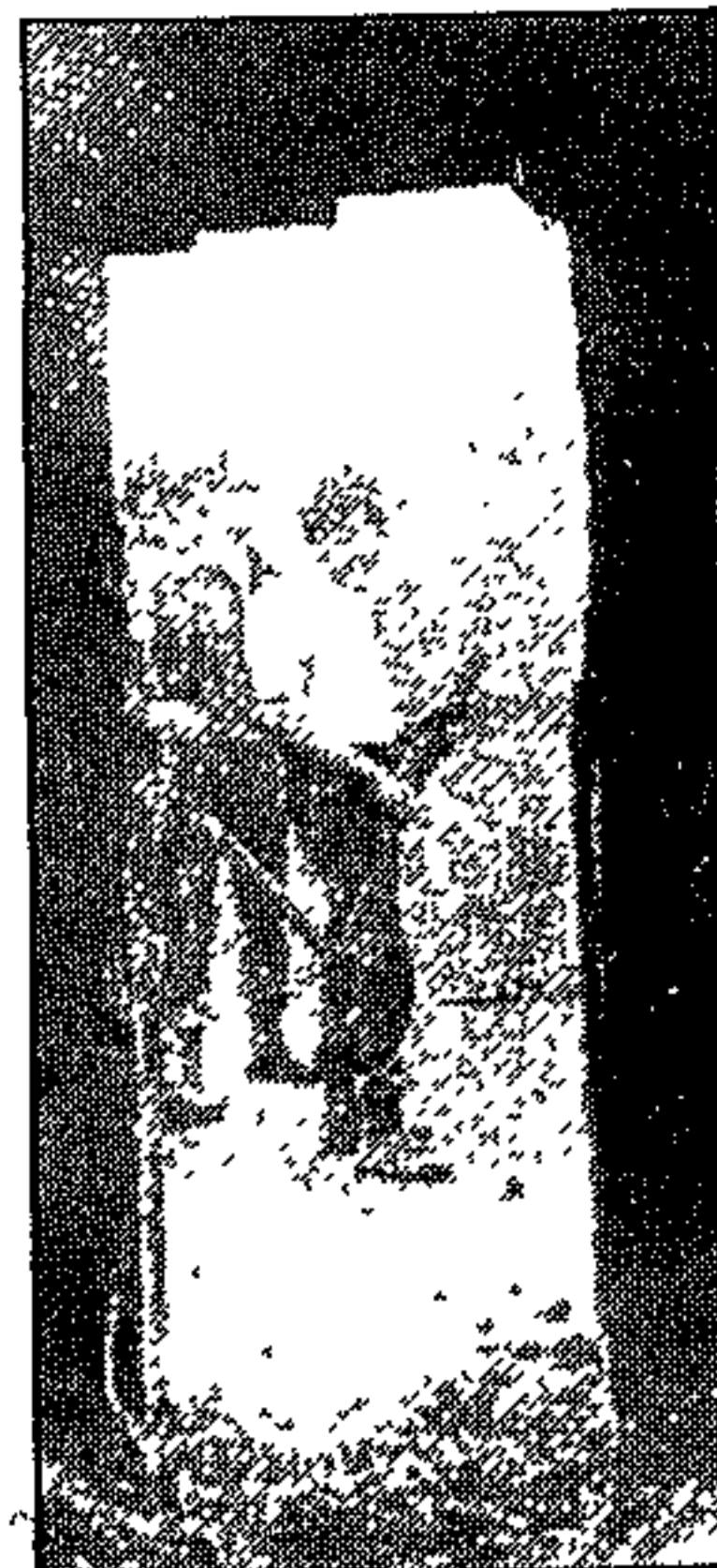
The word "control" should be given its literal meaning because it does not necessarily mean voluntary political support. People are in fact given no choice. You either support the group controlling your area or your home is burnt and your family butchered. Neutrals are enemies.

But a general pattern has emerged. The UDF/ANC is strongest in, and tends to control, the formal townships where non-Zulus (mainly Xhosas, Basotho and Nyasas) are concentrated, along with Zulus whose connection with the traditional system has become remote.

Gathered about these urban strongholds are the Inkatha-controlled shacklands and the rural areas.

Possession of the major urban areas of KwaZulu does not necessarily imply the numerical superiority it would in most parts of the world. Quite apart from the shacklands, rural KwaZulu is so densely populated that its millions outnumber the urban centres.

The configuration of Inkatha-held rural and peri-urban areas closed about UDF/ANC-held formal townships is an important factor in the violence in Natal. So is the demographic weight of the shacklands and rural areas, which prompts a mobilisation against Inkatha in these areas by the UDF/ANC, with explosive potential.



SAP riot personnel framed in the doorway of a gutted home in the Edendale valley, prime UDF territory.

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Equilibrium

Both sides committed atrocities. Neutrality was not tolerated. Many died because they were unable to identify their challengers. People were knifed, beheaded with pangas, shot or burnt for the wrong response to the question "What are you?"

The roll-over generally went in favour of the UDF. Inkatha was driven (with some important exceptions) to its fastnesses in the hills surrounding Edendale. A sort of equilibrium established itself.

The pattern repeated itself at Mpumalanga, a sprawling, hilly township of about 200,000 people, roughly midway between Durban and Maritzburg, who work in the industrial areas of Hammarsdale and Pinetown.

Most of the formally urban parts are controlled by the UDF. The surrounding shackland and country is Inkatha.

In KwaMashu and Umlazi, where the amabutho so routed the comrades in 1985, Inkatha has suffered severe setbacks. The UDF/ANC youth "control" huge sectors, where the Inkatha Youth and other Inkatha formations have gone underground if they still exist at all.

Yet some sectors of both giant townships are still Inkatha strongholds, while Inkatha more or less controls the teeming shacklands of places such as Inanda, north of KwaMashu, and the semi-rural

Victim of Natal petrol bomb

Capt 7mb 14/5/90 276
MARITZBURG. — A young woman, six months pregnant, lies bandaged from head to foot in an isolation ward in Edendale Hospital after she bore the brunt of a petrol bomb thrown through her bedroom window in Greytown's Enhlalakahle township two weeks ago.

The incident, one of several in the area that Monday, was not reported by police in their official daily unrest report.

Khetiwe Dlamini cannot speak about the incident.

"It's too difficult," she said, speaking from behind a window in the hos-

pital's burn unit where she waits for an operation to remove burnt flesh.

Khetiwe's grandmother, Mrs Betty Thembekile, 50, said: "I saw one person pouring petrol on the outside buildings. Yes, it was at night. I started shouting that somebody is burning the rooms."

"Khetiwe was lying in her bed under the window of her room. When she got up to open a window, they threw a petrol bomb. It hit her. She was burned everywhere."

"I don't know why they attacked the house. I don't know anything about politics," she said. — Sapa

ANC, Inkatha chasm widening, says Buthelezi

16/5/90
The Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The chasm between the African National Congress and Inkatha was widening with fewer prospects of ending the Natal violence, Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said here.

He was reacting to a report from Washington in which Eastern Cape United Democratic Front leader Mr Mkhuseleli Jack said it was only a matter of time before Chief Buthelezi would "find himself with no support at all".

"TRAGEDY"

The UDF leader said that Chief Buthelezi should be "left alone" because any attempt to bring him into the Natal peace process would lend him credibility.

Chief Buthelezi said that public statements by members of the ANC and UDF indicating they did not want the ANC's Nelson Mandela to meet the Inkatha leader was widening the chasm between the organisations.

It was a "tragedy" because the Natal violence could never be ended without the involvement of all parties, including Inkatha.

Battalion 'in sex, theft incidents'

Star 15/5/90 (276)
MARITZBURG — Men of 32 Battalion allegedly offered money for sex to married women, helped themselves to somebody's change and removed a loaf of bread from a man's bedroom early on Friday while on a house-to-house search in Sinathing and Nhlazatshe in the Edendale area.

The Natal Witness reported that in one case a 22-year-old woman alleged she narrowly escaped being raped when dragged into thick bushes by a member of the battalion.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said from Pretoria the SADF did not condone such behaviour and urged "all complainants to lay charges with the South African Police".

"The SADF will assist the police in bringing any alleged culprits to book," said the spokesman.

A Maritzburg lawyer representing the African National Congress said isolated reports about misbehaviour by members of 32 Battalion had been received over the past couple of days. This was the first incident involving this number of people in complaints about battalion soldiers.

About 20 people from Sinathing and Nhlazatshe visited the Maritzburg ANC offices yesterday complaining about behaviour of members of 32 Battalion on Friday.

Some people in the area were considering laying charges against the men.

The convener of the Natal Midlands branch of the ANC, Harry Gwala, organised a meeting on Sunday when the matter was discussed.

Mr Gwala said in the light of the recent talks between the Government and the ANC in Cape Town, a statement about the matter would be sent to President de Klerk.

Copies of the statement would also be sent to deputy ANC president Nelson Mandela, the Democratic Party MP for Greytown, Pierre Cronje, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

He said a petition would also be launched as part of the action to have "the mercenaries removed from the townships". — Sapa.

SPECTRUM

Communal anger and heavy arms take their toll



David Ntombela of Elandskop, Inkatha strongman

On March 27, armed groups from the Inkatha-controlled areas of Sweetwaters, Taylor's Halt and Elandskop swept down the hills into the Edendale valley, attacking and burning settlements.

They seemed well organised, being transported in buses. Some observers estimated their number as high as 12 000, and they were heavily armed.

About 130 people were killed and hundreds of homes destroyed. Refugees poured into Maritzburg.

Only days later, an attack launched from the Inkatha area of Woody Glen into a UDF sector of Mpumalanga razed about 70 houses and left several people dead. Thousands of refugees poured into Pinetown and Durban.

The Killing Fields of Natal
GRAHAM LINSKOTT



It looked like a co-ordinated Inkatha offensive, but what was the motive? In the second of a series on the Natal conflict, The Star looks at the flare-up of violence in the Edendale valley

territorial dispute in the rural Table Mountain area, about 30 km from Maritzburg, burst into flame again with Inkatha supporters attacking the Maphumulo section. Thousands more refugees poured into Maritzburg.

It looked like a co-ordinated Inkatha offensive.

The Ad Hoc Crisis Committee (UDF-affiliated) accused Inkatha of waging massive, concerted and resourced attacks in the Edendale valley, involving thousands of men, transport and ammunition.

The name of Inkatha strongman David Ntombela of Elandskop featured prominently. A large group was said to have gathered at his home the day before the attack.

Burning

The Edendale attack does appear to have been well planned and co-ordinated. But the motive is a puzzle. Inkatha had lived with UDF control of Edendale for years. A feature of the struggle between the two has been control not just of territory but of the communities living in that territory — offering protection in the best Chicago tradition.

Yet the attacks in Edendale merely emptied the territory of people. Having been driven from their homes, the refugees in Maritzburg are unlikely future recruits for Inkatha.

Much the same is true of Mpumalanga and Table Mountain.

Why this new pattern? Was the attack really, as Inkatha says, a response to the stoning of buses on their way to a rally in Durban? Did the petrol bombing the day before of Chief Ntsikayezwe Zondi contribute?

Granddaughter

This occurred at a filling station in Edendale. The chief, who has 100 000 followers in the Sweetwaters district, escaped unhurt but a child with him was reportedly badly burnt.

That child is the granddaughter of none other than Mr Ntombela.

The UDF/ANC maintains that even if these provocations did happen, the response was disproportionate.

The Inkatha Institute (a research organisation that reports to the Kwa-Zulu government and is more independent than the name would suggest) believes a new pattern of communal anger and communal action is detectable. It says this is a reaction to continued intimidation and — although Inkatha members certainly were involved — the attacks are an assertion of Zulu traditionalism rather



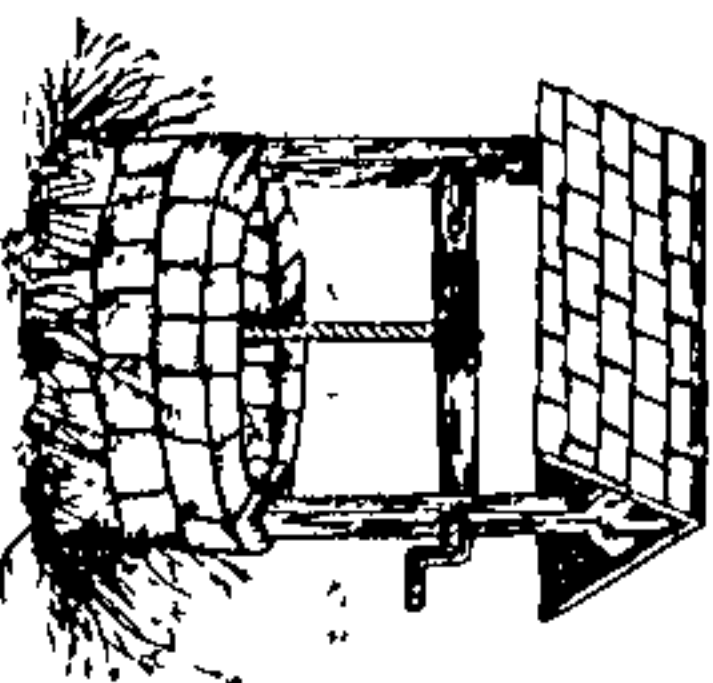
Gavin Woods, director of the Inkatha Institute, says there was a definite build-up of intimidatory incidents in Edendale before the attacks of March 27.

Running the gauntlet through enemy territory

Pinetown, where most of the community works. It is also the only link with Durban.

But this road (called "The Gauntlet" by the security forces) runs through arels

COME



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HAVE A DAY IN THE COUNTRY ON THE BEAUTIFUL BRANCH LINE
FROM MAGALIESBURG TO HEKPOORT —
A GENUINE CLACKETY-CLACKET LINE!

TOMORROW

A prominent Inkatha man named Ngundo was dragged from his car and

His body was set alight and flung under the car, which also caught alight. Mr Ngundo's four children inside were burnt to death. Later, 13 Inkatha youths guarding the home of his widow were gunned down.

He says this communal reaction is discernible in rural as well as urban areas. The intervention of the army has stopped it for the meantime, but the new pattern has worrying future

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There was a definite build-up of in-

The anger rose higher.

"The comrades were burning tyres on the Edendale road. Various leaders, Inkatha included, came together that day and they decided to go on the offensive."

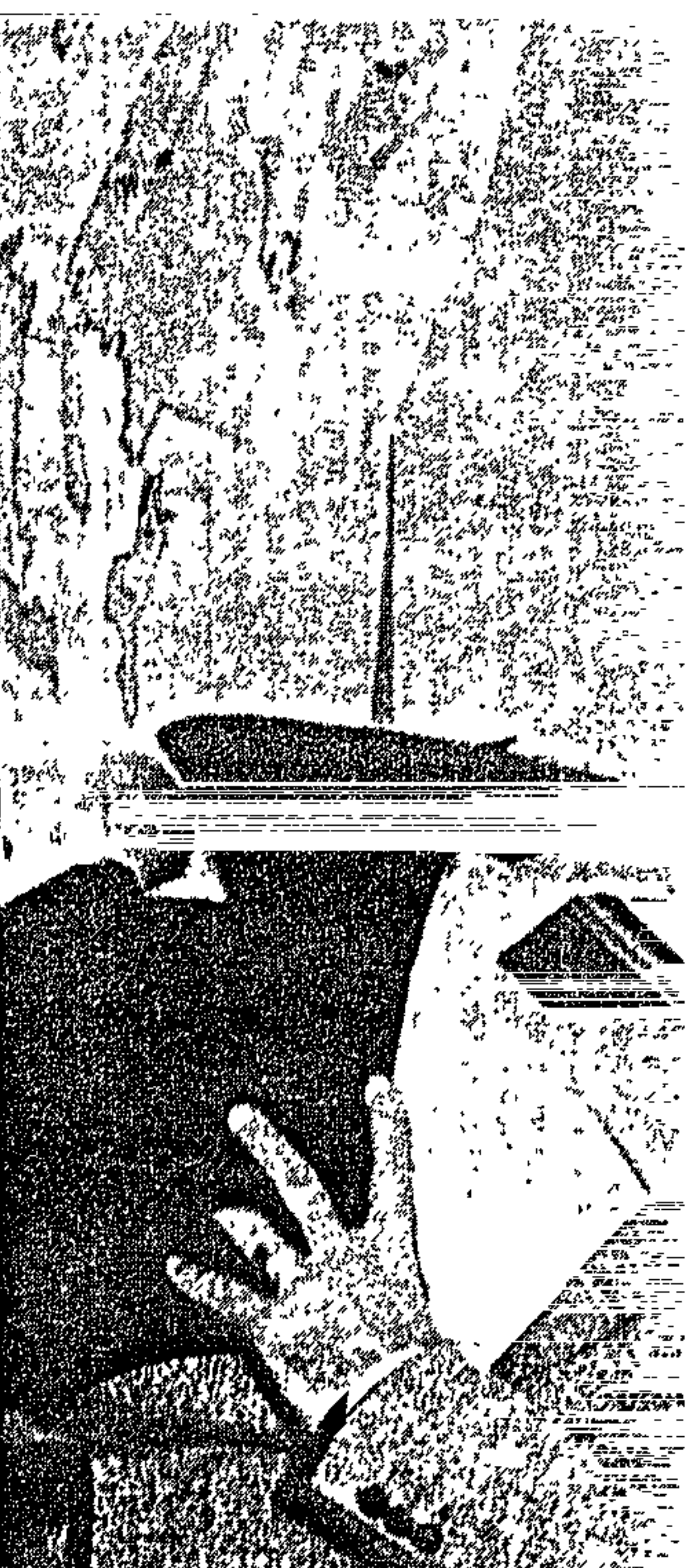
Dr Woods says the institute had researchers in the field within days. They interviewed more than 200 people who had taken part in the attacks and discovered they came from an older generation — people in their 40s and 50s — than had been involved in violence before. They said they had marched as a community rather than as Inkatha.

