

HOMELANDS — KWAZULU — GENERAL

1991

ZONDI DENIES SCHOOL NO-GO

INKATHA has denied allegations that youths are being prevented from attending KwaZulu schools because they are ANC supporters.

Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade chairman Musa Zondi said this week in a statement it was in fact ANC activists who had made a number of schools no-go areas for Inkatha supporters.

Reacting apparently to an allegation by ANC leaders at Mpangeni, Zondi said these included schools in KwaMashu, Ntuzuma, Inanda, KwaMakhutha, part of Umlazi, Mpumalanga, Ndengezi, part of the south coast, Howick and parts of Maritzburg.

The trouble allegedly stemmed from the ANC-initiated campaign encouraging its members to disregard the authority of school committees and school principles.

"The ANC youth have in fact undergone training on techniques to undermine educational authorities," claimed Zondi.

"Some members of the school committees in Kwa-Zulu have been killed while attempting to prevent disruption of education by ANC youth," he said. - Sapa

CIPR 6/11/91 107

Durban, made a strong call for non-formal education to be part of any new educational system.

Maritzburg appears to be ahead of most other cities with non-formal education; it offers courses in literacy, sewing, arts and crafts, office skills, specific vocational courses and agriculture. Local organisations, including service and welfare agencies, the State, trade unions, business, industry and church groups, are involved.

A document circulated last year by the Education Policy Unit states that of the 2,7m children of schoolgoing age in KwaZulu in 1989, only 1,6m were actually attending school. Dr Johan van Zijl, executive director of the Education Foundation in Durban, confirmed these figures. He said: "The reasons for this are political violence, disruptions, inferior education and poor facilities. In fact, about 75% of the schools in Natal and KwaZulu do not even have electricity. This makes things very difficult.

"The students do not perceive the real goals of education. What they perceive is inferior education that is not really relevant to the working world."

The foundation estimates that 3 008 new schools will be needed in the region by the year 2000. Bonga Mambo, who is doing an MA thesis on black education, said he had discovered that of the 3 200 schools which fell under the KwaZulu Department of Education & Culture, 516 suffered disruptions in 1990. ■

EDUCATION

OUT OF SCHOOL

There are more than a million children in Natal and KwaZulu who do not go to school. What to do about them was the focus at a recent conference organised by the Centre for Adult Education at Natal University in Maritzburg; and non-formal education in the city was scrutinised as a solution.

Research done by Gwyneth van Heerden of the centre shows that about 60 000 young people in the region have had no effective schooling whatsoever and that the climate of violence has had a particularly detrimental effect on education as a whole. According to Van Heerden, this large population — "lost youth" — represents a potentially destructive force if programmes are not provided to include them in the labour force or in development projects. She has compiled a report on what is being done in the area to offer some sort of second-chance education to those who have little formal training.

Van Heerden pointed out that it may be a long time before the State addresses non-formal education; most likely, future resources will be channelled into the formal system in an attempt to rectify the backlog. She concluded that communities and local authorities cannot assume that a future government will have the resources for non-formal education — experiences in other developing countries have shown that money is more often spent on housing, development projects and formal schooling.

Blade Nzimande, director of the Education Projects Unit at Natal University in

Mr Whyte, who stood for the NP in the Berea municipal by-

elections, was elected to the council serving 90 days in prison for civil debt.

He was sentenced to 90 days in prison for civil debt.

and control his sexual preferences.

Zulu king refuses to meet Tambo

By Kaizer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini has apparently snubbed ANC president Oliver Tambo by refusing to meet him this weekend, according to unconfirmed reports.

Mr Tambo, who returned to South Africa towards the end of December after spending three decades in exile, will address a rally at Kings Park Stadium in Durban on Sunday.

Unconfirmed reports said ANC chief of intelligence and southern Natal chairman Jacob Zuma, said to have accompanied Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to see King Zwelithini on Monday, tried to arrange a meeting between the Zulu king and Mr Tambo this weekend.

King Zwelithini refused, outlining previous discourtesies of the ANC in denying him an audience.

Power cut cripples Tokoza businessmen

By Thabo Leshilo

Tokoza businessmen are facing financial disaster — the result of the month-long electricity cut by the Alberton Town Council.

Electricity supply to the township was discontinued in December following a rent and services boycott which left residents owing the council R1.7 million for electricity. Ike Mdalose, vice-chairman

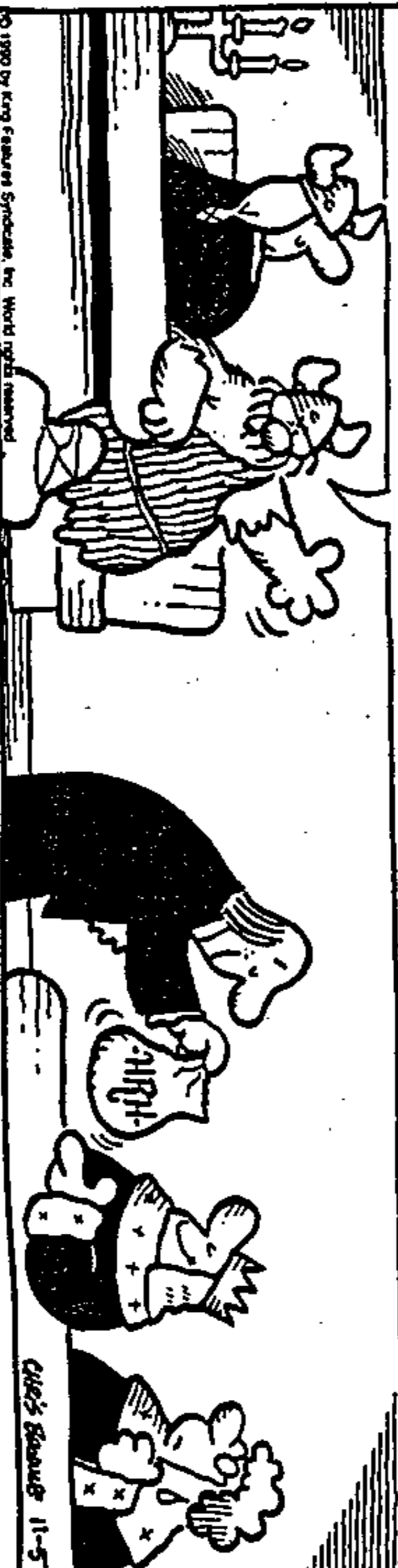
of the Tokoza Chamber of Commerce and shopowner, has even stopped selling perishables and goods which need refrigeration. He estimated that some shop-owners had lost up to 95 percent in returns on perishables because of the electricity cut.

Another resident, Nomvula Dlamini, who also runs a nursery school at her home, said she could no longer buy food in bulk for the nursery school and her family.

HÄGAR the Horrible

By Dik Browne

RICH PEOPLE ARE SO PRETENTIOUS! LOOK—MONOGRAMMED DOGGIE BAGS!



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Cliff's Rowner 11-5

Natal schools to revert from KwaZulu to DET

By S'BU MNGADI

THE administration of schools in the Clermont, KwaDabeka and Edendale areas will be transferred from KwaZulu's Department of Education and Culture (DEC) to the Department of Education and Training (DET) from April 1 this year.

This affects 26 primary, secondary and high schools with an enrolment of about 22 000 pupils.

Deputy Minister of Education and Development Aid, PG Marais, said this week the transfer followed representations from the three freehold communities and had been approved by the

^{CIP news 27/1/91}
KwaZulu Cabinet.

He said the schools are on land earmarked for transfer to KwaZulu. The communities have strongly opposed their incorporation into KwaZulu.

Marais said the transfer of administration should not affect the academic programmes in the schools concerned. Pupils and teachers alike will carry on without interruption of their normal activities.

The Legal Resources Centre, which represented the communities, argued that in terms of the Self-governing Territories Act of 1971, the KwaZulu government "only has power to administer education to its own citizens residing within its geographic boundaries".

The Education and

Training Act of 1979 imposes on the DET the duty to provide primary and secondary education for people defined as blacks living in the Republic of South Africa, the LRC said.

The Clermont and KwaDabeka communities made their representations to the authorities as part of a campaign against their proposed incorporation into KwaZulu.

Residents of Ndaleni, near Richmond, are taking similar action against the two departments.

A spokesman for the LRC in Durban said their offices were still receiving instructions from several communities in Natal who wanted to disaffiliate their schools from KwaZulu.

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Schools' transfer surprise

MARITZBURG. — The announcement that 10 schools in the Edendale area were to be transferred from KwaZulu control to the Department of Education and Training came as a surprise to some of the schools concerned.

Zulu prince ¹⁰⁷ loses case of water supply

Sowetan 31/1/91

PRINCE Israel Mcwayzeni Zulu, uncle of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini, who alleged his water supply was summarily cut off because of his allegiance to the African National Congress, has had his application to have the supply restored dismissed by a Supreme Court judge.

Prince Zulu brought the application last year against the KwaZulu Government Minister and Secretary of Works, alleging his water supply was cut as "a direct consequence of my resigning from the KwaZulu Legislative Assmbly and public support for the ANC."

Resigned

Prince Zulu had regularly attended sessions of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly since its inception as the official representavie of King Zwelethini. However, due to his "disillusionment" with the KwaZulu government, he resigned and switched support to the ANC.

In January 1990, the free water supply to the prince's home at the Nsangiphilile royal residence at Nongoma was cut.

The Minister of Works said in reply that the water supply was stopped because it was a surplus one and the demand for water from the royal complex had increased which used up the surplus.

In his judgement handed down this week, Mr Justice Thirion said in his opinion the KwaZulu Gpvernment had "exceeded its powers" by supplyin free water to the prince.

Illegal

Although he had not been able to find out what privileges the Zulu king was entitled to, the termination of the water supply to the prince by the KwaZulu government would "simply be putting an end to an illegality," the judge said.

If the court ordered the reconnection of the water supply it would be compelling the KwaZulu Government to commit an illegality, the judge said, and he dismissed the case. - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Civil servants 'taxed'

clip res 3/2/91

Money to be used to feed and arm Zulu hostel men living on Reef

By S'BU MNGADI

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[Handwritten initials]

THE KwaZulu Government is collecting R20 and R10 from each male and female civil servant respectively to clothe, feed and arm Zulu-speaking hostel-dwellers on the Reef.

And an extra R5 will be deducted from the civil servants' wages from the end of March, for a year.

The contribution is expected to run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

Secretaries of departments on Wednesday gave hundreds of Ulundi-based civil servants time off to attend an impromptu meeting convened by the secretary of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Robert Mzimela. The meeting, divided between males and females, was held in the Assembly.

KwaZulu Government public relations officer TC Memela admitted to *City Press* that Mzimela told the meeting KwaZulu government representatives in the Transvaal had appealed to him to talk to KwaZulu civil servants and highlight the plight of Reef-based Zulu hostel dwellers.

The hostel dwellers were described as victims of ANC-inspired violence.

KwaZulu government officials at the meeting moved for the creation of a fund to feed, clothe and arm the Zulu impis with "izagila" (knobkieries), which they alleged were recently confiscated by the South African Police.

Memela said the amounts being paid were suggested and agreed upon by the civil servants themselves.

But civil servants denied this, saying they had no alternative but to accept what officials put before them for fear of retribution should they dissent.

Mzimela only met resistance from women, whom Memela said debated the issue for over an hour and resolved to pay only R10 each and a monthly R5 from the end of March, for one year.

Memela said the R5 contribution would be deducted through stop-order facilities.

The meeting came a day after the historic ANC/Inkatha peace summit in Durban resolved to co-operate in initiating and implementing non-partisan reconstruction programmes in areas devastated by violence.

The two organisations agreed that all resources available to any organisation for reconstruction work should, wherever feasible and desirable, be made available to a jointly-administered trust fund.

Civil servants set up fund to assist Zulu⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ hostel dwellers

WILSON ZWANE

KWAZULU workers are to establish a fund to feed and clothe Reef-based Zulu hostel dwellers — despite last week's Durban ANC/Inkatha peace summit decision to set up non-partisan reconstruction programmes in areas affected by violence.

KwaZulu government spokesman T C Memela said yesterday civil servants in Ulundi resolved at a meeting last week to set up the fund after appeals for help were received from Zulu workers in the Transvaal.

Memela said R20 would be collected from each male worker and R10 from each female worker. An extra R5 would be deducted from each worker's wages through stop-order facilities from April until March next year.

Allocated

As contributions would be voluntary, there was no way of knowing how many workers would pay up.

"Even deductions from wages will not be automatic. Workers will have to make arrangements for stop orders first. But it is expected that the contributions will run into thousands of rands," he said.

The workers' decision to create the fund came a day after the ANC/Inkatha peace summit resolved to co-operate in initiating and implementing non-partisan reconstruction programmes in areas ravaged by violence.

Inkatha and the ANC agreed that all resources available for reconstruction work should be allocated to a jointly administered trust fund.

Memela said the workers had not decided to contribute to the jointly administered fund, which was for hostel dwellers.

The fund would definitely not be used to procure weapons for Zulu hostel dwellers, he said. "There is no way that civil servants can contribute to buying weapons. . . . The monies will be used to buy food and clothes for the workers."

Given that the following



Bid to change Zulu law about carrying weapons

Argus 7/2/91 (107) 107

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A Supreme Court action has been launched against the State President in an attempt to have declared invalid the Amended Natal Code of Zulu Law relating to the carrying of weapons.

Freelance journalist Mr Solomon Tsenoli has filed an application and has given the president until February 15 to respond.

Mr Tsenoli is supported by the Legal Resources Centre, which has been at the centre of the row over the carrying of dangerous weapons.

Assegais, axes

On August 30, 1990 Mr De Klerk amended the Natal Code by deleting section 115 which made it an offence for "any person" to carry assegais, axes, knobkerries or other dangerous weapons to feasts, dances or gatherings, unless the persons were policemen or had special permission.

Section 115 was replaced by sections 117(3)(a) and (b) which

allowed for seven exceptions including being able to prove that one had a bona fide intention to carry the dangerous weapon in accordance with "traditional Zulu usages, customs or religions".

Mr Tsenoli, who is Sotho, says in his affidavit that: "In recent years members of Inkatha have adopted a practice of attending political and other gatherings such as prayer meetings carrying sticks, knobkerries, assegais, spears, axes, iron bars, pangas, knives, hammers, sharpened sticks and metal pipes, whips, clubs with screwed on bolts, nail-studded poles, etc, which are brandished overtly and aggressively."

He adds: "The government persistently portrays Inkatha as Zulu and the ANC and other groups as non-Zulu. The special dispensation to those who adhere to Zulu usages, customs and religions is and will be perceived to be a form of political favouritism which will only exacerbate the existing violence and widen cleavages in our deeply divided society.

"There is no ground on which the Respondent (Mr De Klerk) could honestly believe that with respect to the carrying of weapons, Zulus are more responsible and restrained in their conduct than any other tribe."

Justification

Mr Tsenoli claims the apparent purpose of the amendment was to provide a "legal justification for the practice of the police in refusing to disarm members of Inkatha who assemble and attend gatherings carrying weapons."

He submits that the amendment does not in any way accord with the aim of the Act (Black Administration Act) which is to "provide for the better control and management of Black affairs".

He further submits that the exemption runs counter to a main purpose of the Natal Code on Zulu Law, contained within the Act, which sought to limit and reduce the level of fighting in Natal.

Mr Tsenoli goes on to state that the terms of the exemp-

tion are so worded that it is impossible for the police or anyone else to know whether a particular person or group of persons carrying weapons are Zulus and whether they are carrying dangerous weapons in accordance with the exemption.

In a supporting affidavit, Mrs Mary de Haas, a lecturer in the Department of Social Anthropology, University of Natal, Durban, says there is very little evidence of traditional use of weapons as a general rule throughout Natal prior to 1891.

Widespread abuse

The period thereafter is dominated by the prohibition on the possessing of dangerous weapons by successive versions of the Natal Code.

Legal Resources Centre attorney Mr Howard Varney states in his affidavit that a detailed memorandum was handed to the Commissioner of Police in June last year in which the LRC outlined the widespread abuse of weapons in Natal.

Afra — need for creative solutions

THE establishment of the Kosi Bay Nature Reserve has led to widespread resistance from communities in the area to their forced removal from traditional land.

So says Richard Clacey, a co-ordinator from the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), a development organisation established in 1979 to monitor forced removals in Natal and to assist communities in securing land rights.

Clacey said the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources (KBNR) practices have "alienated large sections of the local community, without whose support the long-term interests of conservation in the region cannot be secured".

He rejected as "blatantly untrue" KBNR director Nick Steele's portrayal of Afra as an outsider bent on agitating resistance to the Bureau for political purposes.

"Steele refers to 'an alliance between Afra and a local political group or party called Isidindi'. Isidindi is not a political party. It was

formed as a grassroots community organisation to tackle the dispossession and poverty caused by the way in which the Bureau is going about the game reserve development programme.

"The name 'Isidindi' is the Tonga word for the small harvest huts you find at most homesteads in the area. It was an 'organisation of the stomach', which intended to address the problem that the Isidindi would be empty if they were forcefully removed and their fields and gardens taken away from them."

Clacey said the Bureau met representatives of the disaffected Kosi Bay communities last November.

Isidindi representatives told him Steele listened to their grievances — including a demand for a moratorium on the fencing of the game reserve until proper consultations had taken place — and undertook to report back to his government.

"At the end of December a very large community meeting was held at the Tembe Tribal

Authority Hall where the Tribal Authority was called upon to send a delegation to Ulundi to demand an end to the continuing fencing programme. The meeting also resolved to cut down the fences if no progress was made."

Clacey said Afra's approach to the nature reserve issue included a need to move away from the colonial conservation model of only preserving animal species and habitats, and towards a belief that conservation also included the survival of local human communities.

This is in line with the aims of reconciling conservation with the economic needs of indigenous people as outlined by the International Union on Conservation Strategy (IUCN) and the 1988 World Conservation Strategy.

He added the Bureau's attitude was characterised by the following:

- It considers African indigenous methods of subsistence agriculture destructive.
- It considers indigenous and conquered people

to be anti-conservation and a threat to the environment.

- It believes conservation can best be served by game reserves free of human habitation.

"If there is an acceptance in principle by the Bureau that their administration of conservation areas will exclude alienation or dispossession of existing rights, this will be an important step to resolving the issue," said Clacey.

"It may be necessary to create more democratic and accountable interfaces between the community and conservation agencies such as the Bureau, other than the Tribal Authority System. This could entail the formation of a management planning committee consisting of elected community representatives to thrash out a conservation, land use, resource base and tourism management plan.

"Creative solutions must be found to ensure that conservation, tourism, land and natural resource use are planned and managed to ensure the local community is the primary beneficiary."

Tribal weapons code is unjust

C/P news 10/2/91. ~~107~~ 107

By S'BU MNGADI

A JOURNALIST has challenged President FW de Klerk in the Supreme Court, saying the validity of Natal's Code on Zulu Law, which allows "traditional Zulu weapons" to be carried, is invalid.

Freelance reporter Lechesa Tsenoli will argue that the regulations are discriminatory. He says he is a Mosotho and therefore the law discriminates against him.

Tsenoli says the President cannot believe Zulus "are more responsible and restrained" than other tribes when carrying traditional weapons.

The Code on Zulu Law "forbids the carrying of dangerous weapons by any black" except for traditional Zulu reasons and six other exceptions.

Tsenoli said Zulus were "encouraged by the new exemption to carry dangerous weapons".

This would be perceived as a form of political favouritism which could only fan the fires of existing violence.

He said in recent years Inkatha had attended political gatherings carrying sticks, assegais, spears, axes, pangas, knives, hammers, metal pipes, whips, clubs with screwed-on bolts and nail-studded poles.

He said since 1984 there had been a number of incidents in which groups loyal to Inkatha and those favouring the UDF grouping had clashed with loss of life on a large scale.

"The loss of life had occurred through the violent use of dangerous weapons."

He said as a journalist, he had come to believe that if the security forces had disarmed both sides, many deaths and a large number of injuries would have been prevented.

He believed the purpose of the Code on Zulu Law was to provide legal justification for police to refuse to disarm members of Inkatha who attended gatherings carrying dangerous weapons.

Mary de Haas, an anthropologist, said there were other tribes which carried traditional weapons. She said it was meaningless to



Supreme Court challenge . . . journalist Lechesa Tsenoli wants President FW de Klerk to explain why Inkatha is always armed.

make exceptions when banning dangerous weapons.

John Aitchinson, director of the University of Natal's Centre for Adult Education, said his research indicated violence was more likely to occur after the gathering of an armed group and the failure of police to prevent armed people's meetings.

He was of the opinion that violence which plagued Natal and spilled into other provinces could

have been prevented if police had disarmed all persons.

"In an analysis of the 88 incidents in 1987 in which Inkatha was alleged to be the instigator and in which people were killed, about 35 percent of incidents involved guns.

"By contrast, in the 29 incidents alleged to have been initiated by the UDF or Cosatu in the same period, only 21 percent of the incidents involved guns."

Buthelezi: Harare document a blunder

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Saturday rejected the Harare Declaration, saying it will prove to be a blunder if allowed to proceed.

Buthelezi was speaking at a rally attended by more than 35 000 Inkatha Freedom Party supporters, many heavily armed with an assortment of traditional weapons.

Speaking at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, he said the Harare Declaration will not offer the kind of democracy that everybody in the country will accept.

He also rejected calls for an interim government and a constituent assembly.

"There is nothing that justifies the thought that a one man one vote system of government in a unitary State employing winner takes all politics is the only democracy fit for mankind," said Buthelezi. *Sowetan 25/2/91*

The proceedings of the rally were brought to a standstill when the councillors were introduced. Jubilant Inkatha supporters welcomed councillors with gunshot salutes.

Even Buthelezi was temporarily startled when the gunfire erupted and Inkatha supporters cheered the councillors. He was heard asking an aide: "What are they doing now? What is going on?"

Ministers:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 19 February 1991:

Executions

*1. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons in the Republic were (a) executed in 1990 and (b) awaiting execution as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B12E

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) No persons were executed in 1990. For the hon member's information it can be mentioned that the State President commuted the death sentences of 12 persons who were sentenced prior to the commencement on 27 July 1990 of the reform measures which were enacted in respect of the death penalty.

(b) To date 341 persons are in custody after they were sentenced to death. Of this number, 298 persons were sentenced to death prior to the coming into force of the said legislation on 27 July 1990 and 43 persons thereafter.

I now deal with the respective positions of persons sentenced to death after and before the commencement of the said legislation (namely 27 July 1990).

After 27 July 1990

During the opening of Parliament on 2 February 1990 the State President announced that all executions are suspended until Parliament takes a final decision on new proposals which were made in respect of the death penalty. These proposals were approved finally by Parliament last year and are contained in the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1990 (Act 107 of 1990), which came into operation on 27 July 1990.

The most important provisions of the new measures do away with the compulsory imposition of the death sentence and vests the Supreme Court with a wider discretion to impose the death sentence in appropriate cases. A person who is sentenced to death now has an automatic right of

appeal to the Appellate Division. Measures were also introduced to expedite the appeal procedure. If a person's appeal is dismissed he still has, as in the past, the right to submit a petition for clemency to the State President for his consideration.

The first execution after the expiry on 27 July 1990 of the moratorium on executions will take place shortly. No announcement will be made about the exact date.

Since the commencement of the above-mentioned legislation on 27 July 1990, 531 persons were convicted of murder, 43 of whom were sentenced to death. In the cases where the death penalty was not imposed, appropriate sentences of imprisonment were imposed. The following statistics in this regard are of importance:

Imprisonment for life	8
25 years	8
Between 20 and 25 years	23
Between 15 and 20 years	54
Between 10 and 15 years	147

Another person, who was convicted of rape, was also sentenced to death.

As far as life imprisonment is concerned, the principle was established by legislation last year that persons upon whom these sentences are imposed, are incarcerated for the rest of their natural life, unless special circumstances are present. The interest of society is the most important norm in this regard.

Before 27 July 1990

In accordance with the new legislation, provision is made that the cases of each person at present under sentence of death who did not enjoy the benefit of the new criteria which is now applicable with regard to the imposition of the death sentence will be reviewed by a panel of experts. This includes persons whose appeals were dismissed prior to the commencement of the new criteria. The Panel for the Consideration of Sentences of Certain Persons under Sentence of Death already commenced with its activities last year and will have its first session during March of this year.

Where the panel finds that the death sentence would probably not have been imposed by the trial court the matter will be referred to the Appellate Division for consideration in accordance with the said criteria. If the person's appeal is dismissed he still has the right to submit a petition for clemency to the State President for his consideration.

finds that the death sentence would probably have been imposed by the trial court the matter will be referred to the Appellate Division for consideration in accordance with the said criteria. If the person's appeal is dismissed he still has the right to submit a petition for clemency to the State President for his consideration.

The panel, under chairmanship of the Honourable Mr Justice G Viljoen, Judge of Appeal, consists of four appeal judges, two judges and three legal academics.

The Appellate Division has since 27 July 1990 dismissed the appeals of 12 condemned prisoners whilst the appeals of 20 persons have been successful.

I also announce that the State President recently decided to commute the death sentences of 8 persons who were sentenced to death before 27 July 1990.

*2. Mr J A Jordaan — Law and Order.† (Question standing over.)

New questions:

Edendale Hospital: administration

*1. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether the Edendale Hospital is being administered by the KwaZulu Government; if so, in terms of what statutory provisions; *26/2/91*
- (2) whether the South African Government intends resuming control of this hospital; if so, when; if not, why not? *26/2/91*

B108E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of National Health):

- (1) Yes, in terms of section 1(2) of the Self-Governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No 21 of 1971), read with Proclamation R. 275 of 1977;
- (2) no, the Edendale Hospital is being administered in its own right by the KwaZulu Government.

Mr R F HASWELL: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I wonder whether he is aware that Edendale Hospital is, in fact, a health time bomb which is

waiting to explode. Even though it is administered by KwaZulu, when that explosion takes place, it will have disastrous consequences for hospitals in Pietermaritzburg which are under the hon the Minister's control. *26/2/91*

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it sounds terrible, but I do not know. [Interjections.]

Aids: notifiable disease

*2. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether she intends declaring Aids a notifiable disease; if so, when; if not, why not; *26/2/91*
- (2) whether she has received any representations in this regard; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the nature of these representations?

B109E

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of National Health):

- (1) No, the opinion till now was that AIDS should not be made notifiable as notifiability has never been shown to affect the course of the pandemic or made any difference to preventive efforts. No other venereal disease has ever been notifiable in the RSA. Infectious diseases are made notifiable to enable local authorities to take steps to protect the public, such as placing infected persons in quarantine, follow-up of contacts and immunisation. Infection with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), however, does not lend itself to such measures. The follow-up of contacts is still dependent on the persons' willingness to divulge the information.

The spread of infection in South Africa is constantly monitored by all laboratories in the country doing HIV-testing, sending their information to an anonymous, confidential central national register kept by the South African Institute for Medical Research. It is unlikely that making the infection notifiable will provide additional information. The whole question of notifiability is at present being reviewed by the AIDS advisory group;

EDUCATION

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SMALL CHANGE

A curious development in black education in Natal is underway. It's been announced that 26 schools around Maritzburg and Pinetown will, from the beginning of the next term, be transferred from the KwaZulu Department of Education & Culture (DEC) to the direct control of the Department of Education & Training (DET.)

The break with KwaZulu follows sustained pressure from local communities, including teachers and parents, and more schools are expected to follow, says Tshinywaho Phidane, National Education Coordinating Committee (NECC) chairman for the Midlands region.

There seem to be two underlying reasons: financial and political. DET regional chief director Edward Ndaba explains that while schools on SA Development Trust land are usually administered by the DET, for his-

torical reasons some schools in these areas were placed under the control of KwaZulu's DEC "for administrative purposes" when the homeland was created.

Problems arose, says Ndaba, because of KwaZulu's limited resources. Following an arrangement between DET Minister Stoffel van der Merwe and DEC Minister Lionel Mtshali, the schools will now fall under the direct control of Pretoria.

Mtshali disputes this version by saying funding played no part in the decision to transfer the schools. "The NECC put the DET under political pressure to take the schools away from us." He would not comment further.

The NECC's Phidane says funding was only part of the problem of what he calls KwaZulu's "illegal control" of the schools. "Usually schools on Development Trust land are built and maintained by the Department of Development Aid and handed over to the DET for administration."

But he says while KwaZulu paid teachers'

salaries and supplied stationery, no funds could be had from either the DEC or Pretoria for maintenance, equipment or the building of new schools.

"Thousands of pupils in the Maritzburg area alone do not have a place in school, yet we could not get funds from anybody to expand existing schools or build new ones. One school in Edendale is still short of 300 desks."

Yet, he says, schools in certain parts of KwaZulu did not seem to have the same difficulties in getting funds.

Another problem was having schools in areas, such as Edendale, Clermont and Kwa-Dabeka near Pinetown, which do not fall directly under the homeland but under DEC control.

"With different curricula at DET and DEC schools, there were difficulties with pupils who had to change schools."

He says pressure will continue from schools in the same position to break away from KwaZulu. ■

FW warns over violence

Sowetan 13/4/91

THE unacceptably high level of violence flowing from political intolerance in South Africa in general and KwaZulu in particular could upset or derail the negotiation process, State President F W de Klerk

Violence

said yesterday. Opening the KwaZulu National Assembly, he said most leaders had expressed their concern

about this issue.

The agreement reached between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Deputy President of the ANC Mr Nelson Mandela, as well as subsequent regional agreements, indicated a willingness to accept joint responsibility for addressing this problem.

"This willingness has to be translated into reality at the grass-roots level.

Violence

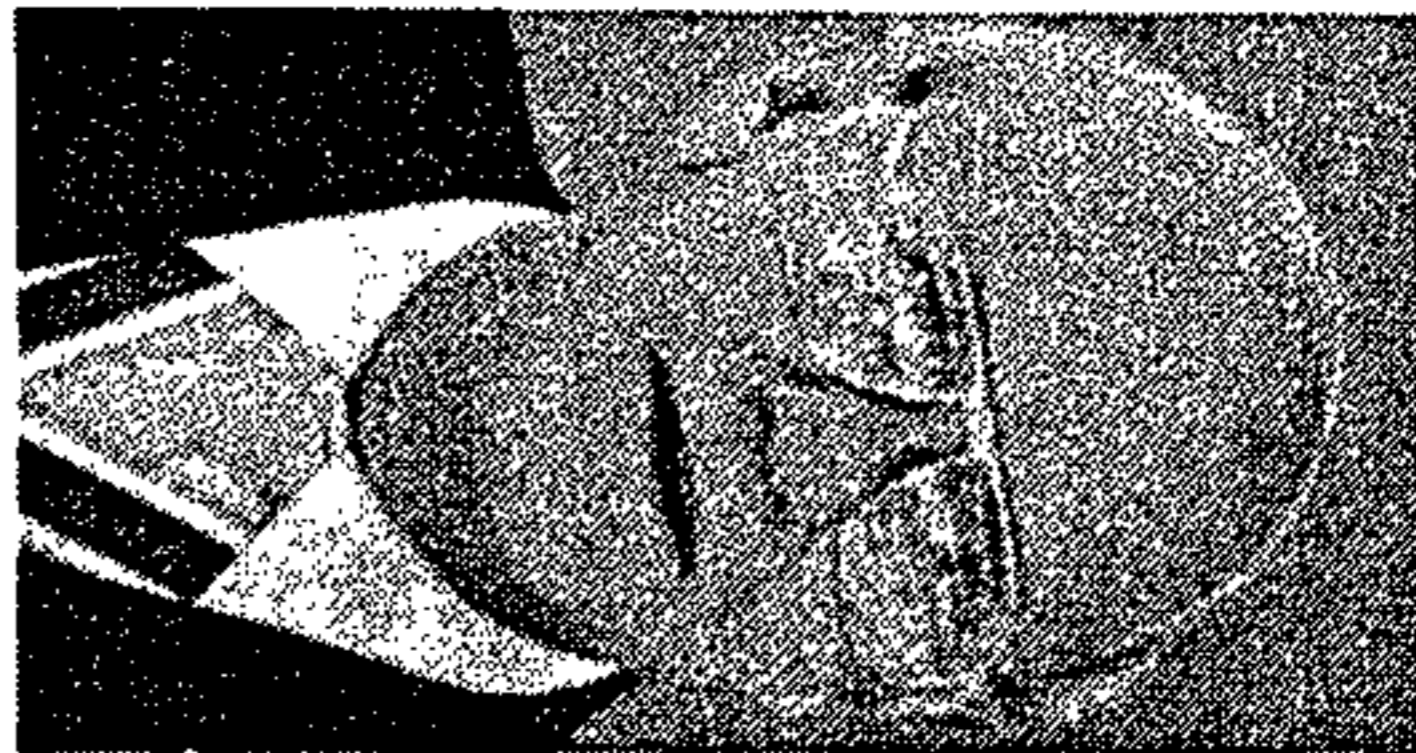
"As political leaders we all know that political violence, once it has erupted, takes more than a meeting and an agreement by leaders to stop it."

A concerted effort by all parties involved was needed to actively promote a democratic culture of political tolerance.

"Every leader has the responsibility to ensure that his followers honour their undertakings to

refrain from the use of violence, intimidation and destabilisation and to desist from making inflammatory public statements."

Every leader had to make every effort to ensure that his followers recognised the democratic right of other individuals and organisations to state their points of view freely and to oppose one another peacefully and lawfully. - Sapa



FW DE KLERK

White farmers poisoned river - claim

THE murder of a white woman found stabbed in the Levubu farming area two weeks ago has been linked by residents to the poisoning of the Levubu river, writes Mathatha Tsedu.

The poison, traced to a point in the Lutalandwa river on white farming land, has wiped out fish and other aquatic life over

a distance of 26km.

Crocodiles have moved out of the water and refuse to be driven back. Some people from villages along the river, who drank the poisoned water before warnings were sent out, have fallen ill.

Residents in Tshakuma, near where the spill occurred, claim white farmers, infuriated by the murder of Mrs Anita Strydom, deliberately poisoned the water to kill black people who rely on the river for their drinking and water. Strydom was found stabbed to death in her house. A watch was missing, police said.

Venda chief advisor of Nature Conservative, Mr Tuba van der Walt, yesterday said he had heard the rumours but added that it was unlikely that it had been deliberate poisoning aimed at killing black people. He also sounded a warning about the crocodiles.

Wits protest called off

THE four-day-long protest action at the University of the Witwatersrand was called off yesterday.

This was decided at the students' meeting called by the Black Students Transitional Committee at the university.

The university's administrative network was almost crippled when about 80 students occupied the vice-chancellor's office, council chambers, "strategic" offices and arts and science faculty offices on Friday to force the administration to accede to their demands.

The SRC and BSTC delegation held a meeting late yesterday afternoon with the vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton and deputy vice chancellor Professor June Sinclair. The SRC member said the university

administration agreed to provide emergency accommodation for all students.

The administration has also promised to look into the issue of students excluded from faculties but not from the university, said an SRC member.

He said the vice-chancellor also promised that the R5 million which the university received in rebates could be used to assist students with bursaries.

The protest at Wits, largely by black students, was sparked by grievances over exclusions, admissions policy, lack of accommodation in residences, the demand for supplementary examinations and the deadline for payment of fees.

Charlton said that cases of excluded students have been adequately reviewed.

Fight against car hijackers begins

A NEW organisation to fight car hijacking by robbers will be formed on Saturday March 23 at the Orlando YMCA opposite the Orlando Police Station, Soweto.

The organisation has tentatively been called the Motorist Protection Club (MPC), but suggestions of a name and the way the body should operate will come from people who will be attending the inaugural meeting.

Convener of the meeting, Mr Derrick Thema said yesterday since publication of articles in *Sowetan* about the agony suffered by motorists during hijacks, his telephone has been inundated by people keen to form a protection club.

"I would like to see everyone, even if they do not have a car, to come with suggestions that will help solve this burning issue," said Thema.

People belonging to various civic, sporting and political organisations are asked to attend so as to have a greater input from a broad front. - *Sowetan Reporter*



FW urges end to violence, intolerance

Star 13/3/91



107

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — The unacceptably high level of violence flowing from political intolerance in South Africa, especially in KwaZulu and Natal, could upset and even derail the negotiation process, President de Klerk said in Ulundi yesterday.

Opening the third session of the fifth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr de Klerk said that although KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela had reached an agreement which indicated their willingness to accept joint responsibility for addressing the problem of violence, this willingness had to be translated into reality.

Building

"Every leader has the responsibility to ensure that his followers honour their undertakings to refrain from the use of violence, intimidation and destabilisation and to desist from making inflammatory public statements," he said.

"There is no place for so-called 'liberatory intolerance' in the process of building the new South Africa."

Throughout his speech Mr de Klerk emphasised that South African politics were set for multiparty participation in the shaping of a future SA.

Yesterday was the first time that a head of state has been present at the legislative assembly opening of any black homeland or black independent state in South Africa.

Mr de Klerk's presence was significant in that it mirrored his policy of reaching out to include all political groups in working out any future dispensation for a future South Africa.

It also signified a major coup for Chief Buthelezi, who for many years has had to contest with attempts to sideline him as an "apartheid puppet".

Mr de Klerk praised the Zulu

people, the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and Inkatha as having played a major, "constructive and decisive role over many years in the process of normalising South Africa's political life".

He said leaders across the broad political spectrum would all have to take part in the process leading up to the drafting of a new constitution.

However, he said a constitution in itself was not the ultimate answer to ensure lasting peace, political stability and social justice. Even more important was the national will to make the constitution work.

He said a multiparty conference should be as inclusive as possible because "minorities rebel if they feel they have not been accommodated".

Mr de Klerk emphasised that the concept of an interim government was not acceptable.

"The idea that the present lawfully constituted Government should relinquish legitimate authority to govern and simply hand over its responsibilities to a temporary regime cannot be considered in any internationally recognised, sovereign, independent state.

"The political, economic and social maintenance and progress of our society demand continuous planning and effective government.

Warned

"This will have to take place within the existing constitutional dispensation until a new constitution has been negotiated and given the force of law by Parliament."

Mr de Klerk warned against "unrealistic euphoria regarding the realisation of a new SA" and said it would take time and hard work to bring about.

Mr de Klerk was applauded throughout his speech by members of the legislative assembly.

Approached for comment yesterday, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the organisation would have to study the President's speech carefully before it could respond.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Mzunduze River: administration

69. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

- (1) Which Government Departments, local authorities and/or self-governing territories administer the land traversed by the Mzunduze River and its main tributaries in the Pietermaritzburg area;

- (2) whether these Departments, authorities and territories are responsible for monitoring quality and/or maintaining minimum acceptable standards in respect of the water flowing in this river and its tributaries; if not, why not; if so, to what extent? *Answered 13/3/91*

B170E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

- (1) Land traversed by the Mzunduze River and its tributaries in the Pietermaritzburg area is administered by various authorities, which include the KwaZulu Government Service and local authorities such as Pietermaritzburg and Edendale. For the purpose of this reply I will deal with the principle role players involved and the control over water pollution as such.

In the said area, all Government Departments and their agents administer the various acts for which they are responsible and accountable within the Republic of South Africa; which excludes the self-governing territory of KwaZulu, as the KwaZulu authorities and their agents administer their own acts within KwaZulu. The Provincial Administration of Natal and their agents administer the Provincial acts, while local authorities

administer their by-laws within their area of jurisdiction.

- (2) In the Republic of South Africa, excluding KwaZulu, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is responsible for the management of water quality, including the Mzunduze River and its tributaries. This management aims at ensuring that adequate water of an acceptable quality for recognised water uses for agriculture, industrial, urban, recreation and environmental conservation continues to be available. As far as KwaZulu is concerned, the Department has a working agreement with the authorities in KwaZulu regarding the monitoring of specific areas within that self-governing territory where pollution is likely to occur.

Enforceable quality standards are applicable to point sources of pollution only and the Department controls these sources to minimise their impact on the receiving water body and to maintain the quality required by recognised users. At present the Department has limited control over diffuse sources of pollution, such as storm water runoff from urban, industrial and agricultural areas, as well as runoff from informal settlements, but is well aware of the contribution from these sources. It is the Department's intention to address this problem through the implementation of an approach whereby quality requirements in receiving water bodies are specified and point sources of pollution are controlled to such an extent that these water quality requirements are met, taking into account pollution from diffuse sources, which might not be controllable.

The Department, in co-operation with the Umgeni Water, monitors the quality of the Mzunduze River and its tributaries at various points and for various purposes, such as assessment of river water quality, detecting trends in quality, as well as identifying and controlling pollution. Samples of the water are analysed to determine the physical, chemical, organic and bacteriological quality of the water. Other bodies and institutions might also be sampling the water in the river concerned, for purposes of their own.

An investigation is presently being undertaken by the Department into the reported unacceptable conditions that prevailed in the Mzunduze River during the recent Duzi Canoe Marathon. Only when pollution sources have been identified can suitable management options be considered. *Answered 10/3/13/3/91*

When the news reports on the alleged severe pollution of the Mzunduze River and the high percentage of the participants of the Duzi Canoe Marathon who were apparently adversely affected as a result thereof came to my attention, I immediately instructed the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry to carry out a full-scale investigation into the source(s) of the pollution, as it appeared to me that there were sources of pollution other than the informal settlements in the river catchment which could be responsible for the pollution. This investigation is still in progress. Once the report of the above-mentioned investigation comes to hand, it will receive the necessary attention and if justified, I will make a further public announcement in this regard.

Widow: SADF pension

170. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether, with reference to the reply by the Department to Question No 280 on 26 April 1990, further consideration has been given to raising the pension of a widow of a deceased member of the South African Defence Force from 75 per cent of the pension paid to her late husband; if not, why not; if so, with what result? *Answered 13/3/91*

The Department, in co-operation with the Umgeni Water, monitors the quality of the Mzunduze River and its tributaries at various points and for various purposes, Yes. However, in view of the far-reaching such as assessment of river water quality, financial implications such a step is not affordable at this stage. As soon as circumstances permit the matter will be given further attention.

"Let's put peace first"

Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Institutional Development:

- (1) Whether the Government has launched an advertising campaign entitled "Let's put peace first"; if so,

- (2) whether he was involved in approving this campaign; if not, by whom was it approved; if so, (a) what has been the cost of the campaign to date, (b) why was it launched and (c) which media are being used? *Answered 13/3/91*

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) R1 698 303,11.
- (b) The "Let's put peace first" advertising campaign is the first phase of a communication project with the aim of promoting political literacy.

In the first phase the logo and signature tune, which will also be used in the other phases, are introduced by linking them with a message stressing the necessity of peace instead of violence.

- (c) Television; radio; newspapers; magazines; outdoor advertising; and promotional items (stickers, T-shirts and posters).

Awaiting-trial prisoners

177. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1990? *Answered 13/3/91*

B487E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1990, are as follows:

31 January 1990	—	20 780
28 February 1990	—	19 766

— Pulp, paper and timber —



Pine timber is used extensively in the building industry.

Mondi scheme will aid KwaZulu development

A COMMERCIAL afforestation programme developed by Mondi with the people of KwaZulu will create jobs and bring prosperity to a large area from the Tugela River to the Mozambique border in the next six to eight years.

This is according to Mondi Forest Division GM John Quy. ^{BID am 14/3/91} (107) ~~107~~

The project will help the Zulu people to develop areas previously used for less productive purposes like grazing. ~~107~~

Quy says: "Average grazing land in the coastal areas up to our Richards Bay pulp mill yields an income of perhaps R20 a year per hectare.

"By growing trees, the farmer can see a net income of about R500 a year from each hectare over the six to eight years the trees take to mature."

Mondi is providing know-how, tree seedlings and ad-

vance cash payments to assist the farmers through the growing period.

It is looking to develop several hundred hectares a year under woodlots.

The woodlot scheme is being developed in the higher rain fall areas near the coast from the Tugela River as far as Hluhluwe.

Further north in Maputaland, Mondi hopes to assist in developing afforestation on a more extensive basis as the population density is much lower.

"The overall plan envisages production up to 400 000 tons of eucalyptus timber a year to help meet the needs of the expansion planned for our Richards Bay mill," says Quy.

Mondi's conservation experts, working with the Natal Parks Board, the Institute of Natural resources and others, are carrying out an environmental study of various effects of afforestation in Maputaland.

star 14/3/91
**Perjury charges
for top Zulus** (107)

A KwaZulu government representative and a member of the Zulu royal family may face perjury charges after testifying at the Sebokeng inquest yesterday.

After hearing evidence yesterday by KwaZulu government official Vitus Mvelase and a member of the royal family, Vanana Zulu, Mr Justice Eddie Stafford — who is chairing the inquest into the deaths of 42 people at the Sebokeng hostel on September 4 — said it appeared as if prima facie perjury had been committed. It would be up to the Attorney General to decide whether to prosecute.

The hearing has been adjourned until Tuesday. — Vereeniging Bureau.



FW de Klerk ... rapped over the knuckles by the Inkatha leader.

You, Mr President, now need to proclaim to the world that you do not intend bringing about multi-party democracy in collaboration with the ANC. If you attempt to negotiate with the ANC alone you will be bartering away your political birthright.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi



Buthelezi ... the NP and ANC must not try to go it alone on talks.

No secret 'deal', or we will crush you both - Buthelezi

"South Africa most certainly cannot afford soft, woolly talk amounting almost to subterfuge about critical national issues," he said, adding Willem said in the book that he had gone through the speech "paragraph by paragraph" with his

brother, which implied the book was a fair reflection of what the President thought.

Buthelezi warned: "Any future which the NP and the ANC attempted to author privately together in some kind of 'deal' behind the

the South African Government's commitment to a multi-party democracy and the ANC's call for all parties to be represented at negotiations, will be torn down piece by piece and trampled on.

"You, Mr President, now need to proclaim to the world that you do not intend bringing about multi-party democracy ... not solely in collaboration with the ANC.

"If the ANC is what Dr Willem de Klerk makes it out to be, and if you attempted only to negotiate with it alone, or to negotiate together with others in such a way that

really you are negotiating with the ANC alone, you would be bartering away your political birthright."

The KwaZulu leader said he wanted to place on record that KwaZulu would be at the negotiating table in its own right as KwaZulu.

"The people of KwaZulu are not going to stand back and say nought and do nought while others write the future of South Africa in which Zulu realities are not taken into account."

Buthelezi said the ANC and the NP would be "crushed out of contention" if they attempted to "go it alone".

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CP Press 17/3/91

ULUNDI'S WARNING TO FW ON ANC

By S'BU MNGADI

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi delivered a stern warning to State President FW de Klerk this week, saying Inkatha would tear down piece by piece any future the NP and ANC tried to author together in some kind of private deal.

This war talk came after De Klerk opened the third session of the fifth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA).

De Klerk, who was accompanied by his wife Marike and government officials, earlier told the assembly that "the Zulu people and their leaders, the KLA and Inkatha, have played a major, constructive and decisive role over many years in the process of normalising South African political life".

While delivering a "vote of thanks", Buthelezi took the head of state to task for certain comments in his biography, *FW de Klerk: The Man in his Time*, written by his brother, Professor Willem de Klerk.

In the book Willem makes a distinction between "system politics" and "struggle politics" - under which he grouped the UDF, Cosatu and a host of ANC-aligned community organisations.

Buthelezi found this deeply insulting.

"To say Inkatha was not involved in "struggle politics" is a hideous distortion of all reality," he said, adding Inkatha counted thousands of their dead and hundreds of their slain leaders as the price they paid for doing what Willem de Klerk denied they did.

Inkatha, the chief minister said, had struggled in "struggle politics" to keep democratic principles alive.

Willem also wrote that

one of the consequences of the President's address to Parliament on February 2 last year "was the public acknowledgement of the ANC's prominence in South African politics.

"The ANC and its leaders were unbanned because it holds the key to reconciliation; in fact, the ANC is essential to the National Party's programme of renewal. Emnity, one might say, has sired a kind of partnership."