"They attacked the communities that were sheltering the comrades. It can't be condoned and there can be no denying that Inkatha people were involved. But I think we saw here communal anger and a determination to re-establish traditional Zulu order, not so much Inkatha projecting itself."

Dr Woods says a similar trail of violence and outrage led up to the attack from Woody Glen on UDF sectors of Mpumalanga.

A prominent Inkatha man named Ngubo was dragged from his car and

TOMORROW The struggle and the chiefs



Gavin Woods, director of the Inkatha Institute, says there was a definite build-up of intimidatory incidents in Edendale before the attacks of March 27.

killed. His body was set alight and flung under the car, which also caught alight. Mr Ngubo's four children inside were burnt to death. Later, 13 Inkatha youths guarding the home of his widow were gunned down.

He says this communal reaction is discernible in rural as well as urban areas. The intervention of the army has stopped it for the meantime, but the new pattern has worrying future implications because both sides are armed as never before.

Running the gauntlet through enemy territory

Try to imagine Israelis travelling to and from work every day through areas controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Ulster Protestants and Ulster Catholics, or any of the factions in Lebanon, passing regularly through one another's territory.

A recipe for conflict? That is the main ingredient in much of the conflict in Natal.

Certain friction points created by urban geography threaten to cause sparks that could at any time ignite the powder-keg of animosity that has built up between Inkatha and the UDF/ANC.

At Edendale, a major arterial road runs from Maritzburg through UDF strongholds to the Inkatha-controlled rural areas. For most it is the only access to the Natal capital.

This means people from Inkatha-supporting communities regularly have to run the gauntlet between home and work or if they wish to shop in the city.

At Mpumalanga, a single road connects the Inkatha stronghold of Woody Glen to the textile mills and other factories of Hammarisdale and

Pinetown, where most of the community works. It is also the only link with Durban.

But this road (called "The Gauntlet" by the security forces) runs through areas tightly controlled by the UDF/ANC.

Much the same is true of KwaMakhutha, south of Durban, where Inkatha-supporting communities have to travel through UDF/ANC territory to reach their jobs in Amanzimtoti or the magistracy at Umbumbulu. Stones are flung, insults and taunts are exchanged.

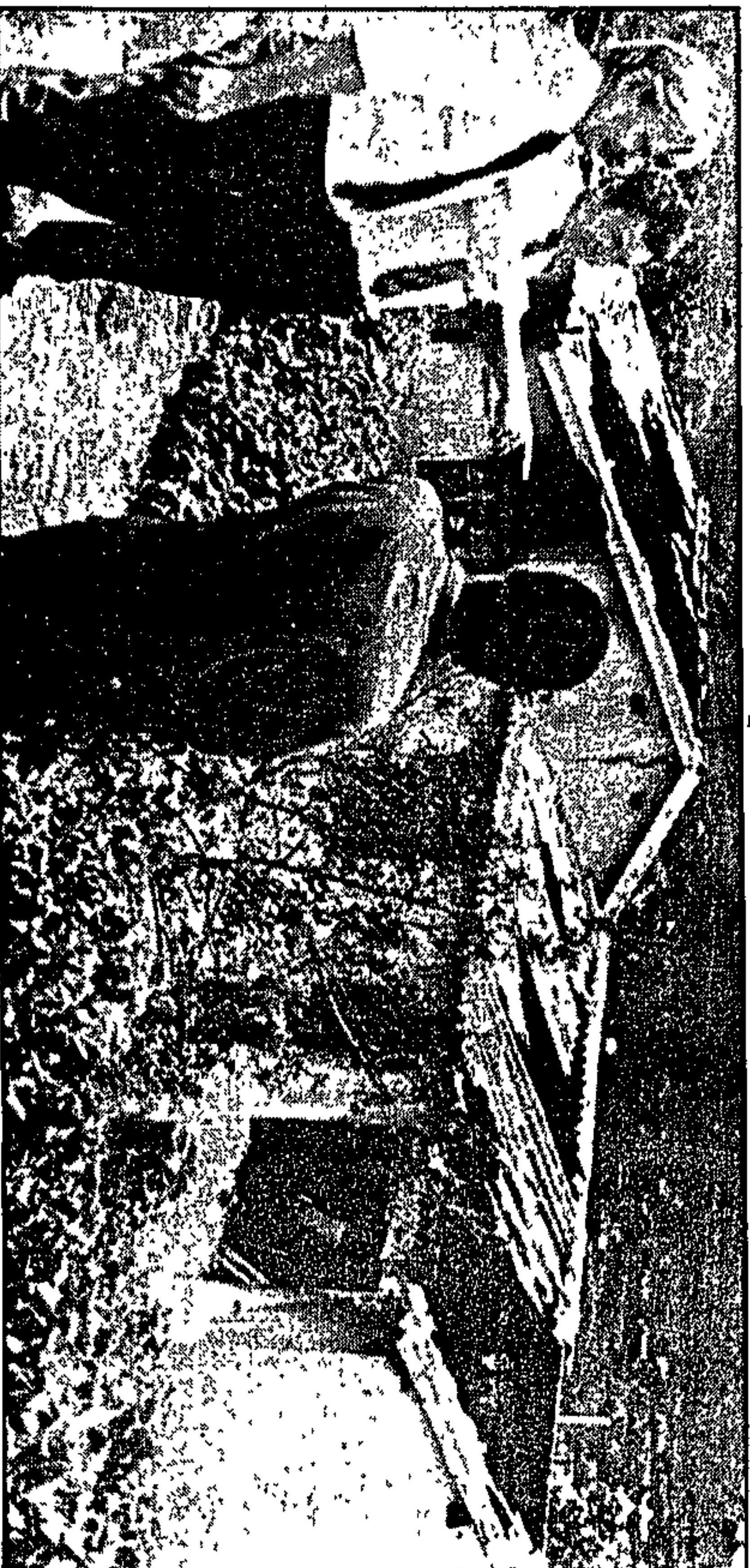
The UDF claims shots have been fired at comrades from Inkatha buses and taxis.

Inkatha claims comrades set up illegal roadblocks, board buses to harass and rob the occupants, even abduct young girls.

And the two sides are forced into daily proximity by the transport bottlenecks.

The arrival in force of the army has had an immediate quieting effect and the traffic flows freely once again.

But once the army withdraws these contact points are likely to reach flashpoint easily again.



Democratic Party regional director Roy Ainslie (left), Pierre Cronje, MP, and an Mpumalanga resident take a look at burnt-out homes.

What happens when the SADF withdraw?

By GRAHAM LINSOTT of the Political Staff in Durban

ARBUS
15/5/90

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WHAT happens when the Defence Force eventually withdraws from the conflict zones of Natal?

Will the fighting not simply flare again, either side possibly a little better organised and better armed?

Much could depend on the outcome of negotiations at national level.

But even the most positive outcome there could be difficult to transmit to those fighting on the ground.

The struggle is coming to increasingly resemble the factional inter-clan violence of the rural areas, which smoulders for generations.

The issues are different in Edendale, Mpu-malanga and KwaMakhuta, but a similar pattern of reprisal and counter-reprisal has built up, an endless settling of scores.

The mutual intolerance is absolute. There are discouraging signs.

Backlash

The UDF/ANC is beginning to mobilise in the rural areas against traditional authority.

This has been shown to result in violence, whoever is to blame.

There are signs of a backlash from the traditional Zulus, both rural and urban. Edendale could have been the start of it.

Two weeks ago 15 000 or so Inkatha supporters marched through KwaMashu, many of them openly carrying weapons.

A similar march is planned for Umlazi. There might be one through central Durban.

Neither side is about to lie down.

It seems several things have to be achieved.

A proper structure of policing and law and order has to be established in Natal's black areas.

This includes recourse to the courts, which would inculcate respect for the law.

As put by Mr Radley Keys, Democratic Party unrest monitor in the Pietermaritzburg area, the failure of the law to take its course is bringing it into disrepute.

"We need prosecutions so that people can see they can rely on the law. There are 16 individuals stirring the violence in the Edendale valley, 12 of them Inkatha and four of them UDF.

"Everyone knows who they are yet nothing is done. Prosecute them and the fighting will fizzle out."

The current disorder is the result of neglect over decades.

Agreements

Law enforcement was designed to protect white cities, the black areas were left to haphazard semi-traditional authority which was unable to cope with today's stresses.

The leaderships at local level have to be brought together to hammer out workable practical agreements to keep the peace.

Finally, both Inkatha and the ANC/UDF have to learn the art of tolerance, respect for the fact that others hold different beliefs.

It is a tall order. The process would probably be speeded up by reconciliation at national level, but the army could end up spending rather a long time in the Natal townships.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Natal/KwaZulu: persons killed in unrest

64. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons have been killed in (i) Natal and (ii) KwaZulu as a result of unrest in each month since 1 January 1989 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B160E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(i)	(ii)
(a) January 1989	25	22
February 1989	20	12
March 1989	22	8
April 1989	27	14
May 1989	8	23
June 1989	5	22
July 1989	3	35
August 1989	15	31
September 1989	14	19
October 1989	12	33
November 1989	32	47
December 1989	50	58
January 1990	69	38
February 1990	49	57
March 1990	105	81
April 1990	85	69
(b) 1 January 1989 until 30 April 1990		

Infants assaulted

86. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province (a) during the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (b) in 1989;

(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infants (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

B201E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) Statistics for the 1988 statistical year were furnished in the reply to written question 153 of 1989 (Hansard Column 593).

	(1) (b)	(2) (a)	(b)
Cape Province	99	23	20
Natal	26	5	8
Orange Free State	4	3	1
Transvaal	95	4	66

Notes: (1) Because there was uncertainty regarding what is meant by "infants", statistics are furnished in respect of children 3 years and younger.

(2) Statistics regarding the race of victims are not kept, therefore the total in respect of all race groups is furnished.

Decentralisation Board: subsidy for close corporation

360. Mr W A BOTHA asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism:†

(1) Whether a certain close corporation, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, receives a subsidy from the Decentralisation Board; if so, (a) since when and (b) what is the amount of the subsidy; *Answer: 16/5/90*

(2) whether this corporation is functioning at present; if so, (a) on what premises and (b) who are the members of the corporation;

(3) (a) what close corporations and/or close companies in the Uitenhage magisterial area are receiving subsidies from the Decentralisation Board at present and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B387E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Natal soldiers accused of sexual assault, theft

MARITZBURG. — Members of 32 Battalion allegedly offered money for sex to married women, helped themselves to somebody's change and removed another man's loaf of bread from his bedroom in the early hours of Friday while on a house-to-house search in Sinathing and Nhlazatshe in the Eden-dale area.

The Natal Witness reported that in one case, a 22-year-old woman alleged she narrowly escaped being raped when she was dragged into thick bush by a member of the battalion.

A South Defence Force spokesman said from Pretoria that the SADF did not condone this sort of behaviour and urged "all complainants to lay charges with the South African Police".

"The SADF will assist the police in bringing any alleged culprits to book,"

he said.

A Maritzburg lawyer representing the African National Congress said "isolated" reports about misbehaviour by members of 32 Battalion had been received over the past couple of days.

About 20 people from Sinathing and Nhlazatshe visited the Maritzburg ANC offices on Monday complaining about behaviour of members of the battalion on Friday.

The convener of the Natal Midlands branch of the ANC, Mr Harry Gwala, organised a meeting on Sunday at which the matter was discussed and action decided on.

Mr Gwala said that in the light of the recent talks between the government and the ANC in Cape Town, a statement about the matter would be sent to President F W de Klerk. — Sapa

Unravelling motives: old and new feuds overlap



A woman with the body of her brother-in-law in the Edendale valley.

The struggle between Inkatha and the UDF/ANC has spread from the large urban concentrations to several rural areas. It has taken different forms.

At Table Mountain, outside Maritzburg, a traditional chief has aligned himself with the ANC. Elsewhere — and especially on the lower South Coast — it has taken the form of youth mobilisation in opposition to the chiefs.

Such a struggle inevitably overlaps with clan-based factional animosities (usually based on competition for scarce resources, followed by blood feuds), which have smouldered in parts of Natal for decades. In places they are difficult to distinguish.

When the occupants of a minibus are massacred in an ambush at mid-Illovo, is it part of the Umkhumbi faction fight (a disputed chieftaincy) or part of the urban struggles in Mputuma or KwaMakhutha, which are not too far away?

When Manyavu clansmen attack and burn out the territory at Table Mountain of Chief Mhlabuzima, Maphumulo, is it over their territorial dispute, which dates back to 1936, or are they fighting as Inkatha against the man who formed the ANC-affiliated Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa)?

The Killing Fields of Natal



GRAHAM LINSOTT

It might be both. It is not easy to unravel. Chief Maphumulo (who has disappeared from public view since the attack on his territory) is an interesting and enigmatic figure.

Opposition

He was chairman of the Mputuma Regional Authority, an organ of the KwaZulu Government, yet had been at loggerheads for years with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He attempted to form a party in opposition to Inkatha, then won a case in the Supreme Court against the KwaZulu government, which had attempted to depose him from the chieftaincy.

He allowed large numbers of refugees from unrest areas to settle in his territory, quickly building up a youthful, radicalised population in an area that was otherwise traditional and an Inkatha stronghold. Then came Contralesa (in associa-

The conflict between Inkatha and the UDF/ANC is sometimes difficult to distinguish from clan-based fights. In the third of a series on the Natal violence, The Star looks at this issue.

tion with the neighbouring Ximba clan) and, not too long after its formation, the attacks and the burnings. His radicalised youth fled to Maritzburg.

Today Chief Maphumulo's area is being administered by his traditional indunas (which is not quite the same thing as by Inkatha).

Chief Maphumulo, chairman of Mputumalanga Regional Authority, chief at Table Mountain, president of Contralesa — and now in hiding — seems to provide some kind of nexus between the struggle in urban Mputumalanga and rural Table Mountain.

The lower South Coast has suddenly become a cauldron of violence.

In the previously somnolent Umzimbe district, more than 40 people died in a month of shootings and burnings. Similar incidents have happened in the townships outside Port Shepstone, where even small children have been necklaced.

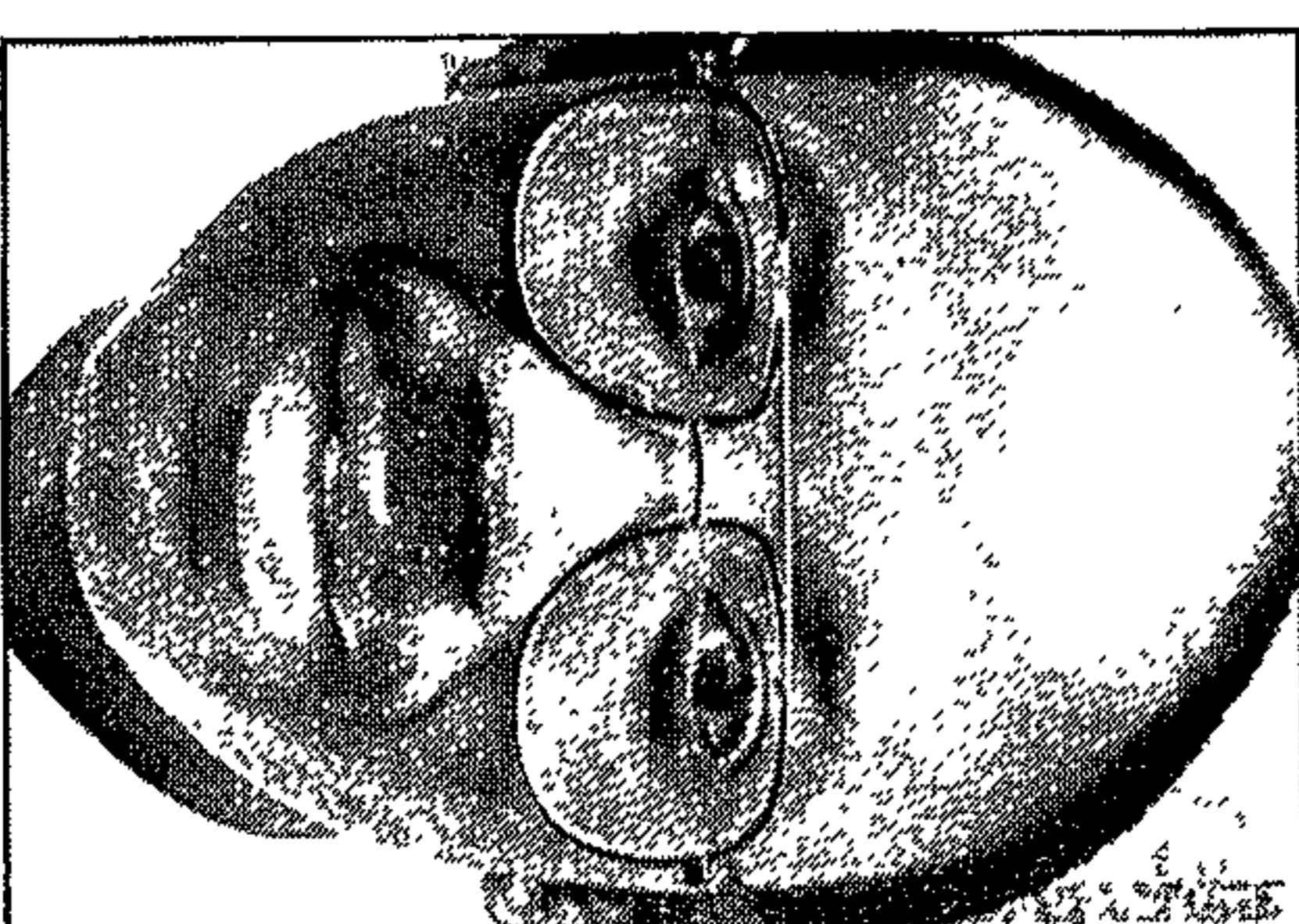
A puzzling feature of this violence is the number of abatakathi (witch-doctors) who have been victims. Witch-burning has never been a feature of Zulu society, and police wonder if it might be part of a campaign to undermine anything traditional.

Rallying

Four lesser chiefs at Umzimbe have virtually given up administering their areas.

Two stronger ones are standing firm and rallying people against what they say is a deliberate UDF/ANC campaign of violence against the institution of chieftaincy.

Dr Diliza Mji, a member of the ANC's convening committee for southern Natal, says Inkatha has reacted violently to legitimate mobi-



Diliza Mji of the ANC's southern Natal convening committee.

lisation. It has declared war on youth, he says.

Youths are liable to be shot or beaten simply for wearing T-shirts, Mr Mji says, but the tactic is counter-productive because it is winning for the ANC great numbers of people who were formerly uncommitted.

Personnel of the Inkatha Institute say there have been persistent reports of a mysterious minibus in the Umzimbe district, which is believed to have been distributing money, weapons and literature to the youth, most of whom are unemployed.

The South Coast seems to have provided the latest twist in a spiral of violence that has been halted only by the intervention in large numbers of the Defence Force.

However, Natal's "traditional" violence has not been entirely eclipsed.

Eight people died last month in a faction fight at Tugela Ferry, near Greytown (a feud first recorded in 1888). The month before, 20 died at Harding, in southern Natal, in a dispute over grazing rights.

DAVID
BLEES



TAVERN OF THE SEAS

A very lousy day to you, too

I NOTE that the American custom of saying: "Have a nice day" is becoming increasingly common here. Actually, most people say: "Have a good day."

Personally I find it quite pleasant. After all, we have to say *something* to the people we meet. We can't all live in gloomy silence.

But Brian Miller of Meadowridge says he thinks it's an idiotic thing to say. In fact, he is so incensed by it that he has been moved to write some bitter poetry on the subject.

(Please note that the views expressed in the poem are not necessarily those of The Wanderer.)

You have just lost your job,

Been attacked by a mob, And you hear, as you sob, "Do have a good day."

There's bad news in the Press.

The whole land's in a mess,

You're collapsing with stress, but

"Do have a good day."

There is roaring inflation, A rift in our nation,

Bloody murders, sensation, but

"Do have a good day."

Till at last, up you swell, And in anger you yell:

"You can all go to hell,

Which will *make* my good day!"

Behind scenes

TOMORROW is International Museum Day, when museums throughout the world try to tell the public what museums are really all about.

They are far more than

A battle for the hearts and minds of blacks in Natal

The violent struggle

NATAL is convulsed by a violent struggle for the hearts and minds of the black community.

It has been temporarily subdued by huge intervention by the Defence Force but could break out again any time that is removed.

It is a struggle of bewildering complexity, which overlaps with "traditional" factional violence stretching back over decades and with plain criminal gangsterism.

It is no longer confined to the urban townships and peri-urban shacklands. It has spread to the rural areas where, for the first time, the authority of the chiefs is being challenged.

Poverty

It is exacerbated by appalling poverty and squalor, which have produced a generation of alienated, radicalised youth who will challenge the authority of whoever rules.

But at the heart of it lies the political struggle between Inkatha and the African National Congress/United Democratic Front.

It is a struggle for the allegiance of the Zulu people, South Africa's largest ethnic group.

It has been a violent and vicious contest as well as complex. A good start in attempting to understand it is to accept the proposition that neither side are angels.

Both have been responsible for atrocities worthy of Beirut or Belfast. They show a corresponding intolerance and fanaticism.

Fell out

Until they fell out in 1979 (Inkatha declining to act as an internal wing to the ANC) relations between the two were reasonably cordial. The older Inkatha leaders, including Chief Buthelezi, were ex-ANC.

But tension rose after the 1979 break, especially with

GRAHAM LINSOTT reports from Durban on the violence in Natal, a struggle of bewildering complexity which is no longer confined to the urban townships, but which has spread to the rural areas where, for the first time, the authority of the chiefs is being challenged. The first of a two-part series.

Conflict gauntlet

TRY to imagine Israelis travelling to and from work every day through areas controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Or Ulster Protestants and Ulster Catholics, or any of the factions of the Lebanon, passing regularly through one another's territory.

A recipe for conflict? That is the recipe behind much of the conflict in Natal.

At Edendale a major arterial road runs from Maritzburg through UDF strongholds to the Inkatha-controlled rural areas. For most it is the only access to the Natal capital.

This means that people from Inkatha-supporting communities have to regularly run the gauntlet between home and work or if they wish to shop in the city.

At Mpumalanga, a single road connects the Inkatha stronghold of Woody Glen to the textile mills and other factories of Hammarstad and Pinetown, where most of the community work. It is also the only link with

by the UDF/ANC, with explosive potential.

On March 27 armed groups from the Inkatha-controlled areas of Sweetwaters, Taylor's Halt and Elandsdorp swept down the hills into the top of the Edendale valley, attacking and burning various settlements.

They seemed well organised, being transported in buses. Some observers estimated their number as high as 12 000 and they were heavily armed.

Something like 130 people (almost all defenders) were killed and hundreds of homes were destroyed. Thousands of refugees poured into Maritzburg.

Only days later, an attack launched from the Inkatha area of Woody Glen into a UDF sector of Mpumalanga razed something like 70 houses and killed several people. Thousands of refugees poured into Pinetown and Durban.

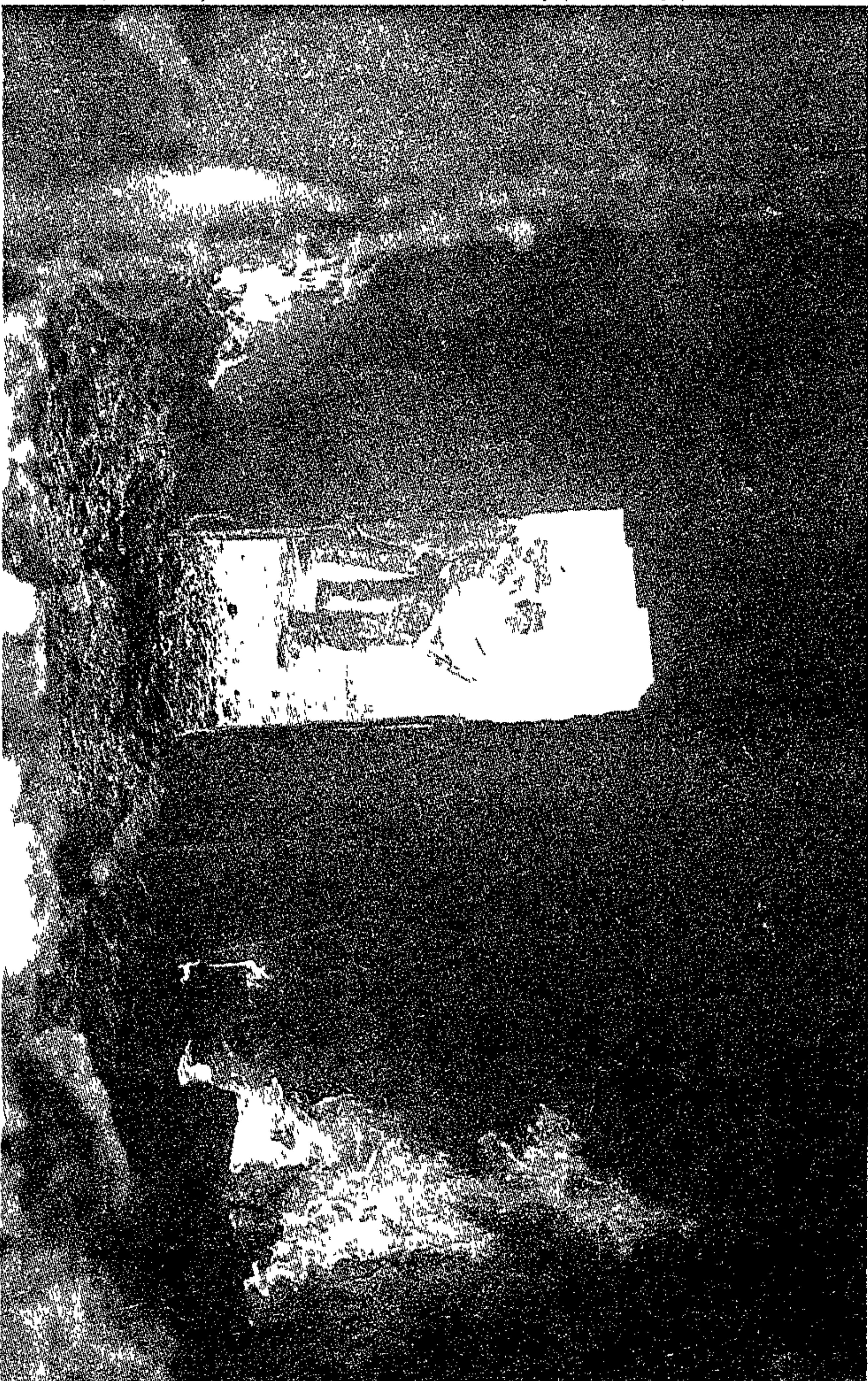
About the same time a smouldering territorial dispute in the rural Table Mountain area, about 30km from Maritzburg, burst into flame again with Inkatha-supporting members of the Mnyavu faction attacking the Maphulo section. Thousands more refugees poured into Maritzburg.

Offensive

It looked like a co-ordinated Inkatha offensive.

The Ad Hoc Crisis Committee (UDF-affiliated) accused Inkatha of waging "massive, concerted and resourced attacks" in the Edendale valley, involving "thousands of men, transport and ammunition."

It tended to be supported by the assessment of organisations such as Maritzburg Action Christian and Social Awareness (Pacsa) and the Democratic Party monitors. The name of one person, Inkatha strongman David Ntombela, of Elandsdorp fea-



Police move warily through the embattled Edendale townships near Maritzburg after faction fighting in an area that claimed 37 lives earlier this year.

Why this new pattern? Was the attack really, as Inkatha says, a response to the stoning of buses on their way to a rally in Durban? Did the petrol bombing the day before of Chief Ntsikayezwe Zondi contribute?

This occurred at a filling station in Edendale. The chief, who has 100 000 followers in the Sweetwaters district, escaped unhurt but a child with him was reportedly badly burned.

That child is the granddaughter of none other than Mr David Ntombela. The Inkatha Institute (a re-

"Suddenly there was increased youth activity and groups of Comrades gathered. They stopped buses and taxis and harassed the occupants and stole their groceries. "Young girls were abducted. Three or four Inkatha people were killed on the buses.

Burning tyres

"The Comrades were burning tyres on the Edendale road. Various leaders, Inkatha included, came together that day and they decided to go on the offensive."

Dr Woods says the institute had researchers in the field within days. They interviewed

caught alight. Mr Ngubo's four children inside were burned to death. Later, 13 Inkatha youths guarding the home of his widow were gunned down.

"We believe communities are rising up in anger at this kind of thing. They are reacting against brutality and intimidation."

He says this communal reaction is discernible in rural areas as well as urban areas. The intervention of the army has stopped it for the meanwhile, but the new pattern has worsened. Two stronger ones are standing firm and rallying people against what they say is a de-

shootings and burnings. Similar incidents have occurred in the townships outside Port Shepstone, where even small children have been necklaced. A puzzling feature of this violence is the number of abatakathi (witchdoctors) who have been victims. Witch-burning has never been a feature of Zulu society, and police wonder if it might be part of a campaign to undermine anything traditional. Four lesser chiefs at Umzumbi have virtually given up administering their areas. Two stronger ones are standing firm and rallying people against what they say is a de-

cases, where visitors can shelter on rainy days and peer at the exhibits. Museums are storehouses of history, and most of their possessions are filed away out of sight, for future reference. What the public sees is just the surface.

But in some museums, people will get a glimpse behind the scenes tomorrow, and maybe get a better idea of what it's all about.

At Simon's Town Museum, for example, staff and volunteers will be sorting, listing and storing the hundreds of photographic slides, antique christening robes and old clothing, as well as naval and military badges and buttons in the collection.

Even the storage is a specialised matter. They have to be protected against rust, rot, insects and mould, so they'll survive for future generations.

It's almost like mummifying the stuff.

And it will be done in view of anybody who wants to pop in for a visit. You're not likely to see these exhibits again for some time.

Smoke hering

MR B CARTER of Mowbray says he suspects that the whole smoking controversy was probably started by oil and motor industries to take our attention off one of the really major causes of pollution.

"I think the current smoking controversy must be the greatest red herring ever to be dragged before the public," he writes.

"I doubt whether all the smoke ever produced by all the smokers in the world since the discovery of tobacco would cause as much pollution as the unwanted by-products of the oil and motor industries produce in a single day."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
A MAN was staggering along the pavement, carrying a huge grandfather clock on his back.

As he turned a corner, the base of the clock collapsed with an old lady, who sat down heavily in the gutter.

"You clumsy oaf!" she shouted. "Why can't you wear a wrist-watch like everybody else?"

The Observer

action of the tricameral parliament.

In 1985, public violence suddenly flared in KwaMashu, the huge township just north of Durban, then in Umhlabi, lying just south. Both are KwaZulu territory. Shops and cars were burned. It seemed to come from nowhere. Natal having been until then an island of calm while townships across the rest of the country were in flames.

Inkatha responded by mustering the amabutho (traditional regiments) and forcefully crushing the disaffection in a few days. But the violence soon surfaced again, this time in and around Edendale, just outside Maritzburg.

Edendale (a vast, rolling valley containing several settlements) had appeared until then to be politically inert, but in fact was prime UDF territory.

Kholwa

It is the home of the Kholwa people who have a tradition, going back to pre-colonial times, of resisting Zulu authority. They regard themselves as part of Maritzburg, no appendage of Umtata. Inkatha were not well entrenched or particularly well organised in Edendale itself, only on the rural fringes. It was at Edendale that the UDF began the "roll-over" in which Inkatha was to a great extent dislodged from physical control of formal townships.

It coincided with the ANC's call from exile for "ungovernability" and alternative structures in the townships. In areas controlled by KwaZulu this brought the UDF into automatic confrontation with Inkatha. Elsewhere the conflict happened anyway.