The President's brother said a consequence of the "partnership" with the ANC was that the "alliance" between the Government and "system politics" had, at a stroke, lost all its prominence.

"FW's breakthrough with Buthelezi - there had been cool relations between Buthelezi and PW Botha, whereas FW and the Inkatha leader

had struck a cordial relationship - is important but no longer primary.

"Inkatha is a political force, but through the opening address, the ANC had become the main actor."

Buthelezi told the KLA that, according to Willem De Klerk, February 2 last year was a resounding triumph for the ANC because the "apartheid regime" had recognised and accommodated its claim to being the major opposition group in the country.

"Dr Willem de Klerk grandly says: '(ANC deputy president Nelson) Mandela and De Klerk now carry the keys to the future,'" he quoted from the book.

The Inkatha leader warned De Klerk that South Africa could not afford "unnecessary misunderstandings" between the President and himself and their parties.

107

CP/ren
17/3/91

Princess dies after collapse

By S'BU MNGADI

C/Press 17/3/91

107

A ZULU princess collapsed and died in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA) building this week, an hour before President FW de Klerk's historic opening of the third session of the fifth Assembly.

Princess Busisiwe Zulu, middle-aged wife of the Zulu monarch's representative in the KLA, Reginald Zulu, collapsed and died of a suspected heart attack in the Bureau of Communication (BOC) offices in Ulundi.

BOC director TC Memele said Zulu, a Mahashini clinic nurse, died on Tuesday at 10am.

The princess had apparently complained of exhaustion after climbing a flight of stairs to the VIP gallery on the first floor.

She was taken to the BOC offices where a doctor made an unsuccessful attempt to resuscitate her.

The collapse of the princess did not prevent De Klerk and his wife Marike from receiving a tumultuous reception from thousands of people who gathered outside the KLA.

De Klerk, KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Zulu monarch, King Zwelithini Goodwill Ka Bhekuzulu, were each presented with a cow by the Ulundi business people.

"I'll have to ask the king to look after mine as I don't have any farm to keep it on in this area," De Klerk quipped.

The day was filled with pomp and ceremony as police, Inkatha's para-military Youth Brigade, drum majorettes and guards of honour mingled with traditional Zulu dancers and 'amabutho' who wielded traditional weapons.

City Press observed that many elegantly dressed dignitaries and guests waiting patiently in a separate queue to deposit their firearms - ranging from pistols to rifles - with KwaZulu Police officers at the entrance of the KLA.

Local schoolchildren flocked to the Assembly buildings to watch the proceedings.

(2) whether the Government intends taking steps to remove these squatters; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when? *Answered 19/3/91* B583E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 2 365.
- (b) 1988.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Negotiations are in progress.
- (b) Falls away.

Social pensions: national policy

*23. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health: *Answered 19/3/91*.

- (1) Whether her Department determines the national policy in regard to social pensions for all races in South Africa; if not, who determines this policy; if so,
- (2) whether Black, White, Coloured and Indian social pensioners receive equal pensions; if so, as from what date; if not, (a) why not, (b)(i) by what body or person, (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions and (iii) on what basis are these differing pension amounts determined?

B584E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) Yes, in consultation with the National Welfare Policy Council;
- (2) no, only in respect of War Veterans Pensions since 1987;
- (a) as a result of a lack of available funds and
- (b) (i) the Cabinet determine the global amount available,
- (ii) the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act No 37 of 1973) and
- (iii) according to available funds.

State schools: funding formula

*24. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education: *Answered 19/3/91*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(1) Whether the funding formula for ordinary State schools is applied in an equal manner to all executive education departments; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether the A factor and B factor are equal in all cases;

(3) whether, in the past five years, there were any changes in the formula as applied to ordinary State schools; if so, what changes; *Answered 19/3/91*

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B586E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Although the financing formula for ordinary State Schools has already been drafted, no general policy has been tabled yet under section 2(1)(a) of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No 76 of 1984), as certain interested parties still have to be consulted. The funding formula for ordinary state schools is *inter alia* used as a measuring instrument to evaluate the funding level of the different education departments. By making use of this measuring instrument it is apparent that the funding levels of the executive education departments differ. The formula does not reflect backlogs.

(2) The A-factor therefore differs for the various education departments. I am not aware of a B-factor.

(3) Yes, the endeavour is to bring the a-values closer to a = 1.

(4) No, on the basis of the findings of the education renewal strategy this policy will finally be considered and determined. The formula together with a strategy for its implementation will be announced as soon as general policy has been determined.

Natal technicians: utilization by KwaZulu

*25. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Development Aid: *Answered 19/3/91*

(1) Whether he, his Deputy Minister or his Department refused permission for the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture to purchase any part of the dis-

used or soon to be vacated parts of the central campus buildings of the Natal Technikon; if so, (a) who refused permission and (b) why; if not, what are the relevant details; *Answered 19/3/91*

(2) whether his Department has been informed of the purpose for which the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture intends to use the buildings; if so, for what purpose;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B587E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) Permission for the purchase of the campus buildings were not refused.

(b) The relevant particulars are as follows:

The KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture explored the possibility of purchasing under-utilized or redundant education premises and was in the process approached by senior officials of the Technikon Natal with a view to negotiate the purchase of the Smith Street campus.

After further investigations the Department of Development Aid received an application from the KwaZulu Department of Finance in which approval was sought in terms of the provisions of section 7(2) of the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971, in order to enable the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to use money from its Revenue Fund for the purchase of the Technikon Natal which is situated outside KwaZulu's area of jurisdiction.

The Department of Development Aid investigated the application in terms of the provisions of section 7(2) and Schedule 1 of the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971, as well as a written legal opinion obtained from the State Legal Advisors and came to the conclusion that it would not be possible for the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture to administer the Technikon Natal as an education facility which is situated outside the KwaZulu area of jurisdiction.

The State Legal Advisors remarked as follows: *Answered 19/3/91* *107*

"Lastly we must emphasize that where such an arrangement has been made with the government of a self-governing territory the South African laws which are otherwise applicable to the provision of education will have to be suitably amended to provide for education by the self-governing territory concerned and to arrange for resultant matters (such as the acknowledgement of qualifications). The education act of the self-governing territory concerned will probably also have to be amended suitably in order to provide for extraterritorial education."

Since the South African laws and the education act of the self-governing territory have not been suitably amended the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture can not administer the Technikon Natal as an Education facility.

The Department of Development Aid has, during the 1990 Parliamentary session, introduced proposals by means of an appropriate amendment to the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971, to make it possible for KwaZulu to provide education outside its area of jurisdiction. The proposal was however not supported in the Standing Committee and the Department was therefore compelled to withdraw the proposal.

The Department of Development Aid informed the KwaZulu Department of Finance in writing that it will not be possible for the KwaZulu Government to administer the Technikon which is situated outside KwaZulu's area of jurisdiction.

(2) In a letter received from the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture in this regard, mention was not made of the purpose for which the buildings of the Technikon Natal will be used.

During its investigations and subsequent inquiries the Department of Development Aid was informed that the buildings of the Technikon Natal will be used as a college for continual education.

(3) In view of the foregoing answer a statement on the matter is not regarded necessary. *107*

Buthelezi accused of empire-building

(107) 8/10/91 20/3/91

CAPE TOWN — Jan van Eck (DP Claremont) has accused KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of misusing Inkatha and the Zulu people to entrench his position and build a personal empire.

Van Eck said Buthelezi had for years "acted undemocratically against anyone who opposed him in KwaZulu".

Van Eck was reacting to last week's claim by Buthe-

Political Staff

lezi that the DP had been "hijacked by the Ainslies and the Van Ecks of the world", who had trampled on the party's liberal traditions.

Van Eck said in a statement in Cape Town yesterday he took the "strongest exception" to the remarks.

He added: "With survey upon survey having shown conclusively that Chief Buthelezi commands the support of a decreasing section of SA's black population, one can understand why he launches the kind of personal attacks on people such as myself and Roy Ainslie, who on a daily basis see his power base is decreasing."

It was "arrant nonsense" to say that Inkatha would have to become the standard bearer for SA's liberal tradition, said Van Eck.

Ainslie is the co-ordinator of the DP's unrest monitoring group in Natal.

Minister's counsel ¹⁰⁷ pulls out of case

THE defence counsel for KwaZulu deputy Cabinet Minister Mr Bekizizwe Samuel Jamile provisionally withdrew from a case after claiming he had not been paid for more than three months.

Jamile (61) is standing trial in the Maritzburg Supreme Court on charges of murder and attempted murder. *Sowetan 27/3/91*

Jamile, who is also a prominent herbalist in Clermont, has pleaded not guilty.

The trial has been postponed to April 15.

Mr Gideon Scheltema provisionally withdrew as Jamile's counsel on Wednesday pending a finding to be made by Mr Justice Mitchell today.

Scheltema told the judge he had not been paid for the past three-and-a-half months of the trial.

However, Jamile told the court he had paid his attorney, Mr C Jones, more than R200 000.

The judge ordered that Jones appear in court today.

Scheltema said the matter would be placed before the Bar Council.

Durban Council

gives

R50-m

APR 24 1991 107
THE Mayor of
Durban, Jan Venter,
says the Durban
City Council has made
R50-million
available to provide
electricity in the
surrounding townships
of KwaZulu.

Addressing the
third annual
informative dinner
of the Inyanda
Chamber of
Commerce in Durban
on Friday night,
Venter said the council
had accepted that
apart from social
responsibility, there
was also a need to
improve the quality
of life in the region.

Over the past
financial year the
council had spent
R6-million on
providing water and
sewerage services to
KwaMashu and
Bester's Camp.

Various projects
had also been carried
out in Lamontville
and Chesterville,
Venter said. — Sapa

Durban Council gives

R50-m

APR 24 1991 107
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of life in the region.

Over the past
financial year the
council had spent
R6-million on
providing water and
sewerage services to
KwaMashu and
Bester's Camp.

Various projects
had also been carried
out in Lamontville
and Chesterville,
Venter said. — Sapa

CAPE TOWN 15/3/91 (107)

Isandlwana desecrations: Police strike

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Police have mounted a huge operation to trap the desecrators of British graves at Isandlwana in KwaZulu.

Homes in Britain as well as South Africa have been raided and prosecutions are expected within the next week or two.

Mr Barry Marshall, director of the KwaZulu Monuments' Council, said last night that up to 20 graves had been looted in one night over the 1 000-hectare battlefield, where more than 1 300 British troops lie buried.

"The problem started with collectors removing debris of war from the battlefield

and it's now got to a stage where the looting is alarming," he said.

Police here said investigations were continuing countrywide and that several people had been questioned. As many as 10 homes in Britain had also been raided and items allegedly taken from the graves — including gold — were seized.

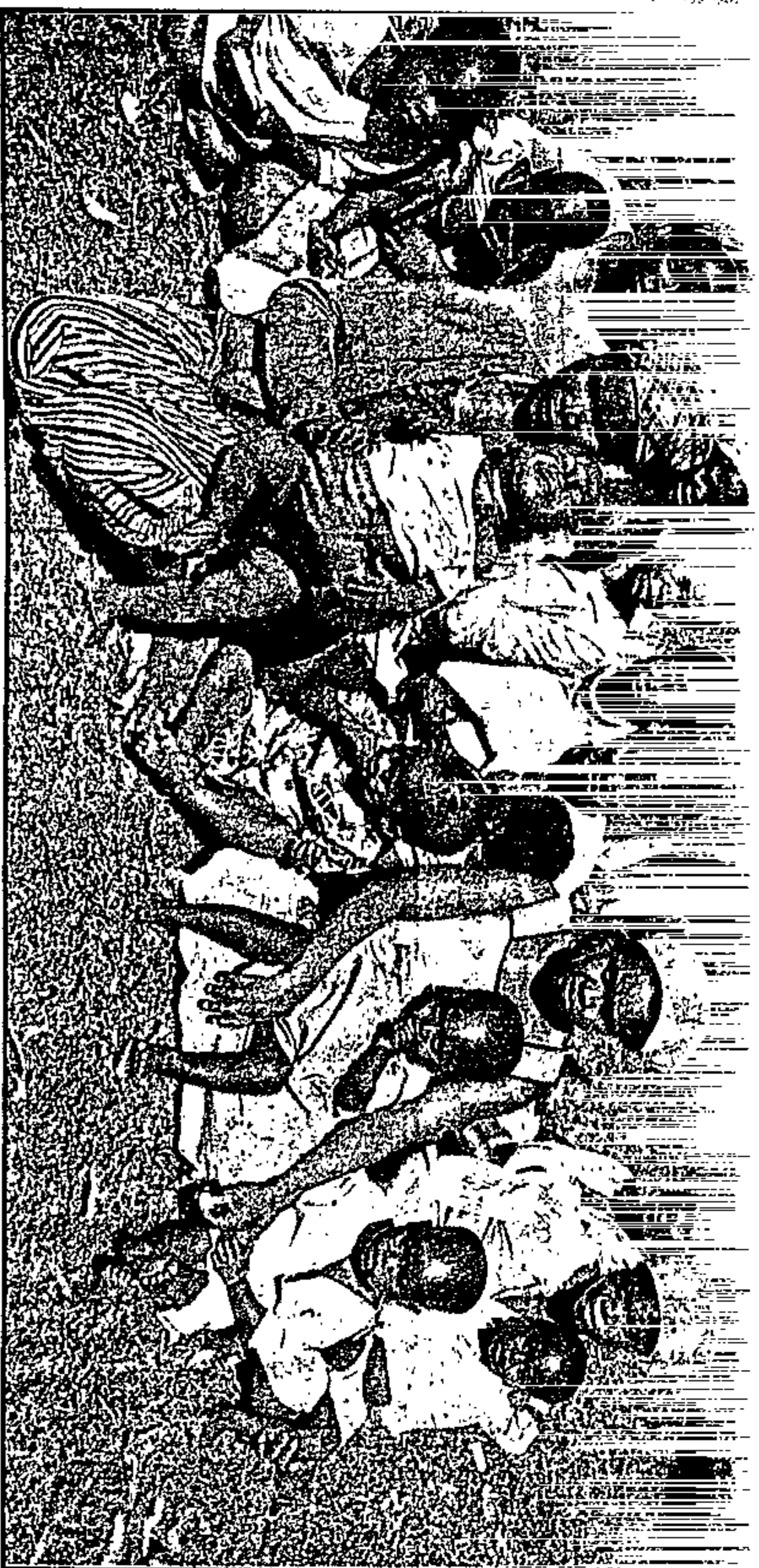
Applications were being considered for the extradition of at least two people from Britain, the main conduit for the distribution of the loot.

Much of the booty was taken from graves of men of Britain's 24th Regiment, now known as the Royal Regiment of Wales.

Prices for the relics in Britain range from around R400 for a few nails or screws to many thousands for campaign medals.

At the cheaper end, small pieces of musket have been selling for between R500 and R625. Army general service buttons can fetch R750, while a set of infantry collar badges may fetch R2 100.

Items retrieved by the police in their raids include gold rings, 24th Regiment porcelain, badges and belts, white canvas-covered cork tropical helmets, epaulette badges, sphinx medals awarded to the 24th when one of its battalions served in Egypt, brass screws, bullets and musket balls.



A group of mothers and their undernourished children receiving treatment at Ingwavuma's Mosvold Hospital. ■ PICS: ANDRIES MECINEXA

Social workers in drought-stricken Ingwavuma, in the remote corner of rural Kwazulu that borders Swaziland and Mozambique, say there are at least 6 000 people in the region suffering from poverty-related diseases. Drought, unemployment and violence have contributed towards the area's big killer — malnutrition. Senior reporter DERICK LUTHAYI visited the area this week, and gives a firsthand account of conditions.

SUFFER THE CHILDREN

Starvation ravages the forgotten folk

FIVE children suffering from malnutrition died at the Mosvold Hospital in Ingwavuma last month. Malnutrition has become the biggest killer disease in Ingwavuma, situated in the remote corner of rural Kwazulu near the borders of Swaziland and Mozambique. Two of the children died on admission on April 26.

Both were suffering from kwashiorkor, their bodies green and full of sores. They were vomiting blood. The sweltering heat over the drought-stricken area plays havoc with the festering sores and infected ears of the malnourished children.

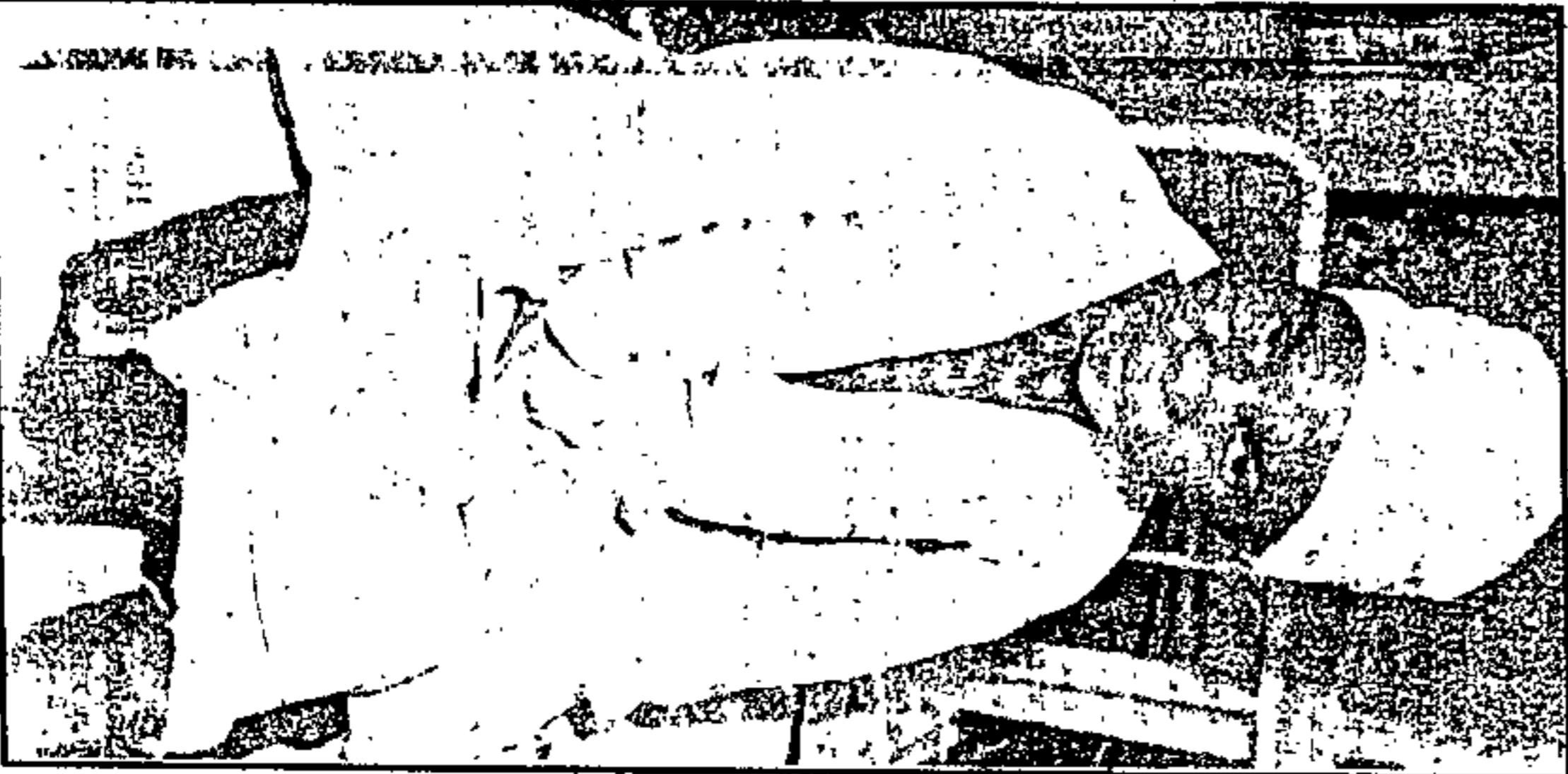
Many of whom have never left the area, going without food for long periods is a hardship they accept. The hands of the little ones tremble as they hold out mugs, tins and small dishes for their only daily meal. Social workers estimate there are more than 6 000 cases of malnutrition, kwashiorkor, pellagra and tuberculosis (TB) in the area.

Operation Hunger has stepped in with supplies of mealie-meal and soup parcels to help feed hundreds more who face the same fate. Operation Hunger's senior fieldworker said the first time he arrived in Ingwavuma he found small groups of seriously malnour-

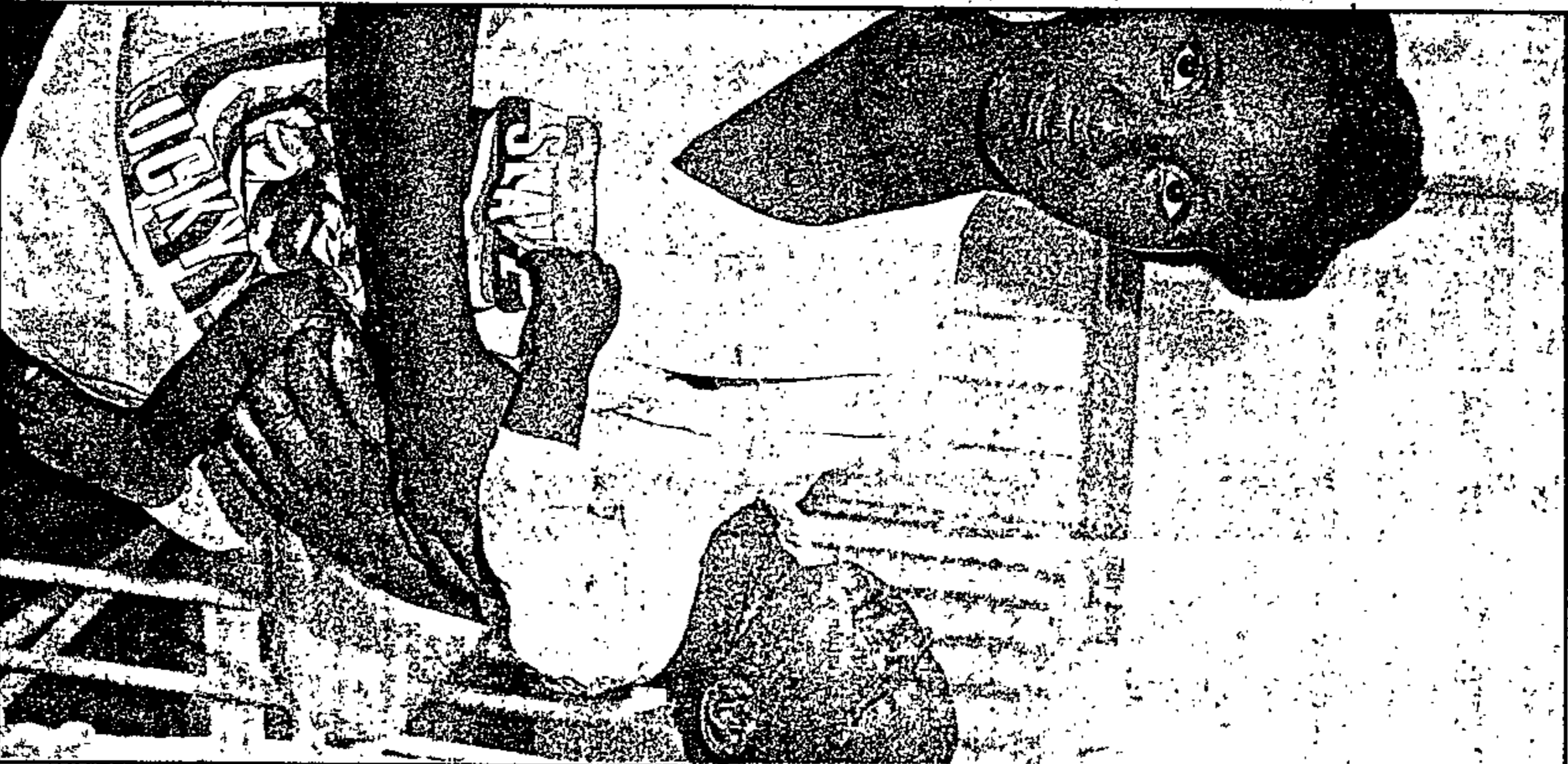
ing at the roadside, pointing at their stomachs while begging for food. Maaron Ruth Myeni told City Press that admission figures of patients, mainly children suffering from malnutrition and kwashiorkor, had dropped slightly since Operation Hunger moved in to assist with food parcels and self-help projects. Drought, violence and unemployment have greatly contributed to the misery. Other poverty-related diseases such as TB and pellagra are also increasing. Myeni said there were 36 children, 13 women and 25 men in the TB wards — all the result of malnutrition. She said there had

119 cases last January to 405 at the end of April, with the average daily intake increasing from four to 13. "We are faced with a big problem here. Some of the children suffer because their mothers do not know how to prepare food for them. We teach them how to cook and prepare food," said Myeni. Schooling too has been affected with many pupils collapsing in classrooms because of hunger and undernourishment. The problem has been aggravated by the

closing down of many factories and gold mines which has resulted in more than 100 000 men losing their jobs. Myeni said most of their menfolk, even if they had jobs in the big cities, were too afraid to stay there and came home empty handed. "They would rather starve with their families than die in the hostels. This has resulted in the children becoming victims of the township violence, though they are far away from the affected areas," she said.



Young and old are hit by the lack of proper nourishment. Malnourished Nswana is one of many.



Nswana Temba's baby is one of an estimated 6 000 cases of malnutrition, kwashiorkor, pellagra and tuberculosis in the Ingwavuma area.

Zulu king plans defiance march

By S'BU MNGADI

THOUSANDS of Inkatha-supporting Zulu impis are expected to stage a march in Johannesburg on May 26 - armed with "traditional weapons" - in defiance of this week's government ban on dangerous weapons.

This was decided at a special meeting of Zulu chiefs in Ulundi on Friday night.

The meeting follows the ANC's demand that the government extend its ban on weapons to the carrying of "traditional weapons".

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi urged the chiefs to support King Goodwill Zwelithini, who will lead the march and address a meeting later in the day.

The chiefs were also asked to recruit all able-bodied men from their constituencies to protect the honour of the King, the Zulus and their 200-year tradition of carrying "traditional weapons".

In a press statement, the chiefs called on ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela to "publicly apologise to the Zulu people and their King" for saying they had established control over migrant labourers staying in hostels through acts of intimidation.

The chiefs also resolved to:

- Condemn the ANC for the "confrontationalism" in their open letter to the State President, in which they threatened to withdraw from negotiations if the government did not respond positive-

ly to their demands;

- Warn that there would be no peace in South Africa while the ANC made war on the Zulu people;

- Make it clear to the ANC that it was AK47s, petrol bombs, necklaces, handgrenades, land mines and other modern weapons which should be banned;

- Tell the government and the whole world that there would be no compromise on the issue of "cultural weapons".

- Call on the government not to appease the ANC, leaving them with arms caches and Umkhonto weSizwe as their private army; and

- Reject the elimination of hostels on the Reef.

cl press 12/5/91

HIS

107

the

Chief: killing
about leaders,
not policies

107 (118)
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ULUNDI — South Africans were reaching the stage where they were killing each other in fights about who should lead and not about what policies should be introduced or what direction South Africa should take, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Addressing an annual prayer-day meeting at Ulundi, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party said: "This we have never seen. This is evil and this must now end."

He said the more he looked around him at political South Africa, the more he realised the extent to which the political strife and the killing of people did not flow from irreconcilable ideological differences.

Strife

"It is totally unnecessary from an ideological point of view for South Africans to kill each other.

"Quite often those who kill each other are actually professing the same basic political values."

Chief Buthelezi said much of the strife today was determined by greed for power and the insistence on being the person, the leader or the political party which wielded the power.

He apologised publicly to anyone who had been hurt or had suffered directly or indirectly for any reasons relating to his leadership.

And he called on fellow blacks to forgive their oppressors for "the generations of suffering that white racism and greed" had created.

This forgiveness had, however, to be counter-balanced by repentance on the part of whites and the repentance had to be associated with restitution. — Sapa.

Royal nod for spear ban in unrest areas

B/day 21/5/91

[Handwritten initials]

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk yesterday achieved a significant breakthrough during a meeting in Ulundi with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini, gaining approval for proposed measures to restrict spear-carrying in unrest areas.

The issue of cultural weapons has recently become the main stumbling block to negotiations between government and the ANC.

The ANC this weekend suspended talks with government until the question of carrying spears was satisfactorily addressed.

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and De Klerk said in a statement yesterday the parties at the meeting had agreed to "support government in efforts to improve control on dangerous instruments in unrest areas".

The statement said those present discussed the question of carrying cultural weapons in unrest areas where the possession of certain dangerous instruments in public places had been banned.

Government was drafting — and would soon publish — amending regulations along the lines agreed upon.

De Klerk indicated at a Press conference after the meeting that this applied to unrest areas formally designated as such by government.

The statement said the Zulu leaders present, who included Zwelethini, tribal chiefs and Buthelezi, made a clear stand in favour of their cultural heritage.

TIM COHEN

"The meeting took place ... in realisation of the seriousness of the continuing violence in our country. There will be ongoing contact in joint efforts to bring this to an end," the statement said.

It was not immediately clear last night whether the ANC would accept the proposed steps. Spokesman Gill Marcus said the ANC would welcome all measures that meaningfully reduced tension and violence and would comment after it had studied the proposed legislation.

Meanwhile, former British prime minister Margaret Thatcher called on political leaders not to bog down in "procedural arguments" which would stall the negotiations process — an apparent criticism of the ANC's suspension of negotiations.

Departing from her prepared speech delivered at RAU, Thatcher encouraged SA leaders to get rid of violence and to get on with the job of finding a negotiated solution to SA's problems.

"People's dreams must not be frustrated by procedural arguments now. They are far too valuable for that," she said to applause from RAU students and staff.

Thatcher is due to meet Buthelezi today and it is understood she will encourage him to agree that Inkatha members be prevented from carrying cultural weapons, including spears, at political events.

□ To Page 2

Spear ban

B/day 21/5/91

In her address Thatcher said South Africans had embarked upon nothing less than the building of a new nation.

Different loyalties and traditions would remain but this variety could be a strength, not a weakness, she said.

She said she had fought to give South Africans a chance to solve their problems without "being brought low" by outside threats and pressures.

Our political staff reports that Buthelezi earlier met SA Council of Churches leaders to discuss the violence. A joint working

committee consisting of SACC and Inkatha members was established at the meeting.

SACC president Khoza Mgojo said after the meeting that the organisation realised that without improved relationships with Inkatha, it would be hard for both parties to make a contribution to ensuring peace.

Buthelezi said Inkatha leadership appreciated the concern of the church leaders.

He said it was important for the joint working group to start work soon.

● Comment: Page 10

[Handwritten initials]

(107)

□ From Page 1



Rousing Zulu Welcome for Mrs Thatcher



Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. The stimulation of investment in South Africa can be achieved only if a genuinely democratic constitution backed by a free market economy and sensible economic policies are instituted, says Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Earlier, about 10 000 traditionally dressed Zulus cheered her arrival at the airport. Kwazulu leader Chief



of as/s/ga

Mangosuthu Buthelezi presented Mrs Thatcher with a scroll on which a Zulu praise song was written, devoted to her.

Speaking at a banquet in her honour, Mrs Thatcher praised Chief Buthelezi for his refusal to accept "independence" for Kwazulu.

She said the release of Mr Nelson Mandela and movement towards

constitutional negotiations, had raised hopes in the West that violent conflict in South Africa would cease.

"Instead the world watched with concern, then dismay, as township violence has spread and intensified," she said.

She described violence as "a dis-credit to black society".

She said President De Klerk was

"desperately anxious to end the carnage". However, only a concerted effort by black political leaders could bring peace to the townships.

Chief Buthelezi praised Mrs Thatcher for her opposition to sanctions and apologised for the way "some have clamoured above the masses to minimise the importance of your visit".

Police 'not culpable' for Soweto killings

Biday 23/5/91

JONATHON REES

AN INQUEST into the deaths of 22 people in Soweto on 26 August 1986 found yesterday that police or municipal police might have been responsible for 20 of the deaths, but that they had not acted unlawfully.

Inquest magistrate C J de Lange said evidence was that a police unit based in Mapetla, Soweto, had been returning to base on August 26 1986 when they came across a group attacking a Peugeot with pangas, axes and sticks. One man was on the roof with a panga and a woman was heard screaming inside the vehicle.

When police stopped they were attacked, and opened fire to save the occupants of the vehicle and defend themselves.

Police had caused the deaths of five people during "drastic action required to save their lives" but had not acted unlawfully, the magistrate said.

On the same date, in Rockville and White City, also in Soweto, the magistrate said evidence was that municipal police had taken action during a night of public violence, at times firing shotguns loaded with buckshot. It was possible they had been responsible for the majority of the 15 deaths in the area.

"There was however no evidence that any of the deaths were brought about by an offence on the part of the police. The SAP had arrived only after 10.30pm and were

not responsible for any of the deaths, De Lange said.

He said the court was aware of the chaotic circumstances in Soweto at the time. Negotiations between residents and police at the scene would not have helped as people were "behaving like wild animals".

Media reports at the time indicated residents, particularly the youth, mobilised to defend themselves against eviction by Soweto council officials trying to break a rent boycott in the township.

The official death toll finally stood at 24, with almost 100 injured. The deaths prompted a parliamentary debate, with calls for a judicial commission of inquiry being led by former DP MP Helen Suzman.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) litigation spokesman Ahmed Motala said the organisation was extremely disappointed by the decision, and expected more enlightened decisions by judicial officers.

"This clearly indicates the unwillingness of our courts to hold members of the security forces accountable for their actions," said Motala.

He said the LHR was concerned the inquest was heard more than four years after the incidents. "It is an indication that when there has to be an inquiry into the actions of members of the security forces, the wheels of justice turn very slowly."

Prof Robert Charlton of Wits U of Education Rector during y

Mabuza: let Promat run colleges

TANIA LEVY

FORMER KaNgwane chief minister Enos Mabuza said yesterday he would like to close down all teacher training colleges in the bantustans and in "white" SA and hand them over to the independent trust Promat.

Mabuza was speaking at the official opening of the Promat College of Education in Cullinan, north of Pretoria — SA's first independent non-racial teachers' training college to be opened in more than 30 years.

He said the experiences of Promat — whose matric colleges for teachers have become synonymous with impressive pass rates in recent years — should be used to reform and revitalise the education system.

The Promat College was essential to recreate education values, he said. The Promat College opened in January to 128 student teachers chosen from 4 000 applicants.

Situated on the farm of a former Lutheran mission, the Promat College campus was developed with R6m from the Anglo American and De Beers chairman's fund, R400 000 from the British government and R3m from German church group EZE and donations from several countries and major companies.

'Be traditional' at rally, Zulus urged

Biday 23/5/91

THEO RAWANA

INKATHA president Mangosuthu Buthelezi announced last night that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini would address a mass meeting of Zulus at the FNB Stadium near Soweto on Sunday and that they would be encouraged to wear "traditional attire".

The announcement came just days after President F W de Klerk reached an agreement with Zulu leaders, including Zwelithini, on curbing the carrying of Zulu spears.

Inkatha spokesman Suzanne Vos said there would be no reason to fear any violence if there was no provocation, ambushes or attacks from ANC supporters.

"It is not an Inkatha gathering, but an 'imbizo' at which the king will deliver a special message to his people," she said.

Vos denied the meeting was ill-timed.

A statement called on Zulus from throughout Transvaal to be "attired in their cultural dress" as the king and his entourage would do the same. It did not specify whether this included "cultural weapons".

Zwelithini would be accompanied by Buthelezi, chiefs and other dignitaries.

Vos said the ANC should "do everything possible" to prevent its followers from provoking anyone.

To support her assurance that there would be no violence, Vos cited the rally Inkatha held in Jabulani, Soweto in March. "On that day the ANC was also burying a member who had died in a bomb blast. But there was no trouble."

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



Rightwing activist represents KwaZulu

By S'BU MNGADI

City Press
24/5/91 (107)

FORMER rightwing activist and police researcher Phillip Powell is the surprise choice as urban representative for the KwaZulu Government in the Natal Midlands.

Powell, the first white person to hold such a key position in the KwaZulu Government, is replacing Vitus Mvelase who has moved to the Reef.

The former president of the rightwing National Students' Federation (NSF) will be concentrating his efforts on farmworkers and labour-tenants who have been evicted by white farmers.

Ironically, Powell is on record denouncing the concern expressed by liberals for squatters, bannings and detention when "worse atrocities" were being committed in Zimbabwe.

Powell, who was one of the first white members to join Inkatha after it opened its doors to all races, this week said he had been involved with Inkatha for a number of years.

The self-confessed "radical capitalist" said he had "outgrown" the NSF and left the organisation in 1988.

"People continually change over time and obviously I have also undergone changes in my life, including in the political sphere," he said.

Controversy has followed the 27-year-old Powell since he helped found the NSF in April 1984. The NSF was formed to counter the influence on students of the UDF-affiliated Azanian Students' Organisation and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), Powell said.

The federation caused an uproar in October 1984 when it ran a R12,000 advertisement campaign attacking Nusas.

The advertisements were compiled by Powell, then a researcher in the SAP headquarters in Pretoria.

Last year, the NSF was again involved in controversy when an Inkatha Youth Brigade (IYB) statement was transmitted to newspapers from the fax number of the SAP's Security Branch headquarters in Maritzburg.

IYB spokesmen said NSF officials had undertaken to release the statement. They were surprised to learn it had been sent from a police fax number, the IYB said.

Inkatha Freedom Party central committee member Senzo Mfayela this week told *City Press* his party welcomed Powell's appointment.

Political comment and newsbills by S Sello, headlines and sub-editing by S James, both of 2 Herb Street, Doornfontein.

40 000 Zulus hear king's call for peace

JONATHAN REES 107

AT LEAST 40 000 Zulus, many carrying spears, attended a rally near Soweto yesterday to hear King Goodwill Zwelithini appeal for an end to township fighting.

Zwelithini said it was "good" that some of his people belonged to various political parties, including the ANC, and that he had come to tell "my father's people" to stop using violence for political purposes.

"Let the atrocities end. Let there be no more necklacing. Let the chopping up of people to pieces with pangas and axes end. Let people be free from coercion and make their own choices," he said. "I command peace and I say to the ANC: do not destroy our peace-keeping capacity."

The Zulu king also handed a petition to deputy Regional Police Commissioner Brig Piet du Toit declaring that the Zulu nation would not remain quiet when its "symbols of manhood" — traditional weapons — were removed from them.

The petition asked Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to remove the ANC's weapons and to protect the lives of innocent people in the townships.

KwaZulu ministers including Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, civil servants and members of the Zulu royal family flew to Johannesburg from Ulundi for the gathering at the First National Bank stadium.

Buthelezi told the rally that the Zulu gathering — the first since government banned the carrying of spears in unrest areas — was not a meeting of his Inkatha movement but a call for peace.

Scores of buses delivered singing and dancing Zulus to the stadium from hostels and townships all over the Reef.

SAP Witwatersrand head of operations Brig Jaap Venter said precautions had been taken by police and the army to prevent violence after the rally.

● Pictures: Page 3

Call for 107
Soweto 27/5/91
peace

From Page 1

the Zulu nation. Let that statement be heard.

"We are products of history and we, of all people in South Africa, were there before history and we owe nothing to apartheid."

"Why does the ANC talk about disbanding Kwazulu as though it was the product of apartheid. Why does the ANC mount these vendettas against Kwazulu?" he asked.

"Let there be decency in politics. Let the atrocities end now. Let there be no more necklacings, chopping of people, wanton destruction of property. Let people be free from coercion and be able to make their own choices," he said.

Zwelithini claimed the Zulu nation had nursed the ANC and produced great leaders for it, as well as strengthened it when it was weak.

He said it was Chief Albert Luthuli and many Zulus in the organisation who had reinvigorated the ANC. The ANC owed Zulus gratitude for this.

Weapons

"Let this talk of Zulu cultural weapons being the instruments of death now cease. The call to ban the bearing of cultural weapons by Zulus is an insult to my manhood and the manhood of every Zulu man," he said.

On calls for the abolishment of hostels, the king said that issue must be dropped. He said there was nowhere for hostel dwellers to go. He warned the ANC not to penalise his people just because they were Zulus.

WORLD FOR

FOR PEACE
Soweto 27/5/91 107

Zulu king hits out at violence

KING Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus yesterday called on his subjects to put away their weapons and work for peace in the country.

He said: "I command my people not to be drawn into violence. I also command them to preserve their dignity and remain locked in powerful unity."

"Be invincible in politics because the days of being invincible in war are gone. War is not the way of the Zulus."

He called for black unity so that apartheid could be destroyed and democracy established in South Africa. "When this great deed is done, the people will then decide who shall rule," he said.

The king was addressing more than 50 000 Inkatha supporters at the FNB Stadium outside Soweto.

Most of the supporters, who were carrying an assortment of weapons, including spears, battle axes, pangas, sharp-pointed instruments and empty bottles - many of which have been banned - came from outside Johannesburg and others as far as Natal.

Security was tight around the stadium, with some members of the SADF on horseback and others on motorcycles.

After the gathering, police and members of the SADF escorted those staying in Soweto back into the township. Police were also guarding railway stations.

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

Turning to the African National Congress, Zwelithini warned it not to destroy the Zulu peace-keeping capacity.

He said the ANC should work for peace with Zulus and bring its people to the discussion table.

Zwelithini then launched a scathing attack on the ANC, accusing the movement of rejecting an invitation to go to Ulundi to discuss the violence with either him or Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"I feel hurt and offended that the ANC goes everywhere but to Ulundi. It sees anybody in their capitals, except myself and my people."

WHAT is your reaction to the Zulu king's call for peace? Telephone *Radio Metro* DJ Tim Modise between 4.30pm and 5pm today and tell the nation what you think.

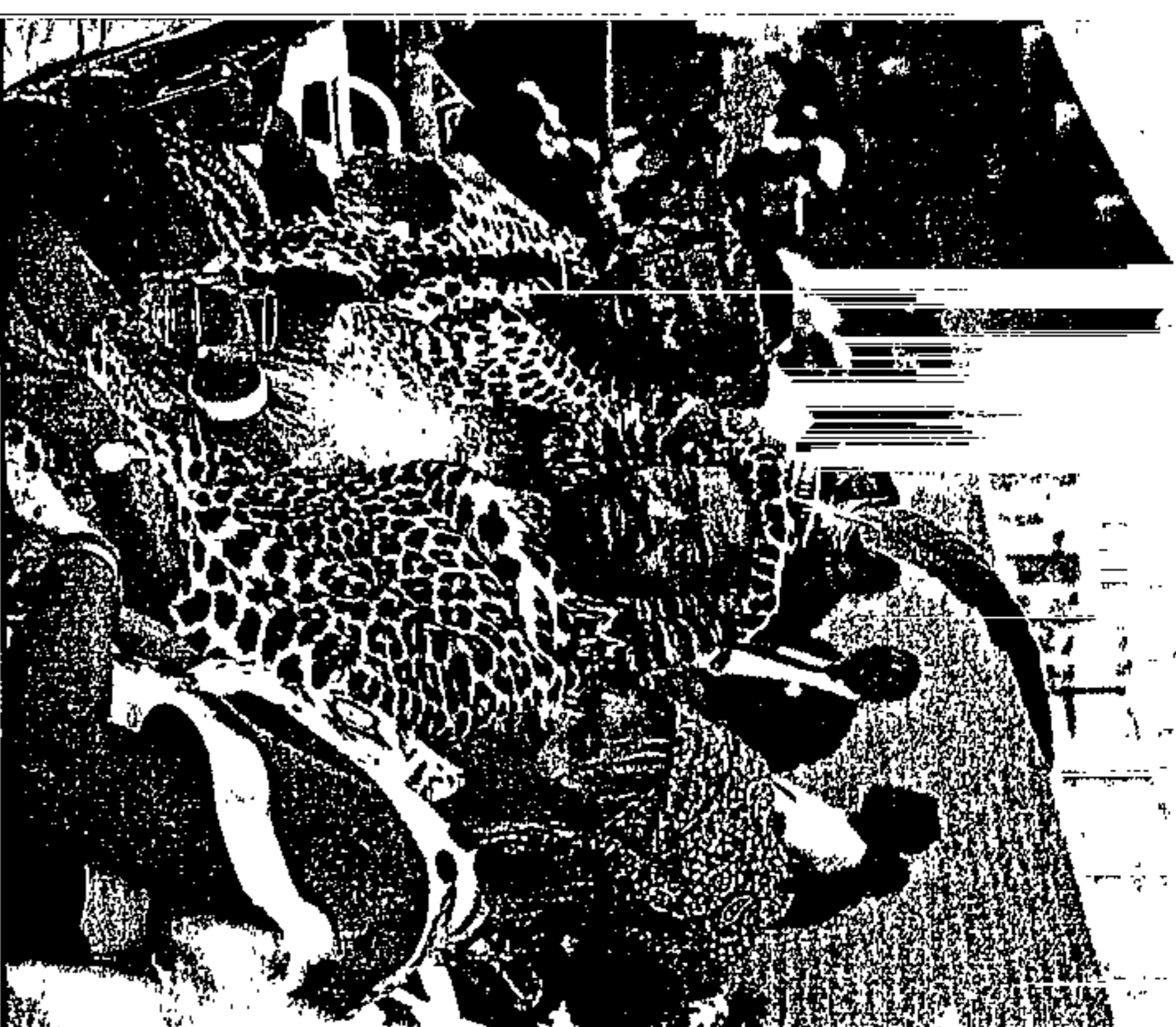
The hotline number is 714-8063. Listen to the *Sowetan/Radio Metro* Talkback programme on mediumwave at 576 KHz.

uncle, (Buthelezi). This really makes me feel like I am despised by the ANC," he said.

While he pursued no party political agenda, he found he was being attacked by some political parties. If Kwazulu or the Zulu nation was attacked, it meant he was also attacked, Zwelithini said.

"The ANC must stop attacking me and Kwazulu. I personally the Zulu nation. I am

10 Page 2



King Goodwill Zwelithini flanked by his wife, Queen Mandlovu, and Inkatha president and Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi at a rally in the FNB Stadium yesterday. Pic: MBUZENI ZULU



Famous for their unvarying quality



SPEAR

OF THE

NATION

W/mail 3015-616191. 107

ESPLENDENT in his "tiger-skin" head-dress and monkey-skin kilt, with his multicoloured bead armlets and anklets, carrying an elegantly crafted rawhide shield, knobkierie and spear, Victor Ndlovu personifies the popular idea of Zuluhood.

Around him swirls a kaleidoscope of men in more or less customary garb — and a few women, some bare-breasted — who have converged on Johannesburg's Soccer City from the backwoods of Natal and the Reef hostels in an explosion of ethnic pride. On every side waves a forest of weaponry.

"I have come to hear my king," Ndlovu says. "This spear — I must carry it to support him."

Inside the stadium, tradition and nationhood are the dominant themes. Contrary to press reports, this is not an Inkatha Freedom Party rally. IFP president and kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi insists in a brief speech introducing the king, it is an "imbizo" — a royal address to the entire Zulu nation on the subject of peace.

Women ululate as King Goodwill Zwelithini warns to his theme: at points the crowd breaks in approvingly: "Buyethe! (Hail) 'Uyindlovu! (You are the elephant)'. 'As King of the Zulus — I stand above party politics," the king declares.

It is picturesque, impressive — and a gigantic sleight of hand. The huge slogans displayed under IFP colours on the turf below the packed terraces leave no doubt that this is a political gathering, skillfully stage-managed as a cultural event.

To hear the Inkatha leader, one might think him the pious, self-effacing servant of his monarch. Zwelithini had approached him to say he had a statement to make; he had "shuddered inside himself at the awesome responsibility" of introducing the king.

Buthelezi-watchers can be excused a snicker of disbelief: Zwelithini is a constitutional monarch who, after some skirmishes in the 1970s, has served faithfully as his uncle's voice.

The King of the Zulus told the faithful gathered at Johannesburg's Soccer City that the call to ban the bearing of cultural weapons is an insult to the manhood of every Zulu. **DREW FORREST** reports

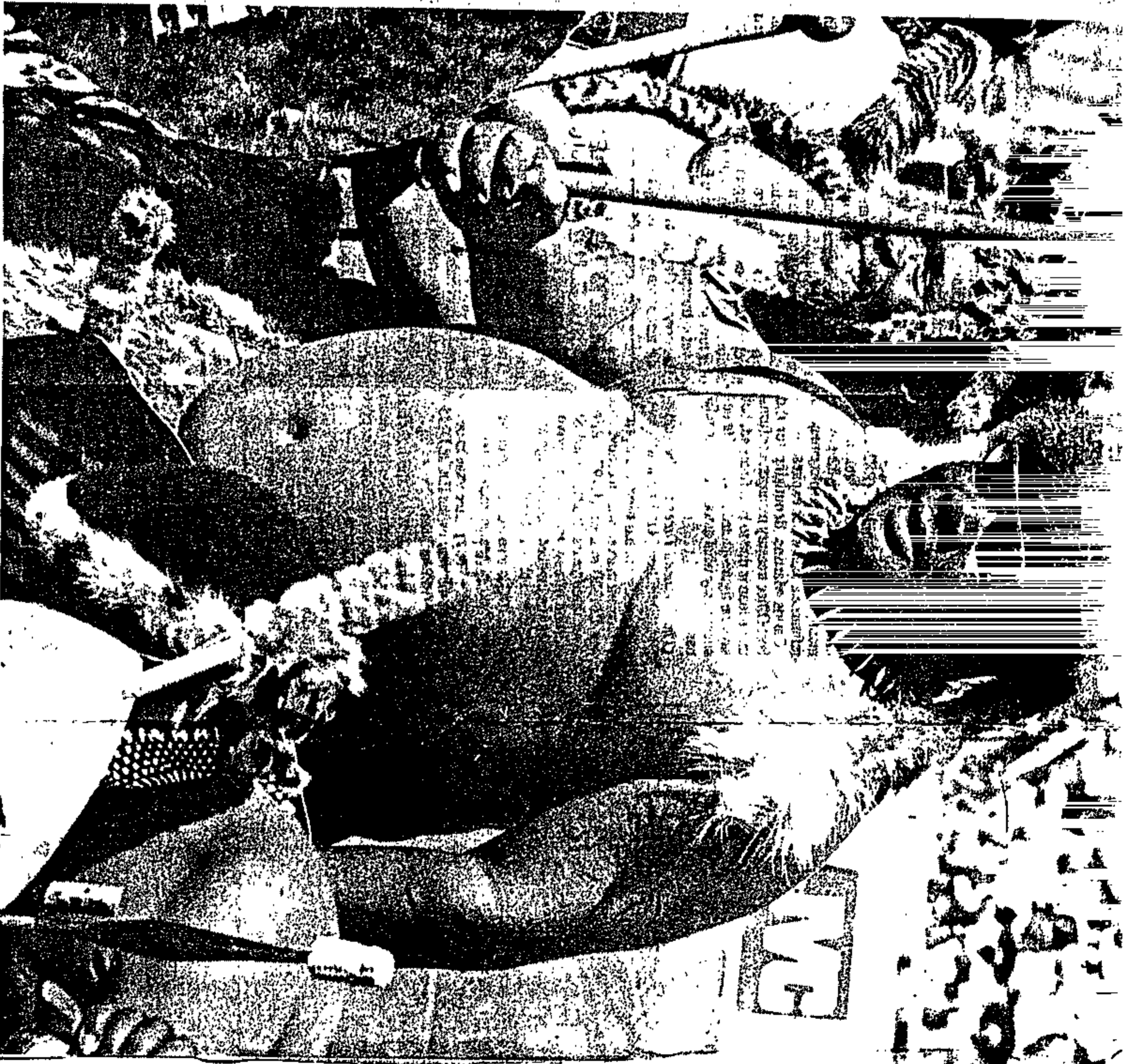
The unctuous references to "Dr. Mandela" in the king's speech — it is an appellation which Nelson Mandela never uses and of which Buthelezi is particularly fond — raises some doubts about its authenticity.

A masterpiece of ambiguity, it reflects many of the chief's pet themes. After a plea for peace, directed paradoxically at "brothers born of warrior stock", it launches into a lengthy attack on the ANC for its alleged "ugly vendetta against the Zulu people and their Zuluhood".

A key step in the argument is the insidious conflation of the King, kwazulu and the Zulu people, turning a political programme into an ethnic agenda, and political opponents into foes of all Zulus. "Not only does the ANC attack the very existence of kwazulu and insult the chief minister of kwazulu," Zwelithini avers, "and not only does it hurt me in these attacks, but the ANC wants to hurt the Zulu-speaking people in the Transvaal as well."

Woven into the attack is another vintage device: an attempt, recalling Inkatha's adoption of the black, green and gold, to slipstream the ANC's central role in resistance politics. kwazulu "produced" ANC founding father Pixley ka Seme and Albert Lutuli, we are told. "We as a people have nursed the ANC... why does the ANC want to destroy the place of its origins?"

The point is reinforced in a poster widely displayed in Johannesburg before the "imbizo": showing Luthuli carrying "traditional" weapons. It is in the treatment of the traditional weapons issue that the underlying agenda of the Soccer City



SHOWING HIS MANHOOD ... A Zulu in cultural garb at a cultural gathering carries on the tradition of his nation

W/mail 3015-616191

Photo: AP

event was clearest. Support for the carrying of weapons is often seen as a simple call to arms, but it is more than this — like the "imbizo" itself, it is a deliberate attempt to mobilise politically around symbols of nationhood.

"The call to ban the bearing of cultural weapons is an insult to my manhood," is Zwelithini's plaintive cry. "It is an insult to the manhood of every Zulu man."

Zulu nationalist academics may argue that Zulus carried "mikhonto" when the "first people emerged from the bed of reeds", but there is no evidence that they ever featured at peaceful cultural events.

University of Natal anthropologist Mary de Haas stresses that spears were used by all indigenous people in pre-colonial times, and that they were

sanctioned only in contexts such as hunting and warfare. Historian Jeff Guy insists the carrying of "rawhide" spears at Zulu national gatherings was banned in 1879 because they were too dangerous. Interviews with ordinary Zulus at the Soccer City before the IFP must manufacture myths and symbols. But the all parties seeking to rally ethnic support meeting show how successful the strategy has been. The peculiar power of "traditional" weapons — as a rallying-point is that it taps into intense Zulu pride in a warrior past.

"There is undoubtedly such a thing as an indigenous ethnic pride and consciousness," Guy comments. "The Basotho say, 'we opened the Zulus to unite and be powerful for South Africa and for black unity of purpose.' One may reasonably doubt that South Africa's future stability, and the creation of a broader South Africanism, is served by the fostering of ethnic chauvinism for short-term political gain."

In his speech, Zwelithini calls ambiguously for Zulus to unite and be powerful for South Africa and for black unity of purpose. One may reasonably doubt that South Africa's future stability, and the creation of a broader South Africanism, is served by the fostering of ethnic chauvinism for short-term political gain.

THE RISE OF ZULU NATIONALISM ...

The power and the danger behind

WIMCAX 3

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AFTER decades of government obsession about ethnicity, the African National Congress and Inkatha are responding to this emotive subject very differently: the ANC ignores it and seeks a non-racial, supra-ethnic unity. Inkatha uses it as a powerful political mobilising force.

There are millions of people in South Africa — among them many Zulus — to whom ethnic feelings are important, perhaps a driving force in their lives.

Because of its strong insistence on unity and non-racism, the ANC is not responding to these feelings, in particular among Zulu people, and this has left the field open to Inkatha.

Under the leadership of its president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, this organisation appears to have a virtual monopoly on Zulu "cultural symbols". For example, the king, who is supposed to be the king of all Zulus, is closely associated with Inkatha. Last weekend's strongly political "imbizo" is just one example of this. The idea that he

might attend and address a pro-ANC rally is improbable even if that rally were convened by an exclusively Zulu membership of the ANC. Yet there was a time when it might not have been quite so difficult to imagine.

Shortly after the first life prisoners were released from Robben Island, the king invited Walter Sisulu and the others to visit him for talks — they declined.

In his first Durban rally after being released, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela delivered a speech which would have pleased even a traditionalist with strong ethnic feelings.

Nokukhanya Luthuli, widow of former ANC president Albert Luthuli, was almost literally held up to the huge crowd as the "mother of the na-

tion" and Mandela paid tribute to the role of Zulu people in the struggle against apartheid. Then the promise Mandela's approach seemed to offer of an accommodation with traditionalists evaporated.

He has still not visited the king, and given the bitter attacks on the ANC from the king, it might now be too late for such a visit.

The result is that Zulu ANC supporters in Natal cannot easily speak about "our king" — he is the king of that section of the people which identifies with Inkatha's approach on ethnic issues.

By having virtually no Zulu representatives in national leadership positions, the ANC has left the way open for Buthelezi to claim the organisation is "anti-Zulu". This gibe appears to take on

more weight in the light of the ANC's handling of a number of other issues.

For example, even if Inkatha's justification of the carrying of "cultural weapons" is questionable, the campaign to ban them in public was presented in a way which allowed Buthelezi to make enormous political capital, claiming the ANC halted Zulus and "Zulu-ness". It has also created the impetus for renewed expressions of ethnic feeling which should not be underestimated.

Perhaps if there had been a stronger sensitivity towards Zulus whose ethnic feelings are close to the heart, the same demand could have been handled in a way which did not further alienate so many people, and deepen divisions in society.

The delicate approach of ANC southern Natal regional chairman Jacob Zuma to difficult issues such as these, shows it can be done.

Another example — instead of calling for the repeal of the Act that established black homelands all over South Africa, the ANC urged the "dissolving of kwaZulu". This again opened them to criticism that they were not against the homeland policy, but only against the Zulu homeland and therefore against Zulus.

So strongly has Inkatha come to be identified

a way which enabled him to respond in kind. Either he did not realise the significance of Malan's call or, just as fatally, he was unable to bring himself to use ethnic feelings in the same way.

Malan's victory shows the danger of not having a policy which takes into account those people who rally at the call to the vote. The many years of misery caused by the triumph of Malan's sectarian appeal also illustrates the dangers of a policy that exploits and abuses ethnic feelings.

The question of how to deal with ethnic feelings is an excruciatingly difficult problem. Years of enforced, often officially trumped up ethnic divisions have made many people wary even to acknowledge ethnic feelings exist, lest this be mis-

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... A SPECIAL WEEKLY MAIL FOCUS

the ethnic wave

PS-6/6/91

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with "Zulu-ness" that the conflict between ANC and Inkatha supporters is presented in some media as a Zulu/Xhosa issue. Questionable as this analysis is, it is particularly ludicrous in Natal, where there are Zulus on both sides with much in common but with many differences. ANC supporters would however tend to be people for whom appeals to ethnicity do not have the same resonance as for Inkatha supporters.

Both sides have many followers, but Inkatha has projected the image that only traditionalists are "real Zulus" and therefore Inkatha is the only true mouthpiece of Zulu people. This has been challenged by the ANC in Natal, whose executive insists the ANC be recognised as representative of "the majority of Zulus" in the region.

The very fact that they have to make this challenge, however, shows how successful Inkatha's "Zulu" image building, at the expense of the ANC, has been.

Ironically it seems that the ANC's insistence on unity might be weakening it as a unifying force. Unfortunately broad South Africanism has a poor record in our political history: Smuts' fate bears testimony to this.

The apparent reluctance of the ANC to devise a strategy to deal with Zulu ethnic feelings — or its inability to do so — has some similarities with the 1948 period when Dr DF Malan pitched a strong election message at Afrikaner ethnicity, at most to the exclusion of anything else.

Serious consideration must be given to a policy which neither ignores nor exploits these feelings.

KwaZulu (107)

**Minister must
hang - State**
star 30/5/91

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The State yesterday asked for the imposition of the death sentence on KwaZulu Interior Deputy Minister Samuel Jamile after he was convicted on Tuesday of murder and attempted murder.

Addressing the College Road Supreme Court in Maritzburg, Attorney-General Mike Imber, SC, submitted that the aggravating circumstances were such that the ultimate sentence was called for in Jamile's case.

Jamile (61) and his co-accused, Msizi Hlophe (20), were each found guilty on two of the 15 charges against them.

Jamile was found guilty of murdering Joseph Khumalo, who was found dead at Mamba Valley near Inanda on April 5 1987. He was also found guilty of attempting to murder Mr Khumalo's fiancée, Thokozile Miriam Shabalala.

Hlophe was found guilty of murdering Clermont businessman Zazi Khuzwayo, who was gunned down in his shop on May 9 1987. He was also found guilty of the murder of Nicholas Mkhize on July 15 1988.

Mr Imber said the killing of Mr Khumalo was not done on the spur of the moment, but was preplanned.

The State called for a long term of imprisonment for Hlophe who had not expressed any remorse for the conduct for which he was found guilty.

The hearing continues.

YMA WHITE ZULU

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO, London

FLAMBOYANT British millionaire John Aspinall has three obsessions: Zulus, gambling and wild animals.

The British zoo park owner and casino entrepreneur — who by his own admission is "extremely fighting but certainly not racist" — indulges in all his interests with gusto.

That's why he was the surprise guest speaker at last weekend's Inkatha rally in Soweto, where he faced his adopted kin and declared: "I am a white Zulu."

Mr Aspinall's lifelong affection for the Zulu people has earned him the title "Induna" — or royal counsellor — bestowed by King Goodwill Zwelithini 18 months ago.

When the royal command came that Induna Aspinall should address "the people" at an imbizo, or royal rally, in Soweto, he simply replied "the king has spoken", and flew to Johannesburg from London.

In a rousing 25-minute address to more than 40 000 Zulus, all in national costume and bearing traditional weapons — spears, sharpened sticks and knobkerries — Mr Aspinall entrenched his view that ethnic differences were not only to be maintained, but nurtured and cherished.

He was the only white guest of honour sharing the dais with the royal party, the only man dressed in a suit.

When, as they were being seated, a secretary gestured to a chair on the king's right, he raised his eyebrows in question.

Back in London a few days later, he said: "It was a great honour to be seated next to the king. I'd passed the night tidily out of sheer excitement. My old friend, Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezzi, suggested my talk should lift the people up."

Mr Aspinall, speaking through an interpreter at the rally, warned those who opposed the Zulus that they had "woken the Zulu giant who, once roused, will not easily be pacified".

The crowd roared its approval. Sitting in his sumptuous London home in the city's exclusive Belgravia, Mr Aspinall was a little bewildered by the enthusiastic response he got from the Zulus.

He said: "I've never had the experience of speaking to so many people before. I told them there were groups who wished the Zulus away. So far, the Zulu people have been restrained by their legendary forbearance. But as they are goaded and taunted, so wakes the giant in them."

"I reminded them no nation could throw up great men unless it was great. I told them their weapon was their unity, and asked them to stand as one man behind their leaders." Everything about the day delighted Mr



BROTHERS... Chief Buthelezzi and John Aspinall at the huge Soweto rally

Picture JOE SEFALE

When Induna Aspinall addressed a rally of 40 000 Inkatha members, he was the only man wearing a suit

Aspinall — the blocked off road from the city hotel to the Soweto stadium, the motorcade of 14 cars, the honour of being in the king's car with him and the courtiers joggling Britishly behind...

The king introduced him as "a good friend of the Zulu people" saying he had been asked to "address the people he loves".

"Everyone seemed to know me, I don't know how," Bush telegraphed, "Mr Aspinall said."

John Aspinall was born in India in 1926 and, like all British children in India, was sent off to school in Britain when he was seven.

At about the age of 11 or 12, Mr Aspinall came across a historical novel by Victorian writer H Rider Haggard, who'd spent some 14 years in northern Zululand.

His historical prose on the Zulus touched something in the young boy. Mr Aspinall said: "I was inspired by their loyalty, patriotism, honour and respect for bravery. I was touched by the way they cherished friends and protected family."

LIKING

"I am going to leave all my books to the Zulu people," said the man once described as modelling his life on how he thought a Zulu chief would behave.

Mr Aspinall began visiting South Africa about 30 years ago, though he limited his holidays to wild-life parks. He owns several properties in South Africa, his pride being former Cabinet Minister John Wiley's Goede Hoop estate in the Cape.



BACK HOME... John Aspinall in his sumptuous London house in the city's exclusive Belgravia

Minister gets life sentence for murder

By S'BU MNGADI

KWAZULU deputy interior minister Samuel Bhekizizwe Jamile has been sentenced to life imprisonment, but his vicious attack on a Clermont couple still lingers on in the mind of the survivor.

Thokozile Shabalala has still not fully recovered from an 11cm long scar across her neck, multiple lacerations to the head and various fractures she sustained at the hands of Jamile and his KwaZulu Police hit squad.

In the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court this week, Jamile was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder and attempted murder and his co-accused, Msizi Hlophe, was jailed for an effective 22 years for two murders.

Jamile is a senior member of the Inkatha Central Committee.

Judge Mitchell, sitting with two assessors, said it had been a "close call" but he decided after weighing all relevant factors that the death penalty was not the only proper sentence for Jamile.

Jamile was convicted of murdering a former tenant, Bhe-

Jamile escapes the noose

kuyise Khumalo, and of attempting to murder Khumalo's fiancée, Thokozile Shabalala.

Hlophe was convicted of the killing of Clermont taxi operator Nicholas Mkhize and for taking part in the assassination of prominent Clermont businessman and civic leader Zazi Khuzwayo.

The attack on the couple forced Shabalala to move to "somewhere in the Cape" for fear of her life.

Shabalala told the court she and her fiancée were taken to a remote spot by Jamile and others. She was grabbed by the throat and struck on the head.

She fell down and the men continued beating her until she lost consciousness.

When she regained conscious-

ness after the attack, Shabalala said, she realised they must have killed her fiancée if they had injured her so badly.

Police found Khumalo's body on April 6, 1987. He had been shot.

Sgt Errol Wagner told the court he received a call on April 6 and went to the secluded Mamba Valley near Newlands East, outside Durban. There he found Khumalo's body and a seriously wounded Shabalala.

Shabalala told him that Jamile and three other men had killed her fiancée, severely assaulted her, and left her for dead.

He went to Clermont to arrest Jamile.

"Jamile asked to make a few phone calls. He first phoned someone in the Security Branch and asked for help, saying he feared we might assault him. He then phoned the KwaZulu Police and asked them to report that he was being arrested."

Acquitting Jamile on an additional four murders, six attempted murders and three cases of inciting people to commit murder, Mitchell said there was no evidence to link him to these events.

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clones
2/6/91

'Reckless' use of arms

By S'BU MNGADI

C1 Press
2/6/91

THE KwaZulu government is issuing firearms - including the G3 automatic rifle - to chiefs and headmen in the homeland, the Legal Resources Centre has charged.

In a 15-page memorandum presented at the State President FW de Klerk's summit on violence and intimidation last weekend, the LRC claimed that these chiefs and headmen then issued the weapons, by way of permit, to bodyguards hired to protect them.

KwaZulu Police (ZP) commissioner General Jac Buchner has denied

these allegations.

The LRC memorandum said none of the strict security checks carried out by the SAP when issuing weapon licences were put into effect.

"The persons to whom these G3 rifles are given do not hold gun licences, nor are any licences issued.

"The weapons and ammunition are made available to chiefs on permit, and they in turn hand weapons out to tribal headmen and their bodyguards," the memorandum said.

These weapons were being issued to people who could not be de-

(107) scribed as officials, the LRC added, and numerous shooting incidents involving persons, presumably issued with these weapons had taken place.

The lawyers said the problem had become so serious the SAP had made representation to the KwaZulu government to stop the practice.

"We believe that issuing these highly dangerous weapons to untrained persons not officially involved in law enforcement in the police or army, is irresponsible and reckless in the extreme and should cease immediately," the memorandum stated.

A MYSTERY has blown up in the trail of Chief Mongosuthu Buthelezi's visit to Washington last week after he told journalists here he had met "the head of the Central Intelligence Agency".

The Inkatha leader, at a news conference with especially invited correspondents, disclosed this while listing his various engagements in the US capital. Among those engagements were sessions with the Foreign Affairs Committees of the two Congressional houses, a tête-à-tête and lunch with President George Bush, a talk with Vice-President Dan Quayle, and a very well-attended meeting with the Heritage Foundation.

Buthelezi did not elaborate when asked on what took place during his extensive round of talks. Nor did he name "the head of the CIA" whose incumbent director, William Webster, has announced his intention of leaving the

Buthelezi's CIA meeting puzzle

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post. Bush has nominated Robert M. Gates, currently deputy national security advisor, as his successor but may have trouble in obtaining Congressional confirmation for the appointment in view of Gates' supposed involvement in the Iran-Contra scandal.

But the big question puzzling British as well as some US officials is why Buthelezi should have been given any time at all with the chief of the CIA. What, if any, intelligence or security issue could have been discussed? Was it merely a courtesy encounter or something more significant? South African as well as British political and diplomatic authorities would dearly like answers to these questions and presumably, are quietly seeking answers. CIA interest in the Republic goes back

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's claims that he had a secret meeting with the head of the Central Intelligence Agency has raised many questions, reports **ARTHUR GAVSHON** from London

a long way. The late William Casey, one of the engineers of the Iran-Contra affair, is known to have made one or more secret visits to South Africa during the Reagan years.

Telephonic inquiries to officials in Washington yielded no explanations. Possibly recognising that a Buthelezi-CIA connection could be misconstrued, one member of the Buthelezi entourage sought to play down the event, suggesting Webster was merely

one of several guests at an official White House lunch. But this did not stack up against Buthelezi's unqualified statement about the meeting.

In his 25-minute session with Prime Minister John Major and a parallel meeting with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd here on Tuesday, Buthelezi was urged to play his important part in ensuring an end to township violence. Major expressed UK satisfaction at the weekend peace accord among the key parties brought together on the initiative of church leaders.

But his own welcome, echoed by Hurd, contrasted with Buthelezi's somewhat cold comment on the development when asked about it at the news conference. That weekend agreement, he said, "is no more significant than the

accord reached last January" except that it involves more parties. Buthelezi dismissed as "media distortions" widely published reports charging that Inkatha units appeared to be the aggressors in most episodes of violence. If Inkatha was suffering from an image problem it was, he asserted, the fault of the media indulging in what he called "political masturbation".

Buthelezi accused the African National Congress of failing to comply with the agreement reached with Inkatha in ending the violence. He disclosed that there is to be a meeting between ANC secretary general Alfred Nzo and Inkatha's national chairman after the ANC national conference next week. His movement, he said, has no plans for a formal alliance with the National Party but talks are going on with the various groups currently represented in parliament. He gave no details.

The Minister of Murder

DEAFENING silence has been Ulundi's only response to its disgrace — the first government minister in South African history to be convicted of murder.

Kwazulu deputy minister Samuel Jamile has finally been convicted of murder, but many questions remain unanswered.

CARMEL RICKARD reports

Last week deputy minister of the interior and Inkatha Central Committee member Samuel Jamile was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder and attempted murder. The judge said it was a "close call" whether to pass the death sentence.

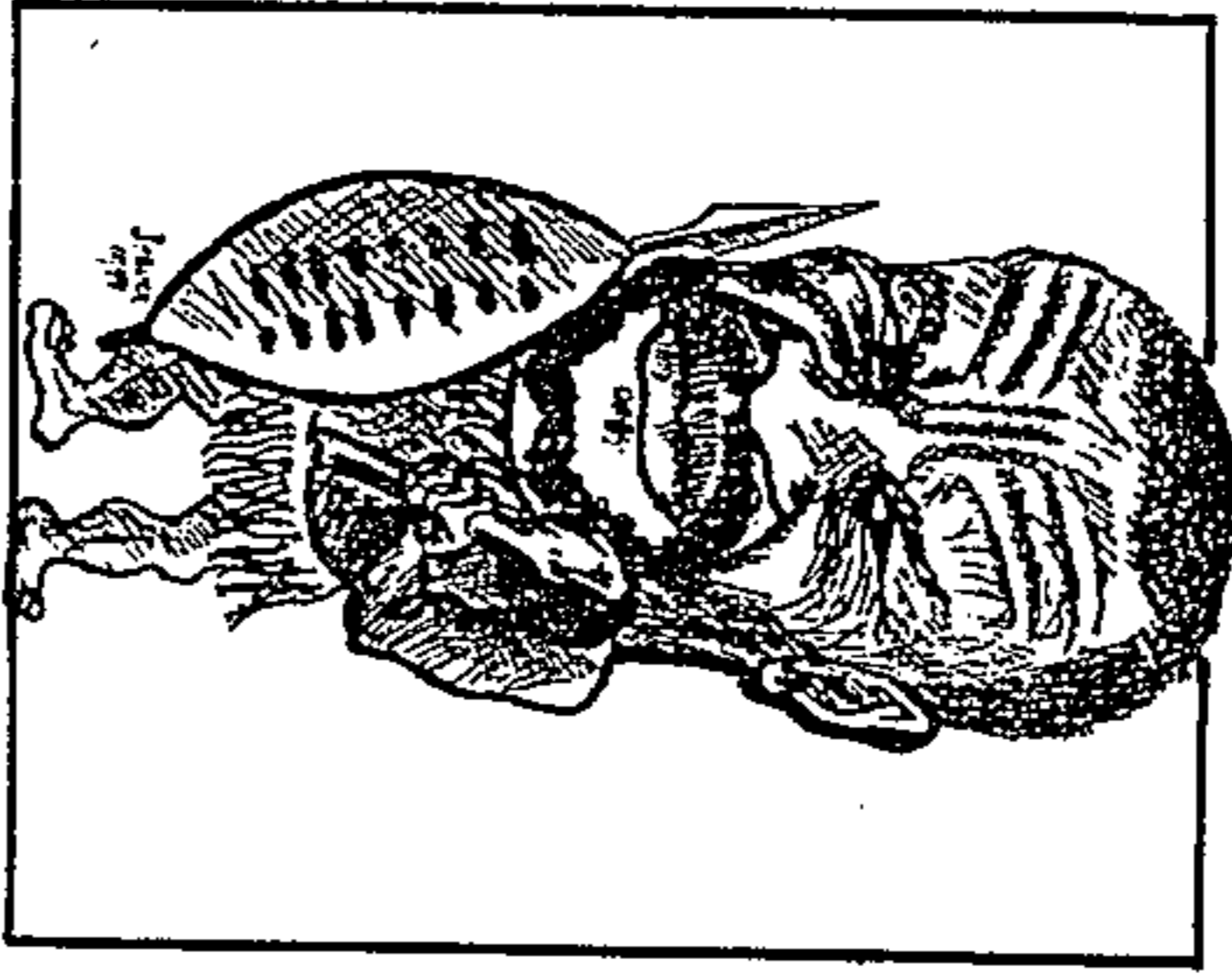
Yet more than a week later there has still been no official comment from Kwazulu's chief minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Mid-week Jamile still "technically" held his ministerial post and presumably still does. His boss, the man who has repeatedly promised to root out violence whoever the perpetrator, has said nothing to distance himself and Inkatha from Jamile's actions, nor has he revealed whether Jamile has been suspended or sacked from the cabinet or the ICC.

He has not explained why he appointed Jamile to the ranks of his cabinet advisers after civil action was successful-

ly started against him in the supreme court by Thoko Shabalala, the woman he has now been found guilty of trying to murder by having her throat cut.

He has not explained why, even after Jamile's conviction for murder and attempted murder, a ministerial car rolled up to court on the day of sentence, clearly with the expectation that Jamile would be freed.

Nor, as minister of Kwazulu Police, has Buthelezi commented on the allegation that members of his force, claimed in the indictment to have been the killers responsible for a number of deaths, have disappeared, and could not be found when police wanted to charge them. Are they being sought by the KZP? Will they be handed over to the courts for trial? Will there be action on the judge's comments about the



Jailed ... Samuel Jamile
Graphic: The New African

"difficulties" the investigating officer experienced from members of the KZP, during his investigation?
No official statement on any of these issues has been volunteered by Ulundi and a faxed list of questions has so far been unanswered.

The silence is made possible partly because most of the media buried the story at least until sentencing.

An exception was the small Zulu-language Natal paper *Umfrika*.

While academics and others who believed it was of great public interest had to beg the local media to cover the trial, *Umfrika* seconded a senior journalist, editor Cyril Madlala, to give the case saturation coverage.

For the people of Clermont, the township where Jamile was based and the home of his victims, it was the media, the legal system and the police as much as Jamile who were on trial.

Questions are being asked about whether the media world have covered the trial as they did if it were an ANC or National Party official of similar rank in the dock, and why the media has tolerated Ulundi's official silence.

Community investigation was largely responsible for the case ever getting to court. For example, when Jamile's co-accused Msizi Hlope escaped from custody it was members of the public who traced him and tipped off police where he could be found. According to

evidence given in the trial, the first time Jamile was arrested, SAP security police colonel James Louwrens told the investigating officer to release him — even before the preliminary investigation was complete. Later, the attorney general's office withdrew charges and declined to prosecute.

Official interest in the case was only re-awakened when Jamile's driver, Lawrence Ntshahintshah, wrote to the state president and the minister of law and order, telling them that his deputy minister boss had bragged about the murders he had committed.

Jamile wants to appeal against his conviction and sentence, but in the meantime, many questions remain.

The community still wants to know why the initial investigation against Jamile was called off.
Even more intriguing is Jamile's motive — he was a well-off businessman, a herbalist, national president of a traditional healers' association, property owner and influential politician with personal bodyguards and a pair of new Mercedes Benzes at his beck and call. What made him a killer?



Murderer Jamile still in Cabinet

By SBU MNGADI

CONVICTED murderer Samuel Bhekizwe Jamile is still KwaZulu Deputy Interior Minister - 11 days after he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Although the minister began serving his life term last Thursday, his family still enjoys ministerial fringe benefits including luxury cars, a palatial residence and KwaZulu Police guards. Jamile will still receive his hefty R4 000 salary the end of this month. Spokesman for KwaZulu Chief

Minister MG Buthelezi, George Smith, on Friday confirmed that Jamile was still deputy minister but said steps would be taken against him as no person jailed without the option of a fine could be a member of the K.L.A. Jamile, a prominent herbalist and senior member of the Inkatha Central Committee, lives in Clermont. His trading name is "Mhlahlo Mlotshwa". The minister, 61, was sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering his tenant, Bhekuyise Khumalo, and

attempting to murder Khumalo's fiancée, Thokozile Shabalala, in 1987. His co-accused, Msizi Hlophe, 19, was jailed for an effective 22 years for killing Clermont taxi operator Nicholas Khumalo and for taking part in the assassination of Clermont businessman and civic leader Zazi Khuzwayo. Judge Mitchell, with two assessors, acquitted Jamile on four additional charges of attempted murder and three of incitement to murder. The state alleged that his targets

were Clermont civil and political leaders whom he perceived as opposing the incorporation of the suburb into KwaZulu. Under cross-examination during his year-long trial, Jamile told the court he privately owned two vehicles and was allocated two Mercedes-Benz cars by the KwaZulu government. Asked by the judge why he needed two cars to perform his duties, Jamile said one of the cars had a disguised registration number and was used when he went into "unrest areas".

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Varsity

Apr 1981
'bans'

9/6/91
book

By S'BU MNGADI

A CONTROVERSIAL biography of KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi has been "banned" at the Durban and Maritzburg campuses of the University of Natal.

The university's administrative heads this week ordered that all copies of the book, *Gatsha Buthelezi: Chief With a Double Agenda*, be removed from their libraries' shelves.

At the end of April Buthelezi's lawyer sent letters to nine South African universities, warning they would be sued for damages if they did not remove the "defamatory" book.

The book, not distributed in South Africa, was written in exile by senior ANC member Jabulani Nobleman Nxumalo, otherwise known as Mzala. He died mysteriously in London in March.

Academics have reacted to the decision with shock.

attack people and common-law offences such as charges of murder, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and assault, etcetera may result therefrom, will be investigated by the South African Police and the accused naturally brought before the court if *prima facie* evidence exists that an offence has been committed.

In other cases where dogs attack people, for example a child playing innocently, such cases are investigated under local by-laws which usually constitutes an offence when vicious dogs wander around without control. Although such attacks usually result in victims being seriously injured and even maimed thereby, criminal liability for such injuries and/or maimings are difficult to prove and the subsequent steps which are taken by the prejudiced parties are usually of a civil nature.

Statistics in respect of attacks by dogs on persons are not accounted for separately. To acquire the information, would be extremely time-consuming and would be to the detriment of other more important police duties. I regret, therefore, that I can unfortunately not furnish the information which the hon member desires.

(2) Yes, I would like to refer hon members to written question number 333 which the hon Minister of Justice answered in the House of Assembly on 10 June 1991. The South African Police and myself fully support the point of view of the hon Minister, as well as the envisaged legislation to which he refers in his answer.

SADF: parachute jumps into Soweto

*8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force recently staged parachute training jumps into Soweto; if so, (a) when and (b) why;
- (2) whether the residents of the area were warned beforehand; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how;
- (3) whether it is usual Defence Force practice to do military training jumps in residential areas; if not, why was this practice carried

out in this instance; if so, what is the current practice in this regard?

B1155E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) On 28 and 29 May 1991.
- (b) The rehearsal and evaluation of rapid deployment operations in support of the SA Police, so that support of the SA Police time and deployment-wise for similar circumstances in the future, can be established.
- (2) No, it is not customary to divulge particulars of such exercises.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) Paratroopers can in cases where it is necessary and depending on weather conditions be dropped in any place and at any time.

School syllabuses/curricula: re-assessment

*9. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether he or his Department intends to commence or has commenced the re-assessment of some or all school syllabuses and curricula in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, (a) when is this to be commenced or was it commenced and (b) which syllabuses and curricula are involved;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B1158E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) The Committee of Heads of Education (CHED) is at present busy with the revision of the broad curriculum for pre-tertiary education. A draft model for a revised broad curriculum will be released for comment in the near future with a view to finalising the model. Thereafter curriculum development will be done in terms of the different subjects included in the model.
- (a) Falls away.
- (b) Falls away.

(2) Yes, when the draft model is released for comment.

KwaZulu Police Force: King's address

*10. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any members of the KwaZulu Police Force acted in an official capacity with full kit and equipment at the meeting recently addressed by King Goodwill Zwelithini at the ENB stadium; if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions and (b) with whose permission;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B1159E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) No.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Development of entrepreneurs programme

1. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:

Whether he envisages any changes being made to the development of entrepreneurs programme in his Department to meet the needs of the new South Africa; if so, (a) what changes and (b) when? B1189E.INT

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Mr Speaker, this department provides for entrepreneurial development through extension services, formal and informal training, advisory and information services, engineering services, and agency services. The extension services are conducted from the seven regional headquarters, decentralised to subregions, and eventually to extension offices at district level. Extension services are backed up by research and demonstration units focusing on

whole farm systems on a commercial scale and with soil conservation and optimal resource utilisation as priority objectives.

Regarding extension services the department is at present restructuring its regional services with the emphasis on the establishment of decentralised agricultural development centres which are to be manned by multidisciplinary teams of experts geared to the developmental needs of agricultural communities. The concept of these agricultural development centres is particularly suitable for the needs of the new South Africa, and it will then be possible to advise all farmers within such an area.

Regarding training of farmers, accommodation at the six agricultural colleges is limited to 1 090. Annual applications are usually about double the number of places available. For that reason entrance standards are fairly high, but there are no race or colour restrictions and the facilities are accessible to all bona fide prospective farmers.

Regarding research, everybody with a knowledge of farming will agree that a solid research foundation is essential for sustained agricultural development. Hon members are aware of the fact that this own affairs department took the initiative of the establishment of the Agricultural Research Council. On 1 April 1992 the research arm of this department, that is the 10 research institutes and two research centres, will be taken out of the department and transferred to the statutory ARC under the general affairs Department of Agriculture. This semi-autonomous parastatal body is geared to serve all sectors of South African agriculture with research, development and technology transfer.

In South Africa agricultural research has until now followed the historical trend of social progress and related technological development. Research priorities have been to serve the interests of the larger farm units in commercial agriculture. This does not necessarily exclude the interests of small farmers, which will become more important and could also be served by the ARC.

Constitutionally, the Department of Agricultural Development is an own affairs department. This structure will remain in place until a negotiated new constitution is agreed upon. In the meantime the department is in the process of

Lutheran dean shot by mob in KwaZulu

DURBAN — A dean at the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Eshowe, Zululand, is in a critical condition in the intensive care unit of the Eshowe Hospital after he was shot on Sunday by unidentified attackers.

The attackers had ordered all men in the area to arm themselves in order to attack residents of a nearby reserve.

Three people were arrested in connection with the incident.

KwaZulu police spokesman Colonel Lindelihle Khanyile said yesterday that a group of about 200 people, armed with assorted weapons, including firearms, went from one homestead to another at Empendle, near Eshowe, compelling men to join them so that they could attack the people of the nearby Emankenganeni reserve.

However, before the men left, the chief in the area, a Chief

(107)
Biyela, contacted the Sudumbili police, saying he was expecting trouble.

The police went to the area and arrived when the men were leaving the homestead of a Reverend Khuzwayo, a dean of the Eshowe circuit.

They discovered Mr Khuzwayo had been shot by the group before they left his house. He had bullet wounds in his head, stomach, hands and legs. — Sapa.

Deputy minister jailed for murder

South 6/6-12/6/91

From Cyril Madlala
Durban

(107)

THE trial of deputy minister of the Interior in the Kwazulu government, Samuel Bhekizizwe Jamile, failed to answer the question around the role of members of the Kwazulu police in the killings.

Jamile was last week sentenced to life imprisonment for killing Mr Joseph Khumalo and attempting to kill his girlfriend, Ms Thokozilo Shabalala, in 1989.

Jamile's co-accused, Mzizi Hlopho, 20, was jailed for an effective 22 years for his part in the killing of prominent Clermont businessman Mr Zazi Khuzwayo, in 1987, and for killing a taxi operator Mr Nicholas Mkhize, in 1988.

Both Jamile and Hlopho had been accused five murders and seven attempted murders, but the state failed to prove their guilt in respect of most of the charges.

Killings

The common factor in all the killings was the involvement of three members of the Kwazulu police, named only as Vusi, Vela and Soisha, who have since disappeared.

The state closed its case without them.

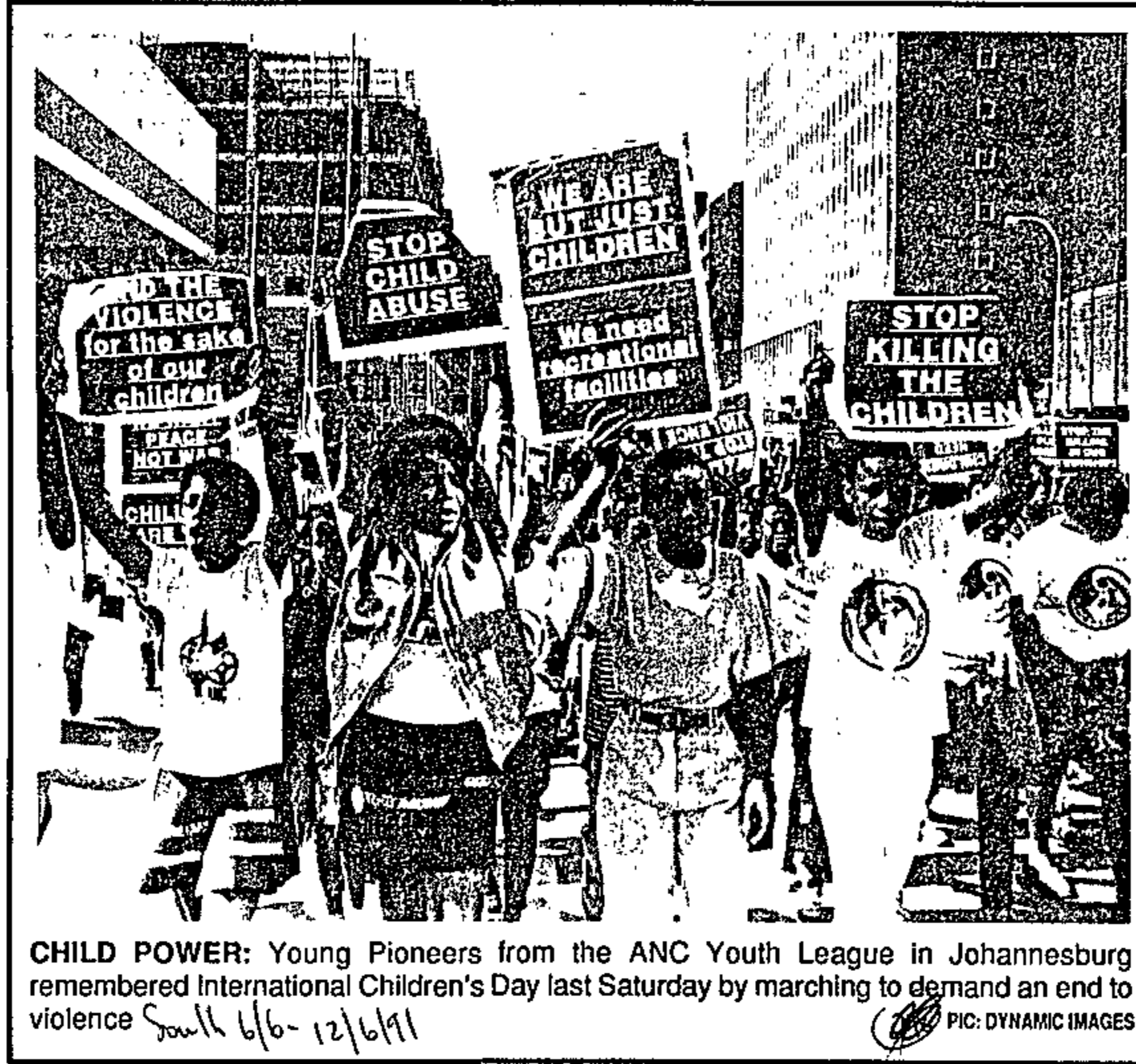
The state alleged that Vusi and Vela were with Jamile when Khumalo and Shabalala were taken from the room they rented from Jamile and driven to a bush at Mamba Valley in Inanda where Khumalo was killed.

Shabalala's throat was cut and she was left for dead.

Hlopho was convicted on the strength of what he had told people outside the courtroom at the Supreme Court in Maritzburg, where the trial took place.

He denied that he had shot Khuzwayo, but claimed he had accompanied members of the Kwazulu police who killed Khuzwayo.

Jamile, who pleaded not guilty to the trial, denied that he knew the policemen, and could not remember their being posted to guard his premises.



CHILD POWER: Young Pioneers from the ANC Youth League in Johannesburg remembered International Children's Day last Saturday by marching to demand an end to violence South 6/6-12/6/91

PIC: DYNAMIC IMAGES

Another clouded area was the relationship between Jamile and Hlopho.

The stark contrast in their stature, personality and dignity was dominant in court — a common criminal next to a government deputy minister who is also national president of a traditional healers' association and a large property owner.

The unlikely pair was involved in killings that had Clermont residents living in fear for five years.

From the evidence, the only hint of their association came from the fact that Jamile was an Inkatha leader and Hlopho a supporter.

Pleading in mitigation, his counsel said Hlopho had been orphaned at

13; involved in the Khuzwayo killing at 16, and killed Mkhize at 17.

Between those crimes, he was also in and out of jail for housebreaking and robbery and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

That such a character murdered people is not altogether astounding.

Jamile, formerly a teacher in Mariannhill, apparently prospered in his healing business, ending up with two multi shops.

He ran his affairs from an office in Durban and at one stage had nine properties in Clermont.

He rose quickly in the Inkatha ranks, becoming a central committee member and member of the Kwazulu Le-

gislative Assembly before his appointment as deputy minister of the Interior in 1989.

Among the perks of his position, he had at his disposal two brand new chauffeur-driven Mercedes Benzes.

Besides the policemen who guarded his premises, he was also given a personal bodyguard.

Then came the marathon trial. It ruined him financially.

After paying R200 000 to lawyers and ceding his properties as security for more payment — no buyer would touch his properties — Jamile eventually ended up with a pro Deo counsel. And now he is in jail.

People's court took after

'poor policing'

MAGISTRATES hearing "people's court" cases in recent weeks have accepted that "anti-crime committees" were established because of insufficient police protection.

In several cases, charges have been withdrawn or suspended sentences were imposed on people involved in incidents of assault relating to people's court activities — all of which happened in Missionvale, a township in the largely coloured northern areas.

Charges against three people for their alleged involvement with people's courts were withdrawn in the regional court on Monday.

In withdrawing charges of assault against Mr Michael September, Mr Isaac Japhta and Mr George Jacobs, the prosecutor said the state had no case against them.

Suspended

In another case last week, two men were given suspended sentences for an assault on an alleged drug dealer in Missionvale.

Douglas Jantjies and Gusten Johannes Thomas were sentenced to six months suspended for three years. Four others charged with them were acquitted.

In passing sentence on Jantjies and Thomas, regional court president Mr G Steyn said the court accepted that Missionvale residents had complained to police, but as far as they were concerned nothing had been done.

Mr Ronnie Pillay, who was defence advocate in both cases, said during argument for mitigation in one of the cases that the head of police in the area understood the community's problems and the committee was an accepted concept in the area.

Pillay also noted the people had acted in the interests of the broader community. — PEN

Em 14/6/91 107

CRIME

BY OTHER MEANS

The recent sentencing of KwaZulu Deputy Minister Samuel Jamile to life imprisonment for murder and attempted murder should not have been that extraordinary an event, given the extremely violent times we live in.

Yet it was extraordinary, largely because of the web of allegations which came out during the nearly year-long trial involving over 70 witnesses, the KwaZulu and SA Police, unofficial hit squads, township gangs and the excessive perks offered to homeland Ministers.

When he first appeared in court, Jamile (61) was facing 15 charges including five for murder. He was Deputy Minister of the Interior for KwaZulu, an Inkatha central committee member and a leading inyanga (witchdoctor) in Clermont, near Pinetown. In the end he got the life sentence for murdering one of his tenants, Joseph Khumalo, and attempting to murder the man's fiancée, Thokozi Shabalala, in 1987.

The apparent motive for the killing was that Khumalo had warned a local businessman he was on a Jamile hit list. Khumalo was shot in the head and his eyes later removed; Shabalala was viciously assaulted, her throat cut, and left for dead. Jamile himself had long been a target and

victim of violence. In 1986 shots were fired at his vehicle on two separate occasions as he drove through the townships. Then in 1987 he was accused of murdering Khumalo, but hours after being arrested, and phoning senior security police officers, he was released on a warning, and charges against him were later withdrawn.

The security police again came under the spotlight when it was learnt in court that statements made by State witnesses had landed up with Jamile's lawyers.

It was apparently on the orders of President F W de Klerk during the time of the hit-squad allegations that Jamile was arrested and charged, three years after the murder of Khumalo took place. He also paid Shabalala R15 000 in an out-of-court settlement when she tried to bring civil action against him. He denied he was guilty of murdering Khumalo and assaulting Shabalala, saying it would have cost him twice as much to defend himself in court.

After the State brought charges against him, which included allegations (unproven) of organising the death of other Clermont leaders and inciting people to kill, among others, then UDF president Archie Gumede, the trial was an emotional affair. Police at times had to use teargas outside the court as militant supporters of Inkatha and the UDF clashed. Inside the court Jamile told of his long rivalry with the UDF, and how he

passed on information about leftwing community leaders to the security police.

In turn, he was connected to the notorious A-Team, a township vigilante group, and accused of trying to get the organisers of stayaways killed.

Most days his official, chauffeur-driven luxury car waited outside the court for him — one of two German cars, the court was told, that were given to KwaZulu Ministers, with a third "pool car" at their disposal. This was widely criticised outside the court as excessive, when the homeland could not afford proper education or housing for its people.