The roll-over was accompanied by home-burning and grisly violence, along with a boom in organised crime. The UDF alleged intimidation by Inkatha of its legitimate political mobilisation. Inkatha maintained that the mobilisation was in itself violent and intimidatory, citing inflammatory broadcasts from the exiled ANC.

Atrocities

Both sides committed atrocities. Neutrality was not tolerated. Many died because they were unable to guess the identity of their challengers. People were knifed, beheaded with pangas, shot or burned alive for making the wrong response to the question: "What are you?"

The roll-over generally went in favour of the UDF. Inkatha was driven (with some important exceptions)

But this road (actually called "The Gauntlet" by the security forces) runs through areas tightly controlled by the UDF/ANC.

Much the same is true of KwaMashu, south of Durban, where Inkatha-supporting communities have to travel through UDF/ANC territory to reach their jobs in Amanzimtoti or the magistracy at Umtshatzi.

The arrival in force of the army has had an immediate quieting effect and the traffic flows freely once again. But once the army withdraws these contact points are likely to very easily reach flashpoint again.

to its fastnesses in the hills surrounding Edendale. A sort of equilibrium established itself.

The pattern repeated itself at Mpumalanga, a sprawling, hilly township of about 200 000 people, roughly midway between Durban and Maritzburg, who work in the industrial areas of Hammarsdale and Pinetown. Most of the formally urban parts are controlled by the UDF. The surrounding shackland and country is Inkatha.

In KwaMashu and Umtshatzi, where the amabutho so routed the Comrades in 1985, Inkatha has suffered severe setbacks. The UDF/ANC youth "control" huge sectors, where the Inkatha Youth and other Inkatha formations have gone underground if they still exist at all.

Shacklands

But a general pattern has emerged. The UDF/ANC is strongest in, and tends to control, the formal townships where non-Zulus (mainly Xhosa, Basotho and Nyaasas) are concentrated, along with Zulus whose connection with the traditional system has become remote.

Gathered about these urban strongholds are the Inkatha-controlled shacklands and the rural areas.

Possession of the major urban areas of KwaZulu does not necessarily imply the numerical superiority it would in most parts of the world. Quite apart from the shacklands, rural KwaZulu is so densely populated that its millions outnumber the urban centres.

The configuration of Inkatha-held rural and peripheral areas closed about UDF/ANC-held formal townships is an important factor in the violence in Natal. So is the demographic weight of the shacklands and rural areas, which prompts a mobilisation against Inkatha in these areas

group were said to have gathered at his home the day before the attack.

The Edendale attack appears to have been well planned and well co-ordinated. But the motive remains a puzzle.

Inkatha had lived with the UDF's control of Edendale for a number of years. A feature of the struggle between the two has been control not just of territory but of the communities living in that territory — offering them protection in the best traditions of Chicago.

Empied

Yet the attacks in upper Edendale merely emptied the territory of people. Having been driven from their homes, the refugees in Maritzburg are unlikely future recruiting material for Inkatha.

Much the same is true of Mpumalanga and Table Mountain as well.

ports to the KwaZulu government and is more independent than the name would suggest) believes a new pattern of communal anger and communal action is detectable.

Intimidation

It says this is a reaction to continued intimidation and — although Inkatha members certainly were involved — the attacks are an assertion of Zulu traditionalism rather than of Inkatha.

There was a definite build-up of intimidatory incidents in Edendale before the attacks of March 27, according to Dr Gavin Woods, director of the institute.

"We monitor the unrest very closely and we have documented records for anyone who wants to see them," he says. "Things had been relatively quiet for a long time, until February when the ANC were unbanned."

had taken part in the attacks and discovered they came from an older generation — people in their 40s and 50s — than had been involved in violence before. They said they had marched as a community rather than as Inkatha. No Inkatha songs were sung.

"They attacked the communities which were sheltering the Comrades. It can't be condoned and there can be no denying that Inkatha people were involved. But I think we saw here communal anger and a determination to re-establish traditional Zulu order, not so much Inkatha projecting itself."

Dr Woods says a similar trail of violence and outrage led up to the attack from Woody Glen on UDF sectors of Mpumalanga.

A prominent Inkatha man named Ngubo was dragged from his car and killed. His body was set alight and flung under the car, which also

The struggle between Inkatha and the UDF/ANC has spread from the large urban concentrations to several rural areas. It has taken different forms.

At Table Mountain, outside Maritzburg, a traditional chief has aligned himself with the ANC. Elsewhere — and especially on the lower South Coast — it has taken the form of youth mobilisation in opposition to the chiefs.

Such a struggle inevitably overlaps with clan-based factional animosities (usually based on competition for scarce resources) followed by blood feuds which have smouldered in parts of Natal for decades. In places they become difficult to distinguish.

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● Tomorrow: The input of the gun-runners.

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Natal violence spreads to Greytown

Cap. Tim's 17/5/90

876

MARITZBURG. — While Natal's political violence has occurred mostly in densely populated townships surrounding Durban and Maritzburg, it has recently spread to more remote areas. Sapa's correspondent reports that in Greytown's Enhlalakahle township, about 60km from Maritzburg, more than a dozen homes have been torched and several people killed. Teachers reported children were too scared to attend school. "The township's in a shambles — please cover Greytown," a resident pleaded. The man was one of several Enhlalakahle residents who telephoned recently to tell of renewed violence in the township after unrest started it in 1988. At the end of 1988, the violence subsided, and in 1989 the township lived up to its name — Enhlalakahle means "good living".

township councillors on the one side, and Mr Alfred Mzolo and ANCU/UDF-supporting youth on the other. Although political unrest claimed an estimated 21 lives in 1988, the violence passed unrecorded by the media. The police had reported few incidents in their daily unrest bulletins. While residents now talk about gunmen moving into the township and staying at the houses of the Inkatha chairman and other Inkatha members, the Mzolo home has become a base for ANC-supporting youth. The renewed violence began after the attempted killing of Mr Mzolo on Sunday, April 8. Mr Mzolo said he was returning from church at nearby Seven Oaks when he was stopped by a hitchhiker and shot twice through the neck and jaw by a gunman. Police reported that two men travelling with Mr Mzolo were killed. Three days before, Mr Mzolo had held talks with Mr Zondi and other Inkatha leaders in anticipation of violence spreading from Maritzburg, where the continuing conflict had erupted into warfare.

The talks were in vain. That night, two youths were assaulted and one of them fatally stabbed. Friends of the dead youth blamed Inkatha supporters for the stabbings and said their names were given to the police. The shooting of Mr Mzolo heightened tensions in the township. Speaking through a shattered jaw and mutilated mouth, from his hospital bed, Mr Mzolo accused Inkatha of wanting to take control and wipe out opposition. Mr Zondi denied this and reported the township was peaceful. Since then a series of violent incidents has occurred, including a reported rampage through the township by an armed Inkatha gang on Saturday, May 5. At present an unnatural calm has settled over Enhlalakahle. The SADF's crack 32 Battalion is patrolling the streets. The children are returning to schools," a headmaster reported. "They feel safe with the soldiers. "But what happens when they leave?" he asked. "That's what we are most worried about. That's the question on residents' minds." — Sapa

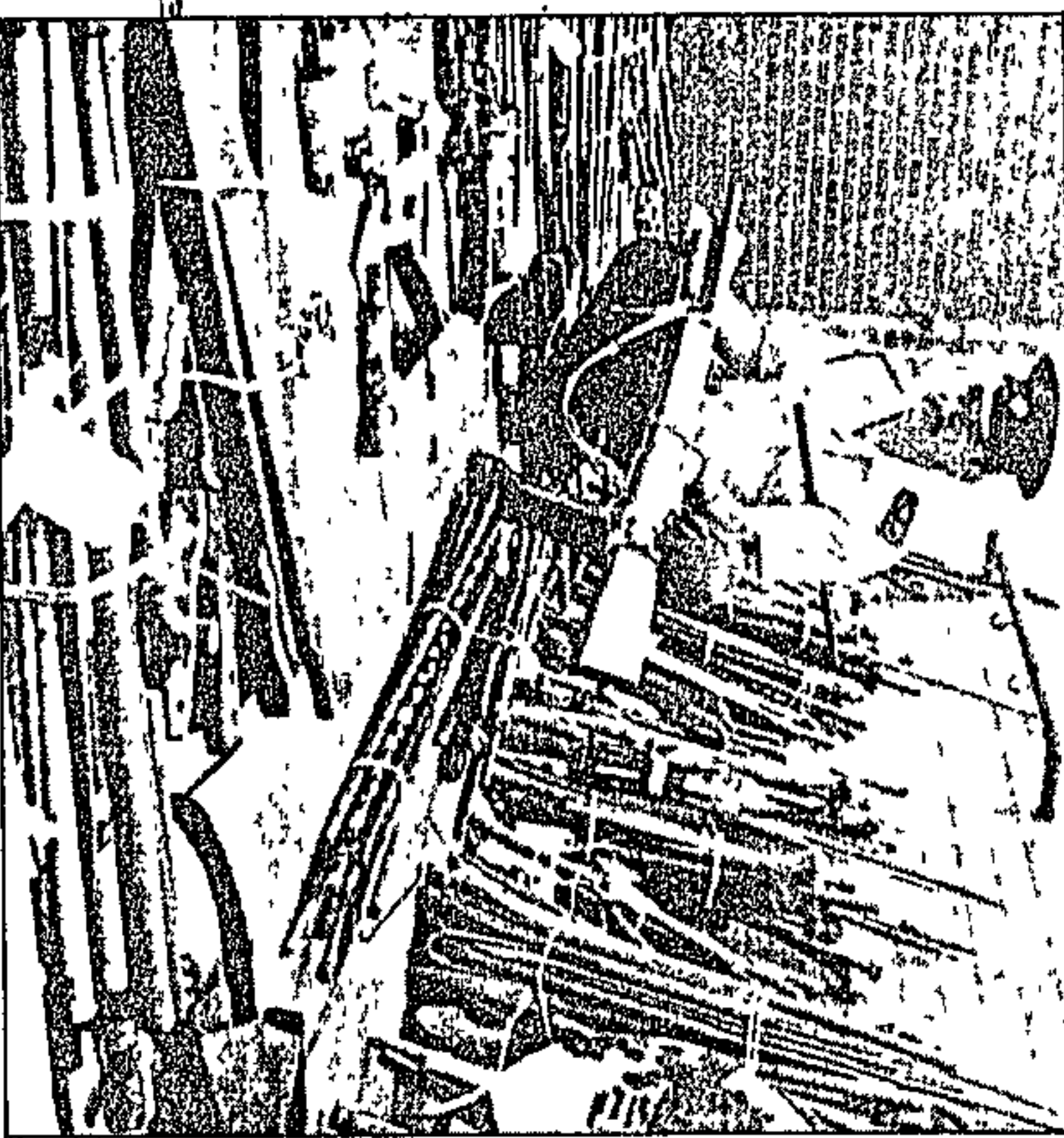
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Reef gun-runners' provide arms for the slaughter

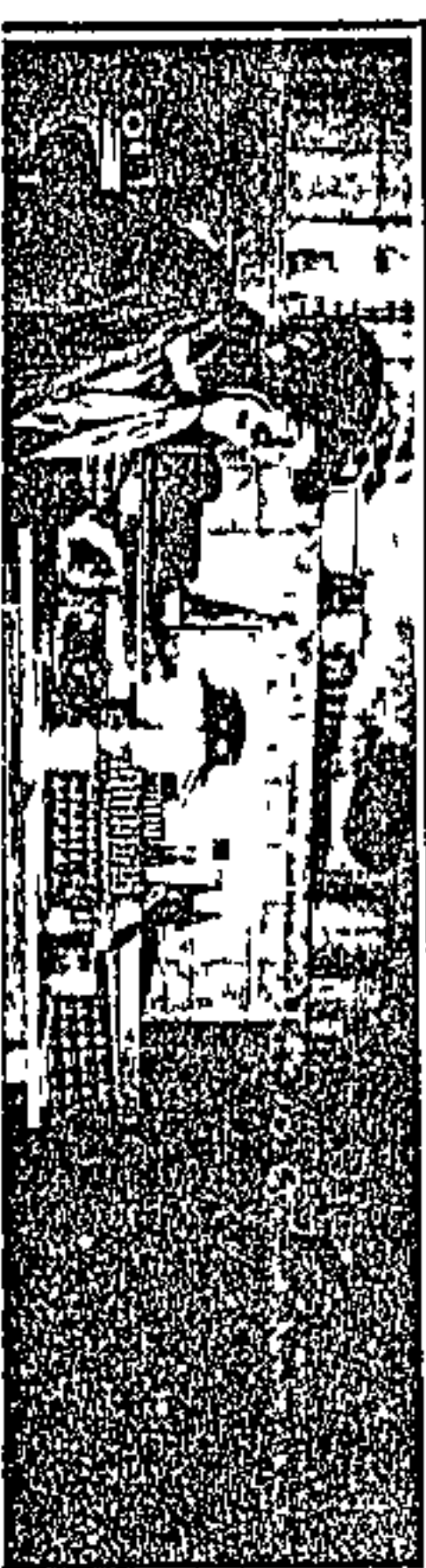
The Killing
Fields of
Natal
GRAHAM
LINSKOTT



Guns are easily available in Natal, though expensive. In the fourth of a series on the Natal violence, The Star examines this new, frightening dimension of the conflict.



A police officer displays weapons captured in Edendale — a year ago. Despite police action, illegal arms have continued to flood into Natal, so that now there are more than ever before.



You can buy an AK-47 in Natal these days for between R5 000 and R6 000. A fully automatic R-1 service rifle will cost between R1 800 and R2 000, while the less popular R-4 costs between R1 400 and R1 500.

Ammunition is R4 a cartridge for the R-1 and the R-4, R150 a clip (R5 a cartridge) for the AK-47. Long bursts of fire should presumably be avoided.

But people are paying these enormous prices and the weaponry is available.

Natal is flooded with illegal arms as never before. Ninety percent of the casualties in the conflict have gunshot wounds. A few years ago it would have been less than 30 percent.

Well-placed sources maintain that when Inkatha forces came down the hills at Edendale late in March, they were met initially by wildering automatic fire from AK-47s, until the defenders lost their nerve and ran.

The police do not altogether discount it. They say it is difficult to gauge Inkatha's losses because they carried away their dead and wounded.

The sudden proliferation of modern weaponry brings a new and frightening dimension to the conflict.

Stepped up

Where are the firearms coming from? Gun-runners on the Reef are supplying them, say the police. Natal always had more than its share of illegal firearms — due to the endemic faction fighting of some rural areas. But now the supply has stepped up.

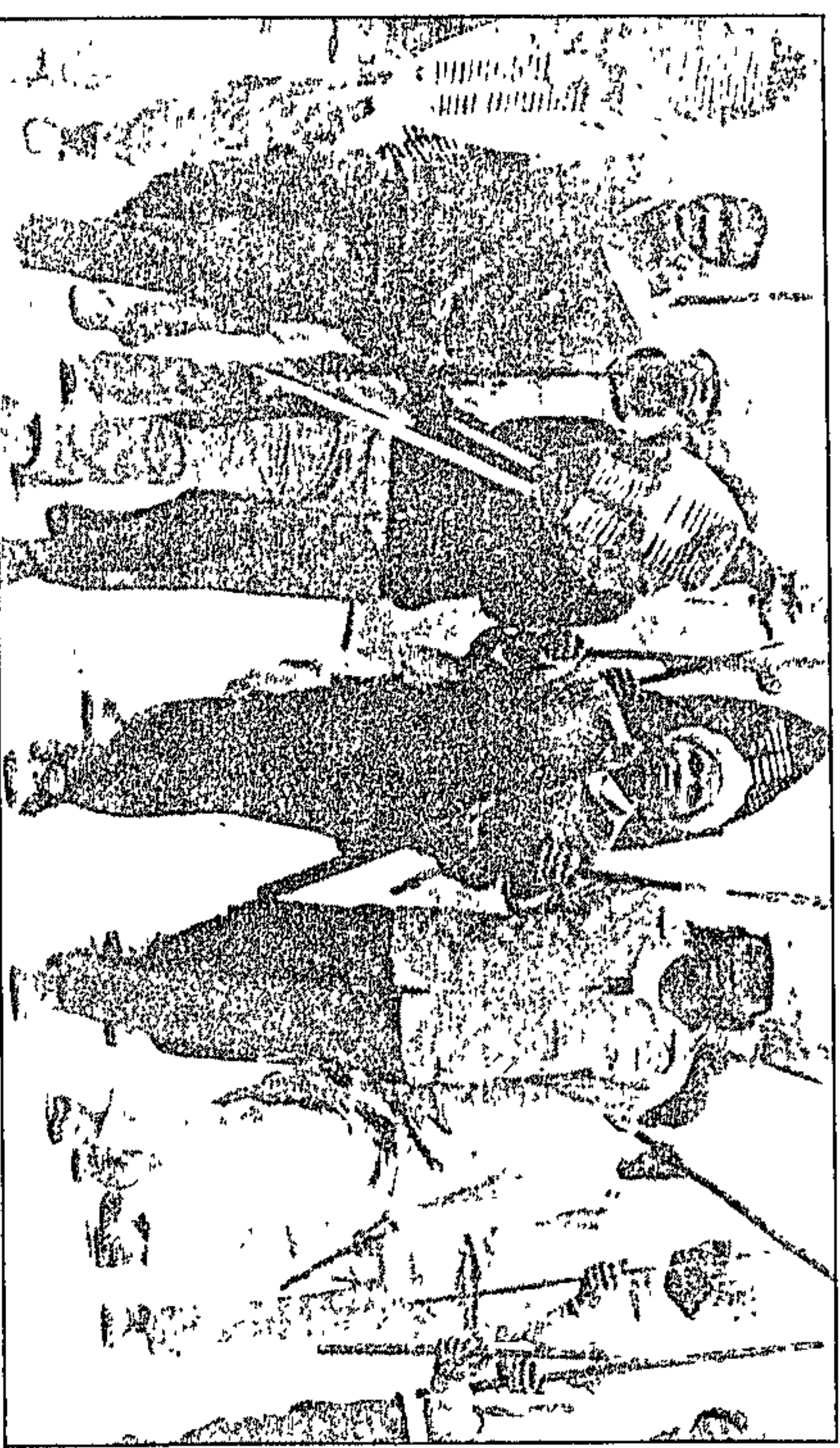
The police are aware that trained and armed Linkhonto we Sizwe (MK) groups have infiltrated the conflict areas and have a capacity for training and activating local groups. But they believe MK are not present in significantly greater numbers than before, nor particularly active.