There were also death threats issued against witnesses during the trial.

In Justice Michael Mitchell's summing up, it was pointed out that while political rivalry was inherent in the case, the State could not connect political differences between Inkatha and the UDF as motives for the killing. Instead, Jamile was described as a person who saw other community and business leaders as obstacles to his political career.

Natal Attorney-General Mike Imber argued that failure to make Clermont an Inkatha area "would have been laid at Jamile's door by Ulundi." He also criticised senior KwaZulu policemen, whom he said had important information but refused to cooperate with investigating officers.

- (iv) 328 and
(b) 21 May 1991.

Harms Commission: amounts paid for transcription

408. Adv C D DE JAGER asked the Minister of Justice:

With reference to his reply to Question No 89 on 8 May 1991 and the amounts paid to Vlok Recordings for the transcription of the proceedings of the Harms Commission with regard to its investigation into certain alleged murders, (a) at what rate did Vlok Recordings tender for the work (i) per day for an operator,

(ii) per day or per month for the provision of recording machines and (iii) per folio for transcription and (b) how is the amount of R7 370,20 made up, regard being had to the basis of tender?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

B1075E

(a) (i) R50 per day per operator.

(ii) R25 per day or portion thereof plus R6 per cassette.

(iii) R3,04 per page plus R1,66 per page additional in respect of a running transcript.

(b) The amount is made up as follows:

(i) Operatrix for the making of the recording	55 days at R50 per day	R2 750,00
(ii) Hiring of Lanier recording machine and 10 microphones	55 days at R25 per day	R1 375,00
(iii) Cassette tapes for recording	119 cassettes at R6 per cassette	R714,00
(iv) Copy of transcriptions: Pretoria and London proceedings (2 free copies supplied)	4 052 pages at 30 cents per page	R1 215,60
(v) Additional copies of certain volumes	656 pages at 30 cent per page	R196,80
(vi) Original typing, checking and binding of the report	170 pages at R5,00 per page	R850,00
(vii) Six copies of the report	1 020 pages at 12 cents per page	R122,40
(viii) Computer discs	6 discs at R2,75 each	R16,50
(ix) Certified copies of volumes 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the record for the Commercial Crime Unit, the South African Police and John Vorster Square	433 pages at 30 cent per page	R129,90
Education budget: details		R7 370,20

422. Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) What (a) amount and (b) percentage of the education budget of his Department was spent in the Republic on (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary, (iii) secondary and (iv) tertiary education during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;

(2) whether any part of his Department's education budget was spent on pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education in (a) Owaqwa and (b) Kwa-Zulu during the period referred to above; if so, (i) what were the relevant amounts and (ii) what percentage of his Department's total expenditure on education for the period concerned did each such amount constitute;

(3) whether his Department has statistics on the amounts spent on pre-primary, pri-

primary, secondary and tertiary education by the (a) Owaqwa and (b) KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture during the above period; if so, (i) what were the relevant amounts and (ii) what percentage of each of these Departments' total expenditure on education did each such amount constitute?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

B1105E

Since the Department's accounts for 1990/91 have not yet been finalised, accurate amounts for 1990/91 cannot be submitted at this stage. Information figures for the 1989/90 financial year are supplied:

(1) (i) R695 936,30	,04%
(ii) R970 395 069,95	49,61%
(iii) R590 184 613,99	30,17%
(iv) R281 015 748,53	14,37%
(2) No.	
(3) No.	

Management training: amount spent

423. Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Education and Training:

What (a) amount and (b) percentage of the education budget of his Department was spent on management training during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

B1107E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) R4 380 188,16

(b) 0,22%

Note:

The information is based on the estimated expenditure for the 1990/91 financial year.

Cholera: cases/deaths

424. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from cholera were reported in respect of each race group in each province in 1990?

B1108E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a) Notified cases of cholera in 1990 RSA (as on 3 June 1991)

Province	Population Group			
	Indian	Black	Coloured	White
Cape Province	0	0	0	0
Natal	0	1	0	0
Orange Free State	0	0	0	0
Transvaal	0	0	0	0

(b) no deaths due to cholera were notified in 1990.

Note:

This case was not bacteriologically proven.

Poliomyelitis: cases/deaths

425. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from poliomyelitis were reported in respect of each race group in each province in 1990;

(2) how many persons of each race group were immunised against poliomyelitis in each province in 1989?

B1109E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) (a) Notified cases of poliomyelitis in 1990 RSA (as on 3 June 1991)

Province	Population Group			
	Indian	Black	Coloured	White
Cape Province	0	0	0	0
Natal	0	0	0	0
Orange Free State	0	0	0	0
Transvaal	0	2	0	1

(b) no deaths due to poliomyelitis were notified in 1990.

(2) the total number of children less than one year of age who received a third dose of poliomyelitis vaccine in the RSA, 1989

Province	Population Group	
	Indian	Black
Cape Province	581 58 649	108 129 21 013
Natal	15 402 68 672	2 431 6 426

Areas already proclaimed	Size
5. Zonnebloem (Cape)	93 ha
6. Waterval (Transvaal)	211 ha
7. Zuurbekom (Transvaal)	1 375 ha
8. Messina Extension 8 (Transvaal)	35,43 ha
9. Knysna Extension 10 (Cape)	90 ha
10. Ottery/Welton (Cape)	109 ha
11. Cato Crest (Natal)	101 ha
12. Zeekoe Vallei (Natal)	139 ha
13. Alwijn Balmoral (Uitenhage)	1 205 ha
Total	4 786,73 ha

(d) Unknown.
(e) 30 April 1991.

Consolidation: Kwazulu farms

446. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Development Aid:†

- (1) Whether any farms purchased for consolidation purposes and transferred to the Kwazulu Government by the Government over the past 20 years, have been donated and/or transferred to King Goodwill Zwelethini by the Kwazulu Government; if so, (a) how many farms are involved and (b) what is the value of each farm;
- (2) what amount was spent directly or indirectly on these farms by the Kwazulu Government out of Treasury funds in each financial year over the past 20 years;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1160E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) No farms have been donated and/or transferred to King Goodwill Zwelethini by the Kwazulu Government. As with other

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tribal Authorities several farms have been included into the Usuthu Tribal Area which is under the jurisdiction of the King.

(107)

The following farms are affected:
Swartkop, Units 11 and 23 of Sterkstroom, Tokazi, Excelsior, Welgevonden, Portion of Driefontein, Jakkalsdane and Uitkyk.

Only one farm, Subdivision 11 of Mkuzi West No 14403 measuring 1140 hectares was donated to "The King of the Zulu Nation" by the South African Development Trust in 1988.

The value thereof amounted to R300 000.

The said property was not registered in the name of the King personally but in his official capacity.

- (2) No separate accounts are kept in respect of the development of the various tribal authorities.

(3) No.

Province of Natal: Vote 6

454. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:†

Whether, with regard to the Province of Natal: Estimate of Expenditure for the Financial Year ending 31 March 1992, he will subdivide the amount of R301 111 000 under Vote 6—"Community Development", according to aims; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B1182E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

In order to give a meaningful reply to the question, my Department enquired as to the meaning thereof and it was indicated that the purpose of the question was to obtain the information per population group.

The amount of R301 111 000 under Vote 6—"Community Development" has been provided solely for the Black community.

Province of Natal: Vote 2

455. MR F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of

Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:†

Whether, with regard to the Province of Natal: Estimate of Expenditure for the Financial Year ending 31 March 1992, he will subdivide the amount of R908 079 000 under Vote 2—"Hospitals, Medical and Health Services", according to aims; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B1183E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

In order to give a meaningful reply to the question, my Department enquired as to the meaning thereof and it was indicated that the purpose of the question was to obtain the information per population group.

The amount of R908 079 000 under Vote 2—"Hospitals, Medical and Health Services" is provided for all population groups and cannot be subdivided per population group.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Buthelezi drops killer minister from cabinet

By CARMEL RICKARD

FORMER kwaZulu deputy interior minister Samuel Jamile forfeited his cabinet post and salary on the day he was convicted of murder and attempted murder.

This information has been supplied by the secretary of the department of the chief minister, SE Armstrong.

He was replying to a list of questions faxed to kwaZulu's chief minister and president of Inkatha, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, relating to the conviction and sentence of Jamile. The questions were faxed when there was no spontaneous comment forthcoming from Buthelezi about the outcome of the case and its implications.

Armstrong said the chief minister was busy submitting the budgets of his various portfolios to the legislative assembly and was therefore not in a position to reply at this time to the questions.

However, Armstrong said he could supply information concerning the "administrative aspects" raised in the questions.

He said Buthelezi was unlikely to have any general comment to make on the situation created by Jamile's conviction as notice of leave to appeal had been given.

Armstrong said Jamile's salary as a deputy minister had been stopped with effect from the date of his conviction.

He stopped carrying out his cabinet

duties from the date on which he was taken into custody and refused bail.

Asked whether Jamile had been suspended from duty or whether his services had been terminated, Armstrong said a member of the legislative assembly automatically ceased to be a member if convicted of murder.

He directed questions about Jamile's current standing on the Inkatha Central Committee to the secretary general of Inkatha.

A question was also asked about Buthelezi's decision to appoint Jamile to the cabinet after the start of successful civil action against him by a woman whom he was later convicted of trying to kill. Armstrong replied: "Jamile

was not tried for murder when he paid damages to the lady involved. As you will know, a person is presumed innocent until proved guilty and that only happened on May 28 1991."

In reply to questions about whether the kwaZulu Finance Corporation helped pay for Jamile's defence, Armstrong said he did not know how or by whom Jamile's defence was paid, but that he believed Jamile had paid for it himself. He suggested the KFC be approached for further information.

There were allegations during the trial that kwaZulu Police (KZP) officers tried to hamper the investigation against Jamile. Armstrong said these allegations would be investigated by the KZP if the court submitted them.



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Armed and on the march

By RYAN CRESSWELL

KWAZULU police are issuing firearm permits for rifles and pistols to Inkatha supporters in the homeland.

Inkatha Freedom Party supporters were seen and photographed with G3 automatic rifles at a march in Tongaat on the North Coast last weekend.

There have been persistent allegations that Kwazulu chiefs and headmen are receiving guns from the Kwazulu government.

This week Inkatha spokesman Peter Auf der Heyde, of the Inkatha Institute, denied that weapons were handed out, but admitted that Kwazulu police were giving permits to Inkatha supporters.

A senior spokesman for the Durban office of the Legal Resources Centre said he had spoken to Inkatha

Kwazulu police hand out weapons permits to Inkatha members

bodyguards and was told the Kwazulu government was issuing G3 rifles and other guns to chiefs and headmen.

He said some of the guns were being carried by Inkatha supporters at rallies and marches in Natal.

A statement from the Legal Resources Centre said: "It is vital to note that none of the strict security checks carried out by the South Afri-

can police when issuing weapon licences are put into effect.

"The persons to whom these G3 rifles are given do not hold gun licences nor are any licences issued. The weapons and ammunition are made available to chiefs on permit and they, in turn, hand weapons to tribal headman and their bodyguards.

"These weapons have been seen in the hands of people who cannot be described as officials in any sense."

The centre's spokesman, who asked not to be named, said issuing these weapons to untrained people not involved in law enforcement at a time of political conflict was reckless and potentially disastrous.

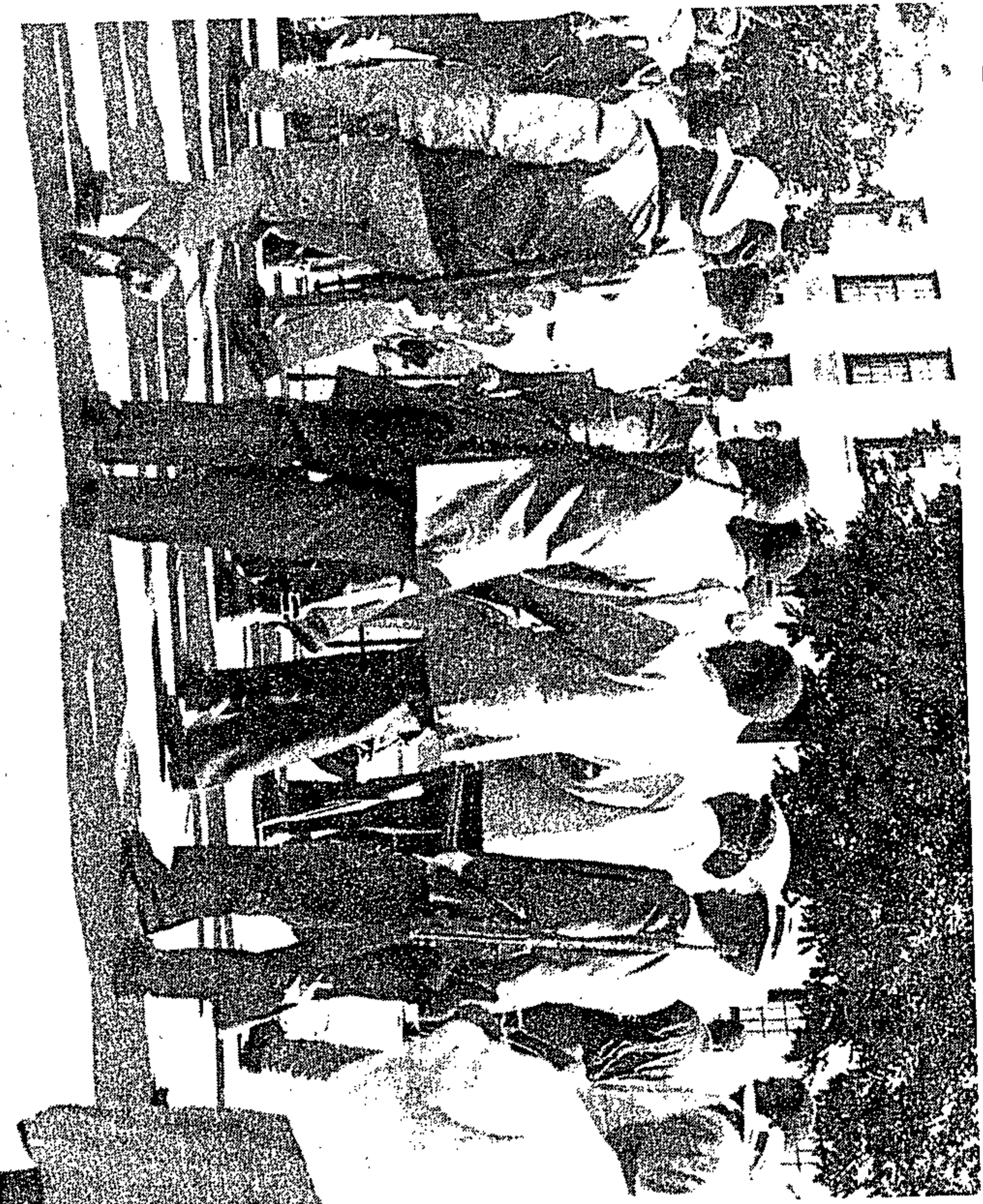
Cancelled

The ANC's regional secretary for Southern Natal, Mr Sbu Ndebele, said: "There is no way that carrying weapons can be conducive to a climate in which we can have normal participatory politics. We condemn this in the strongest terms.

"We hope that after August, there will be swift movement towards proper negotiations for a new constitution, but this depends on whether there is still violence or the threat of it. Carrying guns is a threat of violence."

He was also concerned that the Kwazulu government had changed the law on the use of dangerous weapons.

Kwazulu Justice Minister Celani Jeffrey Mkwelwa has cancelled



ON CAMERA... Inkatha supporters carry G3 automatic rifles at a march in Tongaat last weekend

two provisions which imposed automatic penalties.

One stipulated that a minimum sentence of two years be imposed on anyone convicted of an offence which involved violence and in which the person injured or killed someone with a dangerous weapon

or firearm. The courts were allowed to impose lighter sentences in certain cases.

The other provision stated that the sentence in a case involving violence and in which a dangerous weapon had been used, had to include a term of imprisonment.

Three other laws on the carrying of dangerous weapons in Kwazulu were repealed last November.

Mr Auf der Heyde said: "The IFP is against the carrying of unlawful weapons and condemns the carrying of such weapons, but it is difficult to comment on individual cases."

He said Kwazulu police were receiving many applications for gun permits and many people were obtaining permits.

"Everybody is allowed to apply for a gun permit for a rifle or a pistol, including chiefs and headmen. These permits are

then handed out on merit he said.

Mr Auf der Heyde said he did not think permits were being handed out for G3 automatic rifles. He added that "nothing sinister" should be feared into the repeal of laws on weapons.

Kaizer suspended by council

Transkei's Military Council yesterday suspended the homeland's former president, Kaizer Matanzima, from the post of paramount chief of Western Transkei with immediate effect.

A statement sent to Sapa from Umtata said the suspension was invoked because of a forthcoming trial in which Chief Matanzima is accused of aiding rebels during the abortive coup

in the homeland in November last year. 107

"The immediate effect is the withholding of his emolument for the paramountcy, save his pension which he enjoys as a result of being a retired former Head of State."

Chief Matanzima is to be tried for treason, preparing for war and allowing his property to be used in acts of aggression against the Transkei State. — Sapa.

Study debunks urbanisation myths

W/men 21/6 - 27/6/91 (107) 201

THERE'S a great migration of people from rural Transkei to urban Cape Town, right? Wrong, says a new study by the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

By punching holes through that assumption, UPRU's recently published survey of movement patterns among Cape Town's African population also raises important policy issues for the city's planners.

Ever since influx control was abandoned, the prevailing view has been one of a high rate of African urbanisation, backed by soaring estimates of the numbers of new migrants. Accurate figures for the African population are difficult to reach: because influx control denied African people official urban status for so long, there is no accurate baseline.

The UPRU study, by David Dewar, Tevia Rosmarin and Vanessa Watson, pulls together for the first time existing research and information gleaned from interviews with township residents in an attempt to sift facts from a web of supposition.

They found no signs of a general re-location from Transkei, but instead a great movement of people back and forth. As many as 600 000 people are on the move between the two areas at any one time and they cite this as a factor hindering accurate assessments of the population.

"It happens for economically rational reasons," said Watson. "People are spreading their risks. There

A new study of migration patterns between the Transkei and Cape Town has debunked the myth of a flood of people rushing to the city — with important repercussions for urban planners.

By GAYE DAVIS

are ways of survival in rural areas which are absent in urban areas and vice versa."

The study also revealed a great deal of movement within Cape Town itself: people arriving from the Transkei first stay with family or friends before securing a temporary base; perhaps a shack in Khayelitsha. When they have established a foothold, they move to more permanent housing.

But unbreakable links with the Transkei remain. Male migrant workers leave behind their wives and children, who might come to Cape Town in time of illness or need. Conversely, children are often sent back to the Transkei by their parents for education away from boycott-ridden urban schools. Many people own land in the Transkei; many plan on retiring there at the end of their working lives, in the care of family members; regular trips are necessary to maintain these ties.

A central conclusion emerging from all of this is that planners and other decision-makers are basing policies on assumptions regarding

the size, stability and priorities of the African population — assumptions which do not hold.

The report's findings make nonsense of population estimates which assume that everyone present at the time of a census count was a permanent urban resident — and similarly of population projections based on assumed rates of natural increase.

The findings also have implications for housing policy, which focuses on site-and-service and upgrade schemes at one end of the spectrum, and home-ownership at the other.

People who are not committed to remaining in the city forever, whose investment priorities may lie elsewhere, are not likely to commit themselves to buying a home.

For the same reasons, site-and-service options and upgrade schemes also present problems. The Urban Foundation, which runs a wholesale building materials depot to assist self-helpers, has found that large quantities of materials get ferried through to the Transkei.

The report stresses the need for a more flexible approach to housing policy and also the need to reduce the amount of movement within the city itself. It is this, says the report, which militates against the sense of permanence necessary to stimulate urgently needed housing initiatives.

People should have the option of renting, rather than buying homes, while site-and-service and upgrade schemes should also be re-thought.

More MPs face murder charges

TWO more kwaZulu MPs are being accused of murder, bringing to three the total number to appear in court recently on such charges.

Earlier this month Xhawulengwe Mkhize, MP and chief of the Dumisa at Hightlats, appeared in court on one count of murder and 16 of attempted murder.

At the end of May, deputy interior minister Samuel Jamile, convicted on one count of murder and one of attempted murder, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Now police have confirmed that MP Psychology Ndlovu will appear in court early next month in connection with the death during September 1989 of a person in Swayimane, his constituency near Warburg.

Commenting on these three cases, Democratic Party MP Rob Haswell,

who has been pushing for better policing to curb the violence, said before the killings could stop and peace be restored, justice must be seen to be done.

"Until now this has not been the case. If these arrests and trials signal a more determined approach to proper law and order, then I welcome the change on behalf of the long-suffering people of Natal.

"We have been living through a time when people have been able to brag openly of killings and nothing was done about it. This has made it impossible to take effective action on peace and rehabilitation. If people are now being brought to book with a sense of vigour then it is a welcome development."

Meanwhile, the kwaZulu government has changed the law on carrying dangerous weapons, by repealing provisions which imposed automatic penalties on people convicted of assault using such weapons.

Earlier this month, the minister of justice, Celani Jeffrey Mletwa, issued a notice in the kwaZulu official gazette, scrapping an earlier kwaZulu government notice.

Two provisions were cancelled. The first stipulated that a minimum sentence of two years had to be imposed on anyone convicted of an offence which involved violence and in which

the victim was injured or killed using a dangerous weapon or firearm. However, if the court believed there were exceptional circumstances, a lesser sentence could be imposed.

The other stipulated that the sentence in a case involving violence and in which a dangerous weapon was used had to be a term of imprisonment and that no portion of the sentence could be suspended.

The effect of the repeal of these provisions is to give the court greater discretion on what sentence to pass, allowing for lighter sentences than previously was the case.

Commenting on the repeal, Durban's Legal Resources Centre said it should be seen in the light of previous moves by Umtali involving the "systematic stripping of laws controlling and restricting the use of weapons in kwaZulu".

An LRC lawyer said the effect of the

repeal of the two sections was to allow those convicted of crimes of violence involving weapons to "escape with much lighter sentences (than before), possibly including a suspended sentence, caution or reprimand".

"It is part of what seems to be a general attitude by kwaZulu, to strip the law of restrictions on the bearing of weapons.

"In times of widespread violence this is a strange way to respond to the problem and must be viewed with alarm and concern."

The notice cancelling the two provisions on dangerous weapons was gazetted three weeks before an application by Durban freelance journalist Lechesa Tsenoli.

This potentially far-reaching case, due to be heard on Monday, asks the court to rule that provisions allowing Zulu people to carry "cultural weapons" is unlawful.

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FIRE OVER ST ELMO'S

As educational facilities are being closed a R53m teacher training college is being put up — in what looks like an act of political folly — in KwaZulu despite the fact that appropriate facilities are standing empty in a position that could perfectly well serve existing needs.

Except that they are in Natal.

Political motives within the KwaZulu government — and a distinct difference of opinion within the Development Bank of SA — appear to be responsible for this state of affairs.

Despite alternative proposals by its own architectural consultants, and a senior bank official, the Development Bank has approved the construction of the multimillion-rand Gamalakhe training college near Port Shepstone and Hibberdene, in KwaZulu territory.

But between these towns, in Natal, a complex has been on offer: St Elmo's Convent. It is on 9,65 ha and comprises a remedial school, boarding and recreational facilities.

On November 30 some bank officials (Bruce Edwards, Donald Macleod and Floris Pelsler) and three consultants to the bank — architect Patrick Gibson, Rod Connacher (education) and H Maclellan (quantity surveying) — visited St Elmo's with two KwaZulu officials.

In a memo dated December 14, Pelsler, in a follow-up to the visit, wrote to Edwards that he and Connacher believed the St Elmo's buildings were *not* acceptable for teacher education.

However, according to various internal memoranda which passed between Macleod (who is attached to the bank's centre for environmental and technical specialists) and his superiors, an opportunity to save the KwaZulu government more than R40m has been overlooked.

In a memo dated January 17 Macleod says the asking price for St Elmo's is R3,75m. It had been estimated that expenditure of R3m-R5m would make it a suitable educational establishment for a total cost of R7m-R9m.

"Why did no one consider this?" Macleod asks.

In a reply to Pelsler's memo he says the convent had been on offer for four months: "KwaZulu and the consultants appointed by both the borrower and the bank were all aware that it was available but did not consider it an alternative option to the Gamalakhe site as 'St Elmo's is not in KwaZulu.' It is in Natal.

"Considering the recent happenings in SA and in Natal this argument is no longer valid," Macleod argues. He is supported by a further memo on January 21 in which another bank official, one B Lindeque, wrote

that "the conclusion that KwaZulu is prohibited by law (from acquiring) land outside its boundaries is not correct."

Macleod says the implication of resiting the training college at St Elmo's should be assessed: "The financial advantages of using the existing buildings and infrastructure should be carefully considered."

In a memo of December 4 Gibson — whose Durban architectural firm Franklin, Garland, Gibson & Partners acts as consultant to the Development Bank — says: "St Elmo's convent is an almost unique opportunity to acquire a property which could be converted into an educational institution."

In his January 17 memo Macleod issued a strongly-worded warning: "The purpose of this memorandum is . . . to suggest that urgent attention is required by the policy-makers to change a situation that is a costly aberration in this new SA . . ." Macleod suggested that the bank should establish a system to "ensure that unused buildings are considered for use before costly new projects are embarked upon."

Macleod went on: "With the changing nature of SA society, that is, falling white enrolment in schools, reductions in defence . . . it is likely that there are many buildings throughout the country that are now redundant and that, like St Elmo's, could be used to provide accommodation for a wide variety of uses, but especially black education."

Part of the problem lies with the KwaZulu government *which* earlier promised "its people" at Gamalakhe that a training college *would* be constructed.

□ The Development Bank commented that, as a result of the issues raised by its staff, further detailed investigations were initiated by management to obtain clarity on the options. St Elmo's option with modifications was estimated to cost R25m — while the Gamalakhe college was budgeted at R44m.

This resulted in the the bank's board re-considering the project. After taking into consideration the current demand for teacher training in KwaZulu, and more importantly a proposed use of St Elmo's as a community college to address directly the upgrading of the "lost generation," it recommended its support for both Gamalakhe for teacher training as well as St Elmo's as a community college.

Eddie Botha

ANC CONFERENCE

STARTER'S ORDERS

Nominations for leadership posts in the ANC were being finalised by the organisation's 14 regions as the *FM* went to press. Apart from

continue

Israel has offered aid to Zulus

Weekend Argus
Political Staff

ISRAEL has offered aid — in expertise and training — to Zulus.

This was announced at a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport by King Goodwill Zwelithini on his return from a five-day visit to Israel.

Details of the aid are still under discussion.

King Goodwill, who visited Israel at the invitation of that country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held talks with a number of senior government officials, including Prime Minister Mr Yitshak Shamir.

King Goodwill said although the Israeli government would not fund the projects "in which there will be co-operation", he was confident he and his people would be able to raise funds.

The Zulu king praised Mr Shamir's government and the Israeli people, and said he and his people would do everything in their power "to justify their faith in us".

Apart from Mr Shamir, King Goodwill said he had also held talks with Israeli President Mr Haim Hertzog, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his deputy, the deputy Speaker of the Israeli Parliament, the Knesset.

He said his specific interest during the trip was on agriculture, health, education and religion.

King Goodwill praised the Israeli government for its treatment of the 17 000 Ethiopian Jews who were airlifted from that country "in a remarkable operation taking 36 hours" about a month ago.

CIPRES 301691.

'Coincidental men carrying G3s said they were Inkatha'

By S'BU MNGADI

THE controversial G3 automatic rifles, which the KwaZulu chief minister's department is issuing to Inkatha-aligned chiefs and Inkatha officials, are supplied by the SAP.

This has been confirmed by both the Law and Order ministry and KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's department.

However, Law and Order ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze this week absolved the SAP of any responsibility, saying the rifles were now the responsibility of the KwaZulu Police.

DJ Michau, director-without-portfolio in Buthelezi's department in Ulundi, said the department only issued G3 rifles to chiefs in their capacity as government employees.

Michau maintained the military assault rifles were to protect government property, and not to further the political aims of Inkatha.

He declined to disclose the number of rifles issued to date. He could not furnish an answer as to why the rifles were being carried at Inkatha rallies and why unrest monitors have linked G3 rifles to political violence.

The director said it was coincidental that men armed with G3 rifles at an Inkatha protest march in Tongaat had identified themselves as Inkatha members and not as KwaZulu Government employees.

In a 15-page memorandum presented at the State President's Summit on Violence and Intimidation recently, the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) stated that KwaZulu chiefs and headmen had issued these weapons by way of permit to tribal bodyguards.

Michau admitted the chiefs did not hold firearm licences.

The German-made G3 rifle fires a devastating 600 bullets a minute and 20 in two seconds. However, its magazine can only hold 20 7.62mm rounds, City Press was told.

A prominent Durban gunsmith told City Press the South African government banned the sale of G3 rifles and other automatic assault rifles in the early 1980s following the discovery of rightwing arms caches.

Nobody in South Africa is allowed to have in his or her possession a weapon that will fire automatically. All government personnel are exempt, he said.

Durban director of the Democratic Party, Roy Ainslie, this week claimed Inkatha supporters used these rifles as recently as last Sunday.

He named shooting incidents at Obanjeni near Empangeni, Mshayazawe in Inanda and in KwaMashu. These incidents followed Inkatha rallies.

At the Obanjeni rally police confiscated a G3 rifle from a chief's brother. But they returned it to him the next day, Ainsley said.

Political comment and newsbills by K Sibiyi, headlines and sub-editing by S James, both of 2 Herb Street, Johannesburg.

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CITY PRESS, June 30 1991

Assault rifles for chiefs

Another clear beer challenger

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By Des Parker

Star 9/7/91
DURBAN — KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation's Amabele Breweries is to spend R5 million converting its recently-mothballed brewing plant at Ngwelezana

near Empangeni for the production of clear beer by early next year.

Amabele managing director Bernard Hack said the clear-beer venture was not on anything like the scale of that planned by Johannesburg

entrepreneur Louis Luyt.

"We have the highest respect for SA Breweries, but we believe there is ample room within this sector for another player, and Amabele is that player," he said.

KwaZulu's health service is sick

The Weekly Mail has taken the lid off horrifying conditions in kwaZulu's medical services.

FERIAL HAJFAJEE visited St Benedictine Hospital in the northern corner of the

homeland
12/7-18/7/91
NURSES living in disused barns and pregnant women sleeping in makeshift beds on cold cement floors in kwaZulu's St Benedictine Hospital are the outward signs of a crisis in the homeland's health services.

St Benedictine Hospital, which serves 150 000 people, is a reflection of the homeland health system: a lack of funds, too few doctors for too many patients and inadequately equipped clinics.

Last week *The Weekly Mail* gained a first-hand impression of these conditions.

The wards are grim and crowded. They have no partitions and treatment takes place in full view of other patients. In the women's ward, the isolation section has no curtains and the sun streams in on patients who have contagious diseases.

The children's intensive care unit has only three beds and one incubator.

Women who are about to go into labour are accommodated in a sluice room on makeshift beds on a cold cement floor.

The hospital's casualty waiting room comprises a crude outside shelter with no walls or proper seating.

Qualified nurses working at the hospital live in disused barns about 500m from the hospital. Each nurse uses a section of the shed. The accommodation has no electricity. They get their water from an outside tap and cook on paraffin stoves.

Nurses complain about transport at the hospital and the clinics.

There are not enough ambulances or ambulance drivers and often drivers work double shifts.

Dr Daryl Hackland, secretary of health for kwaZulu, says the kwaZulu Health Department is "aware of the problem". He says a report at the end of June noted that half the ambulances at St Benedictine were not working but also pointed out that at other hospitals, 80 percent of the ambulances were off the road.

On the night *The Weekly Mail* visited St Benedictine, a driver who had been working all day was going to Durban at 4am. Drivers have no first aid training and the ambulances are sometimes not even equipped with regulatory oxygen tanks. The only times that nurses accompany the ambulances are when women are in labour.

Hackland explains that kwaZulu does not provide a paramedic ambulance service. All that is provided, he says, is a "patient transport system".

He admits that the health system has problems and says that "funds have been limited for some years, especially for the expansion required".

Dr Effie Schultz, who has worked at the hospital for a year, told *The Weekly Mail* that she had recently sent a letter of complaint



Three in a bed ... In St Benedictine Hospital, as in other kwaZulu hospitals and clinics, the patients who get even part of a bed are the lucky ones

Photographs: Guy Adams

to the Department of Health, objecting to conditions at the hospital. The department is investigating her complaints.

She explains that one of the projects she had been assigned was to start a chronic diseases clinic — but all she was given was a tiny, ill-equipped room.

"This is not a clinic," she says, pointing to the one bed, the tatty curtain and the kitchen table from which her nurse works.

Schultz points out the shortage of qualified pharmacists in kwaZulu; thus dispensaries are often in charge of pharmacy assistants. But, she says, "at St Benedictine this doesn't work". Without supervision, crucial med-

cines like asthma inhalers and chronic disease treatment is often out of stock.

But Hackland says the kwaZulu Pharmaceutical Services regularly visits the hospitals to oversee the work of the pharmaceutical assistant. He also says a doctor is responsible for the dispensary.

However, in a study in kwaZulu last year, it was found that of all the immunised children, only half had the necessary antibodies in their systems and were contracting diseases they had been immunised against. Healthworkers at St Benedictine say that vaccines are not properly stored because the fridges and fridge thermometers are often out of order.

Nurses at St Benedictine sent a letter of complaint about their living and working conditions to the kwaZulu Nursing Board. Some of their complaints have been attended to, but their living conditions remain the same.

Hackland describes the accommodation crisis as a "critical situation", — but adds that the department cannot provide accommodation for all its nurses.

The hospital is investigating housing projects for its staff, as part of its ongoing upgrading programmes. But these, he admits, are in their infant stages.

The poor conditions extend to eight clinics served by the St Benedictine Hospital.

The kwaZulu health model, based on a network of primary health care clinics, is a good one, according to Dr Khorshed Ginwalla of the Department of Community Health at the University of Natal. The clinics are serviced by district and regional hospitals like St Benedictine.

"The clinics should be accessible, affordable and appropriate and they should take health care to the community," says Ginwalla. "But there are not enough of them."

St Benedictine services eight such clinics. But the full potential of these clinics is not being exploited, complain health workers.

Doctors' visits to the clinic are sporadic and the nurses are not supervised regularly. Because they are not all primary health care nurses, who are more qualified than senior nurses, regular supervision and training is essential.

But only two primary health care nurses service the eight clinics, alleges Schultz.

At the farthest clinic, Usuthu, there were bats in the roof. After Schultz complained, the roof was repaired — but the workmen forgot to replace the ceiling board, leaving a gaping hole in the ceiling. Nurses complain that dirt falls onto the patients.

None of the clinics have electricity — some have solar panels but none of these work.

And the clinics' telephones often do not work. Nurses need to remain in constant contact with the hospital to get medical advice and to call ambulances.

With no means of calling ambulances, nurses often are forced to pay exorbitant fares for private taxis to take patients to the hospital.

This highlights the biggest problem of the clinics: a lack of funds. From a health budget of R290-million, the kwaZulu Health Department will spend only R54-million on its clinics in 1991. In 1982, the Johannesburg General Hospital alone cost R60-million to run.

Nevertheless, amid all the dereliction at the St Benedictine, the nurses have mounted a valiant effort to run a preventative health programme with minimal resources.

Healthworkers proudly show off photographs of a successful breast-feeding festival they hosted at one of the clinics last year. With bright posters on Aids, contraception and anti-smoking, there is no shortage of good intentions at St Benedictine.



Nurses at the hospital in northern kwaZulu live in a disused shed which has no electricity or running water

MENTAL HOSPITALS — THE TPA REPLIES

12/7-18/7/91
 SENIOR Transvaal Provincial Administration officials on Friday met *The Weekly Mail* to give their side to the newspaper's exposé of conditions in the racially segregated psychiatric hospitals, Sterkfontein and Weskoppies.

"I will certainly not say all you have written about the hospitals is untrue," MEC Fanie Ferrelra said, "but you must understand that there has been too little time for us to change the apartheid policy."

Management of these hospitals had only been handed over to TPA in 1988 and integration had to be carefully planned, he explained. Ferrelra said the TPA was working on a programme for integration but did not elaborate. However, nurses are not involved in the planning.

Another problem, Ferrelra said, was the lack of TPA funds for mental health.

The officials denied one of the strongest allegations made by many health workers, that black patients receive no psychotherapy at all.

The prince can't breach this rift

Star 13/7/91

What is the significance of the fact that the senior prince of the Zulu Royal family, Prince Israel Mwayizeni ka Solomon, has now been elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the ANC?

Could it be that the ANC will now be reconciled with the Zulu Royal family and the Zulu King? These are questions I have been asked by numerous local and foreign journalists since the announcement of the results of the ANC NEC elections early on Sunday morning.

There is no doubt that it was a political scoop for the ANC to elect such a senior member of the Zulu Royal family into its NEC.

Those who know Prince Israel's family background will remember that not only is he the son of King Solomon (the grandfather of the reigning monarch) but he actually acted as regent on the death of King Cyprian (the father of the reigning monarch) until such time that the present king, who was still a minor and was at school, was ready to succeed his father.

Incidentally, some newspapers have commented that the senior prince was a member of Inkatha until 1989 when he resigned. This is not correct.

As far as I can recall, the senior prince never joined Inkatha and was certainly never active in Inkatha affairs although he did occasionally attend Inkatha conferences.

There is a peculiar relationship between Inkatha and most members of the Zulu Royal family. Most of them tend to shy away from actively supporting Inkatha although there are a few notable exceptions like Prince Gideon, who is KwaZulu's Deputy Minister of Welfare and Pensions, and a few others.

Prince Israel was a member of the KwaZulu Legislative As-

Through
My Eyes

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OSCAR
DHLOMO



sembly representing the king and therefore appointed by him. He resigned from this position and claimed there was a misunderstanding between himself and the king.

This background is important if I have to answer the second question whether the senior prince will facilitate reconciliation between the ANC and the Zulu Royal family, and the king. The answer is an unequivocal "no".

If anything, the prince's membership of the ANC will widen the rift between the ANC and the Zulu Royal family. At worst, it could even engender a serious split within the Royal family.

Firstly, because of a misunderstanding between the king and the senior prince, the latter is persona non grata in the king's household.

Secondly, the senior prince's relations with Chief Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Government, have also been soured by the prince's constant political sniping at Chief Buthelezi and the Government.

The king is presently very close to Chief Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Government. In terms of the KwaZulu constitution, the king is a constitutional monarch and any political contact with him must be through the KwaZulu Cabinet headed by Chief Buthelezi.

Besides, KwaZulu Government protocol decrees that Chief Buthelezi, and not the senior prince, is the senior traditional adviser to the king. Therefore, as things stand, the senior prince has no access to the king, Chief Buthelezi or the Government.

Buthlezi

book back

in library

Star 16/7/91
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The University of Natal has restored the controversial book "Gatsha Buthelezi: Chief with a Double Agenda" to its library shelves for access by members of the university system.

The book had previously been removed from the shelves by the university pending legal advice in respect of a letter from Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi's lawyers.

Director of public affairs at the university, Dirk Kemp, said yesterday that it had always been public policy that books, even if critical of public figures, should be available in a university library for critical study by the academic community.

Mr Kemp said the university was now satisfied this was legal.



New bounds of conservation practice . . . allowing local residents to use resources.

Star 1/17/71.

Making conservation relevant

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A reserve area is to be set up in Kwazulu that allows locals access. By JULIENNE DU TOIT.

WHEN YOUR family cannot afford meat for weeks on end and yet impala browse on the other side of a wire fence, it is difficult to resist setting a snare in the night.

Some impoverished farmers feel they have a right to kill and eat wild meat.

Few regions epitomise this situation better than Kwazulu.

The area is beset by problems of soil erosion and serious overgrazing by cattle. Yet its government is to set aside the unique Kosi Bay area of Mapu-

toland and some of the most pristine stretches of land along the Natal coast.

But the government is avoiding the wrath of the farmers by using progressive conservation policies. For one thing, it allows local people access to the reserve areas along traditional pathways and the use of some of its natural resources.

Nick Steele, director of the Kwazulu Bureau of Natural Resources, said his department was one of the first conservation bodies to attempt making conservation relevant to the people who depend on the bush for their survival.

People had been relocated, he said, but volunteered to do so and were "generously compen-

sated".

Mr Steele said game reserves had previously been seen largely as "white men's playgrounds — a perception which is not unfounded".

But the community was now beginning to understand "that we are sincere in our desire to conserve along with community needs as part of the solution".

This method of including the community has also been followed in the Richtersveld, where a national park is being established without any of the people who live in the designated area being moved.

Mr Steele said the final consolidation of the northern Kwazulu conservation area was being planned.

This would cover the entire northern boundary of northern Kwazulu from Swaziland in the west to Kosi in the east.

It would include linking Ndumu with the Matenjwa Tribal Game Reserve to the west, the Mbangweni corridor between Ndumu and Tembe, and the Mthlweni corridor east of Tembe.

"The area will be unique, encompassing as it will six important ecological zones."

Two other parks in Kwazulu are to open soon — the Tembe Elephant Park and the Opathe Game Reserve outside Uhundi.

Both will have visitor facilities and the bureau is negotiating with the private sector in this regard, said Mr Steele. □

KwaZulu politician guilty of homicide

By Patrick Laurence

A member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Psychology Ndlovu, was sentenced to two years' jail yesterday after being found guilty of culpable homicide. It was suspended for five years.

Ndlovu is the second KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member and Inkatha Freedom Party man to be convicted of a serious crime in the past two months.

On May 30, Samuel Jamile, then KwaZulu's Deputy Minister of Interior and a member of the IFP central committee, was jailed for life for murder.

Ndlovu was originally charged with murdering Alson Ngcobo, but the court found that the death was a "sheer act of

negligence" rather than a premeditated killing.

Ndlovu was also ordered yesterday to pay R10 000 to the dependants of his victim.

In judgment in the Jamile case, Mr Justice M.L. Mitchell described the murder of Joseph Khumalo and attempted murder of his fiancée as "odious and heinous".

He said Jamile had narrowly escaped the death sentence. His lack of remorse had been an aggravating factor.

Mitigating factors included Jamile's clean record at the age of 61 and the internecine warfare in his home area of Clermont, Natal, where he had been a frequent target of bombers.

Jamile, the judge noted, had contributed to the welfare of his community in spite of being earmarked for attack.

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ZULU POLITICS

ROYAL SPLIT

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The election of a senior Zulu royal prince to the ANC's national executive committee could tear the royal family apart, according to Oscar Dhlomo.

The former Inkatha second-in-command says that Prince Mcwayizeni Zulu (60) is now *persona non grata* with the King's household and would not, therefore, be able to mediate to normalise relations between the ANC and King Goodwill Zwelithini.

The prince's support within the ranks of the ANC was manifest at its recent conference, when his election announcement drew loud applause — almost as great as that for Umkhonto we Sizwe chief Chris Hani, who topped the poll.

Dhlomo, who heads the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, says the rift between those in the royal family who support the king and those who back Prince Zulu could widen as a result of the prince's election to the ANC policy-making body.

Since relations between the prince and Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi are also strained, Mcwayizeni's access to the king to bring about any reconciliation was also blocked, Dhlomo added. Buthelezi himself is a senior member of the royal family and often speaks on its behalf.

The prince had come under fire for joining the ANC-aligned Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA (Contralesa). The king and Buthelezi have called the organisation "a spear" in the heart of Zulu unity.

Dhlomo says: "He has little chance to move to recruit for Contralesa within KwaZulu. Remember that the chiefs are paid officials of the KwaZulu government and owe their allegiance to it and would be re-



Dhlomo ... news of a split among Zulu royals

garded as rebels if they moved from Inkatha to Contralesa."

But princes and princesses who are not favourably disposed to Buthelezi or Inkatha might be wooed. Buthelezi has admitted this.

continue

The election is the latest twist in a bitter feud within the Zulu royal family. It started soon after the prince was made Zulu Regent in 1968, after the death of his half-brother (and the present king's father), Paramount Chief Cyprian Bekuzulu.

In his three years as regent, he has managed to upset Buthelezi, rising through the ranks at the same time, by excluding him from certain functions and duties.

Prince Mcwayizeni resigned as the king's representative in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in 1989 because of his "disillusionment" with the system.

Animosity became public when the king made a veiled threat at a Shaka Day rally last year against "dissident" members of the royal family and chiefs who joined Contralesa. The Zulus would "find them out and kill them," he warned.

Axing of homicide MP premature ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ Buthelezi

By CARMEL RICKARD

KWAZULU MP Psychology Ndlovu, convicted of culpable homicide by the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court, has not been suspended as an MP because he may appeal against the verdict.

This was announced by kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi when asked to comment on Ndlovu's future in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA).

Ndlovu was found guilty of culpable homicide for the September 1989 killing of a man from Swayimane. He was ordered to pay R10 000 to the dependants of the deceased and was given a two-year jail term, suspended for five years.

Buthelezi said while the KLA made provision for the exclusion of people convicted of serious crimes, it would be premature to confirm Ndlovu's suspension at this stage since he still had further recourse in law.

Last month Ndlovu's senior colleague in the KLA, Deputy Minister of the Interior Samuel Jamile, was jailed for life for murder and attempted murder. Buthelezi did not comment on the Jamile case at the time — officials at his office said he was too busy — but this week he released detailed comment on the Ndlovu case, and on a number of kwaZulu MPs implicated in murder trials.

He said he was "totally appalled" by the fact that members of the KLA were implicated.

However, he had always found it remarkable that in general black South Africans had tried to bring about change through peaceful means despite the harsh experience of apartheid and oppression.

He said that he had understanding for black people who had opted for violence; although he believed they were wrong he had never condemned individuals who joined Umkhonto weSizwe.

"I know that things get too tough for some humans to endure and then they seek violent redress.

"The world should look at members of the KLA who have been implicated in murder trials as victims who have not been able to carry the burden of peace that the rest of black South Africa carries. They are wrong and their apprehen-



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

sion by the law and being brought to trial is right."

He added that members of the KLA might have been attacked more than other blacks because they were kwaZulu MPs. "The ANC has waged an ugly war against kwaZulu ... It might be they feel more burdened and are subject to greater strain than other members of the public.

"I am making no excuses for any member of the KLA implicated in a murder trial. All I am doing is saying that the KLA is not characterised by those who have been implicated. They are tragic exceptions to the rule."

Buthelezi said the image of the KLA was "tragically damaged" whenever a member was involved in a murder trial. KLA members had tried to work for peace and when any of its members acted differently, "he or she shames the whole assembly".

"South Africans see the assembly shamed by criminal acts committed by members, but they do not see the KLA itself culpable of the criminal acts of any of its members who may have been convicted."

However, he said he did not believe there was a "general loss of faith in the members of the KLA" because of the recent trials.

The KLA's record of achievements meant it had "escaped unscathed" from the trials. People believed the trials simply showed "the failure of individuals".

He said his heart went out to all South Africans "who could not bear the weight of oppression they felt and resorted to violence".

As the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) approaches its first annual conference as an official political party this weekend, members find themselves under the shadow of a new controversy.

A KwaZulu MP was this week sentenced
continue - P

to two years imprisonment, suspended for five years, after having been found guilty of culpable homicide for shooting a man in 1989. He was ordered to pay R10 000 to the deceased's dependants and declared unfit to possess a firearm.

In May this year, a KwaZulu deputy minister and IFP central committee member received a life sentence for murder and attempted murder.

At the same time, IFP president and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi is embroiled in a tussle with universities over an unofficial biography which his lawyers claim is defamatory. The book is titled *Gatsha Buthelezi: Chief with a Double Agenda*. It was written by ANC official Nobleman Nxumalo (under the *nom de plume* Mzala). At one stage it was removed from library shelves at the University of Natal, but has since been returned. Nxumalo, who wrote the book while in exile in London, died earlier this year.

Eight other universities are understood to have received letters from Buthelezi's lawyers threatening legal action if the book is not removed. Apart from sparking a debate on academic freedom, the matter could well end in court.

Attorney Jenny Friedman, acting for Buthelezi, has indicated that he will probably continue trying to get the book out of university libraries, despite strong protests from academics and the decision of the University of Natal to again make the book available to staff and students.

The IFP's conference this weekend, like the ANC's earlier in the month, is expected

to be a milestone event.

At last year's conference the decision was taken for Inkatha to change from being a "cultural liberation movement" to a political party. This happened at a special conference last December, when the necessary changes were made to the organisation's constitution.

A lot of attention will probably be paid to internal matters as the IFP completes the transition to a fully fledged political party, as well as to issues which came out of the ANC conference.

Buthelezi is expected to react to the ANC conference in his main address on Saturday, particularly to the decision by Umkhonto we Sizwe to continue recruiting members; the call for an interim government and constitu-



KwaZulu's Buthelezi ... to react to ANC conference

ent assembly; the IFP's relationship with the PAC; and political violence. Other issues on the agenda include sanctions, negotiations and the process towards peace.

The IFP's image has taken a bit of a battering lately. First came allegations, backed by pictures in the press, of officials being supplied with automatic weapons at an Inkatha rally.

Concern at the alleged issuing of unlicensed arms grew following a machine-gun attack on ANC members (returning from their conference earlier this month) at a station near Durban.

Then on Tuesday, KwaZulu MP Psychology Ndlovu was sentenced for culpable homicide in the Maritzburg Supreme Court for shooting Muzikawukhulelwa Ngcobo in the back with a rifle in September 1989. The court heard that Ndlovu and five other men were investigating a faction fight near Wartburg and that the MP gave chase and fired shots at a group of fleeing men.

Justice John Didcott said while the court was convinced Ndlovu fired the shot which killed Ngcobo and that the shooting was not accidental, lack of evidence as to exactly what happened meant the court had to find his conduct negligent rather than intentional. Co-accused Mandla Ndlovu, also a KwaZulu MP, was discharged.

In May, KwaZulu Deputy Minister of the Interior, Samuel Jamile, was sentenced to life imprisonment for killing Joseph Khumalo and attempting to murder the man's fiancée, Thokozile Shabalala, in 1987. ■

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**Convicted MP
still in assembly**

Own Correspondent ^{Stew} 19/7/91.

DURBAN — Convicted KwaZulu MP Psychology Ndlovu has not been suspended from the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly because he still has further recourse to the law and can apply for leave to appeal against his conviction.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said that while members convicted of serious felonies were automatically barred and Ndlovu's behaviour had "shamed the whole assembly", it would be premature to confirm his suspension.

Ndlovu was convicted last week of culpable homicide for the negligent killing of a Swayimane man in September 1989.

He was sentenced to two years' jail suspended for five years and ordered to pay R10 000 to the deceased's dependants.

KILLER CO.

By S'BU MNGADI
 (17/91) (107) CONFESSES

YET another defector has made startling revelations about a covert SADF, Inkatha and Kwazulu police alliance which he claimed trained and armed the notorious anti-ANC "Amasinyora" gang.



Felix Ndimene
'SADF, Inkatha, police took part in gang's ANC war'

The gang unleashed a reign of terror in Natal in which at least 40 people died.

In a detailed affidavit, 21-year-old Bheki Mvubu confessed to having taken part since 1987 in killing 40 people and burning down a number of ANC homes in Kwa-Mashu.

Saying he was drained by fighting and causing death and destruction, Mvubu named several members of Amasinyora who were involved in covert operations. They included policemen, SADF members and Inkatha officials.

The SADF has strongly denied the allegations and the KwaZulu Police (ZP) declined to comment.

Mvubu said the Amasinyora gang were originally common criminals until they were "taken over" by SADF member Dumisane Zondi, who told the gang he he was based at Empangeni in Zululand.

Zondi had instructed the gang in warfare methods and building homemade guns. These were to be used against ANC-supporting comrades.

He said Zondi had also supplied the gang with an SADF R1 automatic rifle which was used in the battles.

Zondi was shot and killed in mid-1989 while trying to escape from the SA police after allegedly being caught raping a woman.

He said that the gang was then told to join Inkatha, "so that we would be seen as a political organisation and not as a group of gangsters".

It was after the gang became a part of the IFP, that the group had become increasingly militarised.

Ammunition and guns were supplied directly from the KwaZulu police and Lindelani warlord and IFP area leader

Mandla Thomas Shabalala assumed command.

"The first time we met him, Shabalala gave us three shotguns and several boxes of bullets. He praised us for fighting and said we must keep on fighting," Mvubu said.

Another Inkatha official,

a man called Shoji of Umlazi's Z-section, had worked closely with the gang allegedly providing them with three pump-action shotguns and a pistol. He had urged the gang to recruit more criminals.

An SADF man and Inkatha member, Justice Nkwanyane, had been introduced to the gang.

Nkwanyane was often seen in the townships in the company of white SADF soldiers - driving in Buffel vehicles or small white SADF vans with tinted windows.

"He gave us one 9mm pistol, and bullets on a regular basis until the end of 1989," he added.

Nkwanyane had ordered the gang to kill Esther Africa, former mayor of KwaMashu and IFP member who had joined

the ANC. During December 1989 Africa's house was attacked, though she wasn't home. The house was partially burnt.

"I was part of this attack with other Amasinyora members," Mvubu added.

He said Mandla Buthelezi, suspended from the SA Police, was also working with the Amasinyora since it began in 1987.

"He joined us on many attacks," he said, "and he is still a member of the Amasinyora."

Shange Khethe, who was a member of the KwaZulu police stationed at KwaMashu, had also worked with the Amasinyora. He provided bullets and joined in attacks at night. Khethe was jailed for life this year after being convicted in the Durban Supreme Court of murdering comrades.

Mvubu said the gang had looted and ransacked their targeted homes before torching them.

Among the people he claimed to have killed were Khumbu Cebekulu, a youth known as Cliff and others named Magwegwe and Jomo.

Jomo's killers - including Mvubu - were caught red-handed and arrested by the KwaZulu police but Mvubu said they were released four hours later.

Mvubu's confessions come hot on the heels of further disclosures that the SADF and police were in cahoots with Inkatha in fanning township violence. The Weekly Mail reported that the SA police were funding Inkatha to oppose the ANC.

And in a report in New Nation a former SADF operative, Sergeant Felix Isaias Ndimene, revealed that the violence that had been sweeping the country for the past two years - including train massacres - were planned and carried out by the Special Forces of the SADF.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela said the Government's covert activities were aimed at destroying the ANC and were setting the two groups on a collision course.

He said that if the government continued with its double agenda of criminal operations while talking peace, it was doubtful that a complete breakdown in the negotiation process could be avoided.



'BROW BEATING ... Photographer Evans Mboweni caught the contrasts week where tramps are so commonplace they no longer disturb diners wise enough to strategically place themselves at robots, but the pennies



White man's R1 000 child

By ELIAS MALULEKE and CYNTHIA PITSE
 and his child lover, now aged 14, are said to have started the relationship in 1986.
 Ex-Capetonian and divorced father of three, Nicholas Hart, and the girl, are living as man and wife in Mabopane's small industrial area, where Hart runs a factory.
 According to locals and neighbours, the girl fell pregnant in the

Inkatha slams Oscar Dhlomo

107 ~~107~~ Sowetan 23/7/91

INKATHA Freedom Party's one-time number two Dr Oscar Dhlomo was the victim of a scathing attack at the party's annual conference in Ulundi on Sunday.

This is the first public acknowledgement by the IFP that Dhlomo's hasty departure still rankles.

Speaker after speaker called Dhlomo a political opportunist "who would be nothing if it were not for IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi".

Dhlomo, a former secretary general of Inkatha and KwaZulu Cabinet Minister, left the organisation in a blaze of publicity last year and now heads the Institute for Multiparty Democracy.

Dhlomo was named in Major Louis Botha's 10-page memorandum, published in Friday's *Weekly Mail*, as one of the Inkatha leaders who was dissatisfied with the way Buthelezi was leading the organisation.

He resigned two months after the March 25 1990 rally in Durban last year



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

which was paid for by the Government and which sparked the "seven-day war" in Maritzburg when nearly 200 people were killed.

The attack on Dhlomo was a response to a pre-conference analysis that he had done in which he said the organisation would need to democratise its leadership.

Buthelezi, speaking on the last day of the three-day conference, said that "better was expected from Dr Dhlomo".

"Dhlomo surprised us by writing a scurrilous article on our leadership. And I am not going to sink to his level. He was my colleague and worked with me.

"When he decided to leave, I respected his decision. He said he wanted to spend more time with his family. I know what it means to spend time away from your family," Buthelezi said.

Surprised

Buthelezi said he was surprised to learn that Dhlomo then launched the Institute for a Multiparty Democracy "almost immediately".

"He said that the IFP must go outside the Zulu people - as if Inkatha is an ethnic organisation. One of the things that I hear is that his IMPD has offered to fund the conference on a patriotic front.

"I do not know if his board has given him that authority when certain organisations have positioned themselves and want nothing to do with the PF," he said.

KwaZulu Minister of Health Dr Ben Ngubane said Dhlomo was "allowing himself to be used by those forces which are bent on destroying us".

He called on Dhlomo to "come clean".

Another senior IFP member, Mr Mandla Mnewango, said Dhlomo was an "educationist" playing "politician".



OSCAR DHLOMO ... under attack

Dhlomo steers clear of row

Sowetan 25/7/91 #107

THE chairman of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said there were "obvious reasons" why he would not go ahead and reveal exactly what he knew about the current row involving Government payments to the Inkatha Freedom Party.

"It is now exactly one year and one month since I resigned from Inkatha and the KwaZulu government.

"I sincerely ask Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to accept that, in as much as he does not owe me an explanation about how he conducts his personal and public affairs, I also do not owe him an explanation.

"Our ways have parted and the least we can do is to maintain mutual respect," Dhlomo



OSCAR DHLOMO

said.

Dhlomo refused to disclose what he might or might not know about Government funding to the IFP.

He resigned from Inkatha two months after the March 1990, IFP rally which was funded by the Government.

Dhlomo was speaking yesterday following damaging attacks on him at the weekend's IFP national conference at Ulundi.

Following the IFP's thinly veiled suggestions there that Dhlomo was responsible for blowing the whistle on the covert Government funding to the IFP there is increasing speculation that the IFP is scared that Dhlomo could reveal information that could be damaging to the organisation.

KwaZulu Minister of Health Dr Ben Ngubane said that Dhlomo was "ungrateful for what Buthelezi has done for him".

Dhlomo came in for a bashing on Sunday, the last day of the conference, in what is believed to be the IFP's attempts to deflect the damaging information about the covert Government funding, from the organisation. - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Govt plans big AIDS project

TANIA LEVY

GOVERNMENT will launch a R1,5m mass publicity campaign against AIDS next month.

A spokesman for the National Health Department's AIDS Unit said yesterday the campaign was aimed at bringing home the fact that 300 people were being infected with the disease every day in SA.

The message would be spread by TV, radio and newspapers, as well as billboards, pamphlets and workshops. *Business 30/7/91*

It is believed the campaign will be government's largest single anti-AIDS media campaign to date.

The spokesman said R1,5m had been budgeted for the first part of the campaign, which would last about four months.

The contract for this had been awarded to Sandton-based advertising company The Agency.

The second part of the campaign would be put out to tender at a later stage and more money would be allocated, she said.

Groups which would be targeted by the campaign included opinion makers and community leaders, parents and their children, people with sexually transmitted diseases and health care workers.

The campaign would urge parents to support safe sexual behaviour and teach interpersonal skills.

The public would be reminded that sexually transmitted diseases made people more susceptible to HIV infection.

FNB to probe 'Buthelezi leak'

Business 30/7/91
FIRST National Bank was probing allegations that it had not exercised sufficient control over information relating to its account holders, senior GM Jimmy McKenzie said yesterday.

He was speaking after Inkatha central committee member Musa Myeni warned at the weekend that R3bn in KwaZulu government business could be removed from FNB.

Myeni made his statement after it was reported that Inkatha had repaid R250 000 it received from government for two political rallies from a personal account of its president Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Secrecy

Myeni called on FNB to investigate the leaking of confidential details about its clients' accounts.

McKenzie said discussions "with our clients" on Myeni's allegations of collusion between some staff members and "anti-Inkatha" journalists were in progress.

"Every staff member signs a declaration of secrecy and should there be evidence of any of our staff anywhere in the country colluding with any party, that person will be dismissed," he said.

He would not say with whom FNB was holding discussions, saying "we respect the confidentiality of our clients".

WILSON ZWANE

Myeni said at the weekend the "ball is now in FNB's court". The bank should approach the Sunday Times and The Independent of London for their sources of information, he said.

An Inkatha spokesman told the Sunday Times that the money was withdrawn from Buthelezi's account and deposited in an Inkatha account before being given to Foreign Minister Pik Botha last Wednesday.

The spokesman also confirmed that the R1,3m Buthelezi account was set up for his personal use with funds provided by international friends, which included British casino boss John Aspinall and Australian television mogul Kerry Packer.

Myeni said the KwaZulu government deposited "well over R3bn a year" with FNB, adding "this could be business lost to the bank unless it comes clean on this apparent collusion between some of its staffers and anti-Inkatha journalists".

It was reported at the weekend that the R1,3m account was opened for Buthelezi's personal use in September last year and that it would earn R182 000 interest a year.

Until July 23 when the R250 000 was withdrawn, only one small withdrawal had been made, reports said.

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**Inkatha funds
not political,
says Aspinall**

Bloom 3/17/91
CANBERRA — British millionaire John Aspinall said yesterday that he and Australian businessman Kerry Packer made payments to the Inkatha Freedom Party, but denied they were political donations.

A British newspaper reports during the weekend said money from the two businessmen was put into a secret fund and used to pay back the SA government.

Aspinall said his and Packer's donations were made in response to the plight of the Zulu people and there was no secret trust involved.

He said Packer was a guest at Aspinall's Cape Town house and one of several people he had taken to KwaZulu who had "pulled out their check-books" to donate money.

The money had been given to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as head of a people fighting for "its life and survival".

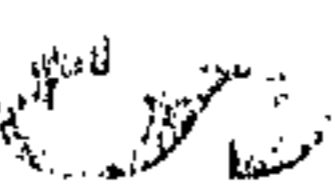
Aspinall said it was up to Buthelezi to use the money for his people in any way he saw fit and he would not advise him. — Sapa-AP.

Who paid the jackal?

Turn to PAGE 2

How the state's money moved to Inkatha
W/Week 2/8 - 8/8/91

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and DREW FORREST



TEVEN Sithabe, kwazulu's powerful Minister of the Interior, was the security police's pointman in the KwaZulu cabinet. Through an extraordinary web of subterfuge, security police used Sithabe and the allegedly independent Inkatha Institute to probe the chaotic affairs of the cover SAP trade union project, the United Workers' Union of South Africa.

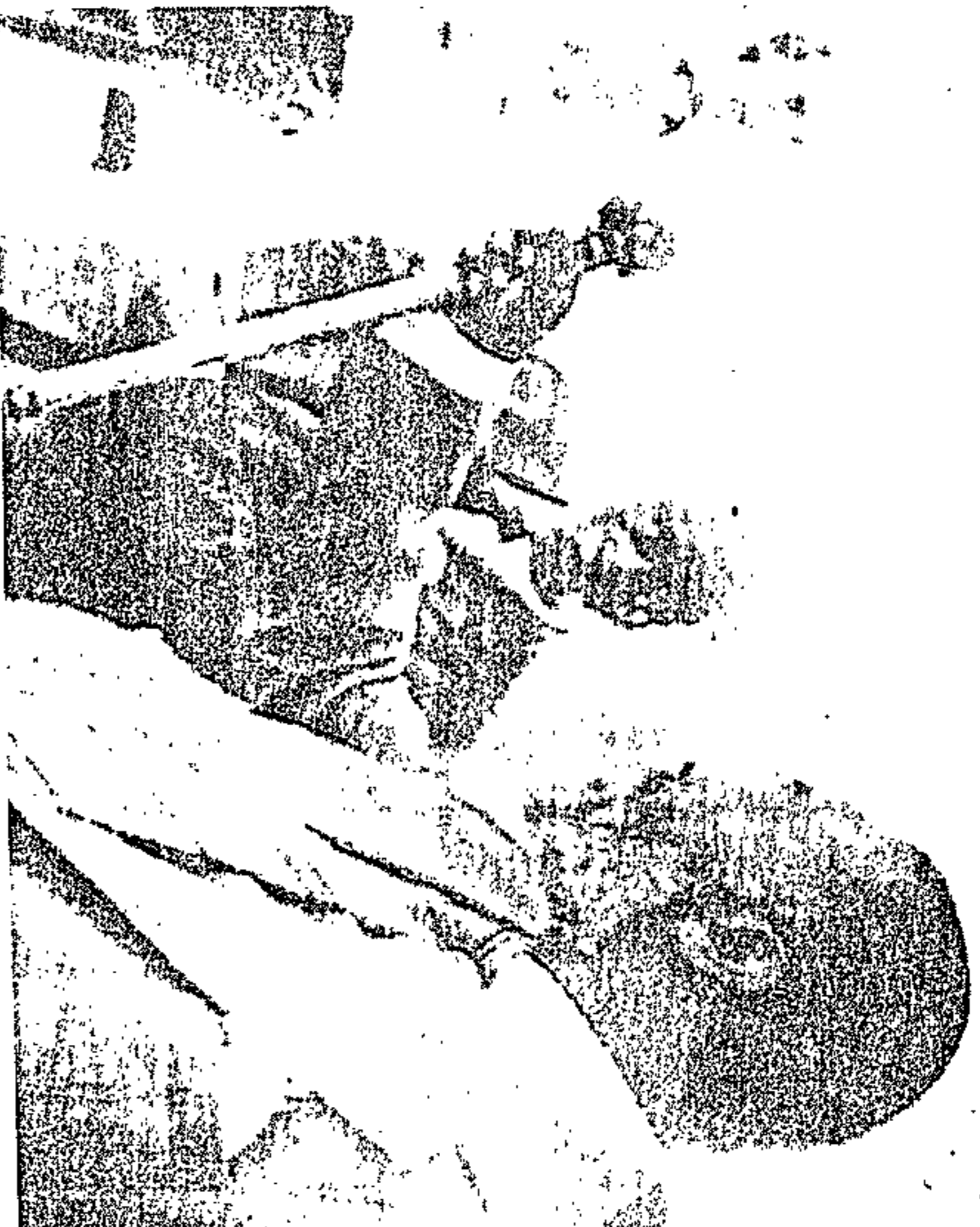
This is confirmed in a highly confidential 111-page report of a commission of inquiry into Uwusa, which has come into the possession of The Weekly Mail. Originally ordered by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, the inquiry was entrusted by Sithabe to Inkatha Institute director Gavin Woods.

The key link-man in Inkatha, Steven Sithabe, right, appointed the Woods Commission. Police then contacted Sithabe, who appointed Woods to head a one-man probe.

The documents stress that police involvement in the funding should not be mentioned in the commission's report and the report studiously avoids such mention, referring instead to "outside funding" and anonymous "benefactors".

In his faxed authorisation of the commission, a copy of which appears in the report, Sithabe says he will pay Woods R26 200 for the task of conducting the inquiry.

The Weekly Mail is in possession of a police message sent shortly after the completion of the report confirming that R26 200 had been paid



The key link-man in Inkatha, Steven Sithabe, right, appointed the Woods Commission

How Boss kept a hand in Inkatha
W/Week 2/8 - 8/8/91

By EDDIE KOCH, Lusaka

RETORIA'S intelligence services meddled in Zulu politics from the early 1970s with sophisticated projects — which included direct support for Inkatha and its leader, Mangosuthu Buthezi — designed to cultivate conservative black leaders capable of countering the African National Congress.

This is according to Martin Dolinchek, a senior officer in the now defunct Bureau of State Security (Boss), who this week told The Weekly Mail his intelligence service set up an office in Ermpangeti, not far from Ulundi, in 1974 with the object of providing direct security and surveillance services to Inkatha.

The Boss agent, speaking in his first interview with the press since defecting to the ANC in 1986, said the Boss office maintained direct contact with Buthezi's office via a telex line capable of scrambling covert messages between the security service and Inkatha.

The decision to bolster Inkatha was prompted by radical changes sweeping through southern Africa and a

TO PAGE 2

TO PAGE 3

By SIBU MNGADI

KwaZulu to keep schools?

STATE president FW de Klerk has passed a proclamation which could reverse the recent transfer of 26 Natal schools from KwaZulu's Department of Education and Culture (DEC) to the Department of Education and Training (DET).

The proclamation, published on July 12, empowers self-governing territories to administer education, even to people living outside their geographic

boundaries. But this first must be approved by the DET.

A Legal Resources Centre lawyer said although the proclamation was not specifically directed at KwaZulu, it could reverse the recent transfer of 26 schools in Clermont and Edendale. Deputy minister of Education and Development PG Marais re-

cently announced the transfer of schools in Clermont, near Pinetown, and the village of Edendale near Maritzburg.

This affected primary, secondary and high schools with about 22 000 pupils.

The LRC, which represented the communities, argued that in terms of the Self-governing Territories Act of 1971, the

KwaZulu Government only had power to administer education to its own citizens living within its geographic boundaries.

The DET subsequently conceded that, in terms of the law, KwaZulu has been illegally running schools in Clermont and the adjoining township of KwaDabeka for 18 years.

Residents of the war-torn village of Ndaleni, in

Richmond, are taking similar action against the two departments.

An LRC lawyer said they were still receiving instructions from several communities in Natal that wanted their schools removed from KwaZulu control.

The lawyers said they were making representations to the South African and KwaZulu administrations on behalf of 118 schools in the province.

Tribal war threatens SA's water

In a bizarre twist of politics, faction fighting in Natal is now threatening a substantial part of South Africa's water supply.

Interneccine warfare is causing people to move higher and higher into the Drakensberg where new dagga fields and cattle encroachment are being witnessed at unprecedented heights on mountain slopes.

They are threatening one of the most magnificent areas of South Africa — the Upper Tugela area of the northern Drakensberg between Cathedral Peak and the Royal National Park. The area in question is 47 000 ha in size and to make matters worse the land is highly erodable.

Much of this part of the Drakensberg, a popular hiking area, is under the control of the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources (KBNR), which is empowered to administer the region for conservation purposes.

KBNR director Nick Steele says that extensive dagga plantations and the migration of cattle to previously un-

thinkable heights of up to 2 200 m is causing serious "slips" or wash-aways of soil, which are becoming easily discernible from the lower slopes.

A major concern is that this area of the Drakensberg, predominantly two large valleys, the Mnweni Valley and the Ubusingata Valley, produces about 24 percent of Natal's runoff and 9 percent of South Africa's water.

107 Moving

The quality of water coming down from the mountains, especially from the Mnweni River Valley which feeds the Woodstock Dam, is deteriorating rapidly.

Faction fighting over the years is a major factor in substantial numbers of people moving higher up the mountains into inhospitable areas.

A multi-departmental committee, the Tugela Steering Catchment Committee, involving various private sector representatives and governmental bodies, including the bureau and the Natal

Agricultural Union, was started some years ago by the Bergville Farmers Association to rehabilitate the area because of its critical catchment situation.

Mr Steele says there is an urgent need to attract the more xenophobic tribesmen moving up the valleys, back down the mountainside to lower lying areas by developing home industries, but there are problems.

"The major tribe in the area is the Mangwane tribe who, along with the amaZizi tribe, were given this area as a so-called native reserve by the British. It acted as a buffer zone between the marauding Bushmen and the white farmers. These people have been there for decades and the bureau fully understands their sense of belonging," says Mr Steele.

But some of the tribesmen's attitudes towards conservation efforts and development or social upliftment projects are negative, even hostile, he says.

TRENDS REPORTER

Star 7/18/91

Star 7/18/91

Star

Star

Inkatha 'hit-squad base' revealed

Own-Correspondent

104
Star 9/8/91
DURBAN — A secret

KwaZulu and Inkatha Freedom Party military base at Mkuze in Zululand has been used by hit squads for planning violent attacks against the ANC, an investigation by Natal Mercury has found.

Dissident members of an Inkatha unit trained by the SADF claimed this week they used the base for training and for planning violent offensive missions against opponents of Inkatha. However, senior KwaZulu leaders have denied the base was used for militant activities.

IFP central committee member and KwaZulu Minister Dr Dennis Madide said it was used only for "civilian leadership training".

Stan Armstrong, secretary of the KwaZulu Chief Minister's department, said it was used until recently by the IFP as a political leadership development school.

In sworn statements made to the Weekly Mail, which today features the hit-squad claims, the dissident Inkathans say they were part of the group which President de Klerk recently said were trained by the SADF as "security guards".

The clandestine base is located in the remote Mkuze Gorge district in Zululand, in the shadow of Ghost Mountain. The Mercury visited the base this week, only to find it recently abandoned.



Secret camp . . . the alleged KwaZulu and Inkatha Freedom Party military training base at Mkuze, in an isolated area of Zululand.

A notice authorised by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former personal assistant, M Z Khumalo, was at the entrance to the base, warning people "except members of the police force on official duty" to keep out.

The KwaZulu Commissioner of Police, General Jacob Buchner, said he knew about the existence of the base.

But: "I deny it was used for the training of KwaZulu policemen — in any case it is in an area which falls under the jurisdiction of the SAP."

SAP regional commissioner General Colin Steyn said the SAP were not involved. The Mercury could not establish beyond doubt which "police force" Mr Khumalo was referring to.

The hit men say they received offensive training at bases in Namibia before being posted to Mkuze and other bases in Natal.

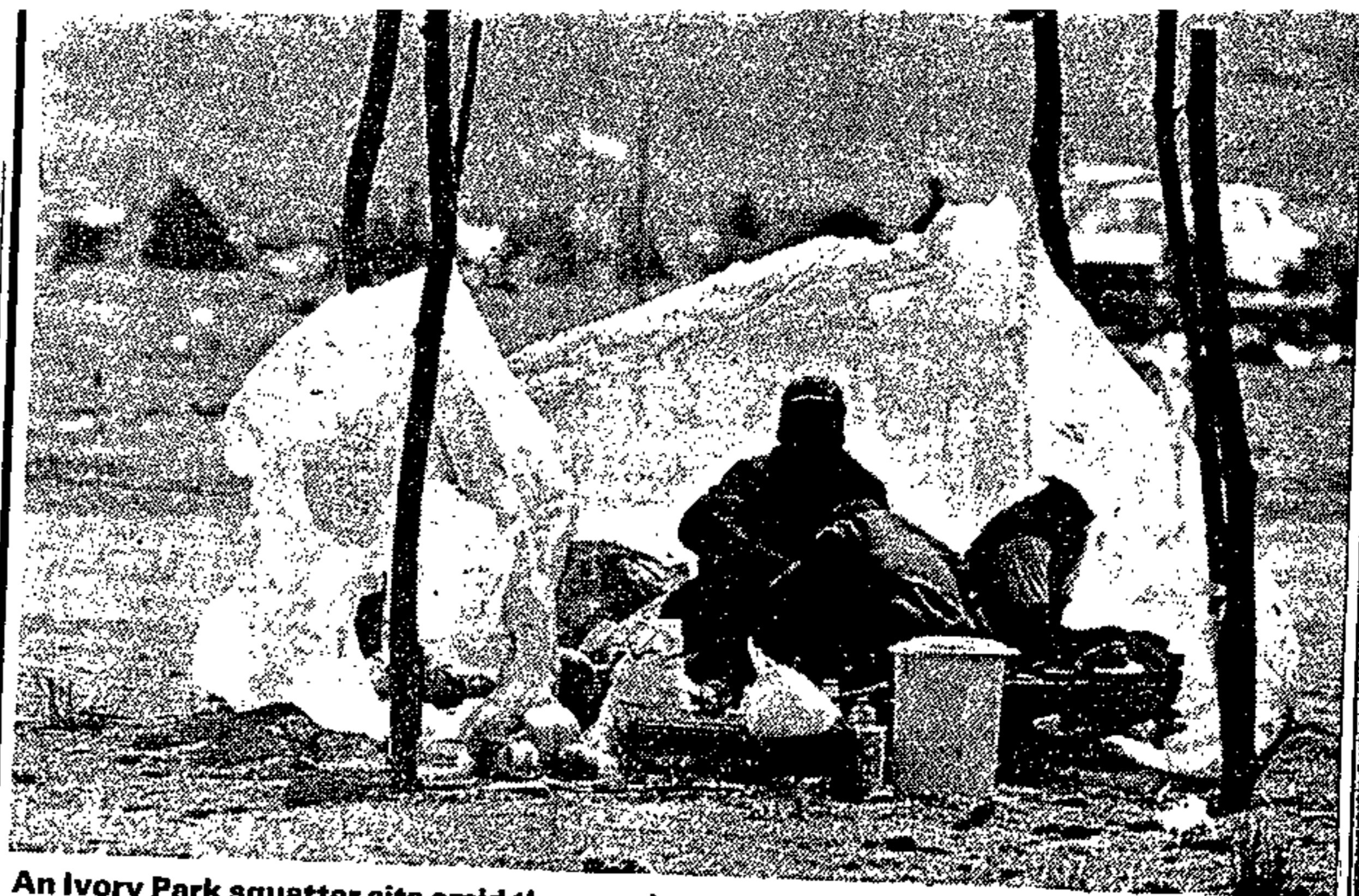
Last night Commandant Riaan Louw, a senior SADF spokesman, confirmed they had received training at St Michael base in western Caprivil but this was "security directed", not offensive.

The State President said last week that the men were trained on behalf of the KwaZulu government.

Hit-squad activities linked to the base include operations ordered by murder convict and former KwaZulu Cabinet member Samuel James, according to affidavits submitted by the dissidents. A source has also revealed

that the base, codenamed "Tshanezi Leadership and Development Project", was set up before 1989 "with the direct financial and material assistance of the SAP".

The source said the base was used to train units for the "attack and elimination" of ANC members "or any group regarded as a threat to Buthelezi and Inkatha".



An Ivory Park squatter sits amid the remains of his shack yesterday. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Inkatha denies base was used for military training

B/day 9/8/91 Own correspondent *(107)*

DURBAN — KwaZulu government and Inkatha officials have denied that an isolated base in Zululand was used for clandestine military training.

A source has claimed the base, codenamed Tshaneni Leadership and Development Project, was set up before 1989 "with the direct financial and material assistance of the SAP", to train units totalling 200 men for the "attack and elimination" of ANC members "or any group regarded as a threat to Buthelezi and Inkatha".

The SAP and KwaZulu police deny involvement with the base, near Mkuze. But neither the KwaZulu police, the SAP, Inkatha nor the KwaZulu government can explain why a prominent notice signed by "M Z Khumalo" forbids anyone "apart from members of the police force on official duty" from entering. M Z Khumalo is the name of Buthelezi's former personal secretary, who took responsibility for accepting R250 000 in secret government funds to bolster Inkatha.

Inkatha Central Committee member, Dennis Madide, last night denied the base was used for any military or clandestine purposes.

Secretary of the KwaZulu Chief Minister's Department Stan Armstrong said the base was used until recently by the IFP as a political leadership development school.

KwaZulu police commissioner Gen Jac Buchner said he knew of the base but denied it was used to train KwaZulu policemen.

Regional SAP commissioner Gen Colin Steyn said the SAP had no knowledge of the base.

Regional ANC secretary Sbu Ndebele said: "Unless the IFP can prove otherwise, the camp's existence provides further indication that the IFP at very senior levels is directly implicated in the setting up of covert operations outside the KwaZulu police force."

The KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources said the property was recently designated a conservation area and quarantine station.

Squatters granted two more weeks

B/day 9/8/91
DARIUS SANAI

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) has given several hundred squatters in Ivory Park, whose shacks have been dismantled, two weeks to find somewhere else to live.

Most of the 4 000 shacks at the settlement near Tembisa were dismantled by TPA workers earlier this week after the Rand Supreme Court ruled the squatters were there illegally.

But many squatters have remained on the sites, sleeping in the open. They say they have nowhere else to go.

A TPA spokesman said yesterday that in two weeks' time any squatters who remained would be forcibly removed by police.

But the squatters were adamant yesterday that they would stay. Several said that they would rebuild their shacks, knowing that they would be torn down by TPA workers.

Operation Masakhane for the Homeless chairman Basheer Lorgat called on Wednesday for the TPA to talk to squatters before throwing them out.

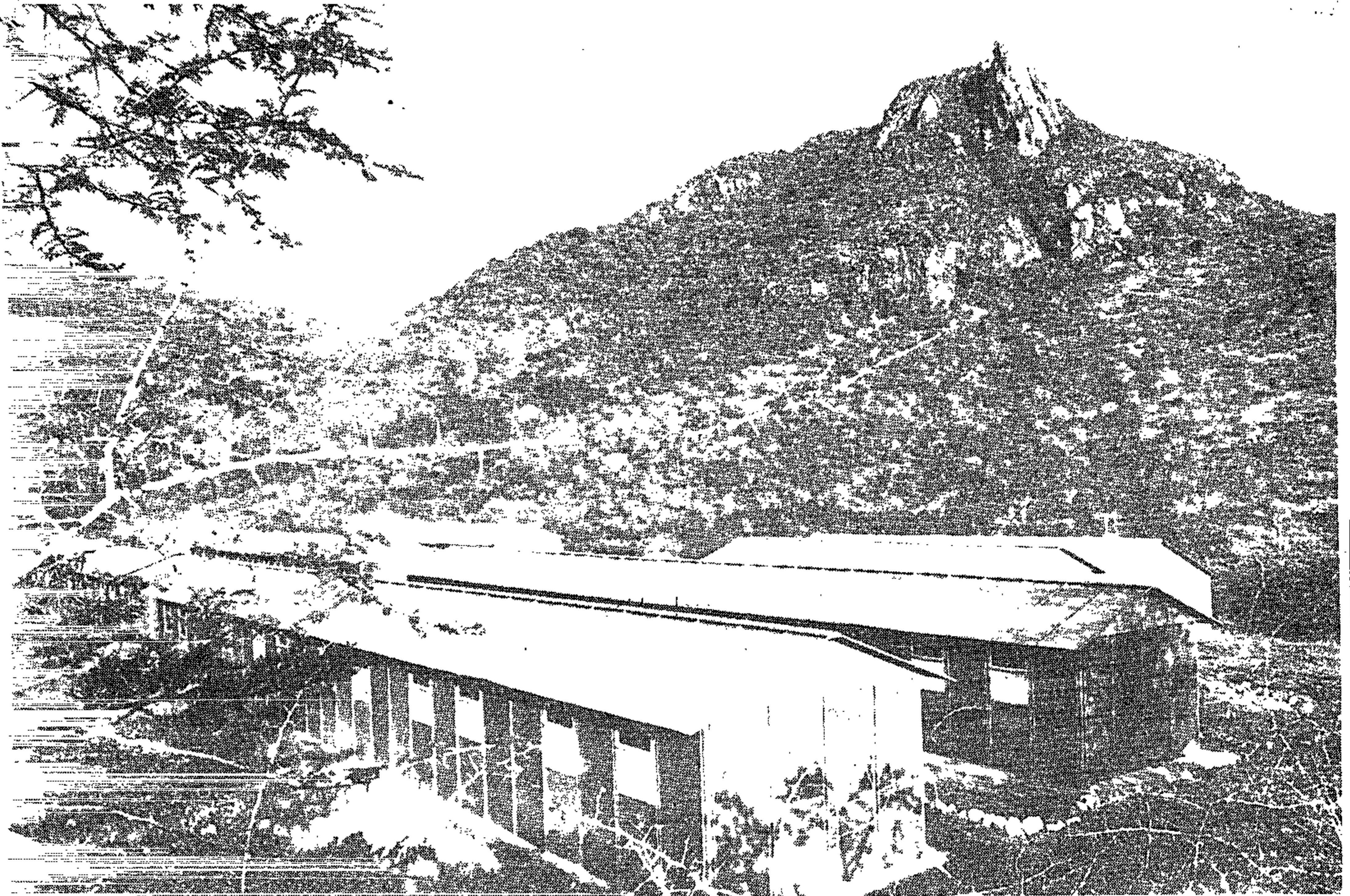
The Urban Foundation estimates that there are over 2-million homeless people in the Witwatersrand area, and Lorgat said that even if the TPA was dismantling the Ivory Park camp to allocate it to homeless people "in an organised way", as the administration claimed, the policy was "irresponsible and insufficient".

Yesterday the Tembisa council dismantled about 60 shacks at Oakmoor, 3km from Ivory Park.

UP TO

used to harass and kill African National Congress supporters

the Defence Force trained



Abandoned ... The training camp nestling in the shadow of Ghost Mountain is to be used for nature conservation

by EDDIE KOCH

The Weekly Mail this week located a training camp near the town of Mkuze, situated on the slopes of the Ghost Mountain in Northern Natal, which was used by SADF-trained fighters to launch attacks on Inkatha's political opponents.

Dissident members of the unit who were stationed at the base have supplied detailed information to back their claims that the camp was used to plan and execute attacks on ANC supporters in Natal.

Other inside sources, who spoke to journalists from *The Natal Mercury*, claim that the base was used for "the attack and elimination of ANC members" or other groups opposed to Inkatha.

They say the base, codenamed "Tshaveni Leadership and Development Project", was set up before 1989 "with the direct financial and material assistance

Spectre of the SADF on Ghost Mountain

Wimail 9/8/89 - 15/8/91
of the South African Police".

The office of kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has acknowledged the existence of the base but denies it was used for military training. The kwaZulu police commissioner, General Jap Buchner, also confirmed that the base exists but insists it had nothing to do with his force.

Denis Madide, a member of the Inkatha central committee, said senior members of the kwaZulu government and Inkatha visited the base for leadership development. "There was and is no military training there," he added.

When *The Weekly Mail* located the

camp it found a large sign at the entrance saying: "This is a private place and no-one may come here except by appointment. This apart from members of the police force who come here on official duty. No drinking on premises."

The warning was signed by MZ Khumalo, Buthelezi's secretary and powerful Inkatha member who was axed after accepting responsibility for receiving the R250 000 from the security police that is at the centre of the Inkatha scandal.

One of the Inkatha unit's members says Khumalo, together with Buthelezi

and a Brigadier Mathe, were aware of the training provided by the SADF. After the course in Namibia had been completed, "we were taken back to Hlungwane. The chief minister came to meet us. He was accompanied by Brigadier Mathe and Zakhele Khumalo. An ox was slaughtered", says the source.

The base, located in the middle of dense bush about 10km from the town of Mkuze, has clearly been abandoned.

When *The Weekly Mail* visited the area it found only one official on the premises. The buildings consisted of four deserted bungalows that can house 48 people each and a conference centre.

According to a representative of Buthelezi's office, the base has been handed to the kwaZulu Bureau for Natural Resources and is to be developed as a nature conservation area.

'Election' slated

(Press 1/9/91)
A STORM is brewing in the tiny KwaZulu township of Magabheni, near Umkhomazi on the Natal South Coast, over a town council which residents claim was voted back into office without their knowledge.

But township manager SP Mabaso was this week adamant that he complied fully with the relevant legislation, including calling for nominations through a notice outside his heavily-guarded office. (107)

Shocked Magabheni residents claimed the community was not aware there was an election.

Residents also argue that Mabaso was aware his office was inaccessible to non-Inkatha residents because it was in an Inkatha stronghold.

It was in recognition of this fact, they claimed, that Mabaso earlier called for registration of voters through pamphlets. — CP Reporter

Political comment and newsbills by K Sibiyi, headlines and sub-editing by S James, both of 2 Herb Street, Johannesburg.

Warning to each other (107)

THE KwaZulu government and the Kagiso Trust are set to end hostilities and co-operate closely following a top-level meeting in Ulundi on Tuesday.

Southern 5/9/91
The four-member Kagiso Trust delegation was led by its secretary-general, Mr Eric Molobi, and included Dr Beyers Naude.

Speaking after the meeting, Molobi said the talks were part of ongoing consultations in prepara-

tions for a new dispensation.

He said people had to prepare for the withdrawal of economic support from EC countries once a new South Africa had been established.

In his reply, KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the talks had cleared conflict between the KwaZulu people and the Kagiso Trust.

He announced that the minister-without-portfolio, Dr Frank Mdlalose, would consult with the Trust. -Sapa

The lobster allocation was lowered for the industry and a loss is expected from Seaflower Lobster, in which Namfish has a 35% stake. Seaflower's interim landings were down 100 megatons to

formance resulted in improved margins.

Sales rose by 16% to top R60-million and operating income was 29% up at R8,2-million, while earnings a share rose 26% to 63c. A

KwaZulu tourist bid

S/Times (Buis) 8/9/91

Business Times Reporter

(107)

KWAZULU Bureau of Natural Resources is looking for partners for three tourism projects. It is opening up two areas for development and wants to privatise a third resort.

The projects are a 120-bed lodge and restaurant complex in the recently proclaimed 11 000ha Ophatha Game Reserve near Ulundi and a caravan, camping and chalet complex on the Amatikulu River on the coast north of Tugela Mouth.

The bureau plans to lease its chalet complex at Rocktail Bay on the northern KwaZulu coast.

The resort has a 20-bed tree-house type centre close to the beach. The lease would include management, promotion and maintenance.

The Mpumalanga peace example

AFTER five years of war and 2 500 deaths, there is peace in Mpumalanga.

That, in itself, is enough. For until a year ago, murder was a daily reality in this township of 200 000 people, where fire-bombed houses cling to the steep hillsides of the KwaZulu homeland.

But what makes the Mpumalanga peace odder still is the fact that it was arranged largely by local white businessmen. For doing business in the new South Africa, increasingly means taking an active role in politics.

On a local level, that can involve separating warring black factions, and nudging them towards peace: chairing meetings between rivals, intervening with the police, providing community development funds.

Nationally, business (which is overwhelmingly white) has played an even more prominent role. Jointly with the churches, businessmen have brokered a peace

Focus

deal between South Africa's three main belligerents: the Inkatha Freedom Party, the African National Congress and the Government.

With its frank commitment to liberal values and freedoms, the accord holds out the best hope yet of a tolerant and democratic post-apartheid South Africa.

Time will tell whether the top-level pact signed last weekend by those three and other political groups will be respected in the tortured townships of Natal.

Those concerned with Mpumalanga did not wait for a lead from the top, however.

By October 1989, life in the township had become intolerable: supporters of Inkatha, which broadly represented the traditional tribal order, fought adherents of the anti-apartheid United Democratic

Sovelan 20/9/91

Front, a front organisation for the ANC, which was outlawed.

"Mpumalanga was so bad," says Mr Roger Sishi, mayor of the township.

"You knew who was responsible for murders and you could do nothing about it."

Political principles had nothing to do with it, he believes, arguing that most of those involved did not know that Inkatha supported free enterprise and the UDF socialism.

They were interested only in power and territory, he believes, pointing out that Inkatha supporters were under siege: the UDF controlled the schools, the small commercial centre, along with the post office. Travel between UDF and Inkatha wards was impossible.

But Mpumalanga, unlike many nearby townships, could count on two groups with an interest in stability - the trade unions, and employers from nearby Hammarsdale industrial area.

In October 1989 the unionists

invited their employers to intervene, and though white business had traditionally been happy to ignore "black-on-black" violence, industry was suffering heavy production losses from high absenteeism, resignations, low morale and low productivity.

So Hammarsdale's industrialists went into the township and collected leaders from both sides. They told them, separately, that they would shut their factories unless the violence stopped.

In December 1989, they brought the two sides together. After a few hours, Inkatha and the UDF signed a ceasefire.

In the months that followed, the ceasefire was broken several times; but for nearly a year now, the murders have stopped. But everyone agrees that little has yet been done to treat the socio-economic causes of violence in Mpumalanga - and that peace will fail unless it is seen to bring development.

Financial Times, London

107
Sishi

Stop the killing, king tells Zulus

107
~~107~~

Own Correspondent
and Sapa

Star
23/9/91

PORT SHEPSTONE — Zulu monarch King Goodwill Zwelethini yesterday told Zulus to stop killing each other and to work together for peace, while speaking at a Shaka's Day rally in Gamalakhe, near Port Shepstone, on Natal's South Coast.

"As King of the Zulus I command you now to put your weapons aside and to reason with each other about that which divides you. I command you now to stop all killing talk and cease forthwith to plot the death of your Zulu brothers and sisters, and indeed of all people everywhere," he said.

The King was accompanied by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who also addressed the crowd of about 6 000 Zulus. Most carried "traditional weapons" and were brought to the township by buses.

King Zwelethini said people

on Natal's South Coast — which has witnessed some of the worst Inkatha/ANC fighting — had to put aside the killing politics as evil politics and work together to bring about peace, despite political differences.

"You cannot be a good and true Zulu today unless you now turn to work for peace, justice and prosperity, which will come from peace," the king said.

Chief Buthelezi called for an end to political killing and urged warring parties to debate, negotiate and to reason with each other.

The Inkatha president also called for an end to killing talk. He urged people to "today resolve that we shall bring about peace. Let us resolve that we shall put an end to all killing for political purposes".

He said it was a shame that Inkatha Freedom Party members had been killed since the signing of the peace accord, and alleged there was a systematic campaign against the IFP in the Natal Midlands. Chief Buthelezi recommitted Inkatha and the KwaZulu government to the accord.

He said Zulus could not be proud of who they were in the South Coast region because of the devastation that violence had caused there.

Dr Buthelezi reiterated his call for Zulu unity: "Let us today, in commemoration of King Shaka, stand together and say to the world that we will never again be so divided ... that we kill each other."

He said Zulu unity was needed for democracy. "We need Zulu unity for Zulu ethnicity. We need Zulu unity for South Africa."

More than 600 policemen, and SADF members were deployed in Gamalakhe, known as an ANC stronghold, to prevent possible Inkatha/ANC violence.

ANC representatives also jointly monitored the situation with the South African and KwaZulu Police.

ANC activists in the area said the large Inkatha gathering was "intimidating", and expressed fears of possible confrontation later last night.

By late yesterday afternoon, however, police had reported no incidents of violence.

Joint monitoring of Shaka's Day rally called 'historic'

DURBAN — The successful joint monitoring by the ANC and the South African and KwaZulu Police of a Shaka's Day rally in Gamalake on Natal's South Coast on Sunday has been hailed by independent unrest monitors as "historic".

African National Congress representatives worked alongside the security forces at the predominantly Inkatha-supported rally to ensure effective policing and to prevent a possible outbreak of violence.

Gamalake is a well-known ANC stronghold and fears were expressed last week about the presence of the large group of IFP supporters there.

ANC representatives contacted senior Durban policeman Colonel James Louwrens to express their fears and joint monitoring structures were put into place from Saturday with a huge security force presence.

ANC "comrades" worked closely with police at a temporary police station opposite the Owendle Secondary School where the rally took place.

The Southern Natal deputy chairman of the ANC, Jeff Ra-debe, maintained radio contact with his team stationed in areas around Gamalake, while he had easy access to senior police officers to relay problems.

Gamalake's ANC leader, Dr Siyabonga Cwele, said the monitoring had been successful, but some "attitude problems" were experienced among some junior security force members.

If there was better understanding and co-operation between the police and monitors from all organisations, violence would largely be prevented, he said.

Port Shepstone unrest monitor Selvan Chetty said there were some communication hitches, but added the joint monitoring assisted in the peace process and was effective.

Natal police public relations chief Colonel Reg Reynolds said monitoring ran smoothly and co-operation between all the parties involved was good.

KwaZulu police spokesman Colonel Moses Lindelile Khanyile said he had no objections to joint monitoring as long as the objective was to maintain peace and law and order.