They are not responsible for the sudden availability of weapons, ranging from the AK-47s and R-1s and R-4s mentioned to revolvers, shotguns and the Lee Enfield .303 rifle (still prized at R2 000).

These come from illegal dealers who have homed in on the Natal conflict in the way of arms dealers anywhere in the world. Where they obtain the weapons is uncertain.

AK-47s are relatively rare (hence the price) and probably originate from the war in Angola. R-1s and R-4s are probably stolen or are left-overs from the war in Rhodesia.

Another feature of illegal arms in Natal is the



Armed and on the march... Inkatha members in the Edendale area during March carry weapons which are primitive for an area in which 90 percent of casualties of the conflict have gunshot wounds.

number of home-made "quasha" guns (between R200 and R300 each) which fire bullets of 22 calibre upwards. Some are relatively sophisticated and are turned out for profit in backyard factories.

KwaZulu police recently confiscated a fearsome weapon in which six pipes revolved around a firing-pin. It took 12-bore shotgun cartridges. And it worked.

A source spoke of being offered five World War 2 Sten guns last year at R200 each.

Just about every illegal weapon to be had in Natal can be heard in the Mpumalanga Symphony.

Gunshots are heard all night in the township. It sounds like fullscale war, yet usually there are no bodies next day. Police presume that house-

holders with weapons fire them at intervals to warn off all-comers.

The police and the army are making systematic weapons sweeps and are confiscating huge numbers, they say. Yet they do it with mixed feelings because they realise many of the firearms discovered are owned for defensive rather than offensive purposes.

"These places are so dangerous you can't blame a man for wanting a gun," said one senior officer. "The only thing to do is sweep the whole area clean."

The number of weapons held has sobering implications. It obviously increases the risk to which the security forces are exposed. And it means that further conflict could be a great deal more bloody.

TOMORROW
The difficult
role of the
SADF.

Darrot counts has

1 110 killed in Natal²⁷⁶ in last 16 months

Cape Times 17/5/90
Political Staff

THE ongoing conflict in Natal/KwaZulu has claimed 1 110 lives in the past 16 months — nearly 70 deaths a month.

This was revealed yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in reply to a question by Mr Roger Burrows, DP MP for Pinetown.

Mr Burrows said later the reply would lead to further questions in Parliament about how many of these deaths had resulted in prosecutions.

"Up to now there have been very few," he said.

The 1 110 death toll marked the period January 1989 to April this year, and showed a marked increase in deaths from November to the end of April.

Mr Burrows said this coincided with the increased unrest around Maritzburg.

"We will have to compare these figures with those gathered by other interested bodies to ensure that all cases have been covered," said Mr Burrows.

Modern weapons bring frightening new dimension to Natal conflict

A flood of illegal arms

PR645 18/5/90 (276)

IN Natal you can buy an AK-47 these days for between R5 000 and R6 000. A fully automatic R1 service rifle will cost between R1 800 and R2 000, while the less popular R4 costs between R1 400 and R1 500.

Ammunition is four rands a cartridge for the R1 and the R4, R150 a clip (R5 a cartridge) for the AK-47. (Long bursts of fire should presumably be avoided).

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Where are the firearms coming from? Gun-runners on the Reef are supplying them, say the police. Natal always had more than its share of illegal firearms due to the endemic faction fighting of some rural areas. But now the supply has stepped up.

The police are aware that trained and armed Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) groups have infiltrated the conflict areas and have a capacity for training and activating local groups. But they believe MK are not present in significantly greater numbers than before, nor particularly active. They tend to cache their arms.

They are not responsible for the sudden availability of weapons, ranging from the AK-47s and R1s and R4s mentioned to revolvers, shotguns and the Lee Enfield .303 rifle (still priced at R2 000).

These come from illegal dealers who have homed in on the Natal conflict in the way of arms dealers anywhere in the world.

Where they obtain the weapons is uncertain. AK-47s are relatively rare (hence the

GRAHAM LINSKOTT reports from Durban on gun-running into the Natal conflict areas and what must be done when the Defence Force pulls out in this second of a two-part series on the violence in the province.

The number of weapons held has sobering implications. It obviously increases the risk to which the security forces are exposed. And it means that further conflict could be a great deal more bloody.

The Defence Force has put a lid on the violence in Natal for the time being. Something like 2 000 troops have been deployed in the Greater Maritzburg and Greater Durban regions, and sheer weight of numbers has been decisive.

The intervention has been welcomed by ordinary people on both sides, though there is great suspicion in UDF/ANC quarters of the role of the troops. The use of 32 Battalion (black former Angolans) and 61 Mechanised Battalion, both of which fought in Angola, is considered provocative.

Isolated

But the peace holds — more or less. Patrols come under sporadic fire. A Cape Corps serviceman died in a skirmish in Mpumalanga soon after the army was deployed, but it seems to have been an isolated incident.

The Defence Force has an enormous responsibility, to keep the peace and at the same time demonstrate absolute impartiality. Any suspicion of partiality or being used as a force for repression would make it an army of occupation. And then conflict could be expected to escalate.

Umkhonto we Sizwe (the ANC's

armed wing) is known to have a presence in the conflict areas, but has so far been quiescent.

According to Dr Diliiza Mji, a member of the ANC's Southern Natal convening committee, he has received several complaints about the Defence Force in the townships, but so far nothing really serious.

It is a delicate situation because the army is there to support the police, who are conducting sweeps for weapons and are determined to eliminate intimidation, sector by sector.

This could in itself be interpreted as provocative and partial because it would mean an end to the power of alternative structures or vigilantes and could meet with fierce resistance.

The onus falls on the Defence Force because both the South African Police and the KwaZulu Police are perceived to be partial, especially in the lower ranks.

There seems to be some foundation for this, and the reason is brutally simple. Black policemen who live in UDF areas support the UDF. Those who live in Inkatha areas support Inkatha. Otherwise their homes are burned.

"I put my faith in the SADF," says Mr Roy Ainslie, of the Democratic Party monitoring group. "So do most of the community. The SADF have a better image of impartiality than the police."

"But they must please stay impartial and conduct themselves properly, otherwise we will end up in a worse position than before, with Umkhonto we Sizwe and others getting involved."

What happens when the Defence Force eventually withdraws from the conflict zones? Will the fighting not simply flare again, either side possibly a little better organised and better armed?

Much could depend on the outcome of negotiations at national level. But even the most positive outcome there could be difficult to transmit to those fighting on the ground.

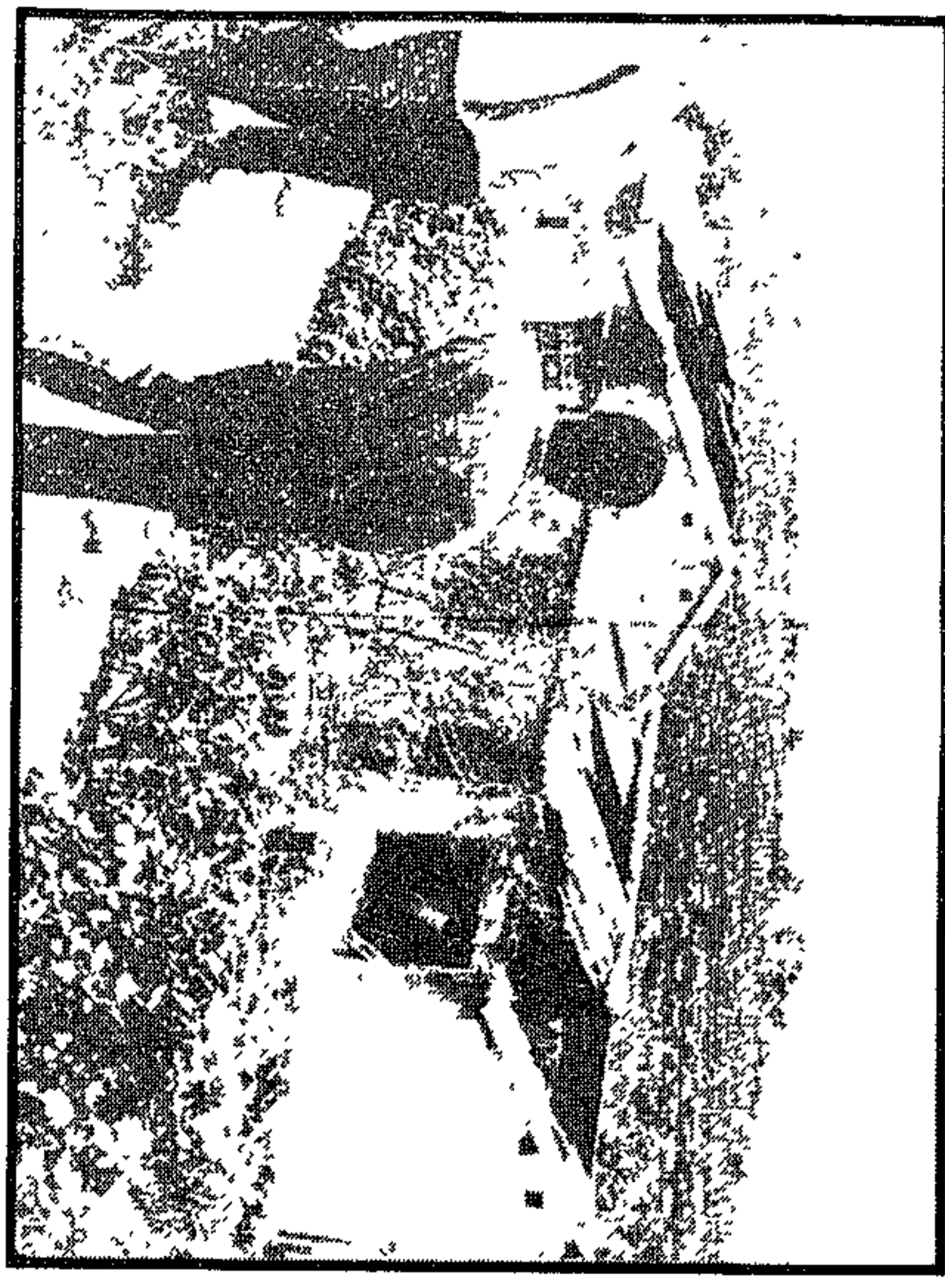
The struggle is coming to increasingly resemble the factional inter-clan violence of the rural areas, which smoulders for generations.

The issues are different in Edendale, Mpumalanga and KwaMakhutha, but a similar pattern of reprisal and counter-reprisal has built up, an endless settling of scores. The mutual intolerance is absolute.

There are discouraging signs. The UDF/ANC are beginning to mobilise in the rural areas against traditional authority. This has been shown to result in violence, whoever is to blame.

There are signs of a backlash from the traditional Zulus, both rural and urban. Edendale could have been the start of it. Two weeks ago 15 000 or so Inkatha supporters (30 000 say Inkatha) marched through KwaMashu, many of them openly carrying weapons.

A similar march is planned for Umlazi. There might be one through central Durban.



Democratic Party regional director Mr Roy Ainslie, left, Mr Pierre Cronje, MP, and an Mpumalanga resident look at burnt-out homes.

Neither side is about to lie down. It seems several things have to be achieved.

A proper structure of policing and law and order has to be established in Natal's black areas. This includes recourse to the courts, which would inculcate respect for the law.

As put by Mr Radley Keys, Democratic Party unrest monitor in the Maritzburg area: "We need prosecutions so that people can see they can rely on the law. There are 16 individuals stirring violence in the Edendale valley, 12 of them Inkatha and four UDF."

"Everyone knows who they are yet nothing is done. Prosecute them and the fighting will soon fizzle out."

The current disorder is the result of neglect over decades. The police force was designed to protect white cities, the black areas were left to haphazard semi-traditional authority which was unable to cope with stresses.

The leaderships at local level have to be brought together to hammer out workable practical agreements to keep the peace.

Finally, both Inkatha and the ANC/UDF have to learn the art of tolerance, respect for the fact that others hold different beliefs.

It is a tall order. The process would probably be speeded up by reconciliation at national level, but the army could end up spending rather a long time in the Natal townships.

Argus

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18/5/90

in Angola. R1s and R4s are probably stolen or are leftovers from the war in Rhodesia.

Home-made guns

Another feature of illegal arms in Natal is the number of home-made "Quasha" guns (between R200 and R300 each) which fire bullets of .22 calibre upwards. Some are relatively sophisticated and are turned out for profit in backyard factories.

The KwaZulu police recently confiscated a fearsome weapon in which six pipes revolved around a firing-pin. It took 12-bore shotgun cartridges. And it worked.

A source spoke of being offered five World War 2 Sten guns last year at R200 each (a considerable mark-up on the reputed wartime production cost of seven shillings and sixpence).

Just about every illegal weapon to be had in Natal can be heard in the Mpumalanga Symphony.

Gunshots are heard all night in the township. A practised ear will distinguish the whipcrack of a .22, the blast of a shotgun, the deep boom of a .303 or the staccato of an R1.

It sounds like fullscale war, yet usually there are no bodies next day. Police presume that householders with weapons fire them at intervals to warn off allcomers.

The police and the army are making systematic weapons sweeps and are confiscating huge numbers, they say. Yet they do it with mixed feelings because they realise many of the firearms discovered are owned for defensive rather than offensive purposes.

Inkatha 'warlord' gunned down

CPH Times 18/5/90
DURBAN. — A prominent Inkatha member and alleged "warlord", Mr Jerome Mncwabe, was gunned down and killed as he was about to enter his home in the war-torn Imbali township outside Maritzburg on Wednesday night, police reported yesterday.

Police spokesman Lt Henry Budhram in Maritzburg said Mr Mncwabe, 40, was about to enter his home through the kitchen door when shots were fired at him from an open field adjacent to a neighbour's house.

Mr Mncwabe was wounded in the back and shoulder, and died soon after being admitted to Grey's Hospital in Maritzburg, Lt Budhram said.

(576)
A later report yesterday disclosed that a black taxi driver, Mr Mhaweni Ngcobo, was shot dead by assailants in Mhlankosi Road, Imbali, yesterday morning.

● Meanwhile, four gunmen fired on a group of workers as they were leaving the Prestige Company's works at Masons Mill, outside Maritzburg, on Wednesday afternoon, police said yesterday.

One of the workers was shot in the stomach and an off-duty policeman who returned the fire was shot in a leg. Both were in a satisfactory condition yesterday. — Sapa

SADF has to walk a fine line in

The Killing Fields of Natal

GRAHAM L'INSKOTT



The intervention of the SADF in Natal was widely welcomed. In the fifth and last of a series on the Natal violence, The Star looks at the role of the army

The South African Defence Force has put a lid on the violence in Natal for the time being.

Something like 2 000 troops have been deployed in the greater Maritzburg and greater Durban regions, and sheer weight of numbers has been decisive.

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Escalate

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Umkhonto we Sizwe (the ANC's armed wing) is known to have a presence in the conflict areas, but has so far been quiescent.

Diliza Mji, a member of the ANC's southern Natal convening committee, says he has received several complaints about the SADF in the townships, but so far nothing really serious.

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This could in itself be interpreted as provocative and partial because it would mean an end to the power of alternative structures or vigilantes and could meet with fierce resistance

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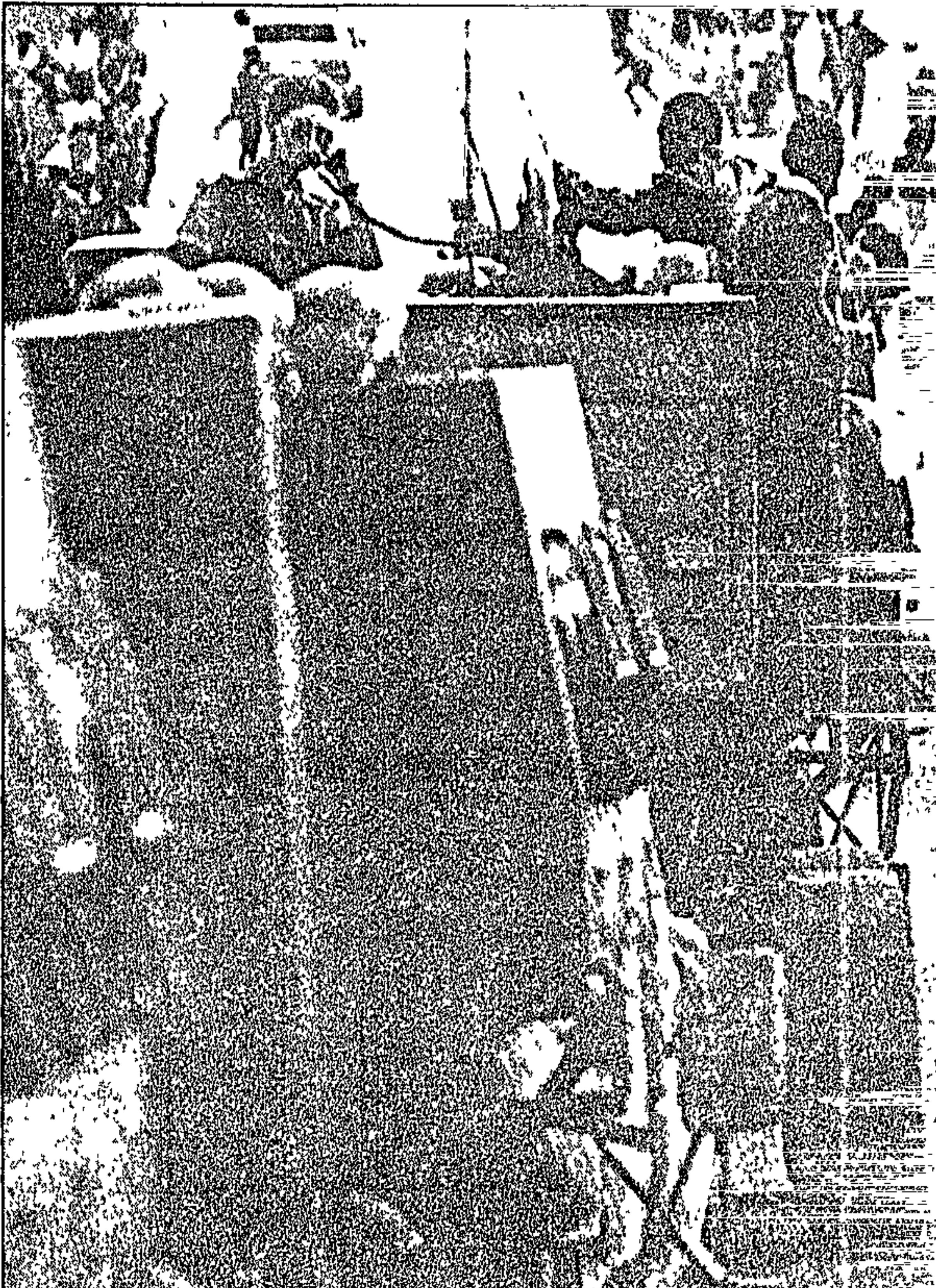
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"I put my faith in the SADF," says Roy Ainslie of the Democratic Party monitoring group

"So do most of the community. The SADF has a better image of impartiality than the police.

"But they must please stay impartial and conduct themselves properly, otherwise we will end up in a worse position than before, with Umkhonto we Sizwe and others getting involved."



The army moves in . . . Armoured vehicles move into Edendale at the beginning of April — attempt to end the violence in

KwaZulu police accused of taking sides as 'In!



On guard . . . South African Defence Force men in full combat gear stand outside an Umlazi police station to prevent clashes between local residents and members of the KwaZulu police. At the beginning of April, more than 100 000 protesters staged a demonstration against the presence of the KwaZulu police in the area.

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a fine line in keeping the peace



vehicles move into Edendale at the beginning of April as President de Klerk announces that the SADF will be deployed in an attempt to end the violence in the area.

'Traffic jam' highlights need to act in concert

Proper co-ordination of the activities of the security forces is essential, says Roy Ainslie. Unco-ordinated action could have tragic consequences.

"Recently I was at a rally at Ntuzuma, which was to end in a short march. It was a perfectly innocuous thing involving the mayor of Ntuzuma, who is an apolitical figure.

"Suddenly, the SAP Security Branch men arrived and said the whole thing was illegal and they would have to disperse. We spoke to them for quite a long time and eventually they agreed it could go ahead and they left. All this could have been decided in advance.



Roy Ainslie

"Then the SAP Reaction Unit arrived and said the rally must disperse. They seemed to have no liaison at all with the Security Police. We went through the same argument with them and eventually they agreed the rally could go ahead. They left.

"Then the KwaZulu police arrived and said the crowd must disperse. Once again we went through the performance. They agreed to let the thing continue and said they would stay out of sight.

Teargas

"The march had just got going when the Defence Force arrived in vehicles and started teargassing us. Can you imagine the pandemonium?

"I got in my car and called the SAP to get them to come between the Defence Force and the crowd. When I got back, the Umhlanga Protection Services were also patrolling the area with shotguns.

"There was a traffic jam of security force vehicles — I counted 26 — and a helicopter hovering overhead. All for nothing. It could have turned into something really nasty.

"It sounds quite funny now, but at the time it was a nightmare. The security forces have to get their act together."

king sides as 'Inkatha in uniform'

The KwaZulu Police (KZP) in particular come in for harsh criticism and allegations of partiality towards Inkatha in the townships they control, such as Umlazi and KwaMashu.

An application for restraint on the KZP is now before the Natal Supreme Court. It alleges indiscriminate shootings in KwaMakhuta.

Dliza Mji says the KZP are Inkatha in uniform and are directly responsible for the violence in the townships.

"There is no Inkatha any more in these areas, except in the KZP. They are doing the fighting, they are keeping the violence in Natal stirred up so that people will believe there still is an Inkatha," Dr Mji says.

Roy Ainslie says the KZP are an irritant. Their attitude is provocative and aggressive.

"At a UDF funeral in KwaMashu a few weeks ago, the KZP arrived and started driving their vehicles right at the marshals and aiming their weapons at them.

"It was highly provocative and I had to go and get the Defence Force to come between the two sides.

"At another UDF funeral the KZP arrived and said it had been banned. Crowds were there, the coffins were being brought down the hillside. It was crazy.

"When I remonstrated, they threatened to shoot me. I got in my car and once again had to call in the Defence Force to get things sorted

out." *Star 18/5/90* (276)

Brigadier Jac Buchner, Commissioner of KwaZulu Police, categorically denies his men are involved in the conflict on any side.

"We support the lawful authority, which is the KwaZulu Government. To the extent that Inkatha is part of that lawful government, I suppose you could say we support Inkatha.

"But when we encounter armed people gathering, we act against them no matter who they are. These things usually happen at night and it is impossible to tell which side they are on.

"We have had occasions when we have come across an armed group of Inkatha people and they have put down their weapons, saying 'We're Inkatha', expecting to be left alone. They were very surprised when we arrested them.

"We have had occasions when UDF people have pretended to be Inkatha, putting down their weapons and expecting to be let go. They were just as surprised when we arrested them."

Brigadier Buchner says the KZP is a highly disciplined force. Certain individuals have stepped out of line during the conflict and they have been placed under arrest.

"Every round of ammunition has to be accounted for. Any shooting incident is investigated by an officer who makes inquiries in the area.

"My men are working under enormous difficulties and in great personal danger. They are concerned only with law and order."



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KwaZulu police accused of taking sides as 'Inkatha in uniform'



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Inkatha blames MK

MARITZBURG. — Inkatha has blamed the assassination of one of its warlords in the area, Mr Jérôme Mncwabe, on Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the ANC's military wing.

Mr Mncwabe was shot dead in Imbali township on Wednesday.

Inkatha supporter Mr Vusi Khumalo blamed Mr Mncwabe's death on MK, who he said were sent to eliminate Inkatha supporters and their leaders.

The Midlands convenor of the ANC, Mr Harry Gwala, dismissed the claims. — Sapa

Talks channels to be used for Natal?

CAM Times 19/5/90 276

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Official channels of communication set up between the government and the ANC two weeks ago could be used to halt the ongoing violence in South Africa, ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo said here yesterday.

He said the participation of police in violence in Natal was "one area in terms of the document (the Groote Schuur Minute) which will have to be dealt with by us in the future".

In terms of the document, official channels of communication were set up to "curb violence and intimidation from whatever source".

At a press briefing here yesterday, Mr Nzo also said there was an urgent need for the government to bring elements within the police force "under control".

He said the ANC would like to make a study of the situation in Natal and if it discovered that, as expected, police were assisting Inkatha and were responsible for violence, would raise the issue with the government through the new channels. (A working group established after the talks is due to report on Monday.)

He said an effort from both sides was needed to curb the violence. The ANC had held talks with the UDF and Cosatu who eventually agreed that talks be held with Inkatha to create conditions for peace. But, he said, this was "thwarted" by actions of the other side.

Mr Nzo said elements existed in the police force who did not want to see the situation in the country normalised. "It is the task, therefore, of the De Klerk government to get those elements out, or to do something to get them under control."

Teens sentenced for girl's murder

MARITZBURG. — Two teenage girls, who participated in the murder of a 15-year-old girl, have been sentenced to reform school and prison.

In the Supreme Court here, they admitted to being part of a gang which stabbed Miss Xolisile Ndlovu 17 times on September 22, 1988 after accusing her of being a member of Inkatha.

The first accused, 14 at the time of the murder, said there had been unrest in Fredville where she lived. In early September, a pupil of Siphesihle School in Inchanga, Mr Khehlo Gwala, was killed. The accused, also a pupil at the school, said "news filtered through that Xolisile Ndlovu had lured Gwala to his death under the pretext that she was going to make love to him".

On September 22, a group of people called Miss Ndlovu from her classroom to question her about Mr Gwala's murder, and the accused followed. They took Miss Ndlovu to an isolated place and when she admitted to luring Mr Gwala, stabbed her. She stabbed Miss Ndlovu once after being told to do so. The judge sentenced her to a reform school.

A co-accused, 16 at the time of the murder, also admitted to stabbing Miss Ndlovu once. She was sentenced to five years, three suspended. — Sapa

Man killed during massive crime raid

Cmt: 7/12/85 21/5/90 576

DURBAN. — A man was killed and nine people — one of them a South African Defence Force member — were injured during a massive combined operation between the SADF and the South African Police at KwaDabeka near Pinetown yesterday morning.

Seventy people were arrested during the operation.

A large quantity of arms — including two AK-47 rifles — and stolen goods, stolen vehicles and dagga were seized during the raid.

More than 2 000 security force personnel took part in the operation — the biggest of its kind to be carried out in the area.

Residents of the Krantzklouf hostel complex, where an estimated 40 000 people are living at present, were restricted to their rooms while members of the SADF and the police carried out a door-to-door search of the complex. — Sapa

Natal unrest: 4 killed

At least four people were killed in township unrest in Natal at the weekend, police reported.

A man and a woman were killed at Izingolweni near Port Shepstone.

In Mvutshini near Margate on Saturday, police found the bodies of a man and a woman.

At Mpumalanga near Hammarsdale, a man and a woman were shot and seriously wounded.

— Crime Reporter *Star*

21/5/90

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View is situated between the Eerstefabriek and Denneboom railway sta-

reduce the housing backlog to reasonable proportions".

Armed groups cause concern in Natal

IF the Dangerous Weapons Act was strictly applied in Natal, it would go a long way towards reducing the level of violence prevalent in the province, according to an attorney from Durban's Legal Resources Centre, Mr Howard Varney.

Varney said heavily armed groups had been permitted to gather and march with the apparent blessing of the authorities. to gather and march with the apparent blessing of the authorities.

Such weapons included spears, pangas, axes, knobkerries, whips, knives and sharp sticks.

"The standard response of both the South African Police and the KwaZulu Police on the scene of such events is that the weapons are 'cultural' or 'traditional'," he said.

"By no stretch of the imagination can such weapons be considered to be of cultural use," he said.

CAC
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Two killed in bus attack

DURBAN — Two people died when a bus transporting workers was petrol-bombed 20km from Maritzburg yesterday.

Police said a woman was burnt to death and a man was run over after jumping out of the bus and falling under the wheels.

Twenty-six people were injured, seven seriously, when the bus ran down a slope.

A police spokesman said an unidentified person threw a petrol bomb into the bus at 4.45am on the Table Mountain road.

Buthelezi renews 'peace' offer

976 Own Correspondent 22/5/90

DURBAN. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has renewed an offer to meet Mr Nelson Mandela in an attempt to end the escalating violence in Natal.

Chief Buthelezi was responding yesterday to allegations by the joint working committee of Cosatu and the UDF that there was an "apparent unwillingness of Inkatha to sit down with Cosatu, the UDF and the ANC to dis-

cuss how to bring about peace in Natal".

He said he had written a letter to Mr Mandela in March suggesting a meeting between himself, Mr Mandela and King Goodwill Zwelithini on May 9.

Mr Mandela had replied on May 4 in a letter to King Goodwill that he would be unable to attend the meeting as his schedule was full.

Dr Buthelezi said yesterday that he was making another offer to the ANC leader to meet him.

(276) (M) SOUTH, May 23 to May 29 1990 17

Mandela slates Welkom killings

South 23/5 - 27/5/90.
From MONO BADELA

JOHANNESBURG. — State President FW de Klerk would have to solve the problem of the police and army regarding every black person as a military target if he hoped to convince the people of South Africa he was travelling on a new road, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela said this week.

"We strongly condemn the massacre by police of blacks during the course of peaceful demonstration. This has been a feature of political life in South Africa," Mandela said.

He was speaking at a news conference in Johannesburg to report on his African tour. He said negotiations could be fruitful only if conducted in a conducive atmosphere. Violence made this impossible.

Commenting on the violence in Thabong near Welkom in which police allegedly opened fire on a demonstrating crowd, killing 11 people and injuring more than 40, Mandela said it was clear De Klerk was unable to control the police.

Peaceful demonstration was the right of every South African and one of the accepted methods of ventilating one's grievances.

"The government had no right whatsoever to open fire on such a peaceful demonstration. And the youth themselves have every right to stage such a demonstration." (276)

Every massacre made the introduction of the right climate for negotiations less likely. (M)

"The government has been slaughtering our people throughout its history. The government has been detaining our people throughout the existing state of emergency. It is doing so now. If it arrests people, it will not be doing something new.

"What is of interest now is that they should put an end to violence. They have the means to do so. How they do it is their own affair."

Mandela warned that if the government continued "to massacre our people, we will have to address that question specifically in relation to whether these negotiations should continue or not".

With regard to the continuing violence in Natal, Mandela said the government seemed to have a "particular interest in the continuation of this conflict in Natal".

He said it was clear De Klerk was unable to control the people in this regard.

Violence disrupts schools

South 23/5/-29/5/90

276

DURBAN. — The ongoing Natal violence has disrupted the schooling of about 60 000 pupils, according to a report released here.

The report by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) said the bloody violence had a "devastating effect" on basic social structures.

It said the school crisis had arisen mainly because teachers and principals had been intimidated and coerced.

So far, 21 schools in the Pietermaritzburg area have been forced to close, while five others have been attacked.

The report said the hardest-hit school was Luthonji High at Hammersdale, where three teachers and 15 pupils had been shot last month. Two pupils died.