At the rally, Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu monarch King Goodwill Zwelithini made emphatic calls for an end to violence. — Sapa.

Natal education is integrating

25/9/91
A MAJOR step towards integrated education was taken yesterday when an agreement was signed in Durban enabling black students to enrol at a white residential college of education.

Education and Culture Minister Mr Piet Clase and

25/9/91
the KwaZulu Education Minister, Mr Lionel Mtshali, signed a service agreement allowing Edgewood to admit 200 KwaZulu students from January for the college's pre-service diploma course from next year.

Addressing Natal educationists at Edgewood Col-

25/9/91
lege, Clase said the agreement set an historic precedent in education.

In his reply, Mtshali called the signing a breakthrough because it enabled KwaZulu students to be absorbed into a Natal College of Education instead of being confined to a dis-

tance learning programme.

Edgewood College rector Professor Andrea le Roux, a staunch advocate of a nonracial education system, said the agreement was an historic step towards bringing all the peoples of Natal into closer harmony.

- Sapa

White college scraps all curbs on blacks

Day 25/9/91
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — An agreement was signed in Durban yesterday in terms of which black students will be allowed to enrol at a white residential education college for the first time.

Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase and KwaZulu Education Minister Lionel Mtshali signed a service agreement allowing the Edgewood College to admit 200 KwaZulu students from next year for its pre-service diploma course.

The ministers said Natal College of Education correspondence courses were made available to KwaZulu teachers in 1989. This enabled teachers with two or three

year diplomas to convert them into three- and four-year qualifications.

In terms of the service agreement, KwaZulu students will now be able to register with the college for full-time courses and to live at the college.

At the signing Clase described the agreement as a leap into the future.

He said men and women who were prepared to put aside "isms and ologies" were needed in their hundreds of thousands if the changes taking place were to become firmly established.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



Star 25/9/91

Big stride for mixed education

AS WELL
THURSDAY
10 OCTOBER
10 a.m. T

DURBAN — South Africa took a major step towards integrated education yesterday when an agreement was signed in Durban enabling black students to enrol at a white residential college of education.

Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase and KwaZulu Education Min-



Piet Clase ... historic precedent set.

ister Lionel Mtshali signed a service agreement allowing Edgewood College to admit 200 KwaZulu students from January for the college's pre-service diploma course from next year.

Addressing Natal educationists at Edgewood, Mr Clase said the service agreement set an historic precedent in education in South Africa.

In his reply, Mr Mtshali called the signing a breakthrough because it enabled KwaZulu students to be absorbed into a Natal College of Education instead of being confined to a distance learning programme.

Edgewood College rector Professor Andrea le Roux, a staunch advocate of a nonracial education system, said the agreement was an historic step towards bringing all the peoples of Natal into closer harmony. — Sapa.

EV
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WOR

NZ remains cool on Pik Botha visit

Star Foreign Service

WELLINGTON — New Zealand Acting Prime Minister Don McKinnon said yesterday that despite the coming visit of South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, relations between the two countries were still "at a fairly low temperature".

"The fact is that Mr Botha wants to come here, and I'm prepared to see him, give him a chance to talk to New Zealand people, and give them a chance to talk to

him," Mr McKinnon said.

He noted that he had sent out invitations to other South Africans, among them ANC leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, as well as President de Klerk.

Mr McKinnon said that, for the New Zealand government, the important thing was that South Africa continued to make changes which moved towards a constitutional agreement acceptable to the majority of its people.

RENT
WOR



Peace rally - an Inkatha supporter with "cultural weapons" in Johannesburg yesterday.

Picture: Joao Silva

**Halt this lust
for revenge**

Zulu king

ENHLALAKAHLE I Buthu Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini and Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi called for peace at a Shaka Day rally yesterday.

King Zwelethini said members of the Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC should have the same vision of a new South Africa. *Star 30/9/91*

Speaking at Ehlanlakanle in Natal, the king said: "They should never ever, under any circumstances, pick up weapons to slay a brother because of political intolerance.

"Put the brutality aside. Stop not only killing, but also stop the hatred and the anger and the lust for revenge."

Chief Buthelezi, who is also president of the IFP, said he squirmed when he thought how white South Africans must view the black-on-black violence.

"It shames not only me and you, but it shames the whole of black South Africa."

● In Johannesburg, several thousand Inkatha supporters gathered at George Goch Stadium to celebrate Shaka Day. — Staff Reporter and Sapa.

(107)
FWM
4/10/91

The long campaign for nonracial teacher training by Natal's Edgewood College of Education has had some fruit. The white Department of Education & Culture and KwaZulu's Education Department have agreed to enrol 200 black student teachers at Edgewood next year.

This will make Edgewood the first residential "white" training college in SA to

CURRENT AFFAIRS

FWM 4/10/91
 admit undergraduate black students. It seems a victory not only for commonsense but, with co-operation between different education departments from Natal and KwaZulu, proof that educational imbalances can be worked out at regional level.

But there is still a question mark over who is going to pay for additional students from KwaZulu. *(107)*

In March this year, when Edgewood was under threat of closure, outgoing Education & Culture Minister Piet Clase made it clear that, while he was prepared to devolve admission authority to individual college of education management committees, funding would still be through the provincial education departments and, therefore, determined on an "own affairs" basis.

This basically meant that despite additional black students, funds would continue to be determined only according to the number of white students at each institution. This still holds — though Edgewood and other training colleges continue to press for funds to come directly from central government, as is the case with universities and technikons.

According to last week's agreement signed between Clase and KwaZulu Education Minister Lionel Mtshali, the KwaZulu department will contribute towards the cost of the 200 new students next year.

First indications were that KwaZulu would be responsible for the full cost of new black students, which was surprising considering the already heavy strain on the homeland's education budget.

Now it seems it will be paying much less, though Mtshali refuses to say exactly how much, or even to discuss the issue of funding besides saying the matter is "being negotiated" between the two departments. When the agreement was signed it was reported that

FWM 4/10/91
 the KwaZulu Education Department would be contributing R2 500 a year per student, a figure Mtshali will neither confirm nor deny.

This amount, according to Clase, is only a fraction of what it costs. Speaking at the Durbanse Onderwyskollege a month ago, he said the training of a student costs more than R20 000 a year. So, unless KwaZulu Education is going to foot the entire bill, from where is the additional money going to come? *(107)*

Edgewood rector André le Roux, who is delighted at the move towards nonracial education, does not know. He says Edgewood is continuing to argue for funding from central government.

If Mtshali knows, he's not saying. The Natal Education Department has said students in financial difficulties can approach Edgewood for sponsorship, but surely it's unlikely to make up the difference between what KwaZulu pays and the full amount? ■

Ndebele land 'excised'

by Buthelezi

W/Mon 18/10-24/10/91
By CASSANDRA MOODLEY

KWAZULU Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi has renewed an old land dispute by declaring his government will excise land the Ndebele have occupied since 19th century, to give to the Buthelezi tribe.

A Kwazulu government gazette published earlier this year "excludes" two large Ndebele farms in Mhlabatini near Ulundi and "excises" the land from the tribe. The gazette also constitutes a "Buthelezi tribe within the district of Mhlabatini" and defines the Buthelezi tribe's area as the same tracts of land it removes from the Ndebele

The order is enacted in terms of the Black Authorities Act of 1951, Black Administration Act of 1927 and the National States Constitution Act of 197, and signed by Buthelezi.

The move to excise Ndebele land renews an old land dispute between the Kwazulu chief minister and the Ndebele — a dispute Buthelezi lost on a legal technicality.

Two years ago Buthelezi had informed the Ndebele through a government gazette of his plans to excise the land. The Ndebele lodged an application in the Supreme Court to set aside the gazette ruling. In court papers the chief minister explained that the Mhlabatini land was traditional Buthelezi land and that the Buthelezi tribe living there had always wanted to live under their traditional chiefs.

However, Natal's judge president, Mr Justice Howard, ruled that Buthelezi used the wrong legislation for the purpose he had in mind, and that the order was therefore not valid.

Apparently Buthelezi had claimed to have excised land from the Ndebele tribal authority, acting in terms of a section of the Black Administration Act. However this section dealt only with "tribes" not with tribal authorities.

KwaZulu gives go-ahead for gill netting

8 10 02 21/10/71
THE KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources has lifted the ban on gill netting at Kosi Bay's first lake. It is the first conservation organisation in SA to sanction the controversial fishing method.

Bureau director Nick Steele said the motivation was to help members of the local Tembi tribe supplement their daily food resources.

Gill netting has been outlawed internationally because of its devastating effect on fish populations.

Steele said bureau scientist Rupert Kyle had undertaken a year-long study into the

ANTHONY NDLOVU

effects that controlled gill netting would have on various fish species. (107)

He said the results of the bureau's study could have far-reaching consequences, as other conservation organisations might now consider following suite.

He said the study had indicated that selective gill netting in the reedy margins of the lake would have minimal impact on crocodiles and hippos. It would also not affect traditional fish-trapping by locals or game fishing in the lake.

FM 25/10/91.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

107

Empangeni expands

The Zululand town of Empangeni is running against recessionary trends as the supply of new housing and commercial building activity battles to keep up with demand.

For this small community the town planners' department authorised plans for buildings worth R28,4m in the financial year ending October. Big projects on the drawing board or coming out of the ground are two office complexes, a retail centre and a plan, still under negotiation, for a business park.

Town planner Neil Muller says the building activity seems to stem from a perception that Empangeni is the region's service centre. This includes large parts of KwaZulu and the Natal north coast.

"Nearby Richards Bay has proved itself suitable for heavy industry but the market forces are pointing towards Empangeni. We also have a strategic position on the N2 route which makes the town a logical service centre," he says.

A 4 966 m² office complex, The Park, estimated to cost R4m, is under construction with the first phase completed. It is in Pearce Crescent, close to the centre of town, and has facilities for an upmarket restaurant.

Work has also started on Seven Maxwell, an office development of five double-storey buildings with a total floor area of about 3 000 m².

It is aimed at the professional business market, is fronted by Maxwell and Union streets, and will cost about R5m.

"A small office block, Kennmar Centre, is going ahead in Turnbull Street at an estimated cost of R1,1m," says Muller.

Prefcor has submitted conceptual plans for a Game City retail store, also in Maxwell Street, with eight additional line shops and a restaurant. A cinema complex is being considered.

"Original plans were for the retail complex to be in Richards Bay but the group switched to Empangeni. I believe this is a better location for the store, not least because we are close to the black market," Muller says.

Empangeni's Royal Hotel is undergoing a R3,5m redevelopment, which will take it from 14 to 47 rooms with conference facilities. When complete it should put the two-star hotel in line for upgrading.

"Negotiations are also under way with Spoornet and the town council to develop a business park, including a proposed hotel and warehouse facility, on Spoornet property. It involves converting Spoornet houses for light industrial and commercial use."

Empangeni's property prices, both commercial and residential, are high. Muller says at an auction last week a 1 708 m² commercial site went for R1,1m.

"Two medium-density residential housing developments are planned, and an extension to a housing estate is under way, but once those are finished there isn't much space left." ■

Violence claims 1 000 lives

Sowetan 6/11/91

104

AT least 85 people were killed in unrest-related violence in Natal during October, bringing the total number of politically related deaths in the province this year to 1 088. This information is contained in the latest bulletin of the Black Sash Repression Monitoring Group.

Most of the murders occurred on Natal's South Coast where 42 deaths were reported. Flashpoints proved to be the townships outside Port Shepstone and the Umbumbulu area.

Nineteen people were killed in the Natal Midland's region and 24 deaths were recorded in the central and North Coast region.

The bulletin noted that a major obstacle to peace in Natal continued to be the "distrustful working relationship between the community and the security forces. So long as this continues, arrests and convictions will remain few, and the lack of trust in the police will be further perpetuated".

The bulletin said this relationship was particularly bad in areas under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu Police.

"Many residents continue to allege that KwaZulu police members are, through action or inaction, involved in the violence, and feel unsafe reporting matters and laying charges at KwaZulu police stations."

Focusing on Umbumbulu, about 50km south of Durban, the bulletin said residents continued to report severe intimidation there. Many residents had allegedly been told to leave the area or be killed if a family member was perceived as a supporter of the "comrades".

All night "camps" allegedly run by "warlords" continued to operate in Umbumbulu and people refusing to attend were beaten, fined or evicted from the area, the bulletin added.

"According to a resident who attended several such camps, men are forced to carry weapons ranging from

spears to rifles, and are ordered to carry out attacks on certain areas, often for reasons unexplained."

In KwaMashu outside Durban, the bulletin said in spite of police investigations into atrocities by the notorious AmaSinyora gang operating there, residents of KwaMashu's K-Section continued to report attacks, shooting and looting carried out by known AmaSinyora members.

"Although there is a joint SAP/KZP investigation into the cases, no special provisions have been made to ensure that allegations of KZP involvement are handled singularly by SAP officers.

"For this reason, many eyewitnesses are too scared to come forward with information, and have opted to leave the area if possible. Large areas of K-Section are completely deserted." - Sapa

Workers on strike

Sowetan 6/11/91

GABORONE - More than 10 000 blue-collar workers are on strike in Botswana.

The Union of Manual Workers is demanding a 154 percent salary increase - from about R300 to R800 a month.

The strikers all work in government or parastatal organisations.

There are more than 24 000 blue-collar workers in the civil service.

Yesterday was the second day of the strike.

Game rangers used to track Webster

10M

8/11-14/11/91

w/m

GAME rangers employed by an intelligence unit which does covert work for the kwaZulu government spied on David Webster a few months before the human rights academic was gunned down at his Johannesburg home more than two years ago.

A highly trained team of spies employed by kwaZulu's Department of Nature Conservation monitored Webster's activities while he was doing research in the Kosi Bay area of northern kwaZulu prior to his murder.

This information comes directly from highly placed sources within the kwaZulu Bureau for Natural

Resources (KBNR). The surveillance team included an officer trained by the South African Defence Force's elite Reconnaissance Commandoes and men who received military and intelligence training in the Rhodesian special forces.

There is no evidence that kwaZulu officials were involved in Webster's assassination. The KBNR sources say Webster's activities were secretly monitored by the intelligence unit as it was feared the academic would stoke up local opposition to removals that took place in the region.

The game guards who spied on Webster reported directly to Nick

Assassinated anthropologist David Webster's movements were secretly monitored by kwaZulu game rangers while he was doing research on the Mozambican border.

By **EDDIE KOCH**

Steele, director of the KBNR, who has close ties with Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of the Zulu homeland.

Western Cape attorney general Neil Rossouw, who is leading an inquiry into the suspected involvement of South African army officers in the assassination of Webster, is in possession of the report.

The AG's team, which is planning to prosecute members of the army's disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau for various attacks on anti-apartheid activists in the Western Cape, has extended its probe to include Webster's death and has a number of new leads about the murder.

Officials from the AG's office are remaining tight-lipped about their inquiry but it is known they do not suspect the kwaZulu spies had any direct links to Webster's killers. They will, however, probe the reports about the spies' activities to establish if they can provide any clues as to why the academic was murdered.

Asked to comment on the information, Steele said: "It is not bureau policy to comment publicly on conservation, security or staff matters for obvious reasons."

He said the work of his department was "solely directed towards safeguarding the natural resources of the region, including conserving protected and endangered animals and plant species".

He added: "It is also engaged at all times in ensuring the safety of local communities who harvest natural resources, tourists who visit its areas, and its staff whose job it is to administer conservation in the region."

According to the sources, KBNR runs a covert intelligence gathering unit, known as "special services", whose task it is to monitor the flow of illicit ivory, rhino horn and weapons from Mozambique across the frontier with northern Natal.

This elite unit also monitors the activities of local organisations opposed to removals and the erection of game fences.

Head of the unit is a man called Rusty Bye, a former policeman with 25 years of experience in Rhodesia's British South Africa Police.

Pat Devy, also known as "Captain Devil", fought in the Rhodesian special forces and now heads a unit in the KBNR's intelligence unit which provides paramilitary training to game guards for the kwaZulu government at a centre called Babanango.

Des Archer, a former member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry, is another member of the special service run by kwaZulu's conservation authorities.

The Tembe Elephant Park on the border of kwaZulu and Mozambique falls under the command of Ed

Ostrowsky, a former Vietnam veteran who fought as a mercenary on the side of the Rhodesians in Zimbabwe's liberation war.

Game guards are also trained by the SADF's 121 or "Zulu" battalion at various training camps located inside the Ndumu Game Reserve and the Tembe Elephant Park, both on Mozambique's southern border with South Africa.

At the time of his death, Webster, an anthropologist employed at the University of the Witwatersrand, was conducting post-doctoral research on the culture of the Thembe-Tonga people who live in the Kosi Bay region of kwaZulu.

Webster, who had been involved in frequent confrontations with police officials because of his work for various human rights groups, had a series of verbal clashes with conservation officials and refused to move from the grass-and-tin hut which he used as a residence and research site on the eastern shores of the Kosi Bay estuary.

In the months prior to his death, Webster was also involved in an investigation of evidence that clandestine SADF support was being channelled to Renamo rebels in Mozambique. He is reported to have passed on information to a friend in Mozambique's ruling party, Frelimo, and it is thought that this may be one reason why he was assassinated.

The Western Cape AG's office is, however, taking more seriously suggestions that Webster was killed because he was possibly an underground member of the African National Congress (banned at the time) and a leading figure in the End Conscription Campaign.

Although there is no evidence that kwaZulu's spies are linked to Webster's murder it is probable that they passed on intelligence about his work to the SADF Department of Military Intelligence and this information would have been available to members of the CCB.

Buthelezi sparks off furore over names

South 14/11 - 20/11/91

By Thabo Thulo (107)

A STORM is raging over a Radio Zulu phone-in in which Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosutho Buthelezi allegedly made sexist remarks.

Explaining how "abusive language" fuelled violence, Buthelezi told listeners he was the "most verbally

abused" person, and even children and women called him "Gatsha".

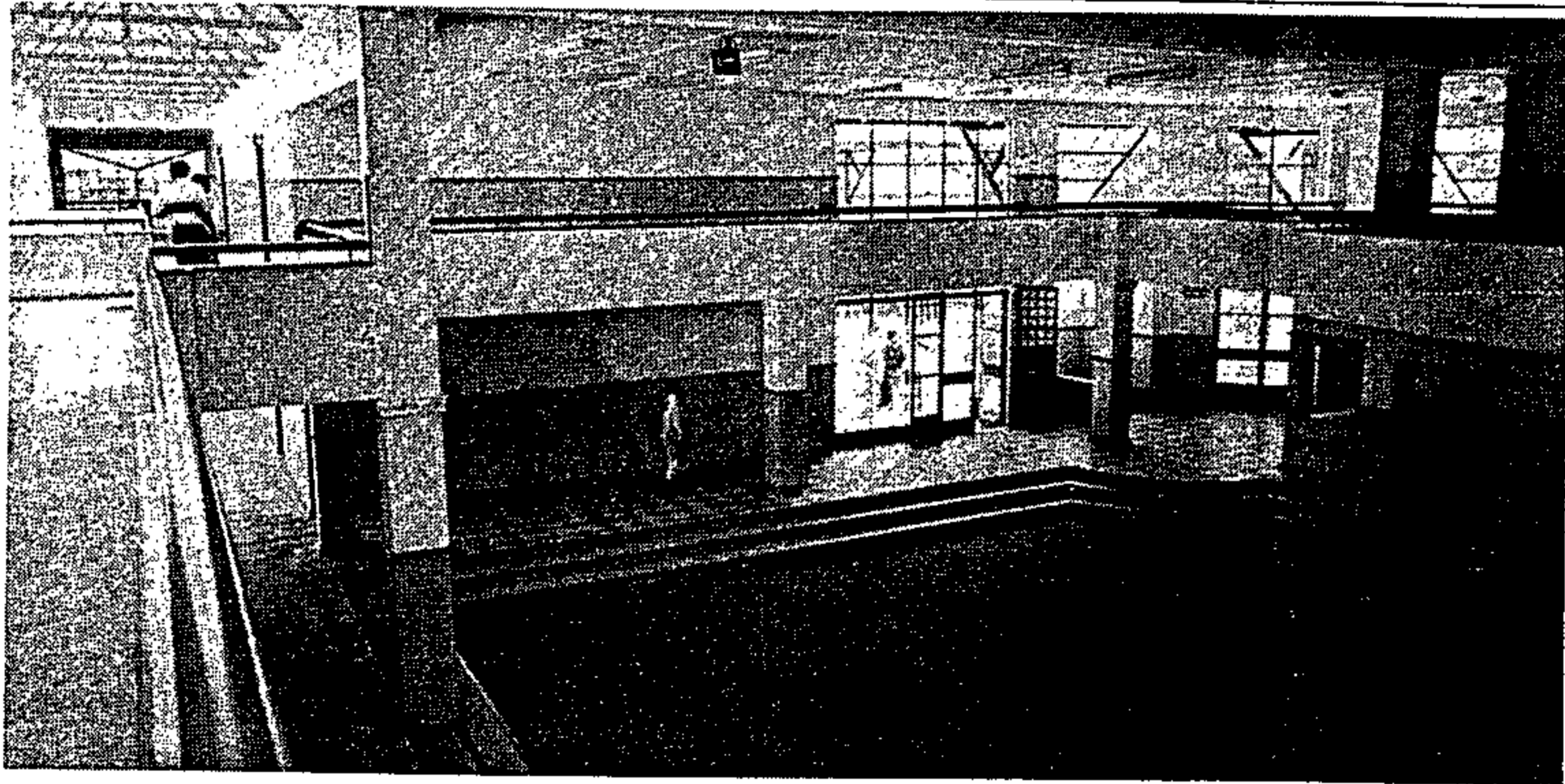
The offending remark, which drew furious response from women, came when Buthelezi said to be called "Gatsha" by a woman was the worst insult in Zulu culture.

Ms Linda Zama, Durban lawyer and regional executive member of the ANC of Southern Natal, said

Buthelezi's statement about women was not befitting a national leader.

Ms Dorothy Mkhize, a National Union of Metal Workers Union education officer, said Buthelezi's remarks were "hopelessly outdated".

"Today the majority of workers in this country are women who also pay taxes and as such are the backbone of the economy," she said.



RAISING THE ROOF: Crystal pupils plan to celebrate their new-look school.

Crystal prepares for victory celebration

South 14/11 - 20/11/91

TEACHERS and pupils of Crystal Senior Secondary are preparing a victory celebration to mark the completion of their new school building in Hanover Park.

The new school was built after teachers, pupils and the community mounted a determined campaign to force the Department of Education

and Culture to improve conditions.

In March last year, classrooms did not have electricity, ceilings had collapsed and all windows were broken.

"For many years the teachers and pupils had to do their work under the most putrid physical conditions," said Crystal teacher Ms Angie Kleynhans. The campaigners demanded a new

school and repairs to the existing building, including fixing the supply of electricity, replacing ceilings, windows and doors.

"Despite numerous obstacles and delaying tactics, we are proud to say that the combined efforts of the Crystal community were rewarded by a resounding victory," Kleynhans said.

Allegiance debated

CP Reporter *ap/120 17/11/91* (104)

CAN KwaZulu police members join Inkatha?

The matter was debated by State witness Jabulani Zuma and KwaZulu policeman Mbongeni Lushozi's defence in the Maritzburg Supreme Court this week.

Lushozi is one of three people facing 10 charges of murder, attempted murder and arson arising from an incident in KwaSwayimane, Wartburg, last year.

Zuma said Lushozi belonged to Inkatha.

Defence counsel for Lushozi, AM Sarantos, told Zuma that his client was going to say he was not a member of Inkatha.

"How would he have gone out with Inkatha boys to kill if he was not a member?" Zuma asked Sarantos.

"That is also going to be disputed. ZPs (KwaZulu police) are not Inkatha members," Sarantos replied.

The trial continues.

Inkatha implicated in murders

CP Reporter

1976 11/11/91

CAN members of the KwaZulu Police join Inkatha?

This was debated at the Maritzburg Supreme Court this week between a State witness and the defence counsel for a KwaZulu policeman in a mass murder trial.

KwaZulu cop Mbor- genzi Lushozi is one of the three people facing 10 charges of murder, attempted murder and arson.

The charges arise from the mass murder of 10 people in a household in

KwaSwayimane, near Wartburg, on October 6 last year.

The State alleges that Lushozi and the other two - Ntaka and Bongani Khanyile - were part of an Inkatha group that murdered 10 people in two kraals.

State witness Jabulani Zuuma, who stayed at the home of local KwaZulu MP Psychology Ndlovu, said he was present when the plot to launch an attack was hatched.

He alleged that the three accused were Inkatha members.

Defence counsel for Lushozi, AM Sarantos, told Zuuma his client was going to say he was not a member of Inkatha.

Lushozi was detailed to guard Ndlovu's home on January 17 last year. On the night of the attack the group gathered at Ndlovu's home at 8 pm, Zuuma told the court.

The State says those attacked were perceived by Inkatha to be ANC members or supporters.

Zuuma, who was supposed to have joined the attackers, was left behind

because he claimed he was drunk. He said he was scared when he saw guns and assegais.

Zuuma, who claimed to be a card-carrying member of Inkatha, told the court Lushozi was initially armed with his service shotgun but later acquired an AK-47.

He said Ntaka Khanyile was also armed with an AK-47 but he never saw Bongani Khanyile. Led by the defence council for Lushozi, Zuuma identified other people who took part in

the attack, also detailing how they were armed. Another State witness, Bonginkosi Zondi, told the court how Inkatha messengers had alerted them about ANC members who were allegedly mobilising for an attack on Ndlovu's home.

"Lushozi then came to the tent. Using a torch he selected people who were to go and stop the ANC," said Zondi. He was selected together with the other two accused.

Zondi said that Lushozi had told them that

if they did not find the ANC people on the way they should track them down at the kraal. Nine people died at the kraal that evening and the 10th died later in hospital.

Zondi said he understood that if males were found at the kraal they were going to be "hit and finished".

His client would say he did not go into the kraal but followed the group from behind.

The three have pleaded not guilty to all charges and the trial continues.

By S'BU MNGADI

A KWAZULU Police chief ordered KwaZulu policemen to kill anti-apartheid activists at the height of countrywide political violence last year, according to a senior KwaZulu policeman.

ZP deputy commissioner Brig Sipho Mathe allegedly made this shock order at a special meeting of KwaZulu policemen in Ulundi in August last year.

This startling revelation, and allegations that the ZP has a hit-squad stationed at KwaMakhutha, are contained in papers filed in the Durban Supreme Court this week.

Warrant Officer Thulani Moses Mthembu has applied for an interdict restraining Mathe, police minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ZP commissioner Maj-Gen Jac Buchner and those under their control from harming him.

This follows an attempt on the policeman's life in the wake of a fall-out with his police chief.

Mthembu, of ZP's Civil Claims Office in Ulundi, wants to stop Mathe from unilaterally transferring him to KwaMakhutha on the Natal South Coast - where ZP hit squads are allegedly based.

The application, set down for Friday this week, was postponed until Friday to allow the three respondents to reply.

The brigadier, former head of Inkatha's Defence Committee, is the sec-

Cops 'were told to kill activists'

CP non 17/11/91
107
ond most powerful and feared person in the KwaZulu homeland.

Mthembu, a policeman with 23 years service, traced his fall-out with the police chief to 1985 when he was based at Ingwavuma.

Mathe asked Mthembu to sell him three head of cattle, which he could not do.

A few months later, the police chief borrowed R2 100 from Mthembu which he did not repay. At the end of 1988, Mthembu pestered him to repay the loan but he only paid R300.

After that, Mthembu was constantly transferred to other stations at short notice and against his will.

In the affidavit, Mthembu claims that in August last year Mathe called a special meeting of all KwaZulu policemen stationed at Ulundi and told them that if they found anyone wearing an ANC, Azapo or SACP T-shirt they should ensure he was "lost in the mist".

Mthembu understood this to mean such people should be killed.

He is terrified he will be shot if he accepts the transfer to KwaMakhutha.

Buthelezi backs MPC

INKATHA Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday threw his full weight behind the scheduled all-party conference. *(10M)*

"We do not intend going to the Multi-Party Conference with non-negotiable stances," he said on his arrival from Europe at Jan Smuts Airport.

Buthelezi said he believed in compromises to achieve national consensus about the political development of South Africa. *EPRES 24/11/91*

The KwaZulu leader went on to reject out of hand the concept of a neutral venue outside the country as proposed by the PAC. "A neutral venue outside the country is going too far . . . there are neutral venues within the country," he said.

About 500 chanting IFP supporters waited for about three hours to meet their leader. — Sapa



Mangosuthu Buthelezi

KwaZulu/Natal ideas vital

THE proposals of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba, hammered together five years ago, will play an important role in the forthcoming constitutional talks. *Sowetan* 25/11/91

So said Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of Inkatha Freedom Party, opening the annual general meeting of the Natal Municipal Associations, the umbrella

SOWETAN
Correspondent

body of white local authorities in the province, in the Durban City Hall last week.

"The Indaba proposals may have come a little too early for South Africa" said Mdlalose, "but they were not lost. They are safely in the refrigerator,

well preserved." (107)

In the light of this "spirit", Mdlalose hinted at a merger between the NMA and the KwaZulu Local Government Association (Kwalogo).

"I look to the future when the NMA and Kwalogo will hold hands together and march into a future new South Africa with pride and mutual respect."

Kwazulu minister's home attacked

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A hand-grenade was thrown and shots were fired at the home of the Kwazulu Deputy Minister of Works, Mr Velaphi Ndlovo.

Police said today that yesterday several shots were fired at the house at Imbali, near Maritzburg, but no one was injured. No arrests have been made.

● A member of the police force was shot dead and robbed of his gun at Mpu-malanga today, Sapa reports.

Police said that Sergeant M S Dlamini was waiting for a bus when he was attacked. He was stationed at Westville police station.

A policeman was slightly injured when a group of people threw stones at a police vehicle in Brixton, Oudtshoorn.

107 407/12/91
LATEST

Police found the bodies of two policemen with hack wounds. One was found at Imbali, Maritzburg, and the other at Katlehong, Alberton.

A man was stabbed to death when a group attacked him in Zondi, Soweto. A private vehicle was attacked by a group of people in Zondi. A passenger was wounded when the attackers fired a number of rounds at him. Another man was killed when gunmen fired a number of shots at him. Police found a man's body.

At Dobsonville, Soweto, police found the bodies of three women and a man with bullet wounds, and a wounded woman.

Buthelezi demands KwaZulu role in talks

6/10/91 Business Day Reporter (101)

KWAZULU chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday that Zulus would not allow a new constitution to be drawn up without KwaZulu participation.

Addressing a meeting of Zulus in Soweto yesterday, Buthelezi drew strongly on Zulu history to prove KwaZulu was a "sovereign, independent" state and to press his demand that the homeland government and the Zulu king be represented at constitutional negotiations.

"There will never be a new SA which we have not helped to emerge out of the history of this country. There will not be a new constitution which KwaZulu has not helped shape," he said.

"We will never live under a new constitution that others have shaped for us," Buthelezi told the rally.

He said the question of KwaZulu representation at the Codesa meeting later this month had not been accepted at the first meeting of the Codesa preparatory committee last week and that it had been deferred to another meeting to be held tomorrow.

Buthelezi said the dispute should not detract from the urgent need to negotiate a new constitution.

"KwaZulu was not a construct of apartheid which could be crossed out of political existence by pens of administrators and negotiators.

"We are a people who rose out of mother Africa itself before colonial wars and conquests gave whites any dominion over the territory of the Zulu empire."

Zulus, Buthelezi said, were the only people to fight a fully fledged war against a colonial power and to tackle the full might of the British empire.

"KwaZulu is an independent, sovereign state. It has a Zulu psyche and a collective Zulu mind which could be enormously constructive in negotiating a new SA."

Blacks favour Church says Chief Buthelezi

S Durban 2/12/91

(107)

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at the weekend that the spread of Christianity in South Africa had also influenced black South Africans' "basic grassroots, deep-down rejection of communism, apartheid and racism".

Buthelezi made the comment while opening two new wards at St Mary's Missionary Hospital at KwaMagwaza in Natal.

He said this particular Christian missionary hospital had always been of great historic significance to the Zulu people.

It stood on the site which had been donated to the church by Zulu King Mpande ka Senzangakhona after he embraced Christianity.

The first clinic was opened in 1887 by Dr James Petrie immediately after the Zulu War resulted in the partition of the Zulu kingdom into 13 different chiefdoms.

He also felt "somewhat sentimental" about Bishop Vivyan, who laid the foundation stone in 1913 for the permanent three-storey hospital built there, as the bishop had had close links with his family.

Vivyan had confirmed his late mother - the Princess Constance Magogo ka Dimuzulu - at St Mary's Church in Nkonjeni.

Buthelezi warned it was important never to underestimate the influence of the Christian Church in South Africa's history.

"I see black South Africa's basic, grassroots, deep-down rejection of communism and apartheid and racism, and that same grassroots society's acceptance of multi-racialism and democracy as the product of Christian input."

Directives

He ranked the work of the "humble" missionary in places like KwaMagwaza, Mahlathini, Vryheid, Dundee and elsewhere as "being fundamentally more important than all the councils and synods of the churches, and all the directives of bishops and archbishops".

"Two descendants of the man Zulu, after whose name our nation is known, became bishops of their church, namely Bishop Alpheus Zulu and Bishop Lawrence Zulu."

St Mary's, as a missionary hospital, remained a pivotal part of Zulu history, where medical care was provided in a place "where everything had to be struggled for and fought for and argued for". - SA Press Association.



MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI ... no communism

Plan to battle 'crony cultism'

S/ Times 8/12/91



By ROY RUDDEN

A REPORT sponsored by the Human Sciences Research Council has put forward important proposals for South Africa's constitutional future based, in part, on findings of the Kwazulu/Natal Indaba.

Among measures to safeguard against totalitarianism and the dangers of what it calls the kind of "personality-cultish cronyism" found in many countries, especially in Africa, it recommends:

Rights

- Firm limitations on the president's or prime minister's terms of office (which would also guard against coups d'etat);

- The replacement of voters' rolls and the "corrupt" postal voting system by the use of identity books at polling stations;

- A system under pro-

portional representation, whereby people could vote wherever they chose.

It further cautions that a constitutional failure to place firm limitations on presidential or prime ministerial terms of office could endanger the future of multi-party government and discourage robust intra and inter-party competition.

The report warns that a geographically based second chamber could inadvertently undermine the rights of minorities.

It was written under Human Sciences Research Council sponsorship and under the auspices of Natal University's centre for social and development studies by Mr Peter Mansfield, the last executive director of the disbanded In-

daba. It was completed in October but has not yet been generally released.

Mr Mansfield emphasised the system of proportional representation favoured by the Indaba would render voters' rolls inessential: a voter would simply produce a book of life proving SA citizenship and eligible age (the books would either be marked or a dye used to prevent double-voting).

It would also allow a vote-where-you-like procedure.

This would reduce the potential for intimidation and obviate the "provenly corrupt" postal voting system.

A further benefit encouraged freedom of choice, because people could vote either for a party in their own constituency or for the same party in another constituency.

Buthlezi (107) warns on constitution
ET 9/12/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday that Zulus would not allow a new constitution to be drawn up without KwaZulu participation.

Addressing a meeting of Zulus in Soweto, Chief Buthelezi drew strongly on Zulu history to prove that KwaZulu was a "sovereign, independent" state and to press his demand that the homeland government and the Zulu king be represented at constitutional negotiations.

"There will never be a new South Africa which we have not helped to emerge out of the history of this country. There will not be a new constitution which KwaZulu has not helped shape," he said.

"We will never live under a new constitution that others have shaped for us.

"KwaZulu has a collective Zulu mind which could be enormously constructive in negotiating a new South Africa," he said.



Buthelezi

Shots fired at IFP rally

Soweto
9/12/91

THERE was panic yesterday at the end of an Inkatha Freedom Party prayer rally in Soweto when repeated gunshots fired in the air sent most of the audience dashing for cover.

Gunshots had earlier rung out at irregular intervals while IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi was addressing thousands of his supporters at Jabulani Amphitheatre.

At one stage Buthelezi admonished part of the audience that shouted "Zulu" as gunshots rang out. He said they should not be proud of those responsible for such an action.

Discipline

The shooting, by some excited supporters, angered many of those attending, who repeatedly called for discipline.

In his lengthy address, which he did not finish because of rain, Buthelezi reiterated his stance that KwaZulu will have to be represented at the forthcoming Convention for Democratic South Africa on December 20 and 21.

He argued that KwaZulu was not a creation of apartheid which could be crossed out of political existence by pens of administrators and negotiators.

"KwaZulu was there long before there was a racist Government and long before modern South Africa was formed."

KwaZulu would not be dismantled at the will of anybody.

Wrangle over IFP demands for Codesa

STAR 13/12/91

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Codesa steering committee negotiators are locked in bargaining about the Inkatha Freedom Party's demand that the KwaZulu government and Zulu king be allowed their own delegations at the first Codesa conference next week.

The ANC and other parties are believed to be resisting the IFP demand, which has twice been deferred by the steering committee.

It is understood that several meetings are taking place this week to try to resolve the issue before the December 20 conference.

It is likely to be finalised at the steering committee meeting next Wednesday.

One suggested compromise is that the Zulu king should be invited to the December 20 and 21 Codesa conference as a non-voting guest along with other dignitaries.

Some sources close to the talks said the IFP had already softened its position this week and was prepared to withdraw its demand for a separate KwaZulu government delegation, but still wanted the king represented.

IFP negotiator Walter Felgate said this week that the KwaZulu government was not

the same as other self-governing territories (which will not be sending separate delegations to Codesa).

"We say KwaZulu is distinctly different from other homelands. It has an existence of its own and is not just a child of apartheid.

"It was once an independent sovereign kingdom. You can't debate the future of a kingdom without the king being present."

Although it is understood that the ANC has opposed the IFP demands, ANC sources were noncommittal about the dispute this week.

They expressed confidence that it would be resolved before December 20 and indicated they believed the IFP would back off its original demand for three delegations.

National Party sources said the NP had not taken a hard position, but was inclined to oppose separate representation for the KwaZulu government and the Zulu king.

The NP appreciated that the king played an important role in Zulu culture and politics, but the basic guideline was that participation in Codesa was for political parties or movements vying for popular support.

If one went outside these boundaries, it would become difficult to draw the line, and organisations such as Contralesa (the ANC-linked body of traditional leaders) and the trade union federation Cosatu could also be included.

On top of the heap

By S'BU MNGADI

UMLAZI business-
man Moses Tembe
spent most of his life-
savings building a
R400 000 dream house
two years ago, not
knowing he would
wake up one morning
to find it surrounded by
shacks.

Perched on a hill,
Tembe's palatial resi-
dence has a bird's eye
view of the Indian Ocean.
But while property in gen-
eral appreciates at an
average of 25 percent a
year, the value of his
house has declined by
nearly half to R220 000.

Gone are the days
when Umlazi was riding
the crest of a wave as the
best-developed township
in Natal and where the
province's top people pre-
ferred to stay.
When Tembe, 35, tried
to transfer his R300 000

DREAM HOME BECOMES ONE HUGE NIGHTMARE

mortgage bond from one
financial institution to an-
other recently, he was
told it was not prepared to
approve a home loan of
more than R90 000 in
Umlazi.

Local homeowners'
troubles began a year ago
when KwaZulu interior
minister Stephen Sithebe,
supported by the Natal
Provincial Administra-
tion, announced a scheme
to formalise shacks in
Umlazi.

This, Sithebe said, en-
tailed supplying shackd-
wellers with deeds of
grant, running water and
pit latrines.
Subsequently, shacks
mushroomed throughout

the township and shackd-
wellers now account for
almost half the township
population.

"I woke up one morn-
ing to find a mud and
daub shack next door,"
said Tembe.

Although the Kwa-
Zulu-controlled Umlazi
Town Council was sup-
posed to sell the infill sites
at a nominal rate, some
councillors and commen-
danded huge amounts
of money before allocat-
ing "sites".

The homeowners' con-
cern might sound bour-
geois and selfish, said
Tembe, "but the crux is
that we have always sym-
pathised with the home-

less and highlighted the
dire need for housing in
the Durban functional
region.

Another local business-
man and a director of
companies, Billy
Mthembu, recently suf-
fered the same fate.

After having his
R440 000 mansion on sale
for more than six months,
Mthembu has had to sell
it for R180 000.

Tembe has resigned
himself to staying in the
township for as long as it
is safe to do so.

"If, however, the town-
ship degenerates into a
slum - which I think it
will in the next two years
- I would have no alterna-

tive but to leave the house
to my workers," said
Tembe.

Shacks would also af-
fect those people who own
four-roomed houses and
hope to sell them at some
stage, said National In-
vestment Corporation
joint managing director
Willy Thomas.

KwaZulu interior min-
ister Stephen Sithebe
says he is not aware of
objections by Umlazi
homeowners to shacks be-
ing built around their ex-
pensive homes.

He said he was under
the impression the town
council had consulted the
community before his de-
partment decided to for-

malise shacks.
He expressed fears that
Umlazi might soon be de-
clared a slum.

"We have repeatedly
appealed to people not to
continue building shacks,
but all this has fallen on
deaf ears. There is abso-
lutely nothing my depart-
ment can do in the situa-
tion," Sithebe said.

He agreed with Tembe
that some unscrupulous
councillors and homeown-
ers were making "quick
bucks" by "farming"
shacks on council pro-
perty.

Tembe is convinced
that one of the reasons for
formalising shacks in
Umlazi is political.

"The shackdwellers be-
come indebted to the
shacklord, who in turn is
accountable to a certain
political organisation,
which would then trans-
late this political patron-
age into votes when elec-
tion day comes," he con-
cluded.



SURROUNDED... Tembe's plus
shacks thrown up casually across

101

leap

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leave the house workers," said

would also af-
people who own
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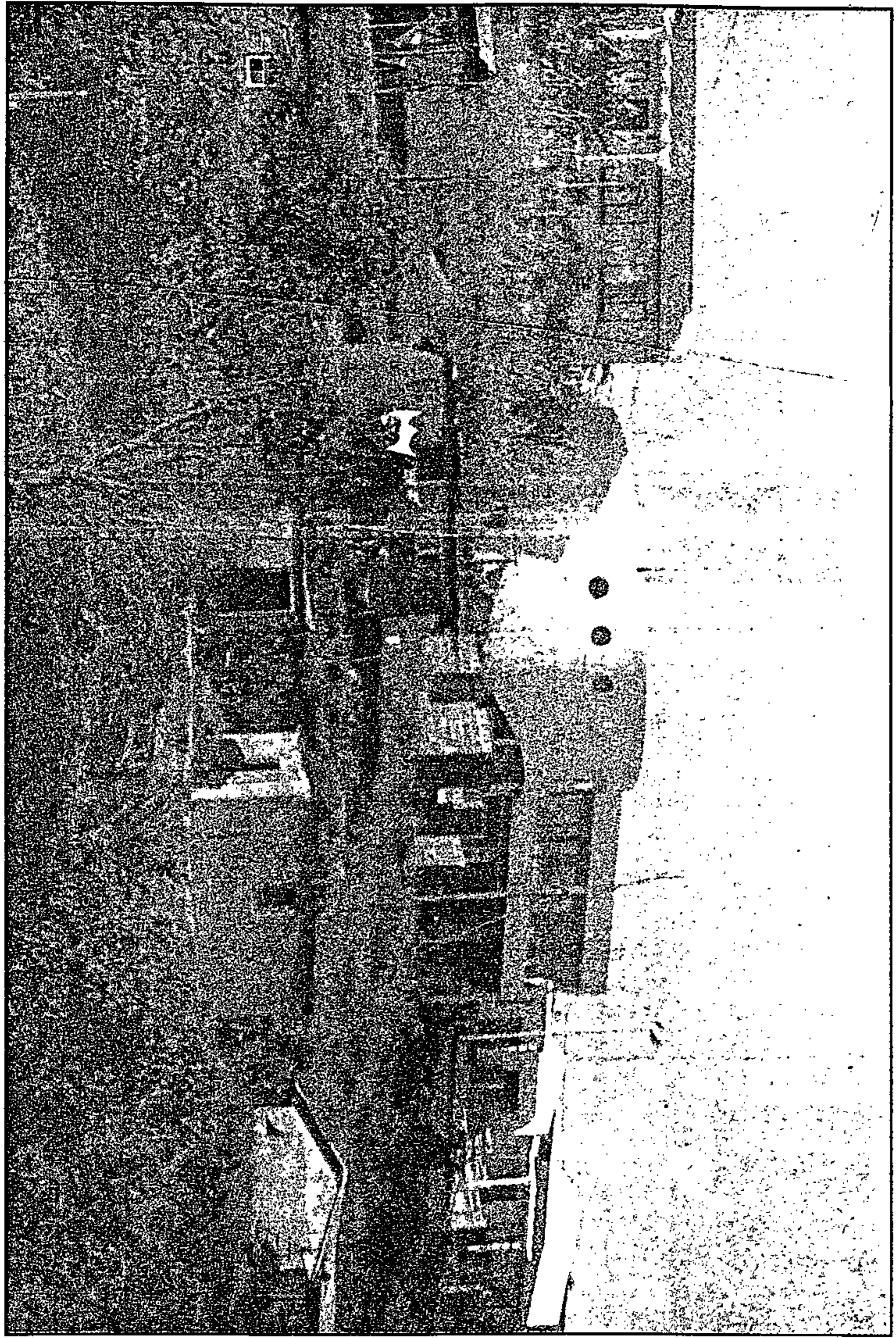
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SURROUNDED . . . Tembe's plush home, which until recently had an uninterrupted view of the Indian Ocean, now looks out on mud shacks thrown up casually across the hillside. The result: his home is now worth about half what he paid for it. ■ Pic: DESANI MOODLIAR

T A re p ti h
id d a t n r
e l l i e s i
i f e s i

Zulu police pick up flak

WILSON ZWANE

KWAZULU policemen should be incorporated into the SAP as soon as possible, as they were an obstacle to peace in Natal, according to a report by human rights groups.

The report by the Durban Legal Resource Centre and the Human Rights Commission said no amount of training could wipe out the deeply entrenched "pro-Inkatha bias" of most KwaZulu Police members.

It added that "ineffective and biased policing has encouraged the escalation of conflict to gross and increasingly violent proportions". Among accusations levelled at the police were the perpetration of acts of harassment and intimidation, collusion with Inkatha vigilantes and the disruption of political gatherings.

The report also expressed reservations about the KwaZulu Police's commitment to peace, and said the force "may very well constitute a barrier to a lasting peace".

The report concluded that homeland police forces should be incorporated into the SAP, which was "a far more effective and impartial force subject to better centralised control and internal discipline".

Until such incorporation, an interim arrangement in which the SAP played a greater role in KwaZulu had to be considered.

KwaZulu Police Commissioner Gen Jack Buchner could not be reached for comment.

Inkatha man might sue over allegations

Business Day 17/12/91

LINDEN BIRNS

INKATHA Institute director Gavin Woods said yesterday he was considering legal action against the Weekly Mail newspaper following allegations in its latest edition that he was a security police informant.

The allegations relate to an SAP admission that it had paid money into an Inkatha Institute account, whose funds Woods used for transport and other logistical costs.

Woods said he had been an unwitting player in that he had not known the SAP was supplying funds to Inkatha via the institute.

"It was only after I had completed my work for an inquiry into trade unions, when I was approached by the security branch on my findings, that my suspicions were raised," he explained.

He said his lawyers were advising him on two other points of dispute between the Weekly Mail and himself. One of these related to Woods's accusation that the newspaper had fabricated comments, in which he reportedly confirmed knowing the SAP funded Inkatha.

The second dispute related to Weekly Mail claims that the Inkatha Institute was a conduit for SAP funding of Inkatha rallies. Woods said chartered accountants Deloitte Pim Goldby had been asked to audit the institute's accounts and would soon report its findings.

Meanwhile President FW de Klerk is expected to respond tomorrow to allegations that government continued to fund Inkatha nearly nine months after the date he said funding had stopped.