Warlords

The report said security had become a priority at schools. Earlier this month, about 1 000 teachers from the Edendale and Vulindlela areas staged a protest march to the Kwazulu Department of Education and Culture.

Their main demand was for security for teachers and pupils in the violence-ravaged areas. Teachers also demanded that the Kwazulu government restrain Inkatha warlords from interfering with education.

Although most school buildings and classes remain, books, documents and other teaching aids have been stolen or destroyed.

The overall education problem was being exacerbated by overcrowded conditions at schools, an incompetent bantustan education system, lack of trained teaching staff and inadequate government spending, the report stated.



VICTIM: Mr Nelson Nxumalo after being burnt and beaten in an attack at his home in Z Section.

PIC: VUSI MSANI

Deep scars

"The psychological effects of the violence will have a significant impact on an entire generation of Natal youth.

"The effects of inadequate education, intense political uncertainty and trauma are severe on the minds of those involved," it said.

Mrs Miriam Gqubula, principal of the Ekukhanya Training Centre for mentally handicapped children in Pietermaritzburg, said in the report the violence had created "deep scars in the minds of the people involved, especially children".

Mandela slams shootings

THE African National Congress would not tolerate the continuing massacre of people by police while peace negotiations were in progress, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, said yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference in Johannesburg to report back on his African tour, Mandela said negotiations could only be fruitful if conducted in an atmosphere conducive to negotiations.

"Violence makes this impossible," he said.

Commenting on the violence at Thabong, near Welkom, in which police had allegedly opened fire

on a demonstrating crowd, killing eight and injuring over 40, he said it was clear President FW de Klerk was unable to control the police.

"We strongly condemn the massacre of blacks by police in the course of peaceful demonstration," he said.

Mandela also accused the Government of using the Natal conflict to eliminate those who they considered a threat.

The Government did not want the Natal violence to end as it was in its interest that it continued.

He had already suggested to De Klerk that

the reason the Government had not ended the violence was because they were using the differences between the parties to "crush the ANC".

The ANC was discussing the problems with the Government.

"We hope through discussions to curb the problems facing the country." - Sapa.

Sowetan 23/5/90

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Former FNLIA soldiers of the SA Defence Force in the troubled areas of Natal —

Friends — or foes?

By CLOETE BREYTENBACH

A CONCERTED effort is being made by the UDF/ANC-/Cosatu alliance to get the South African Defence Force out of the troubled Maritzburg area, where fighting has escalated between the Zulu Inkatha movement and the UDF alliance, resulting in an estimated 3 000 deaths since 1983.

Particularly badly hit are the Edendale and Mpumalanga areas where what used to be a mainly criminal problem has turned into a political one.

Getting most of the flak from the UDF/ANC is the crack Defence Force 32 Battalion.

This unit was formed during the Angolan war — from former FNLIA members — and waged a most effective campaign against the Cuban and MPLA forces.

Since then they have been redeployed in Pomfret, in the northern Cape. The battalion was brought into the unrest area near Maritzburg — with half a dozen other SADF units — to assist the South African Police in maintaining law and order in the area.

But, according to one of several pamphlets issued by the ANC Natal Midlands, these soldiers are "mercenaries" and formerly of the FNLIA "who fought alongside apartheid forces against the popular MPLA government, under the leadership of commander Agostinho Neto (sic)".

The pamphlet goes on to claim that this unit "was led by CIA agents" and "a number of forces rallied around the MPLA to defend Angola against this imperial onslaught".

In an interview, top UDF official Dr Deliza Mji had this to

say that the SADF has lost all credibility amongst our people. This also applies to the SA Police.

"The only force our people have any confidence in are the Imkontu we Sizwe (ANC) forces which, we feel, could hold the peace. We actually want the Ministry of Police disbanded — there must be no Kwazulu police. As to the availability of our forces, that is a matter to be discussed between the government and the ANC, namely the repatriation issue. These highly trained forces have to come back to South Africa in any case."

Accompanying 32 Battalion's foxtroop company in the Edendale/Mpumalanga area a few days ago proved otherwise. These well-disciplined troops moved around unhindered and appeared to be most effective in performing their duties.

After all, most of them have experience in checking out townships — a shanty town in the Maritzburg area is not all that different from a shanty town in Angola. Not being able to converse in Zulu does not appear to be that much of a problem — platoon leaders speak English.

In any event, other units of the SADF in the area (the Cape Corps, for instance) have the same communication problem.

And, says Sergeant Mario, "the people here are getting used to us. We talk to them and, sometimes, bring out some smiles and handshakes. They feel safe with us around. Even the children, although scared because of the weapons we carry, and the uniform, relax after a while. We have never fired a shot in anger. None of us do, however. Let a



Soldiers of Defence Force 32 Battalion undertake a house to house search in Edendale

add to the anti-32 Battalion campaign "This is an anti-communist force who fought the MPLA and Swapo in Angola, both close allies with the ANC. Here they are fighting on the side of Inkatha, which is pro free enterprise and anti-communist."

"In fact, it is our sincere view that, if all troops could be withdrawn from the townships, there would be peace, because Inkatha on their own cannot do any damage."

And what would the UDF-/ANC suggest as a possible solution?

"If a force has to be maintained in the townships it's got to be neutral. The deal that we are coming up with now is

bit uptight when we see the "communists" banners being waved around at processions

Commanding officer Colonel Johan Swanepoel has this to add "We have had no complaints of ill-treatment by one of our members. As to the accusation of being mercenaries — these troops are all fully fledged South African Defence Force members and subjected to all standard regulations like any other permanent force unit. Also, incidents of violence have decreased dramatically since the Defence Force moved in to assist the police."

Official figures seem to bear this out. In the first week

of April there were 37 murders, 12 attempted murders and 17 shooting incidents (this could mean anything from taking pot shots at undefined targets to sniping at police)

This situation changed dramatically towards the end of April. In the last week of the month there were five murders, nine attempted murders and 11 shooting incidents

For the time being, at least, the situation seems to be stabilising. This does not mean an end to political and criminal violence in the troubled area — far from it.

And the crack 32 Battalion will continue to contribute what is expected of them.



Children on their way to school pass a Defence Force patrol



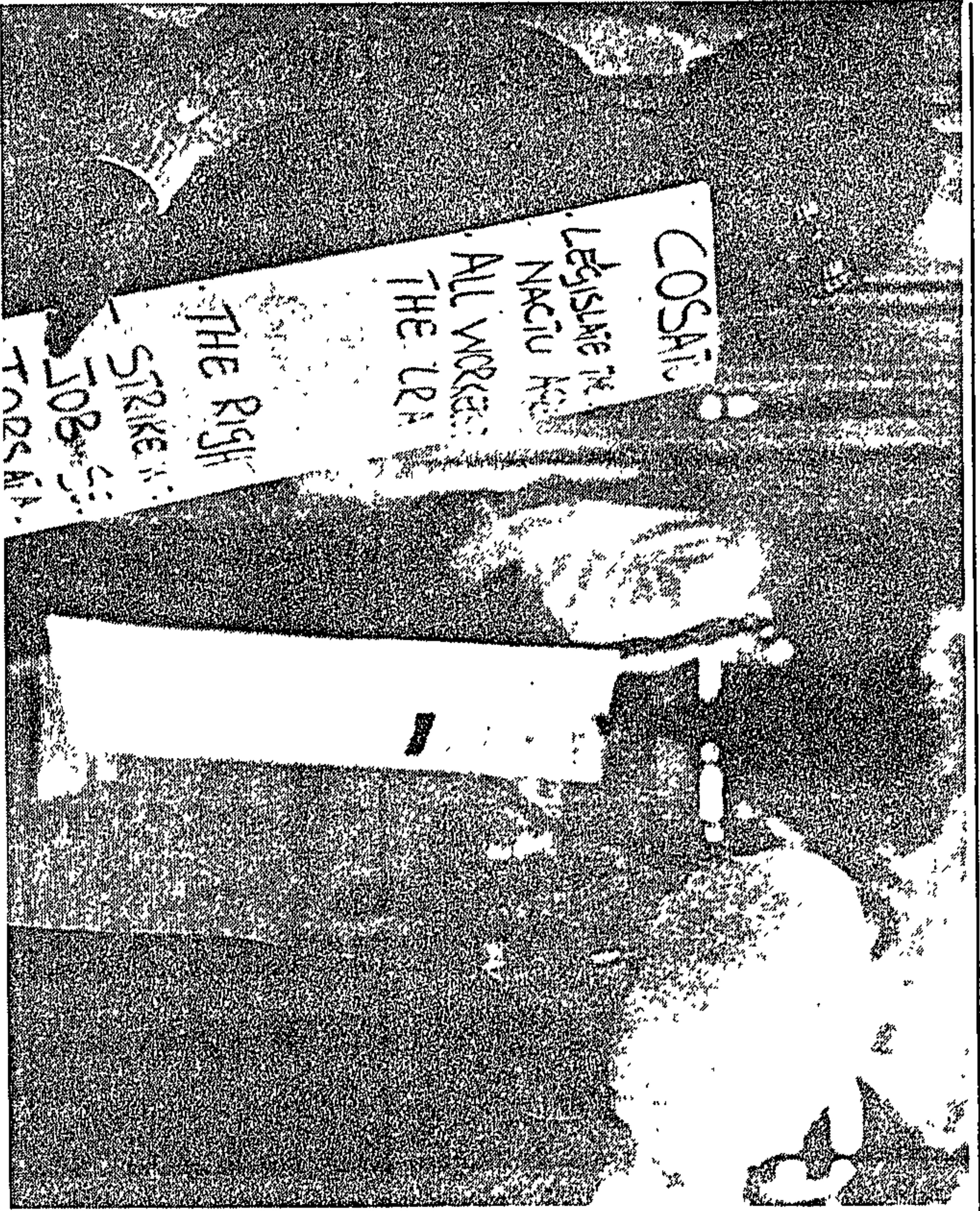
32 Battalion soldiers rest with their vehicle outside Edendale



Soldiers of the Battalion move through Edendale township

Natal conflict: just who is going to sort it out?

W/Mand 25/5 - 31/5/90



A passerby takes a closer look at a placard demanding government implement the new draft Labour Relations Bill during a lunch hour protest in Johannesburg this week, part of a "week of mass action" throughout the country. Placard demonstrations and marches were held throughout the country in the campaign organised jointly by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu).

Picture: Associated Press

WITH YOUR HELP OUR CHILDREN LIVE

Operation
Check

THE crisis in Natal will be one of the key issues confronting State President FW de Klerk when he arrives back in South Africa this weekend.

The African National Congress ensured the conflict became a national issue, with De Klerk under pressure for a political intervention rather than the "iron fist" response of the past.

A few months ago it appeared ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela would be the one to act decisively to end the violence. Now this role could fall to De Klerk.

A demand for state intervention in Natal has been included in the joint ANC/government report to be given to De Klerk.

Mandela this week said the responsibility for ending the conflict lay with the state, which could "end it in days if it chose to do so".

And KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week issued an impassioned plea to Mandela for talks, saying if they were to meet and declare their joint commitment to peace, "there would then be peace".

However, Mandela made it clear the time was not right for the "quiet talks" between himself and Buthelezi which the Inkatha leader suggested in a letter last month.

The ANC leader said the matter had gone beyond a meeting between himself and Buthelezi, and the government now had to accept responsibility for the continuation of the violence.

He said it appeared the government wanted the violence to continue so the ANC and its allies would be crushed and those individuals regarded as a threat to white minority rule would be eliminated.

Mandela said he had already told De Klerk that the security forces were sufficiently well-equipped to stop the violence.

Buthelezi, however, is still urging talks between himself and Mandela.

This week, he released the text of letters between himself, Mandela and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and repeated his offers to Mandela for a meeting.

Buthelezi said the ANC call for the

There is disagreement about who should try to bring peace to Natal. CARMEL RICKARD reports

government to intervene in Natal seemed to be an attempt to ensure a state of conflict continued between the ANC with its allies and Inkatha.

Commenting on remarks by ANC leaders in Natal that Inkatha was "irrelevant" he said Inkatha would be at the negotiating table "and Inkatha will be there after negotiations have run their course and a new democracy is brought into being. No power on earth will change that fact."

He invited Mandela for talks "alone as a friend or brother in the struggle, or to come as the deputy president of an organisation at loggerheads with Inkatha."

The ANC has, however, taken a decision that, certainly at this stage, there will be no one-to-one meeting between them.

In his call on Mandela, Buthelezi said he could think of no two leaders who could make a greater impact in standing together to "shame violence" than Mandela and himself.

"I invite Mandela to stand up with me in the most prominent possible place in South Africa, under the most glaring of national and international media spotlights to declare our joint commitment to peace."

"There would then be peace."

Buthelezi said such a meeting would "move to bring Inkatha and the ANC into a situation in which the two organisations are on speaking terms and differences of opinion can be talked about rather than fought about."

While violence, particularly in the Natal/KwaZulu area continued, "there can be no lifting of States of Emergency; there can be no removal of troops and police from townships and there can be no negotiations because the circumstances in which negotiations can freely consult with the people do not exist."

Nine people die at weekend as violence continues in Natal

Nine people died in Natal in unrest-related incidents over 24 hours, police said yesterday.

There were six deaths near Richmond after faction fighting broke out between two groups, police public relations officer Major Mike Lombard said in Pretoria.

A black man died in a necklace murder at KwaMashu near Durban. There have been no arrests.

Two black women were killed in separate incidents

near Port Shepstone when they were set alight.

Major Lombard said "mobs" were responsible for the murders, but the motives were unknown.

At Masico near Theunissen in the Free State, 22 people were arrested after clashes with police using shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas.

In Soweto, police fired teargas to disperse a group of black people who had set a home and car alight, Major Lombard said. — Sapa.

Star 28/5/90

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Cape Times 28/5/90

Inkatha 'changing to all-SA party'

ULUNDI. — Inkatha is transforming itself "from a liberation movement into an all-South African political party", Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's office here said yesterday.

The decision was taken at an Inkatha central committee meeting here on Saturday.

The committee said in a statement that Inkatha would be "a major player in the elections which will follow the politics of negotiation" in South Africa.

"There must be at least three contenders in the striving to establish a new democratic govern-

ment," the statement said in an apparent reference to the on-going talks between the South African government and the ANC.

"Otherwise South Africa will emerge as the consequences of the kind of give-and-take that is no more than the division of the spoils of war between the only two contending parties," it added.

Inkatha called on all other black political organisations to "treat South Africa as a place where the healing of the scars of war ought to be nurtured".

The committee also asked that

ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela hold discussions with Chief Buthelezi "to ensure the maximum degree of peace and stability" for all black political groups.

The committee said there had never been any official Inkatha decision to employ violence in Natal for political purposes.

It also denied allegations that 200 Inkatha members had undergone military training in Israel, or that members had been trained for hit squads anywhere outside South Africa. — Sapa

Families flee bloody clash

276.

THREE people died in bloody fighting in the Ndwedwe area near Verulam at the weekend.

More than 800 women and children have also sought refuge in the Osindisweni

Sowetan Correspondent

Hospital following attacks by a group of vigilantes on ANC supporters and people who wish to remain politically neutral.

Hundreds more are hiding in the canefields in the area, while their menfolk are waiting in uneasy groups outside the hospital and hiding near their homes to try and prevent further attacks.

This is the latest in a long line of attacks in the area, where alleged Inkatha supporters have embarked on a major recruitment drive.

Armed gangs have been attacking schools in the area and ripping off pupils' uniforms to see if they were wearing ANC T-shirts underneath.

According to the co-ordinator of the Democratic Party's unrest monitoring group, Mr Roy Ainslie, on Friday a 16-year-old boy was killed when he was discovered wearing an ANC shirt.

2 held over Soweto killing

TWO men have been arrested in connection with the death of a Soweto man who was killed in Phiri at the weekend for allegedly urinating on the fence of a house.

The man was Mr Andrew Mokoena (27) who was attacked in his house on Saturday afternoon.

Local youths then

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

stormed a nearby shebeen afterwards and set it and a car parked in the yard alight.

Police arrived on the scene and fired teargas to disperse a crowd that had gathered outside the shebeen.

A family spokesman said two men, one armed

with a stick, came looking for Mokoena. They accused him of swearing at a woman shebeen owner.