Last week SAP Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe confirmed the SAP supplied "a sum of money" for an Inkatha rally addressed by its president Mangosuthu Buthelezi in January this year. Van der Merwe said the rally was to promote the countering of violence and crime in the Port Shepstone area.

In August De Klerk gave a public assur-

ance that funding of Inkatha had stopped at the end of March 1990.

In late November the Weekly Mail published a report that the SAP had secretly funded an Inkatha rally on January 26 this year. In its latest edition the newspaper published an SAP admission that police funded the rally. It also alleged the SADF had trained Inkatha hit squads.

De Klerk's spokesman Casper Venter said De Klerk would not be available for comment before tomorrow.

Police had earlier admitted to supplying R250 000 for at least two other Inkatha rallies, staged for "anti-sanctions" purposes.

Van der Merwe did not say how much money was given for the January rally.

SADF spokesman Maj Charl de Klerk said the SADF "was not prepared to comment in any way on allegations and speculation about covert actions".

He said the SADF had nothing to add to a statement issued in August which dealt with the training of Inkatha members in Namibia.

On claims that the SA Christian Cultural Organisation was a covert front for Military Intelligence, De Klerk said the SADF had already submitted details of all its covert organisations to the State President's committee appointed in July to gather specific information on special covert projects.

He referred to Finance Minister Barend du Plessis's statement of July 31 that it was never government's intention to disclose full detail of all special covert projects.

He also declined to comment on allegations that the SADF had organised training in Israel for Inkatha members, or that Inkatha members trained at Mkhuzwe were taken into the KwaZulu Police as hit squad members.

● Comment: Page 8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



Aggrieved Buthelezi won't attend but..

Codesa ready



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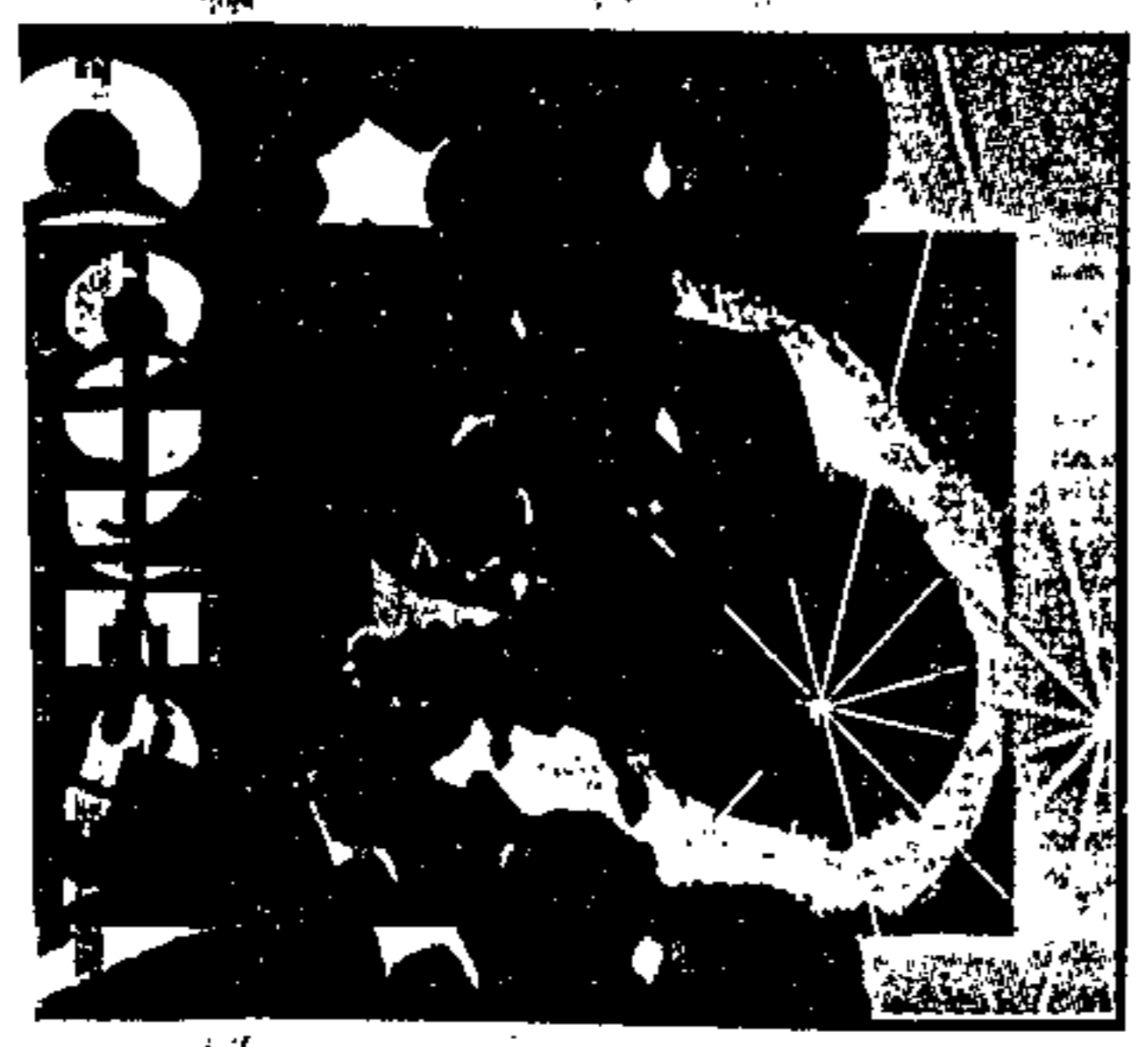
Sowetan 19/12/91

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

A DECLARATION of intent will top the agenda at this weekend's historic inaugural meeting of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa:

The two-day convention, which starts tomorrow, will be at the World Trade Centre in Johannesburg. The declaration will lay the ground rules for future negotiations of a political dispensation for a new South Africa. An early setback, however, is the refusal by KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi to attend the convention in a dispute over his insistence that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini

Oto bade?



"Now some wish to refuse them representation, which is rightly theirs, on all the matters pertaining to the future of South Africa and the Zulu king. "The king and KwaZulu are a vital part of the South African reality and will have to be afforded the full status of negotiating partners," he said. Tomorrow's proceedings will be opened at Ixam by Chief Justice Corbett. This will be followed by prayers to be delivered by religious leaders of various faiths and denominations. Justice Corbett will then hand over the reigns of the convention to the co-chairmen, Mr Justice Mahomed and Mr Justice Schabert.

The KwaZulu leader said it had been shown how vital the king and his government's role were in attaining peace and stability in the country. "Now some wish to refuse them representation, which is rightly theirs, on all the matters pertaining to the future of South Africa and the Zulu king. "The king and KwaZulu are a vital part of the South African reality and will have to be afforded the full status of negotiating partners," he said. Tomorrow's proceedings will be opened at Ixam by Chief Justice Corbett. This will be followed by prayers to be delivered by religious leaders of various faiths and denominations. Justice Corbett will then hand over the reigns of the convention to the co-chairmen, Mr Justice Mahomed and Mr Justice Schabert.

Codesa on way forward
● From page 1
Sowetan 19/12/91
KwaZulu government. The Codesa media committee yesterday also released the agenda for the convention as well as a logo and poster showing a rising sun against a blue and red sky. 19/12/91
Media committee member Saki Macozoma refused to comment on the demand by the IFP to send more than one delegation to the convention. Buthelezi's statement last night did not indicate whether the IFP would also withdraw from the talks. It is understood senior IFP officials were discussing the issue with Buthelezi, spokeswoman Ms Sue Vos said yesterday. **Vital**

See Pages 8, 14 and 20

CO

Let's talk ^{Soweto} Boers tell ^{20/12/91} the Zulus

THE Boerestaat Party has welcomed the withdrawal of KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi from the Convention for a Democratic South Africa talks. ~~20/12/91~~ (107)

The organisation has called for discussions with Zulu leaders.

In a statement yesterday, BSP leader Mr Robert van Tonder said he had instructed his office to contact Zulu leaders to arrange possible discussions with them. 20/12/91

"I am approaching the Zulu nation not as a right-winger, but as a Boer," Van Tonder said. - Sapa.

Whites urged to put faith in democracy

By Montshiwa Moroke

No power on Earth could save white South Africans from calamity if a true democracy was not established in this country, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in his year-end message.

Chief Buthelezi issued separate messages of goodwill — one for whites and one for black South Africans.

In his message to whites, Chief Buthelezi said apartheid South Africa did not deserve the generosity with which black South Africans were putting the past behind them and working for a new nonracist, nonsexist, multi-party democracy.

"Whatever some political leaders say to the contrary, black South Africans want the same things that whites want for the future of our country.

"We want a democratic society in which there will be the rule of law and an independent judiciary which guarantees that both the legislative and executive arms of government abide by both the letter and the spirit of the constitution.

"My appeal to white South Africa at this critical juncture of South African history is to trust democracy and to fight with those of us who are absolutely determined to establish a democracy that will work.

"No power on Earth could save white South Africans from calamity if we do not

end up establishing a true democracy in this country. If we achieve this whites on the other hand need fear no power on Earth," Chief Buthelezi said.

In a separate message to blacks, Chief Buthelezi said millions of black South Africans would be poorer at the end of 1992 than now. They would have less money to buy food and the necessities of life which would be a lot more expensive next year.

There would be millions for whom the stirring experiences of today's politics would mean nothing because political leaders would have done nothing to alleviate the misery in their lives.

"The black struggle for liberation has always been a struggle for South Africa, Africa and future generations. You are now standing on the brink of the new South Africa.

"You and your leaders are negotiating this new South Africa into being on political platforms which long lines of heroes, heroines and martyrs created by their lives of struggle and pain. For them it was struggle. For you now, it is continuing the struggle to reap the rewards of what they did.

"My message to black South Africans is that we in 1992 must not take and grab what we can at the expense of generations to come. If you do this you will be grabbing what you can get now at the expense of what you can get out of the process of change," Chief Buthelezi said.

107
~~107~~

STAR 27/12/91

Democracy or chaos

(107)

- Buthelezi

(Sowetan 21/12/91)

NO power on earth could save whites from calamity if a true democracy was not established in this country, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said.

Buthelezi issued separate messages of goodwill for whites and blacks. To whites, Buthelezi said apartheid South Africa did not deserve the generosity with which blacks were putting the past behind them and working for a new non-racist, non-sexist, multiparty democracy.

"Whatever some political leaders say to the contrary, blacks want the same things that whites want for the future.

"We want a democratic society in which there will be the rule of law and an independent judiciary which guarantees that both the legislative and executive arms of government abide by both the letter and the spirit of the constitution.

"My appeal to white South Africa at this critical juncture is to trust democracy and to fight with those who are determined to establish a democracy that will work."

To blacks, Buthelezi said there would be millions for whom the stirring experiences of today's politics would mean nothing because political leaders would have done nothing to alleviate the misery in their lives.

"You are now standing on the brink of the new South Africa and you and your leaders are negotiating this new South Africa into being on political platforms which long lines of heroes, heroines and martyrs created by their lives of struggle and pain.

"We must not take and grab what we can at the expense of generations to come. If you do this, you will in addition be grabbing what you can get now at the expense of what you yourselves can get out of the process of change." -
Sowetan Correspondent.

HOMELANDS - KWAZULU - GENERAL

1992

Zulu king to see FW on Codesa

CT 7/1/92
107

DURBAN . — Kwazulu's King Goodwill Zwelithini is to meet President F W de Klerk on Friday in Cape Town, to present his views about the recent Codesa talks.

This was announced at a press conference yesterday addressed by both Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party and KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The hour-long meeting in Durban "reviewed the political situation ... and concentrated on the recent Codesa meeting".

A passionate plea by Chief Buthelezi to the leader of the CP "to join hands and participate in Codesa" because he believed the negotiations "should be as inclusive as possible" seemingly fell on deaf ears, with Dr Treurnicht firmly rejecting the invitation because Codesa was advocating a "unitary state under a central government".

Explaining his absence from Codesa, Chief Buthelezi said: "If my most natural constituency is excluded, the Zulu people and the king, it is not

possible for me to attend and I have no right to attend.

"On Friday I am accompanying the king with some of my colleagues and members of the royal family to meet Mr De Klerk where his majesty will present his case on Codesa."

The CP expressed its concern over the violence that had engulfed South Africa and Natal/KwaZulu, and emphasised the party's rejection of terror, violence and intimidation as means of achieving political ends.

'Live a lie'

Dr Treurnicht said after the meeting that the CP still saw no sense in attending Codesa.

He said since any changes arising from the Codesa talks were said to be "irreversible", and since there had also been a declaration of intent for a unitary, centralised South African government with a one-man one-vote electoral system, the CP would not attend Codesa.

Chief Buthelezi said: "Without the presence of the CP I believe that we, whose parties are already in Codesa, do not have a snowball's chance in hell of succeeding in achieving that which we are trying to achieve."

Chief Buthelezi said for 80 years, South Africa had tried to live a lie that the country could be ruled without the participation of the majority.

"We dare not now repeat the mistake of believing in the illusion that the future of this country can be determined without the participation of such big constituencies as the Conservative Party. No constitution can be a success which does not satisfy the aspirations of all the citizens of a country."

Not only did Dr Treurnicht represent a large constituency, but it was growing every day, Chief Buthelezi said.

"The time has come for all the people of South Africa to define together what self-determination is in our particular circumstances.

"I have always held that if any talks are held that have any chance of helping us to find an acceptable solution, that all parties should be represented whatever their size," he said.

Both CP and IFP leaders said yesterday's discussions took place in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere, adding that follow-up meetings would be held soon. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

KwaZulu king to meet De Klerk on Codesa

Own Correspondent

KWAZULU's King Goodwill Zwelithini will meet President F W de Klerk on Friday in Cape Town, to present his views regarding the recent Codesa talks.

This was announced at a news conference addressed yesterday by CP leader Andries Treurnicht and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The two leaders, accompanied by senior members of their parties, held a private, meeting in Durban at which they "reviewed the political situation ... and concentrated on the recent Codesa meeting".

A passionate plea by Buthelezi to the leader of the CP "to join hands and participate in Codesa" because he believed Codesa should be as inclusive as possible apparently fell on deaf ears.

Treurnicht firmly rejected the invitation because, he said, Codesa was advocating a "unitary state under a central government".

Commenting on his absence from Codesa, Buthelezi said: "If my most natural

constituency is excluded, the Zulu people and the king, it is not possible for me to attend and I have no right to attend."

He added: "On Friday I am accompanying the king with some of my colleagues and members of the royal family to meet De Klerk where His Majesty will present his case on Codesa."

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Both CP and Inkatha leaders said yesterday's discussions took place in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere, and added follow-up meetings would be held soon.

SABC TV crew to quit Transkei

UMTATA — The SABC will withdraw its television crew from Transkei at the end of February following numerous clashes with the territory's military ruler, Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa.

In a recent letter to the SABC, Holomisa "requested" that the corporation effectively halt all work by its television crew based in Transkei until it had addressed the corporation's "bias" against the territory.

An SABC spokesman in Port Elizabeth said on Monday the Umtata office would stop operating at the end of February for "rationalisation" reasons.

The staff would be moved to East London, from where they would operate in future, he said.

Reacting to the news that the SABC was

leaving, a Transkei government spokesman insisted the decision had been taken by the SABC itself and that it had not been kicked out by the government.

Sapa is in possession of the letter, dated November 22, written by Holomisa.

In the letter, Holomisa charges that his government is aware the SABC-TV crew in Transkei had often been ordered not to cover certain events which were "highly valuable to our nationals".

Such events, he said, included a visit to the territory last year by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

"Since we took over (in 1987) we have been complaining about SABC-TV's hostile attitude towards the military council," Gen Holomisa said. — Sapa.

King, govt in crucial talks today

THE constitutional process could be in jeopardy if no compromise is reached at today's meeting in the city between President F W de Klerk, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on the participation of King Goodwill at the next Codesa sitting.

(107) CT 10/1/92
If the government refuses to allow the king a place at the table, the IFP is almost certain to pull out of Codesa.

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday endorsed the decision of the IFP's delegation not to sign Codesa's declaration of intent.

● The New Unity Movement yesterday rejected Codesa as a solution to the problems facing "oppressed and exploited" people. — Sapa

Zulu king has (107) 'unique' status

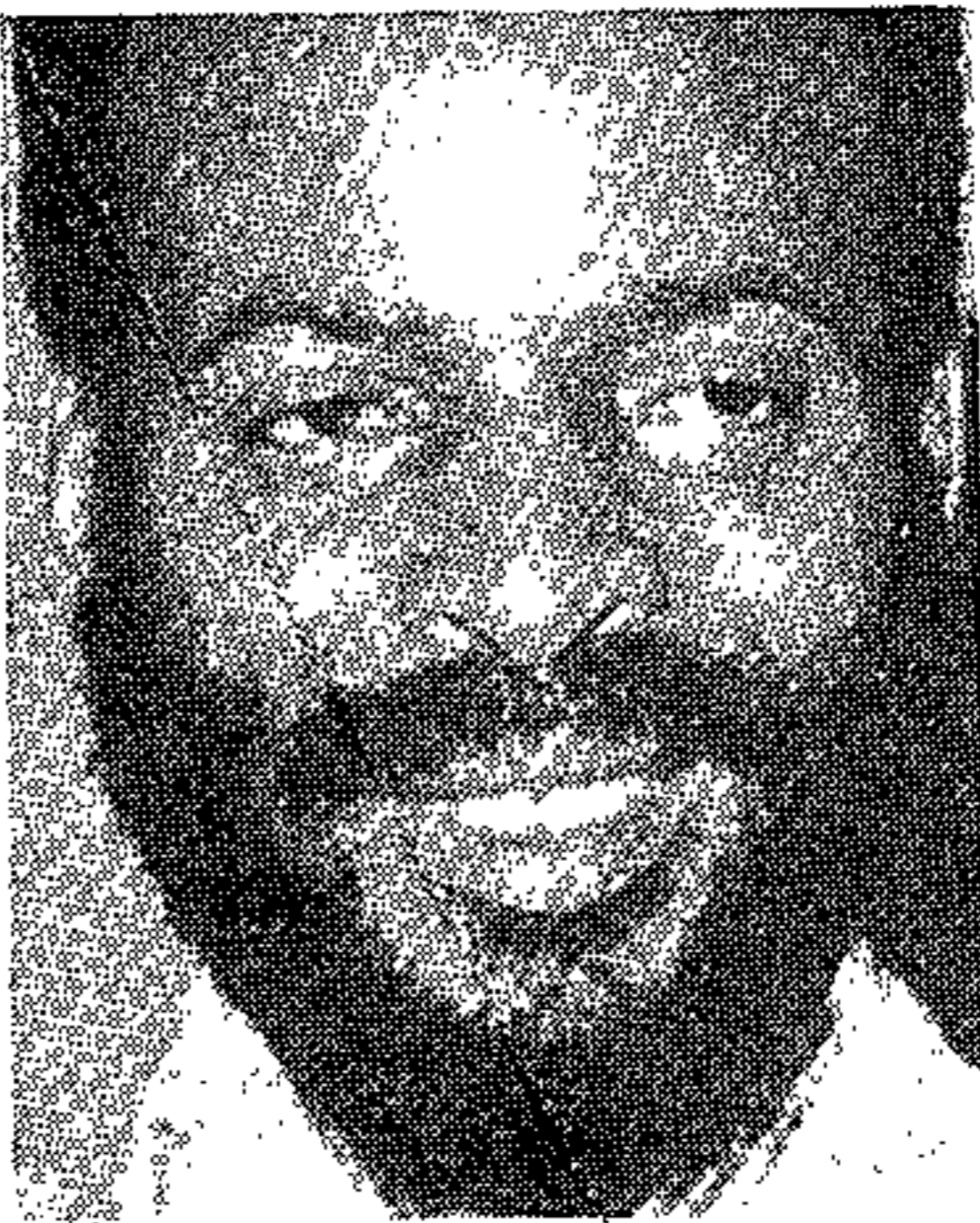
THE government recognised the "unique position" of the Zulu king as the hereditary leader of a 200-year-old kingdom and believed that the monarch should be involved in future constitutional negotiations, President F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

Addressing a press conference after a four-hour meeting with a delegation headed by King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Mr De Klerk said the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) management committee would decide on an appropriate role for the king in the negotiation process.

"This matter has now been referred to the management committee of Codesa, where all parties represented on the committee, including the ANC, will decide on the king's position in the negotiation process," he said.

Mr De Klerk said he did not anticipate that the inclusion of the Zulu king in Codesa would lead to demands from other hereditary and traditional leaders for similar accommodation.

"I do not believe it will result in a broadening of the scope of participation. We have to deal here with a unique situation which is



HOPE OF JOINING CODESA ...
King Goodwill Zwelithini

not repeated in any other nation or community in South Africa," he said.

The State President said the status of hereditary leaders had been recognised in other countries during constitutional negotiations. In Ghana, the king of the Ashanti had been involved in pre-independence negotiations.

King Goodwill said the Zulu monarchy traditionally operated outside party politics, but insisted that he had to represent the Zulu people at Codesa.

Referring to the IFP's repre-

sentation at Codesa, he said: "The Zulu nation was not implemented by a political party. It is a political party which was implemented within the Zulu people. But there is a difference between Inkatha and the Zulu people."

Asked whether he saw a role for himself in an interim government or in a future cabinet, King Goodwill said: "I cannot prophesy about that while the negotiations are still taking place."

Asked whether he would take up such a position if the Zulu people called on him to do so, he replied: "No comment."

Chief Buthelezi said he would remain absent from future Codesa sessions until the issue of the king's representation had been resolved.

"But the IFP is represented at Codesa and it is my party, so I am a participant at Codesa," he said.

● The Zulu kingdom was established in the early 19th century by the warrior king Shaka, who reigned from 1816 to 1828, when he was assassinated by his half-brother Dingaan. A third brother, Mpande, became king in 1837 after Dingaan's death. The present king, Goodwill Zwelithini ka Bhekezulu, who became king in 1971, is a direct descendant of King Mpande ka Senzangakhona.
— Sapa

settlement, the more squeezed out will extremists find themselves. ■

TALKS FM 10/1/92 (107)
Something in common

Perhaps spurred on by the Codesa talks, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Zulus seem ready for more dialogue with third parties.

There was this week's cordial meeting between KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and CP leader Andries

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

FM 10/1/92 (107)
Treurnicht. More meetings between the two are said to be in the pipeline.

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini is scheduled to meet President F W de Klerk in Cape Town today.

More talks between Inkatha and the ANC are due soon. Venues and dates have not been decided but the agenda seems to have been settled.

Dumisani Makhaye, the ANC's media officer for Southern Natal, stresses the talks will be at national level, with delegations from Inkatha's central committee (led by Buthelezi) and the ANC's national executive committee, led by Nelson Mandela.

At the top of the agenda will be the violence and the Convention for a Democratic SA, but the discussions will be wide-ranging.

Makhaye says: "In short, they will be doing at national level what is happening at local level between the two organisations. On issues such as violence, for example, we frequently arrange meetings with the police and political parties, including Inkatha."

The DP's Peter Gastrow sees little significance in Inkatha's readiness to talk. "It has always been keen on dialogue between itself and whoever will listen, including the DP. There was a meeting between the CP and Inkatha last year. What is different is that we're seeing a flurry of talks. This new urgency is perhaps brought about because other organisations suddenly see it as important to talk to Inkatha which could play a sensitive role in the smooth running of Codesa or create problems for it."

Gastrow adds that Inkatha prefers to play down ethnicity but the issue is important to both itself and the CP. Some interesting alliances could evolve at Codesa. ■

Govt sees role for Zulu king in talks

STAR 11/1/92

MICHAEL MORRIS

CAPE TOWN — The Government has endorsed Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's demand for a place in the negotiation process. Both parties have agreed that the issue must be negotiated within Codesa itself.

This emerged at a press conference at Tuynhuys yesterday after several hours of talks between President de Klerk, the king, and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In a joint statement, the parties said: "The meeting agreed that the matter will be further assessed in the management committee of Codesa, in line with the decision taken at Codesa."

The Government emphasised its understanding for the special position of the Zulu king and said a way should be found to accord him his proper position in the negotiation process.

President de Klerk said: "The king's unique position should be recognised and somehow the king should be involved."

He said the form the king's participation would take had to be negotiated.

He added that there were precedents elsewhere in the world where monarchs had played a role in constitutional negotiations, but emphasised that all the parties in Codesa must decide the case of the Zulu king.

The king said he wished to take part purely as a representative of Zulus, rather than as a party-political leader.

He declined to comment on what role he saw for himself in an interim government. Asked how he might respond if his people asked him to play a party-political role, he replied: "I have no comment."

FW supports Zulu king for Codesa

Sowetan 13/1/92

1071

THE Government has endorsed Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini's demand for a place in the negotiation process, but both parties have agreed the issue must be negotiated within Codesa itself.

This emerged at a Press

conference at Tuynhuys yesterday after several hours of talks between President FW de Klerk, the king and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Each leader was accompanied by a delegation.

In a joint statement, the parties said: "The meeting

agreed that the matter will be further addressed in the management committee of Codesa, in line with the decision taken at Codesa.

"The Government emphasised its understanding for the special position of the king and believes that a way should be found to accord the king his proper position in the negotiation process."

De Klerk told reporters that the statement "means the king's unique position should be recognised and that somehow the king should be involved, and that it's a question for negotiation as to what that according of a proper position should take".

He said there were precedents elsewhere in the

world where monarchs had played a key role in constitutional negotiations, but emphasised that it would be up to all the parties in Codesa to decide the case of the Zulu king.

Codesa 'may face talks on inclusion of chiefs'

107
Monday 13/1/12

THEO RAWANA

TALKS on the possible inclusion of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini in Codesa could bring up discussion on the status of several other traditional chiefs, Codesa management committee chairman Zach de Beer said yesterday.

Discussions between President F W de Klerk, the king and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi last week ended with government endorsing the king's demand for a place in Codesa, and both parties agreeing that the issue should be assessed in the Codesa management committee.

De Beer said De Klerk's agreement with the king meant that the issue was back in the hands of the management committee.

"The matter might come up for discussion at tomorrow's committee meeting," he said.

If the king's inclusion was discussed, the position of other traditional chiefs might also have to be discussed, he added.

De Beer stressed that he was not certain that the issue would be discussed at today's meeting.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said it had always been her organisation's standpoint that all kings and paramount chiefs should be present at Codesa as observers.

They should be there not in a party-political capacity and should not have power to intervene in decisions taken, Marcus said.

Arguments for the inclusion of other traditional leaders have been brought up since Inkatha demanded that the KwaZulu

government and the king be allowed to send separate delegations to Codesa.

Inkatha had always argued that the Zulu king's case was different because KwaZulu was not a creation of government policy.

The raging debate over Zwelithini's status culminated in Buthelezi announcing that he would not attend the first Codesa meeting last month.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that De Klerk and senior NP ministers met Zwelithini and members of the Zulu royal family on Friday.

The royal party was accompanied by Buthelezi and several KwaZulu ministers.

Buthelezi said he did not attend the first Codesa meeting as his most "natural constituency", the Zulu people and the king, had been excluded from taking part in the negotiating process.

After the meeting, De Klerk said government understood the "special and unique position" of the king and stated that a way should be found to accord the king his "proper position" in the process.

"The meeting agreed that the matter will be further addressed by the management committee of Codesa in line with the decision taken at Codesa," De Klerk said.

Zwelithini intimated that he should be accommodated in the negotiating process as some members of Inkatha were part of the Zulu royal family.

The king must be above politics

Soweto 13/1/92

107

CAN HIS Majesty King Goodwill Zwelithini kindly clarify his position as far as leadership of the Zulu nation is concerned.

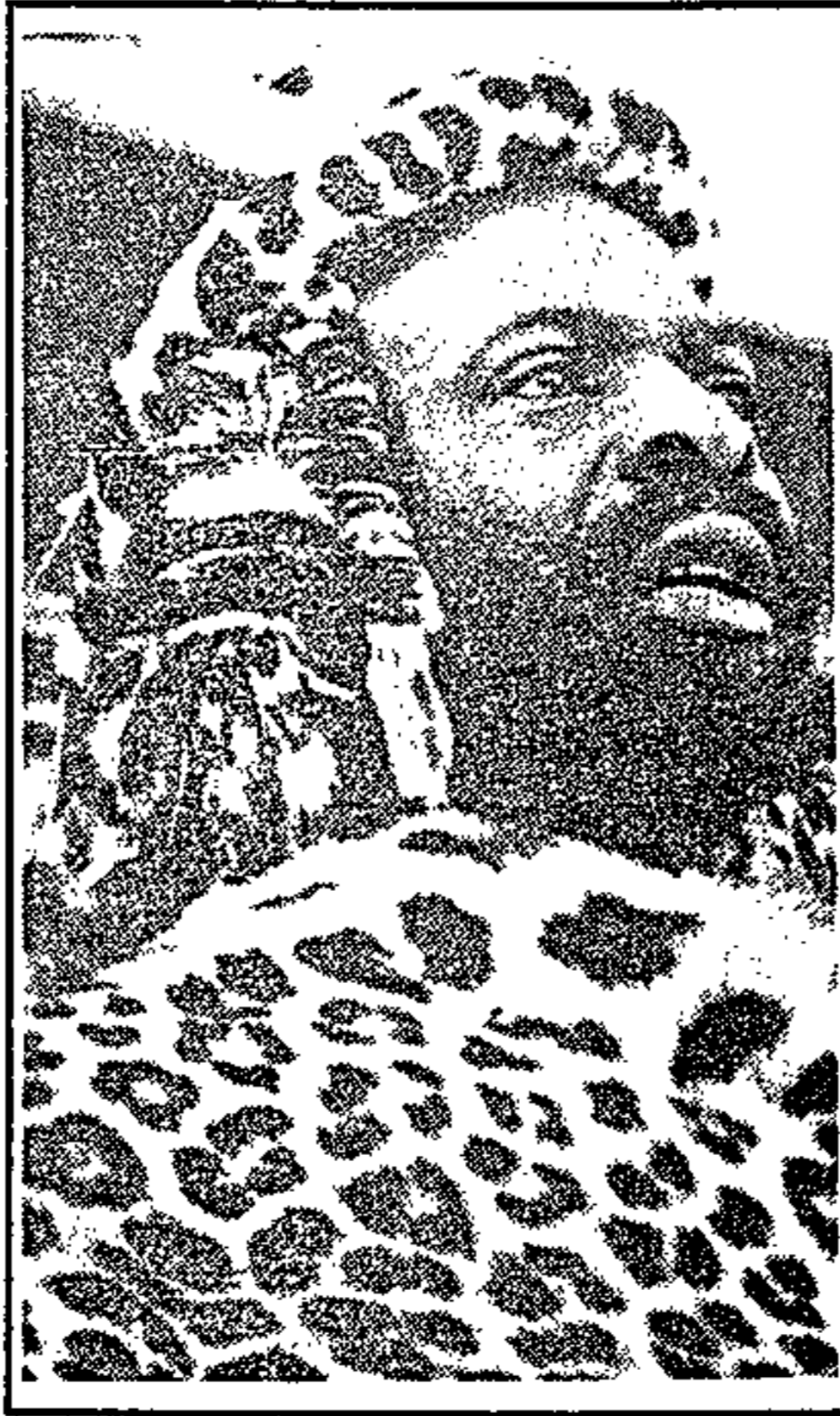
What really puzzles me is how easy it was for him to fall prey to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi when the chief tried to use him for his personal political objectives during Codesa.

Only the naive can believe that Chief Buthelezi was absent from the talks because he sympathised with the exclusion of the king from the talks.

The king was actually used as a scapegoat simply because Chief Buthelezi was trying to avoid being present as a result of a further revelation of Inkathagate 2, by the *Weekly Mail*.

There is no reason for Buthelezi to create a storm in a teacup about his absence. Codesa was for politicians and we are made to believe that the king is above politics. His presence at Codesa remains equivocal.

What logic is it to have two different delegations, one led by the king and the other led by his traditional chief minister, negotiating for the same purpose, at the



KING ZWELITHINI



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

same place at the same time.

In this case is the king being used as a negotiating partner for Buthelezi? If it is why does he not do it openly?

After all which Zulus does the king hope to represent politically? The Zulus that are there are in no way under any danger of being extinct.

The majority of them have already their representation under political parties such as Inkatha, ANC,

PAC, AZAPO etc.

The role of the king should be unambiguously for unity, not division irrespective of political affiliation.

The king is responsible for the existing rift among the Zulus. He does not seem to stand for the truth and unity. It appears that before one can have qualities of recognition and acceptance as a true Zulu, the road passes through affiliation to Inkatha.

What about other members who do not belong to Inkatha. Are they not the king's people?

The king is never seen at any rallies where his people are present other than those where chief Buthelezi or his Inkatha is present.

The king will be better loved as king of the Zulus, not as king of Inkatha.

**MZWAKHE
NTSHALINTSHALI,
Phiri Location, PO
Tshiwelo, Soweto.**

Why is the Zulu king exempt asks chiefs

Soweto 14/1/92

107

THE Congress of Traditional Leaders of Southern Africa has condemned President FW de Klerk's statement that the Zulu king is unique from other kings in South Africa.

"Contralesa regards De Klerk's declaration that the Zulu king is different from other kings in South Africa, as a clear indication that the National Party Government is still committed to the policy of dividing the African community along tribal lines," the organisation said in a statement yesterday.

"The Zulu kingdom is by no means different from that of other communities."

De Klerk made the statement last week during a meeting in Cape Town with King Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Contralesa said it was not opposed to the representation of Zwelithini at Codesa. However, all other traditional leaders should be accorded the same status.

"We maintain that the involvement of traditional leaders in the negotiation process should not amount to the promotion of tribalism.

"In our application to Codesa we state that member kings and other traditional leaders of a similar status would be satisfied with being represented by a Contralesa delegation because our aims and objectives are the same."

The organisation reiterated its demand that traditional leaders be included in Codesa. - Sapa.

King and FW meet on Codesa



KING ZWELITHINI

Sowetan 15/11/92
KING Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus met President FW de Klerk yesterday as the controversy regarding Inkatha's demand for the monarch's inclusion in Codesa continued.

"The whole discussion focused on the appropriate accommodation of the king in the negotiation process for a new constitution," a joint statement released by De Klerk, the king and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said. (10/1) (3/1)

"The meeting agreed that the matter will be further addressed in the management committee of Codesa in line with the decision taken at Codesa," the three leaders said.

The thorny issue of representation by the king and other traditional leaders was referred to a sub-committee after a proposal by Inkatha at Codesa's first management committee meeting on Monday. - *Political Staff.*



DE KLERK

C

STAR 15/1/92

Zwelithini, De Klerk meet

King Goodwill Zwelithini met President de Klerk yesterday as the controversy regarding Inkatha's demand for the Zulu monarch to be included in Codesa continued. (107) (324)

"The discussion focused on the appropriate accommodation of the king in the negotiation

process," said a joint statement released by Mr de Klerk, the king and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"The meeting agreed that the matter would be further addressed in the management committee of Codesa in line with the decision taken at Codesa." — Staff Reporter.

THERE is no convincing reason why the Zulu king should participate in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

For years he has been a passive non-entity in the public mind.

The main reasoning seems to be that he, like Mount Everest, is there. But so are many other tribes, about 3 000 in all, according to Professor R Hammond-Tooke of the University of the Witwatersrand. Why not any of these?

What about the Rain Queen of Venda? Where do you draw the line?

What is actually at stake is a choice between two brands of tribalism, the one a benevolent form which values democratic mechanisms, and the other a suppressive form which aims at the personal power of its adherents.

For decades after the institution of the Native Administration Act of 1927, South Africa has only known a distorted form of tribalism. This was because the 1927 Act made the governor-general the supreme chief of all South African tribes and allowed him to create new tribes, dismiss elected chiefs and appoint new ones.

And he could delegate these powers to any official. So for the next few generations low-ranked local commissars, white, cruel and racist, instituted tribal puppets who often had to resort to violence to stay in power.

In the 1970s a new law transferred the old governor-general's powers to the homeland leaders.

It was also in this time that Inkatha was created.

In the 1980s much the same thing was attempted in another homeland, kwaNdebele, where the Ndebele "cultural movement" Mbokhoto was created. Membership was enforced in a crude reign of terror.

This only succeeded in promoting another, much softer brand of tribalism, when the Ndebele people revolted and demanded action from their tribal rulers. After the police fired on a crowd of 30 000 people gathered at the royal home, the United Democratic Front-aligned local youth put a carefully worked-out plan of violent action into effect and Mbokhoto was wiped out overnight.

Eventually the remnants of Mbokhoto were regathered in a "kitskonstabel" force and another police-assisted reign of terror was waged. Several attempts were launched to have the Ndebele king deposed through legal means and replaced by a more amenable chief from another Ndebele tribe.

In kwaZulu, once again, the same happened. Everywhere local youth and worker groups rose against Inkatha. The main grievance was its authoritarian rule, and its enforcement of its fascist version of Zulu tribalism. Disaffected trib-

Too many chiefs spoil the talks

King Goodwill Zwelethini believes he, as a monarch, has a right to participate in Codesa. But what about the 3 000 other tribal leaders in South Africa?

By **HANS PIENAAR**



King Goodwill Zwelethini

al chiefs often took the lead.

When it became clear that Inkatha was going to lose the war, the South African government took action. We now know that Inkatha cadres underwent military training and that the police gave assistance in all sorts of ways. And President FW de Klerk signed a law which gave Inkatha impis the right to carry lethal weapons, while their adversaries had theirs confiscated.

In kwaNdebele, the government's strategy failed. The royal house turned the tables and succeeded in getting the kwaNdebele govern-

ment declared illegal. An election was ordered, and the results showed that the royal house had the support of far more than two-thirds of the population. When the new government took over, portraits of Nelson Mandela and African National Congress flags went up everywhere.

In kwaZulu Inkatha supporters feared the popularity of democratically minded chiefs. One such was assassinated last year: Chief Nhlabunzima Maphumulo, leader of Contralesa, the ANC-aligned Congress of Traditional Leaders which was co-founded by a group of Ndebele and Zulu chieftains.

The brand of tribalism represented by ANC-aligned chiefs recognises the unsuitability of tribalism for any form of government higher than the local level. It also seeks to circumscribe the powers of the tribal chief in accordance with democratic principles and the rule of law.

Inkatha would have none of that. If the powers granted by the homeland system were to be diminished, Inkatha itself would start to disintegrate.

In fact, the Zulu king gambit might be an attempt to pre-empt such a possibility. Although preference is usually given to blue blood when a tribal king is elected, nothing prevents the gathering of headmen to elect someone from their own ranks.

The most recent use of Buthelezi's "royal powers" was the deposing of the Zulu Ndebele chief in order to transfer his tribal land to another tribe. This will be interpreted by other chieftains as an unambiguous message to toe the line.

If the Zulu monarchy is entrenched in the national constitution in some way or another, a pathway could be cleared for a man like Buthelezi to slip in through the back door should he lose a regional election in the devolved federal or consociational structure that he and the National Party envisage.

Is there a solution? For the moment, all arguments along these lines are a bit irrelevant. The Zulu king will have to be allowed because, without him, and with the complicity of the armed forces in the violence all but proven, there will be bloodshed at a far greater level than ever before.

What remains is to identify clearly the two strands of tribalism and make sure that they balance each other in Codesa's working groups. Here Contralesa could play a crucial part, but currently the organisation might be too disorganised. Perhaps a committee of Transkei and kwaNdebele representatives could then recruit a panel of ANC-aligned chiefs and experts on tribalism.

●Hans Pienaar is the author of *Die Derde Oorlog teen Mapoch*, a study of 100 years of conflict between Boer and Ndebele. It is published by Idasa.

w/MAIL 17/11-23/11/92

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Federalism will not be enough – but a KwaZulu/Natal breakaway is enticing

Chief Buthelezi may be seeking right to secede

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STAR 17/1/92

THERE are grounds for suspecting Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi may be quietly laying the basis for a secessionist movement.

Insufficient attention has been paid to the reasons the Inkatha Freedom Party gave for refusing to sign Codesa's Declaration of Intent last month. The issue was overshadowed by Chief Buthelezi's decision to boycott the convention because of its refusal to include a delegation representing the king of the Zulus in addition to the IFP and the KwaZulu government.

In fact the IFP objected to a phrase in the declaration committing participants to bringing about "an undivided South Africa with one nation" sharing a common citizenship...

It also objected to a phrase stating that this new South Africa should be a country "in which sovereign authority is exercised over the whole of its territory".

The reasons given for these objections, that the phrases gave the impression Codesa was pre-committed to a unitary state and would prevent the IFP from putting its case for federalism, are patently spurious.

The Democratic Party is strongly in favour of federalism. So, for that matter, is the National Party in its new incarnation. Neither saw any contradiction between the declaration's phrasing and the federalist proposals both will in due course lay before the convention.

With good reason. There is nothing incompatible between the concepts of federalism and an undivided nation. Federalism does not mean disunity, merely a decentralisation of power. When Americans take the oath of allegiance to their country, the quintessential federation, they swear loyalty "to one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all".

In any event, there is another clause in the Declaration of Intent that states that "the present and future participants shall be entitled to put forward freely to the convention any proposal consistent with democracy". So there can be no question of the phrasing preventing the IFP or anyone else from putting forward their federalist proposals.



Allister Sparks

What is more, the phrasing was initially accepted by the IFP delegates who did attend Codesa. It was drafted by a working group headed by Walter Felgate, a leading IFP member, and Mr Felgate himself presented it to the steering committee for approval.

The decision to object to the phrasing and not to sign the declaration was taken at an IFP leadership meeting after that, presumably at the behest of Chief Buthelezi, who had not been part of the Codesa drafting process.

The question is, why? If the reason given is not the real one, as it cannot be, what is the motive for not signing?

One can only assume there must be some compelling reason for not wanting to be committed to the principle of "an undivided South Africa". In other words to leave a door open for a secessionist option.

Not just a KwaZulu secession, I venture to suggest, but a Natal/KwaZulu secession; a revival in new guise of the old secessionist spirit in that part of the country which was always a half-hearted member of the Union and where there have been periodic "Natal stands" and breakaway threats.

Add to that the sense of amity between white and black Natalians which evolved during the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba and you begin to see that the prospect of carrying this region, of being its leader, represents the last best hope still open to Chief Buthelezi.

He is a shrewd politician and, in spite of his claims that the IFP is a national party, he must know it has negligible support outside of Natal and its extended constituency of Zulu migrant workers.

Even in its heartland its support is slipping: growing numbers of young Zulus and urban Zulus are turning to the ANC and other nationalist movements, as Natal's fratricidal war and stayaway figures in Durban and Maritzburg indicate.

Repeated opinion polls suggest that the IFP is unlikely to poll more than 12 to 15 percent of the vote in a national election – not enough to give Chief Buthelezi the significant role he obviously wants. So his politician's eye turns increasingly inward to the regional base that he can be reasonably sure of still dominating, provided Zulu ethno-nationalism is whipped up sufficiently.

Hence the dramatising of the Zulu king's cause, and the attempts to present the Inkatha-ANC conflict as a tribal war between Zulus and Xhosas.

Other strands of circumstantial evidence point in the same direction. The IFP has been quietly meeting with several right-wing groups, all avowed Boerestaat secessionists, including a meeting last week between Chief Buthelezi and Dr Andries Treurnicht. This has led to speculation of a possible alliance between the Conservative Party, the IFP and Bophuthatswana (which also refused to sign the Codesa Declaration of Intent).

As Dr Treurnicht put it after the meeting: "We took note of the IFP's basic objection to Codesa. This was the notion of an undivided South Africa under one central government, entrenched in the Declaration of Intent."

Then there was the appearance at Codesa of a conservative American constitutional lawyer, Albert Blaustein, as an adviser to the IFP, who apparently had a hand in the decision to object to the declaration's phrasing.

Professor Blaustein claims also to have been an adviser to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, the catalytic figure in the break-up of the Soviet Union into a cluster of secessionist republics.

Has he perhaps sold Chief Buthelezi on the idea of a "commonwealth" of independent South African states, similar to Mr Yeltsin's commonwealth of former Soviet states?

Is it coincidence that Dr Treurnicht draws on the Russian analogy and talks of the CP's vision of a South African commonwealth – "per definition an association of states"?

Or that Chief Buthelezi, in his preface to Inkatha's constitutional proposals, writes: "The IFP ... has taken serious note of what has happened in the USSR, in East Germany and in the Baltic states as country after country and region after region gave evidence that no amount of powerful centrist political power could overcome the inherent difficulties in an ethnically heterogeneous population?"

How ironic if the man who, more than anyone else, stymied the Nationalists' Bantustan policy by refusing to accept independence for South Africa's most populous tribal "homeland" were to end up leading a new drive for Balkanisation just when the Nats have at last abandoned their schismatic schemes. □

day. — Sapa

85 arrests after police death ^(b7)

KWAZULU Police arrested at least 85 people yesterday in connection with the death this week of a constable in Umlazi near Durban. KwaZulu police liaison officer Colonel Moses Khanyile said the people had been charged with public violence. The constable was hacked to death in a squatter camp in a confrontation between KwaZulu policemen and Umlazi residents. — Sapa. STAR 18/1/92

Simon sups with the Zulus

PAUL Simon's fleeting visit to Ulundi, to sup with the KwaZulu Chief Minister in the dust under the thorn trees in a kraal there, probably deeply touched the Zulus. *Clips 19/11/92*

It almost certainly touched them more than his hi-tech stadium concerts did his thousands of adoring white fans.

As Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, master of ceremonies Dr Lionel Mtshali and leader of Ladysmith Black Mambazo Joseph Tshabala all emphasised in their speeches, it was a sort of homecoming for a man who had taken their music to the world.

"We are proud of the way you have

also captured African sounds – or more specifically, Zulu sounds. We therefore take great pride in welcoming you to the centre of the very mainspring of some of your music," remarked Chief Buthelezi.

The fact that the ANC was largely responsible for sanctioning Simon's tour to South Africa prompted one London journalist to remark quietly: "I wonder if the ANC suggested he come here to show he had credibility across the political spectrum?"

When a photographer asked Simon to hold a cowhide shield between himself and Buthelezi, Simon curtly refused.

KING-SIZE PROBLEM FOR DE KLERK

CIPres 19/1/92

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

By SEKOLA SELLO

THE decision by State President FW de Klerk to recommend the participation of King Goodwill Zwelithini in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa is threatening to blow up in Pretoria's face.

Homeland leaders - who have in the past been projected by Pretoria as the spokesmen for the various black ethnic groupings - are reported to be considering demanding the participation of their traditional leaders as well.

This would not only make Codesa too unwieldy because of the sheer weight of numbers, but could turn this forum into a Tower of Babel.

The ANC-leaning Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) has also entered the fray and is demanding representation at Codesa.

Both Contralesa and homeland leaders deny assertions by State President FW de Klerk that the position of the Zulu king is unique and as such he must have his own representation at Codesa.

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi boycotted the first seating of Codesa (however, his party attended) because of an impasse on the question of separate representation for his party, the KwaZulu government and the king.

Buthelezi charged that denying Zwelithini a separate representation amounted to an "insult" to the dignity of the Zulu monarch.

Part of this problem was resolved recently following a meeting between Zwelithini, Buthelezi and



ROYAL DILEMMA ... If King Goodwill Zwelithini gets to go to Codesa, do all the traditional leaders propped up by Pretoria get invited to the party as well?

De Klerk in Cape Town. After the meeting, De Klerk issued a terse statement in which he said that owing to the unique position of Zwelithini, there was a need for him to take part in Codesa.

The actual role of Zwelithini is still to be determined by the Codesa management committee.

A spokesman for the ruling Inyadza National Movement in KaNgwane, Aaron Dube, said if King Zwelithini attends the next seating of Codesa, his party would also demand that traditional representatives of King Mswati III also take part.