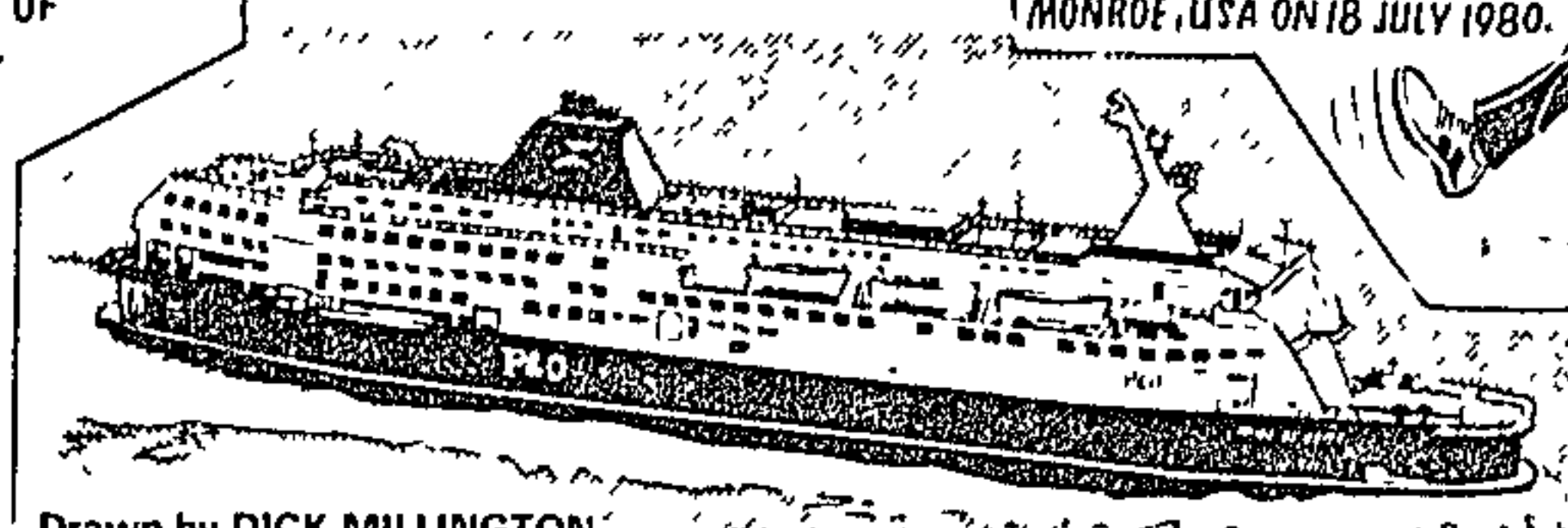
The men hit him with the stick and stabbed him twice in the chest. He died on the spot.

Mokoena's family said they were later told that he had been attacked for urinating on the wall of a nearby house.

FACTFILE - by Norris McWhirter



THE LARGEST SINGLE SHIPMENT OF BEAUJOLAIS NOUVEAU WAS 1,646,340 BOTTLES CARRIED BY THE 'PRIDE OF DOVER' FROM CALAIS TO DOVER EARLY ON 19 NOV 1987.



THE GREATEST DISTANCE AT WHICH A GRAPE THROWN FROM GROUND LEVEL HAS BEEN CAUGHT IN THE MOUTH IS 319 FT 8 IN (97.43 M) BY ARDEN CHAPMAN OF NORTH EAST LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY, MONROE, USA ON 18 JULY 1980.



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276.

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**Sowetan
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Cape Times 29/8/76
**12 dead after
clash in Natal**

JOHANNESBURG. — Police at Richmond in Natal have found the bodies of 12 people, 11 men and one woman, who were killed in a clash on Saturday between the Phatheni and Esimozemeni factions.

About 400 people were involved.

Security forces have been deployed in the area and the situation has been brought under control. — Sapa

**Wanted men
gunned down**

DURBAN. — Five men, wanted for a series of brutal murders and attacks, were shot dead in KwaMashu early yesterday by Murder and Robbery Unit detectives.

The group were wanted for a series of brutal attacks — including the necklacing of a policeman and the slaying of a security guard in KwaMashu a fortnight ago.

Cape Times 29/8/76
Cosatu offices

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Five 'human torches' die

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Five black men died and a sixth is in critical condition after being doused with petrol and set alight in Edendale at the weekend.

Police spokesman Lt Henry Budhram said police found the charred remains of five unidentified men in a white bakkie burnt out near the Umsindusi River on Sunday night. A sixth man, aged about 30, was still alive.

The motive for the attack is not known and the police have appealed for information.

White business hard hit by black boycott

JOHANNESBURG. — White businesses in Theunissen in the Free State have been hard hit by a consumer boycott conducted by nearby Masilo township residents.

The boycott, which enters its 15th day today, has been almost 100% effective, according to businessmen in Theunissen.

The Masilo township just outside Theunissen, about 56km from troubled Welkom, has been tense in the past week, with at least two people dying as a result of police action against township residents.

Police liaison officer Major Johan Fouche confirmed on Sunday that two people died in police shooting in Masilo last week.

The consumer boycott, which began on May 15, reportedly began after it was discovered that a black businessman, Mr Kwenane Moiloa, was in partnership with a white businessman, Mr Fred Ben, of Theunissen. — Sapa

Business Centres



Unrest flares as another 15 die in Natal violence

MR645 29/5/90

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SAFER RUGBY: At yesterday's press conference were, from left, Mr Jan Preyt, honorary life president of the SA High Schools Rugby Association; Mr Louis Terblanche, chairman of the SA High Schools Rugby Association; Dr Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board; and Dr E P Hugo, chairman of the SA Rugby Medical Society.

Picture: JIM McLAGAN
The Argus

New rules for school rugby start today

By JOHN YELD, Staff Reporter

MAJOR experimental changes to schools' rugby rules have been introduced from today in an attempt to make the game safer in the face of mounting concern over serious injuries.

The changes were announced by rugby supremo Dr Danie Craven at a Press conference at Newlands last night after a meeting with schools' rugby and medical officials.

Experimental changes are also likely to be introduced at senior level from next year in an attempt to prevent injuries and to make the game more open and attractive.

ACTION AGAINST OFFICIALS

Proposals for senior rugby include an automatic penalty on the 22m line for any foul play, obstruction or repeated infringements; reducing the value of converted free kicks to one point; and disciplinary action against officials on and off the field who see foul play without reporting it.

Experimental schools rules include the scrum going down in separate phases to avoid an heavy initial clash; all players having to remain in the scrum until it is over; the opposing scrumhalf not being able to advance beyond the centre of the scrum; the ball not being allowed to be held in the scrum; the ball not being allowed to be held in the scrum; the ball not being allowed to be held in the scrum.

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Another 15 people have been killed in Natal as security forces moved to combat a sudden flare-up of violence which has left 27 people dead and scores injured since Friday.

Police found another nine bodies in the Esimozeni area near Richmond today, bringing to 21 the number of people killed in a faction fight which involved up to 400 people on Sunday.

The nine were found in the hills in the area. They had been shot, stabbed or bludgeoned to death.

In further violence, another six people were killed in other unrest incidents in Natal yesterday, police said.

And police warned today that statements by people calling for violence were contributing to heightened tension and making the task of the police more difficult.

Blast at Rustenburg

The warning came as violence broke out in Maokeng near Kroonstad, Mhluzi near Middelburg, at Theunissen in the Free State and again in Natal. A bomb aimed at trade unions also exploded in Rustenburg at the weekend.

It is feared that the latest deaths could be the beginning of another cycle of vicious unrest-related violence similar to that countrywide earlier this year.

Police Public Relations chief Major-General Herman Stadler said that police had recently noted an increase in violence after a decline in April and most of May.

"There is a tendency for violence to fluctuate, but statements by various people calling for violence is contributing to a deterioration of the situation," General Stadler said.

Yesterday, police said two people were killed in the Ndwedwe region, two in Imbali and Willow Fountain near Maritzburg, one in Hillcrest and one near Margate.

No deaths were reported outside of Natal, said a police spokesman.

Heavy fighting between African National Congress supporters and members of Azapo left seven ANC members injured in Maokeng township near Kroonstad in the Free State.

Three of the ANC members injured in the clashes, which continued throughout the weekend, are in intensive care in hospital.

Control
dit
out

'Aid refugees, save millions'

MILLIONS of rands could be saved by a reconstruction programme to prevent Natal refugees, victims of the on-going violence, from becoming part of the urbanisation queue, said Mr Pierre Cronje, Democratic Party MP for Greytown.

Speaking in the budget debate on the Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs he said refugees in the Vulindlele and Table Mountain areas of Natal represented about 5 000 families. Land and basic services for them would cost about

R50 million and houses another R100m if they were not resettled in their own areas.

About 500 houses had been burned and would cost about R15m to rebuild and refurbish. Another 2 000 houses had been damaged which could cost another R5m to repair.

He asked the minister for a cheque for R20m.

The Minister, Mr Hernus Kriel, thanked him for his suggestion but apologetically told him: "I unfortunately left my cheque book at home."

CAPL Tint 29/5/90 (276)

UN to get account of Natal conflict

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28/5/90
DURBAN — A key member of the Congress of SA Trade Unions joint working committee (JWC) on the Natal violence, Willis Mchunu, is to address a sitting of the United Nations in New York this week as part of Cosatu's campaign to focus international attention on the provincial conflict.

Mr Mchunu, who is also projects officer for the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, is one of a group of people sent overseas by Cosatu to address various organisations and sectors.

A Cosatu spokesman said yesterday that a group of five people, including Durban attorney Linda Zama, were due back in Durban yesterday after addressing the Organisation of African Unity in Gaborone at the weekend.

A Cosatu attorney from Maritzburg, John Jeffreys, is currently in Hamburg, West Germany, and JWC member Jeffrey Vilane is scheduled to address the European Community and various international business groupings this week. — Own Correspondent.

Peace focus of talks

276

A CONFERENCE of all political organisations opposed to violence will be held in Natal in July to win support for the peace initiatives now in progress. The publicity secretary of the South African Youth Congress, Mr Parks Mankafana, said at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the meeting will be held in the strife-torn area of Maritzburg. He said the conference also aimed to 'nationally and internationally isolate' Inkatha's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his 'warlords' to

make him a "social outcast". Sowetan
Also to be discussed was the "apartheid violence" by right-wingers and death squads, including security forces. The conference is one of several activities in Sayco's declaration of June 1990 as the "Month of the Youth". The theme for the programme of action will be "Organisation, discipline and action for power and peace", he said. Activities have been lined up from June 3 to June 26.

CAPR Times 30/5/90

KwaZulu crime 'political'

ULUNDI. — KwaZulu's Justice Minister, Mr Jeffrey Mtetwa, has disclosed staggering crime statistics for the area under the KwaZulu Police jurisdiction, and linked them with what he claimed were political attempts to disrupt the homeland's system of government.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here, Mr Mtetwa said there were 3 813 murders in KwaZulu last year and 2 483 of these cases had not yet been brought to court.

He suggested that KwaZulu was no longer seeing the traditional faction fights, but there was now "an attempt by certain political organisations to disrupt the KwaZulu system of government". — Sapa

'Refugees' homes taken'

City Times 30/5/70 (276)
MARITZBURG. — Refugees from the bitter strife in black townships around here who have tried to return to their homes have found them occupied by people loyal to the group dominating the particular area, relief organisers said yesterday.

The city medical officer of health, Dr Iain Walters, said more than 400 refugees from Table Mountain were now accommodated at the Mason's Mill bus depot. Some of them had found their homes occupied.

The Midlands Crisis Relief Committee is also investigating rumours that refugees from the Edendale area have found their homes occupied. — Sapa

FEATURE

Death in SA's earthly hell

SWEETWATERS — Father Sean Connally's parish is a piece of earthly hell.

The Roman Catholic priest of western Ireland farming stock administers to a flock of Zulus in the "killing fields" of Natal, where civil war has killed more people in three years than the conflicts of Northern Ireland or Beirut have done.

The chiselled, bony features of the silver-haired priest, usually creased in laughter, wince as he stands on a sunny hillside and observes that the slaughter is often by children, some only eight years old.

"How can you teach Christianity to a child in all of this?" he asks. "He has probably already killed, or helped to kill."

The strife in South Africa's Natal province is commonly attributed to a power struggle between the giants of black politics, Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and the traditional Inkatha movement of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

At least 3 000 people — probably many more, as bodies are often secretly burnt or buried — have died since 1987 as Zulu turns on Zulu, family on family, and children on their parents.

But experts in this area of sun-scorched valleys and eroded hills say politics is only the spark that exploded tension built over many years by extreme poverty in one of the most bereft parts of South Africa, where people have killed for the use of a water tap.

"There are no roads, no sewerage, no water, no electricity, no transport, no law and order," said the priest, who cares for 800 Christian families in a scarred 15 km crescent here alongside the Edendale valley.

"You'd think this was the last place God made."

The violence swirls through the black homeland of KwaZulu, created by white government for the Zulu nation under grand apartheid's plan of separate racial development, and into the teeming squatter camps and townships abutting Durban, white South Africa's glittering Indian Ocean playground.

The Inkatha Institute, a think tank funded by the movement, says the 2.7 million blacks of Natal's townships and some 8 million in KwaZulu are the bottom of the heap in South Africa.

Forty percent have no proper houses, 48 percent no jobs, 80 percent of children are illegitimate and 73 percent of employable youths have no work or the prospect of any.

One 25 000-population township, Willowfontain, has no water, electricity or clinic.

In the 1980s, the area was hit by record hurricanes, floods and droughts which turned large tracts of land into desert and sent thousands of people trekking into the urban areas where they collided with established black townships over scarce jobs and resources.

Into this socio-economic disaster area then intruded politi-

cal rivalry as the conservative, pro-business Inkatha structure of tribal chiefs was challenged by the revolutionary, pro-labour ANC-allied United Democratic Front.

Inkatha, most analysts say, was soon fighting for its life against a younger rival that accused it of cosyng up to the white Government under the homeland set-up.

The lost younger generation of Zululand went to war under blurred Inkatha or UDF labels with a form of nihilistic violence that tore families and communities apart, locals say.

Graham Howe, editor of Natal University's respected Indicator South Africa project, says 90 percent of recorded violence is by youths between 14 and 25.

With spears, knives, clubs, axes and guns, they roam in rival regiments of up to 10 000, battling one another and swoop-

ing on "enemy" settlements. At least 20 000 homes and shops have been razed and 100 000 people made homeless since 1987, the independent Indicator South Africa reports.

With no tradition under apartheid of normal political expression, and more often than not ideologically ignorant, the kids bashed heads of ill-defined "sell-outs" and "traitors", killing, raping and looting at will.

Pleas for peace by Chief Buthelezi and Mr Mandela were ignored. When Mr Mandela urged the Natal gangs to throw their weapons into the sea, scornful youths ripped his portrait from their T-shirts.

Independent analysts say the white-run police and army largely stood aside while the blacks slaughtered one another. Only a month ago, when killing reached a frenzy, did troops arrive and enforce an uneasy peace on some areas.

Father Connally tells of women with throats cut, men stabbed a hundred times, and children chasing their mothers and fathers from home with nothing but the clothes they wear just because they represent a traditional authority.

He and others fear the violence is now embedded and will stay even after apartheid ends, pitting poor black against poorer black in a vicious circle. Investment, they say, will not come until the violence ends and the cruelty will not cease until Natal's lost generations can have jobs and a stake in a decent life.

At his hillside mission, the priest hugs some little children to him, and whispers afterwards "Hard to believe that in four years they might be blowing brains out. You have to hope to God... You only have hope."

— Reuter.



Roman Catholic priest Father Sean Connally despairs for the future of these young members of his flock.

● Picture by Reuter.

People have killed for the use of a water tap

2nd SOUTH, May 30 to June

'Parents must kill their children'

From CHRISTINA SCOTT

DURBAN. — Six people have died and at least 1 000 have fled the isolated "sugar hills" of rural Ndwedwe, north of Durban, after Inkatha and Zulu tribal meetings resolved to eradicate comrades.

According to a conflict monitor, Chief Mzangeni Ngcobo of Egonweni told some 750 armed men last Sunday that undisciplined and disrespectful youth "should be taught a lesson".

According to an eyewitness, the chief sent his indunas to confer with a Tongaat man who boasted of removing comrades from his region.

"Another man said that parents must kill their own children if they are comrades," the eyewitness reported in his affidavit.

"The chief replied by saying that was unreasonable to ask of parents but that parents should know that if their children were comrades they would be killed anyhow. They would not therefore have to kill their own children."

Hospital

Within hours, 800 women and children fled to a nearby hospital and hundreds more refugees spent the night in the sugarcane fields after armed vigilantes attacked Osindesweni houses.

Comrade-on-comrade violence in Inanda New Town has been slated by Democratic Party conflict monitors who say four houses have been stoned and one petrol-bombed this week because the occupants wanted wasted protection money returned.

Comrades apparently demanded R40 from each household, which was used to pay a sangoma for muti which would make them "invisible," and grew angry when unionists and civic members asked for their money to be refunded.