"Swazis in South Africa owe allegiance to

King Mswati III of Swaziland and for obvious reasons, we don't expect him to attend Codesa. However, he has representatives in this country and we will demand that they be accommodated in Codesa."

Dube went on to say the Zulu king's position

was "the same as other paramount chiefs and kings of other black groups in South Africa".

Sam Bambo, a spokesman in the office of Lebowa's Chief Minister, Nelson Ramodike, said they "would definitely seek separate representation for Magoshi (chiefs)"

should King Zwelithini be accorded special status.

The Nkonyama of Amandebele (Manala), Enoch Mabena, is also said to be among those who will demand he must have a separate representation for his people or that they should be represented by Contralesa.

Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa has already gone on record that should Zwelithini be granted delegate status, he will demand that other traditional leaders be granted similar privileges.

A spokesman for the Venda government, Brian du Toit, said the position of the Zulu king "did not create a problem" because hereditary leaders are represented in the government delegation to Codesa.

Observers in Venda say military leader Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana is caught in a dilemma. It is believed he would like to see Venda representation increased, but recently abolished the position of Khosikhulu (king).

In a phone-in programme on one of the SABC's radio stations, several callers accused De Klerk of kowtowing to Buthelezi by giving Zwelithini special status. They said this was also another way of perpetuating tribalism.

Should these various tribal leaders press their demands, De Klerk will find himself placed in a serious dilemma. If he accedes to their demands, Codesa will become too large and unwieldy.

At the same time, how does he refuse them representation when it is his party which has, for several years, foisted some of these leaders on blacks?

M/JPROBES/181281/0

Scores flee Umlazi fighting

Sowetan 4/2/92
Sowetan
Correspondent

SCORES of families fled their homes and sought refuge in a neighbouring shack settlement during fighting between two factions at Umlazi in which at least eight people died and more than 100 shacks were burnt.

Residents of the Ekuthuleni shack settlement in Umlazi claimed they were attacked by hostel residents from Unit 7 early on Sunday morning.

Reports that hostel dwellers were accompanied by members of the KwaZulu police were denied by Lieutenant-Colonel Moses Khanyile of KwaZulu.

ANC southern Natal region chairman Mr Jeff Radebe alleged that KwaZulu policemen were present during the fighting and had collaborated with members of Inkatha.

Members of the South African Police Riot Unit were called to restore order. Eight bodies were found by the police.

Many residents stayed at a community centre in Umlazi while others went to friends at the shack settlement of Uganda.

'SADF and IFP trainees still in Kwazulu service'

South 6/2-12/2/92
A GROUP of about 200 people trained at an SA Defence Force camp in the Caprivi Strip and later at an Inkatha facility, Mkuze, was still in the Kwazulu police and government service, Mr Mbongewi Khumalo, former Inkatha political lecturer, told the Goldstone Commission on Wednesday.

Giving evidence to a committee sitting to hear allegations of the SADF funding companies sponsoring violence, Khumalo said at least one of the people was up to a month ago paid a salary from one of the alleged front companies, Creed Consultants.

An Inkatha national youth organiser in 1988, Khumalo said he was told by IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's personal secretary, Mr MZ Khumalo, to meet Mr Guy Boardman of Creed Consultants in Pinetown, who wanted him to liaise between the IFP and Creed.

Khumalo trained men at the Amatikulu Youth Camp in Kwazulu which was still being used as a police facility. He instructed them in politics for about two weeks.

The hearing continues — Sapa

'Revolt' against Zulu police 'likely'

Own Correspondent

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DURBAN. — If the Kwazulu Police are to be allowed to exercise full police jurisdiction in areas outside Kwazulu, popular revolt and widescale unrest and are likely to result, says Mr Richard Lyster, director of the Legal Resources Centre here.

He was commenting on the Police Amendment Bill, debated in Parliament this week, which will give the Kwazulu Police the right to pursue their citizens into Natal and operate

with the same powers in the republic as the SAP.

Mr Lyster said the centre acted on behalf of many communities, as well as civic and residents' associations.

"The overwhelming mass of evidence points to the fact that the Kwazulu Police is a highly undisciplined and openly partisan pro-Inkatha, force," he said.

"They are perceived by many people to be the armed wing of Inkatha, and there to serve and advance the interests of Inkatha and its members alone."

Mr Lyster said there were many sworn statements in existence linking the KZP to serious criminal activities.

"Further, the fact that the Minister of Police of Kwazulu and the president of Inkatha are the same person does nothing to inspire public confidence in the impartiality of the Kwazulu Police."

Mr Lyster said it would be extremely unwise to permit, in any manner at all, the KZP to operate outside of Kwazulu. He said the centre felt the KZP should be incorporated into the SAP.

Commission told list of elite recruits 'missing'

CAPE TOWN — The list of about 200 recruits chosen for highly specialised training in Caprivi — considered vital for the security of the KwaZulu government — had gone missing, KwaZulu deputy police commissioner Brig Siphon Mathe told the Goldstone Commission yesterday.

And in a day of high drama "Mr A", an unidentified member of the Black Cats — a gang allegedly involved in anti-ANC violence in Wesselton, Ermelo — entered the commission room in a balaclava to give evidence. He spoke of living under threat of death if his identity became known.

Mathe disclosed that no individual files were opened for the recruits and no records had been kept of activities engaged in from 1986 to 1989 by those members of the group who were not initially absorbed into the KwaZulu police force.

Mathe said he was in the process of compiling a list of recruits and undertook to provide it and trainees' current positions by Tuesday.

A joint memorandum submitted to the commission by the Weekly Mail, ANC, SACP, Cosatu, Media Defence Trust and Lawyers for Human Rights alleges that the group of 200 took part in hit squad activities, fomenting violence and murdering people in the townships around Maritzburg.

LINDA ENSOR

Legal representative for these organisations, David Soggot SC, suggested it was "inconceivable" that the list of names of a specially selected unit vital for KwaZulu security was unfiled and that individual files on each recruit were not opened.

Mathe said the need for training arose due to the "dramatic intensification of ANC revolutionary activity" in 1985.

It was decided to send a group of about 200 "loyal young Zulus" (mostly Inkatha members) for training in VIP protection services. The KwaZulu police did not have sufficient funds to provide this training but Buthelezi's personal assistant M Z Khumalo said he would arrange sponsorship by a private company for them to be trained at a Caprivi camp.

Guerrilla

Mathe said Khumalo kept the details secret but he learnt subsequently that SADF Military Intelligence had provided the funds and training, presumably because "they were sympathising with us". He had made a "slip" in his affidavit when he said a Namibian security company had trained the recruits.

Mathe said he would be surprised to learn that the recruits were trained in demolition and urban guer-

rilla warfare. As far as he knew they were taught skills in VIP protection.

After being trained some were immediately used as bodyguards, others turned out to be "rotten potatoes" and were dismissed and the majority were kept at a camp in Mkhuzi until they could be trained for absorption into the KwaZulu police force.

Mathe emphatically denied they were kept at the camp for training as "hit squads", saying their main activity was to defuse school boycotts.

Soggot pointed to an anomaly that while there was a desperate need for specially trained bodyguards to ward off a revolutionary threat, it took about four years for the trainees to be absorbed into the police force. During this time they did almost nothing while receiving salaries of R900 a month paid in cash provided by Military Intelligence.

The Black Cats witness said 32 members of the gang had been trained at Mkhuzi by Inkatha and thereafter launched attacks on the Comrades, eventually gaining the upper hand in Wesselton. They were still led by Ermelo's Inkatha Youth brigade chairman Chris Ngwenya.

Mr A alleged the office of a local lawyer Steve Ngwenya was set alight at the suggestion of Ermelo SAP member Van Zweel. He said he did not report the Black Cats to the police as they would inform the gang.



ENTEK INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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55/01133/06

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Declaration of Dividend No 28

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend of R1.15 (1991: R1.00) per ordinary share of R2 for the current financial year, payable to holders of ordinary shares registered as such in the books of the Company on 21 February 1992.

The dividend has been declared out of the profits of the current financial year.

Sabotage of investigation suspected, policeman says

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The investigating officer into the 1988 Trust Feed murders, Capt Frank Dutton, admitted under cross-examination in the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday that he had considered the possibility that senior police officers from Pretoria may have tried to sabotage the renewed investigation last year.

Replying to a question by defence counsel Robin Palmer concerning friction in the investigation, Dutton said the involvement of Gen van der Westhuizen and Col Langenhoven from the special investigation unit in Pretoria had put him in a difficult position.

It seemed at times as if they were taking over the investigation, he said.

Asked if he suspected they were trying to sabotage the investigation, he said he had considered it.

It also emerged from Dutton's evidence yesterday that the special constables implicated in the killings who joined the KwaZulu Police after the incident were given security clearance by security police in Maritzburg in April 1989. Warrants of arrest were issued for two of the special constables on January 6 that year.

The court was also told that it had been said at a meeting attended by Dutton and the former investigating officer, Major Joseph van Zyl, with General van der Westhuizen in Pretoria, that the case against Capt Brian Mitchell and the special constables was based on circumstantial evidence. Dutton was asked to ensure that one counsel was appointed for all the accused so there were no conflicting versions.

A GROCERY list of words and names ranging from "bad potatoes" and "rotten eggs" to "Jeyfluid" and "Sugar" was used to describe youths involved in acts of violence in Kwa-zulu and the Eastern Transvaal to a committee of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry which sat in Cape Town this week.

The "bad potatoes" were the undisciplined members of a 200-strong team of hand-picked Zulu youths sent for specialist SADF training in the Caprivi area. Others were described as "rotten eggs".

"Jeyfluid" was the nickname of a member of the sinister Ermelo township gang known as the Black Cats, "Sugar", the commission heard, is Sibusiso — alias Lucky Hlongwane — who allegedly carried a joint South African Police and Kwazulu Police identity card.

He is said to have dispensed arms, pangas and knives to the Black Cats who, the committee heard, acted as a roving Inkatha-aligned, anti-ANC hit squad.

These offbeat names, particularly Jeyfluid, brought smiles to the four-man committee appointed on Tuesday "as a matter of urgency" by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, chairman of the Standing Commission into the Prevention of Public Violence.

The committee, which sat throughout the week in the NG Kerk's Synodal Centre in Queen Victoria Street, comprises Mr Justice

Balaclavas, Black Cats and Bad Potatoes

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

Goldstone, Mr Niel Rossouw, who is vice-chairman of the commission, Mr Gert Steyn, a member of the Commission, and Johannesburg attorney Seun Moshidi.

The committee was appointed to inquire into the whereabouts and activities of the 200 youths allegedly trained as Kwazulu VIP bodyguards at Hippo base in Caprivi in 1986. It is also looking into the activities of the Black Cats, who committed acts of violence from their base in Wesseltown, near Ermelo in the Eastern Transvaal.

The former acting national youth organiser of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr Mbongeni Khumalo, said the group, comprising "men with short hair" who had been trained by the SADF at Hippo, travelled to Ulundi each month after their return to Kwazulu, where they

were paid an average of R900 each in cash.

Mr Khumalo said Inkatha President Chief Buthelezi's personal secretary, Mr MZ Khumalo, was responsible for recruiting and organising the group. He referred to the men as the "boys from the project" and handled their payments personally.

The deputy commissioner of the Kwazulu police, Brigadier Siphso Moses Mathe, confirmed that the 200 youths, hand-picked by Mr MZ Khumalo, has been sent for training at Hippo by Military Intelligence in 1986.

Some of them, though not officially members of the Kwazulu Police, had been issued with police appointment cards.

Brig Mathe denied under cross-examination by Mr David Sogott, SC — appearing for the ANC, Cosatu and the SA Communist Party — that the appointment cards had been is-



BLACK CAT... 'Mr A' with Advocate Paul Kennedy and Mr David Sogott, SC, after giving evidence
Picture: TERRY SHEAN

sued to help them in hit-squad activities.

Two "turned" Black Cats — who arrived for the hearings wearing balaclavas to hide their identities but gave evidence unmasked as Mr A and Mr B — said the gang had been formed in 1990 to fight crime. Later they began robbing people

they had searched for weapons, leading to complaints by local civic associations about their activities. Mr A described how houses of civic association members had been burnt and how ANC supporters had been killed in attacks by the Black Cats, sometimes aided by Inkatha members from Ulundi.

He told how the office of a lawyer, Mr Steve Ngenya, had been set alight. This was at the suggestion of a member of the SAP, whom Mr A identified only as "Van Zweel".

Mr A said the Black Cats eventually gained the upper hand in Wesseltown, evicting people from hostels and replacing them with Inkatha supporters.

On Friday Detective W/O James Meel Wilhelm von Zweel denied in his evidence that he had colluded with the gang to perform acts of violence.

Cross-examination of the witnesses by lawyers acting for the SADF, the SAP, the Inkatha Freedom Party — represented by Advocate Louis Visser, SC, and Mr Sogott — was postponed until the committee reconvened in Pretoria on Tuesday, February 25.

Witnesses who are not affiliated to any group, and who saw violence either in Thokoza last September or in connection with train violence or the taxi wars — can arrange to meet the chairmen of the committees investigating these incidents.

The phone number to make an appointment to speak to Mr Solly Sithole regarding the Thokoza violence is 012-3204640/1/2.

Mr Niel Rossouw, who chairs the committee investigating the taxi wars, can be contacted by phoning 021-235508.

Inkatha⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ MP killed after plea for peace⁽²⁰⁾

STimes 9/2/92
By TERRY van der WALT

CONTROVERSIAL Inkatha leader and Kwazulu MP Winnington Sabelo was gunned down in his shop at Umlazi near Durban this week — just days after he appealed for peace in the troubled township.

In an effort to avert bloodshed which political observers fear could follow, Natal/KwaZulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee co-chairman Mr MC Pretorius yesterday called for all parties to "remain calm" and not to allow the killing to inflame the township.

Police said that on Friday night Mr Sabelo was serving a man who asked for cigarettes when the customer fired three shots at point-blank range, killing him instantly.

He has survived repeated attempts on his life in the past.

His wife, Evelyn, was killed in a gunfire and handgrenade attack on his home in August 1986.

Clashes

At the time KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the "black civil war" he had warned about had begun.

Mr Sabelo appealed for peace on television news on Wednesday following clashes between IFP hostel-dwellers and ANC-supporting squatters in the Ekuthuleni area of Umlazi.

He had played a leading role on the Umlazi Local Dispute Resolution Committee and his contribution would be "sorely missed", said interim chairman Gary Cullen.

Mr Sabelo was instrumental in the launch of the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of South Africa on May 1 1986.

KWAZULU Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had known about a project to train 150 "loyal young Zulus" to protect him, the homeland's deputy commissioner of police told the Goldstone Commission in Cape Town this week.

Brigadier Sipho Moses Mathe told the commission the men were recruited to protect KwaZulu VIPs. They were trained in Namibia by the SADF.

Although it was his idea, initially he did not know who funded the group, but he had done his own investigating and discovered it was Military Intelligence.

"It was initially referred to as a private company. It was not," he told the commission which is inquiring into public violence and intimidation.

Buthelezi knew about training of 150 loyal Zulus, says his deputy

They were paid in cash by Chief Buthelezi's former personal assistant MZ Khumalo.

The men were absorbed into the KwaZulu police in 1989.

No files were kept on the men and a list with their names had been misplaced, he told the commission.

Few people knew of the group's existence and the brigadier, a member of the KwaZulu central committee until last year, did not inform his colleagues.

However, Chief Buthelezi was aware of their existence.

He said he had selected 150 "loyal young Zulus" in April 1986, who were trained by a security company in Namibia - who turned out to be the SADF.

But under cross-examination, he said this statement had been a "slip" and conceded that his statement that he had selected the men was also incorrect.

Two members of the Black Cats which operated in Wesselton near Ermelo, who arrived at the commission wearing balaclavas, told how their group had subjected the township to a reign of terror.

One of them, identified as Mr A, said an Uwusa official, Isaac Hlatswayo, promised the Black Cats help in their fight against the Wesselton Action Committee if they joined Inkatha.

He said: "Most of the Black Cats (32 of us) were then taken by Inkatha to Zululand to be trained."

In an interim Goldstone Commission report tabled in parliament this week, the commission says policy on the carrying of dangerous weapons in public should be determined and made public as a matter of urgency.

Spears, sticks

The report, on violence at Mooi River on December 3 and 4 last year, said both the police and public appeared to be confused over the carrying of weapons for cultural purposes.

"The commission finds it quite unacceptable that men in the Mooi River/Bruntville area walk the streets, and indeed attended the hearings (of the commission) in the town hall, carrying spears and sticks.

"The law obliges the police to confiscate such weapons and prefer criminal charges against such persons. That should be made clear."

It said the evidence suggesting that members of the SA Police in the area favoured Inkatha Freedom Party supporters was a matter of concern and if correct would aggravate negative attitudes towards the police by many members of the community.

"Urgent and effective steps should be taken to educate and explain to all members the absolute necessity of unbiased policing."

CP Correspondent
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c/press 9/2/92
ARMY 'POLICE'

False plates

The practice of conducting raids without warrants, in plainclothes and in a vehicle with false number plates, should be prohibited forthwith.

The police should make every endeavour to bring the perpetrators of the violence committed at Mooi River - in which 19 people died - to justice and the Attorney-General be requested to assist.

It was in no way suggested that the security forces were to blame for the violence at Mooi River. The blame for that fell squarely on those who were participants in attack and counter-attack, irrespective of which party they supported, said the commission.

The attacks by IFP supporters that led to the death of 19 residents of Bruntville township near Mooi River in December last year came after a year of violence initiated by supporters of both the IFP and the ANC, the commission said.

The police were already giving urgent attention to several of the issues raised by the Goldstone Commission's report on violence at Mooi River, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said this week.

Codesa to meet over Zulu king

STAR 10/2/92

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

Codesa's management committee will meet today to consider the participation of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and his delegation.

A subcommittee, appointed to discuss the matter, will today report its findings to the management committee.

Other issues on the agenda are the applications of at least 20 groups to join constitutional talks as well as the operations of the five working groups.

Crucial

Last week, real political bargaining began, but it immediately became clear how difficult it would be to reach consensus soon on a transitional government.

The Inkatha Freedom Party does not, as the Government does, want an elected interim government.

It also does not, as the ANC does, want a nominated interim government.

The IFP wants the existing Parliament to rule with an all-inclusive multiparty Cabinet until the expiry of the current Parliament's life in 1994.

The IFP proposals, submitted last week at the meeting of the working groups, could also provide a crucial test for the principle of sufficient consensus on which agreement is reached at Codesa.

On the face of it, it appears

that the Government and IFP have less in common on transitional arrangements than the ANC and the Government.

The key difference between the three sets of proposals centres around the IFP demand for the existing Parliament to remain in place.

In what is widely regarded as a major breakthrough in the negotiations process, the Government has accepted the need for an electoral body to draw up the new constitution.

This development might leave room for compromise between the ANC demand for an elected constituent assembly and the Government's option of an elected interim government to fashion a new constitution for a post-apartheid South Africa.

The chairman of the management committee and the daily management committee, Pravin Gordhan, said significant progress had been made at the meetings of the working groups on Thursday.

It is understood that the steering committee of the working group on constitutional principles is compiling a working document for tomorrow's meeting of the working groups.

Participants in this group last week spelt out perceived common ground and differences on constitutional principles between the 19 participating groups.

The document will be based on these discussions.

● More proposals on transition
— Page 6

Row looms over bid to alter declaration

6/Day 10/2/92

TIM COHEN

THE thorny issue of Inkatha amendments to Codesa's declaration of intent is expected to be the most hotly debated issue at the body's management committee meeting today.

Daily management committee chairman Pravin Gordhan said yesterday that there would be four main issues on today's agenda.

There would be progress reports from the working committee meetings held on Thursday last week, progress reports on investigations into the applications of new members to Codesa, a report back from the subcommittee on the participation of traditional leaders and a debate on Inkatha's proposed amendments.

Inkatha refused to sign the declaration of intent at Codesa's opening last year because no agreement had been reached on the participation of the Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini.

Inkatha also objected to the words "an undivided SA" and the "sovereign authority ... over the whole territory" in a section which refers to the new constitution, because it said the words implied a commitment to a unitary state.

Inkatha members will be called on to argue their case at today's meeting, after

which it will be decided whether sufficient consensus has been achieved.

Some delegates expressed concern on Thursday about the recommendations of the sub-committee on the participation of traditional leaders, and speculated that the recommendations would be referred back to the sub-group.

The management committee is not expected to decide finally on whether new applications to join Codesa have been accepted, but progress reports on investigations into the support of the applicants would be heard.

The committee will also hear reports on the discussions which took place last Thursday, when working groups met for their first round of substantive talks.

Cosatu president John Gomo yesterday reaffirmed Cosatu's application for membership of Codesa, following speculation that the federation would not pursue its application.

Gomo said the decision to join was taken at congress level and hence remained the official position.

Cosatu, and other unions, needed to be present because worker rights under a new constitution would be discussed, he said.

Commission told of intent

Codesa can't agree on kings

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

Star 11/2/92

The Codesa management committee yesterday failed again to resolve the problem of how Zulu King Goodwill Zweithini should take part in Codesa.

And a proposal that he and senior traditional leaders each lead a delegation from their regions has been referred back to a sub-committee for further investigation.

Codesa management committee and daily management committee chairman Pravin Gordhan said yesterday that another step forward had been taken on participation by the king.

The terms of reference of the sub-committee were "not sufficiently elaborate" and had been clarified and extended.

Its report submitted yesterday stated that the Zulu king and one delegation per region, headed by a senior traditional leader, should be given full participation in Codesa.

The membership of the original sub-committee was

T J Mohapi (Dikwankwella Party), N J Mahlangu (Intan-do Yesizwe Party), M J Mahlangu (United People's Front) and Dr F Mdalalose (IFP).

It was extended to include J Zuma (ANC), Joe Slovo (SACP), Colin Eglin (DP) and T T Matanzima (Transkei government).

It is to make recommendations to the management committee as soon as possible.

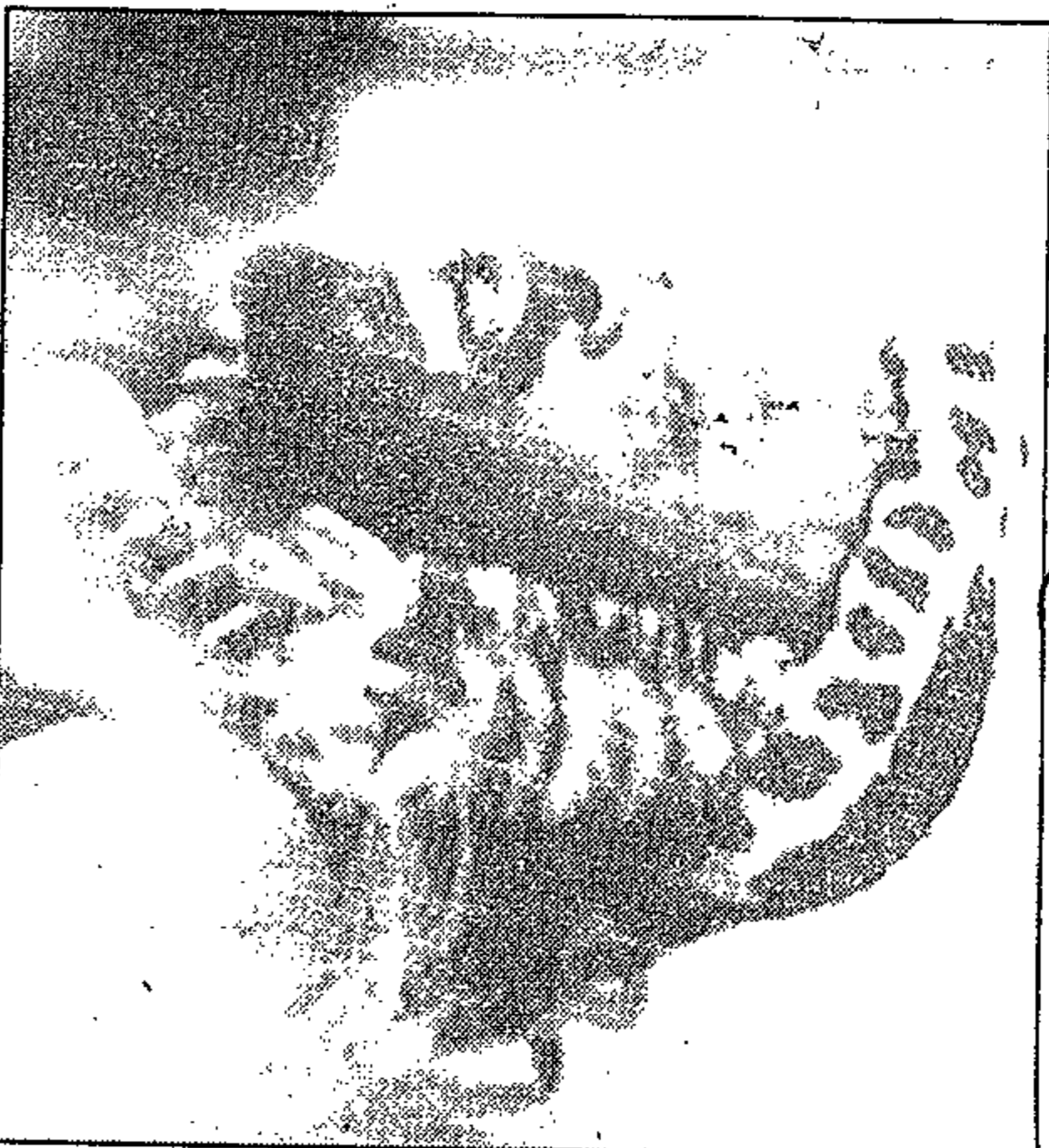
Mr Gordhan said he did not think the problem was insoluble.

The management committee has also established a sub-committee to consider amendments to the Codesa Declaration of Intent proposed by the IFP at Codesa 1.

The committee is to consider mechanisms to facilitate the signing of the declaration by the IFP.

The sub-committee — Mr Eglin, Dr Gerrit Viljoen (South African Government), Mr Slovo, Mr Zuma, Dr Mdalalose and Rowan Cronje (Bophuthatswana government) — is to report to the management committee on February 24.

The Bophuthatswana gov-



Unresolved . . . Zulu King Goodwill Zweithini.

ernment was asked at yesterday's meeting of the management committee to put forward its proposed amendments to the Declaration of Intent.

The management committee has also formally invited South African interest groups to offer written sub-

missions, accompanied by a brief summary, which are related to the different terms of reference of the five Codesa working groups.

The working groups will decide whether to hear oral submissions.

The closing date for submissions is March 2.

This was an invaluable opportunity for Codesa to become public, Mr Gordhan said.

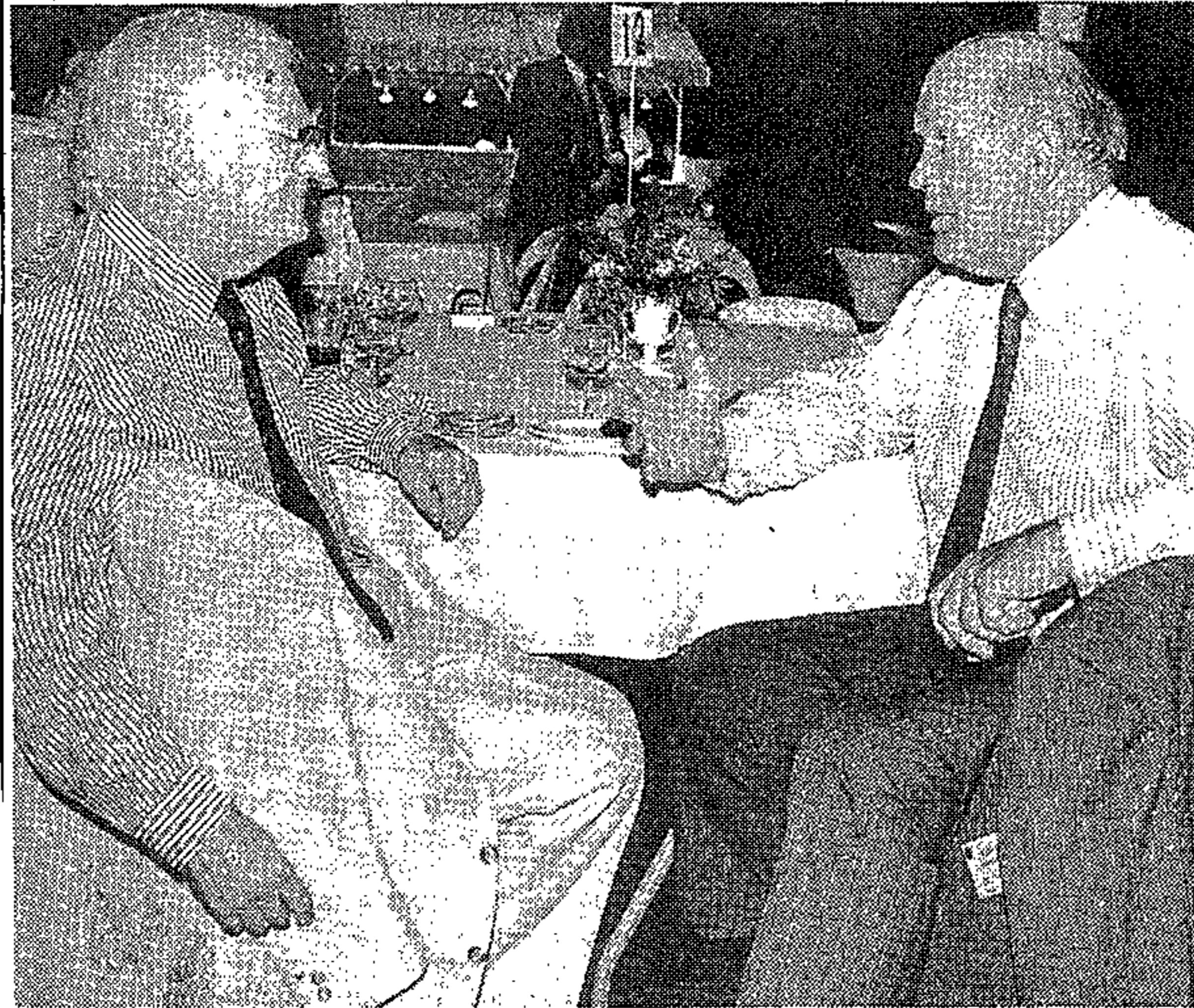
Applications from prospective participants were still being considered by the daily management committee and it would soon make its recommendations to the management committee.

Codesa has received 33 such applications which included Cosatu, three right-wing groups — the Afrikaner Party, the Boerewolk Secretariat and the Boerentia Party — Fida, the Unemployed Silent Majority and Contralesa.

Codesa has turned down the application from the World Council of Churches as it was an international group.

There was overwhelming consensus in the working group on the future of the TBVC states that they should be reincorporated should that be the will of their citizens. The Bophuthatswana government, however, noted its reservation regarding reincorporation.

The group yesterday formed four sub-committees to discuss the details of incorporation.



SA Communist Party national chairman Joe Slovo and DP MP Colin Eglin during a break in yesterday's meeting of the Codesa sub-committee which discussed Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's participation in the forum. The issue was later referred back to an expanded sub-committee.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Issue of king's Codesa attendance not settled

INKATHA'S drive to see Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini participate fully in Codesa suffered a setback yesterday when the issue was referred back to an expanded subcommittee. *Blom 11/2/92*

The Codesa management committee referred the matter back to the subcommittee despite the original four-person subcommittee's recommendation that traditional leaders and their delegations be full participating members of Codesa.

The management committee made known for the first time yesterday the full list of applications to join Codesa, which shows that the World Council of Churches' application has been turned down.

The expanded subcommittee on traditional leaders, which includes organisations which oppose the full participation of traditional leaders in Codesa, has been given wider terms of reference.

Inkatha has repeatedly insisted that its participation in Codesa is dependent on the full participation of the Zulu king in the talks.

Inkatha delegation leader Frank Mdlalose put on a brave face yesterday, describing the management committee's move as "progress" and pointing out that no final decision had been taken.

Codesa management committee chairman Pravin Gordhan told a media conference that the subcommittee's earlier terms of reference were vague and insufficient and had been extended to allow a more in-depth look at the sensitive issue.

TIM COHEN

Inkatha's proposed amendments to the Codesa declaration of intent were also referred to a subcommittee.

Gordhan said the committee would also deal with Bophuthatswana's proposals for an amended declaration of intent, which are due to be made public soon.

The management committee yesterday stressed that it would welcome written and oral contributions to Codesa working groups, but asked that submission should reach Codesa by March 2.

The political groups that have applied to join Codesa are the Afrikaner Party, Boer-volk Party, Boerentia Party, the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance, the Freedom Party of SA, the Insika National Party, the Mighty Sofasonke Party, the National Seoposengwe Party, the PAC of SA (a breakaway faction of the PAC), the People's Party of SA, the People's Progressive Party and the Reform Party of SA. Two new applications have been received from the United Conciliation Party and the Venda National Party.

Lesotho's Basotho National Party application has been turned down.

Applications have also been received from nine interest groups, including the National Committee of Local Government Associations and the Returned Exiles Committee.

Cosatu's application still stands and a new application has also been received from Christians for Truth.

Codesa can't decide on king

Sowetan 11/2/92

THE inclusion of King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulús and other traditional leaders at Codesa was referred back to the sub-committee of the daily management committee after serious differences emerged among delegates yesterday.

What angered most delegates was that Zwelithini was supposed to have been

By IKE MOTSAPI

invited immediately.

The traditional leaders and paramount chiefs, who are members of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, were supposed to have elected representatives from their separate regions to take their places at a later stage.

After a day-long debate the matter was referred to

the sub-committee, which has been increased to eight members from the original four.

Opposed

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Constitutional Affairs, said oral evidence and documents would be presented to the committee on the matter.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party in the House of

Delegates, said most people were opposed to the inclusion of the king and traditional leaders.

He said if the move was accepted this would mean that 11 new delegates would take their places at Codesa, raising the figure to 30 from the present 19.

Mr Mac Maharaj of the Codesa secretariat said the daily management committee would have the final say.

as FLIP and BOOTV-1, attack files, the partition table of the hard disc on boot sectors of diskettes.

"We have heard rumours of these viruses appearing

ware company LIONSOL. SA's isolation had previously protected local systems to a large degree but increasing communication with the outside world

also suspicion that they were a new form of industrial espionage by companies eager to disrupt competitors.

KwaZulu link in Trust Feeds trial

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Special constables including some of the accused were brought to the home of KwaZulu Chief Calalakubo Khawula at Hibberdene in an official KwaZulu government vehicle shortly before their arrests last year, the Trust Feeds murder trial yesterday heard.

Khawula, who is an assistant chief whip in the KwaZulu government, testified that when police arrived at his home on July 31 last year, he was under the impression that all the special constables concerned had left, but he invited police to search the premises. One of the accused, Dumisani Ndwalane, was arrested in a building at the back of the property.

Khawula said four men had been brought to his home by one of the official drivers at Ulundi, a Mr Cele, who asked him to provide accommodation for them.

They travelled in an official vehicle. He could not remember all the names but two accused — Ndwalane and David Khambule — were among them, he said.

Chief Khawula said he had not been

aware that warrants of arrest had been issued for Ndwalane and Khambule.

In his testimony earlier in the trial investigating officer Capt Frank Dutton said Khambule and Ndwalane had alleged that prior to their arrest they were warned by one Cele and Const Malinga of KwaZulu to go into hiding as the Trust Feeds investigation had been reopened. It was alleged they acted on instructions from a Col Mzimela.

The station commander of the KwaZulu Police at Mpumalanga, Lt M H Mbele, also testified yesterday that all four special policemen, who joined the KwaZulu Police and are now implicated in the Trust Feeds murders, were stationed at Mpumalanga from July 1989.

No one from the SAP had ever told him they were looking for any of the special constables, Lt Mbele said. Had they done so he would have assisted the SAP to find them.

12/2/92
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Blom

Sinister phase in Natal's carnage

w/maill 14/2 - 20/2/92

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A SEA-BREEZE lifts the banana fronds, a hawkler dozes under a makeshift cardboard canopy, uniformed schoolchildren flock home along the baking tarmac — there is no outward sign that this township may be on the brink of war.

Even at Umlazi's Mbazwana supermarket, it is business as usual. Only the bullet holes behind the counter, clearly visible among the tinned goods and enamelware, bear mute testimony to the violent drama recently enacted here.

Four days earlier, the shop's owner, one of the most controversial figures in Natal's bloodstained recent history, was shot dead by a young man who reached into his pocket for change to buy cigarettes and produced a 9mm pistol instead.

A survivor of two earlier assassination attempts, Inkatha Central Committee member and kwaZulu MP Winnington Sabelo prided himself on his invulnerability, and was said to use

muti to shield himself from bullets. The township, which exploded into months of violence after the 1985 killing of African National Congress luminary Victoria Mxenge, has been strangely quiet since Sabelo was murdered last Friday — but the sharply contrasting reaction of residents is ominous.

"We spent R800 on a braai to celebrate," a sharp young comrade in mirror shades tells us. "Life will be better for us now."

Says Robert Dlamini, a bare-chested resident of Hostel 17: "We have lost a man. We are angry; we want revenge. It is the ANC and the comrades who must pay."

For two months, intense conflict has raged across the densely vegetated gorge separating the hostel and two squatter settlements, Ekuthuleni ("the place of peace") and Uganda, displacing thousands and leaving at least 30 dead.

The origins of the conflict are

Assassinations of Inkatha and African National Congress leaders has left Natal's townships on the brink of explosion.

By DREW FORREST

obscure and most of the combatants are probably apolitical — "I'm not Inkatha: I'm here to find work," Dlamini tells us. But the hostel-dwellers' perception that the squatter enemy serves the ANC has given it a strongly political complexion.

Last week, a rumour ran that the hostel-dwellers were planning a violent assault on residents of nearby Q section, who are seen to be harbouring squatters.

Against this background, the murder of Sabelo could set the spark for a conflagration. "We're afraid for the funeral," said a taxi driver. "If the hos-

tel men come armed, anything can happen."

A womaniser, a controversial businessman and the hammer of Umlazi's youth, Sabelo had many enemies. But the police are treating his murder as politically inspired, and this seems a reasonable assumption.

His death marks a new and sinister phase in Natal's unending carnage: it involves the most senior IFP man yet to fall to assassins, and forms part of a broader pattern.

In two weeks, three Inkatha high-ups have been attacked by seemingly well-trained groups wielding firearms, including automatic rifles and hand-grenades. In Imbali, near Pietermaritzburg, deputy mayor Abdul Awetha was ambushed by 16 people who shot up and hurled grenades at his car, killing two of his children, while kwaMashu "warlord" George Vilakazi's home was destroyed by attackers he says included "men with long hair".

These were almost certainly the work of death squads.

The attempted murder of Richmond IFP leader Paulus Vezi may have been another such hit, although the Human Rights Commission stresses that there has been continuous sectarian violence in that area and that Vezi's son was hacked to death — suggesting less-professional killers.

One cannot rule out the possibility that the attacks were officially sanctioned by the ANC — comrades in kwaMashu have told *The Weekly Mail* that Umkhonto weSizwe has held secret training sessions in rural Natal in recent weeks "to stop them getting rusty".

But observers seriously doubt MK's ability to mount a series of swift, co-ordinated offences.

What is more telling is that in three areas, the violence threatens delicately balanced peace initiatives, which the ANC has assiduously cultivated.

After years dedicated to the brutal suppression of the United Democratic Front/ANC in Umlazi, Sabelo had been drawn into the local dispute resolving committee, where he is said to have played a constructive role. In Imbali, now said to be "ready to blow", an informal peace deal had secured a measure of stability since November 1990.

"It's happening at a time when we are all seriously talking peace," comments Umlazi ANC chair Felix Dlamini, Sabelo's counterpart in the local peace forum. "It's either people standing on the fringes who are becoming frustrated, or others who don't want peace."

According to the first scenario, dissident MK members, perhaps youthful returned exiles impatient with the meagre fruits of ANC horse-trading, are bucking the official line.

It is at least conceivable that dissidents may have come under the sway of the Pan Africanist Congress or extreme fringe groups such as the Trotskyist Marxist Workers' Tendency (MWT) within the ANC.

PAC slogans are daubed across Umlazi, and some observers believe it may be adapting its Transvaal tactic of supplanting the ANC as the champion of armed struggle, in an effort to extend its influence in Natal.

The MWT is led by harmless eggheads in love with the idea of violence, but its strident message — that the Natal conflict can only be resolved by arming the townships — would fall on fertile ground.

Natal University sociologist Ari Sitas says the MWT has recently become increasingly active and visible in the province.

But the sophistication and swift succession of the recent attacks — Awetha was ambushed despite taking an unaccustomed route, suggesting inside intelligence and careful groundwork — argues against the direct military involvement of far-left splinter groups.

What is highly significant is that the attacks on Inkatha leaders have been matched by a series of chillingly professional hits on the ANC, principally its Imbali chairman S'kumbuso Ngwenya, shot dead at the weekend as he left a Pietermaritzburg city-centre restaurant.

It appears that two hit lists are in existence: a member of the ANC's kwaMashu branch executive, Dumisani Phungula, has been warned that he is among those earmarked for assassination, together with Umlazi ANC/Southern African Communist Party activist Sandile Thusi.

Nothing could be better calculated to undermine Imbali's fragile peace than simultaneous hits on leading figures from both rival organisations.

Sabelo rests, but did not live, in peace

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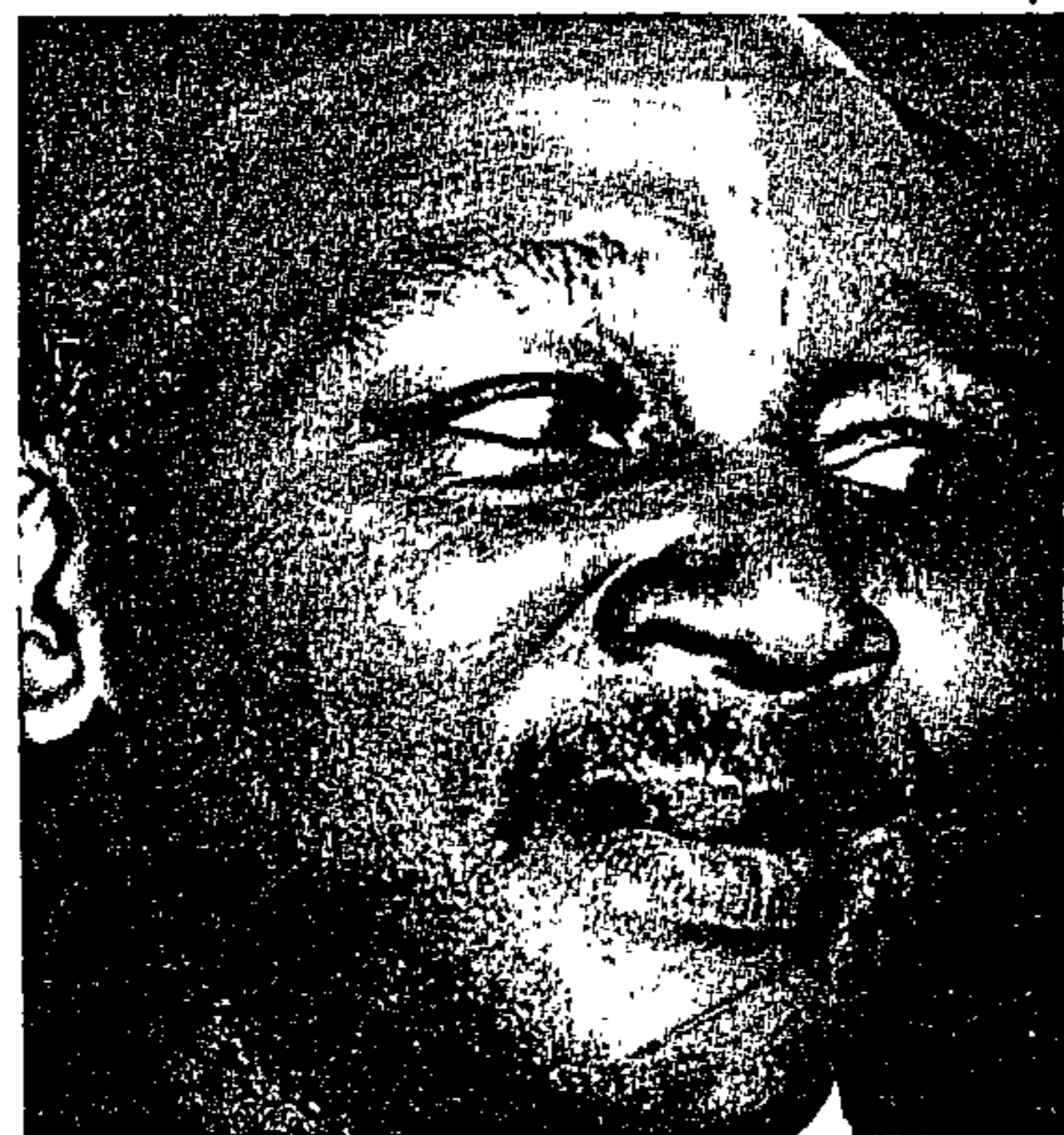
DREW FORREST used to speak ill of the case of assassinated Winnington Sabelo's difficulties. When he made resolutions of sympathy

offset this, he organised warriors in the Umlazi hostels and from his home area of Umbumbulo, and is said to have frequently called for assistance from Tshabalala's private army.

His uncompromising hatred of the UDF was, on occasion, an embarrassment to Umlazi. In 1985 he warned UDF supporters to leave Umlazi "by the weekend", adding that cars without NUZ (Umlazi) registration plates would be barred from the township. He also warned that his next step would be to close the churches, branding them as "nests of rival factions".

He burst drew a disclaimer when secretary-general of the ANC, Dhlomo, who said Sabelo without the mantle of the president, the president or the local

his political 1985 assassinations when he



Many enemies ... Political opponents were not the only foes of Winnington Sabelo

appearance at the funeral of the cinema victims. Mourners were attacked, buses were stoned and the *amabutho* kicked over markers on the new graves.

A semi-literate patriarch in the traditional mould, Sabelo was particularly outraged by youth dissidence. Campaigning tirelessly against school boycotts, he paid door-to-door visits to youth groups, whom he allegedly scolded and beat.

Umlazi schoolboy, brought a damages suit against Sabelo, claiming that two kwaZulu men had blocked him

enemies

He appears to have been particularly incensed by ANC plans to discuss renaming the Mangosuthu Highway — Umlazi's main road — Mxenge Highway, in honour of assassinated ANC lawyer.

ingly never without a weapon carried in a famous 1985 City photograph, leading an impi, a ring from his belt — ed two previous e. In 1986 his wife, ed his three child-hand-grenade house.

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whelming force of character, he continued to dominate the Umlazi council long after he had ceased being a councillor. "Even when he wasn't at meetings, he ran things by remote control," said one council source. Others say that Inkatha high-ups in the area, including regional chairman Reuben Mfeka, are privately relieved at his disappearance from the scene.

Until very recently, Sabelo's relentless intolerance of political opponents was unchanged. In November, he blocked a planned ANC rally in commemoration of Griffiths Mxenge — for which council permission had been obtained — by the simple expedient of threatening violence. The IFP then used the stadium for its own gathering.

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Sabelo rests, but did not live, in peace

w/ mail 14/2-20/2/92 (107)

By DREW FORREST

ONE is not supposed to speak ill of the dead — but in the case of assassinated Inkatha leader Winnington Sabelo, this poses special difficulties.

Until January this year, when he helped set up a local dispute resolution committee in Umlazi in terms of the National Peace Accord, he personified everything that is wrong with South African politics.

There must have been wry smiles in Umlazi when, reacting to Sabelo's assassination last week, Inkatha Freedom Party chairman Frank Mdlalose described him as "a man of peace".

A fanatical Inkatha loyalist, utterly intolerant of opposition and repeatedly implicated in violence and coercion, Sabelo, who was in his 60s, has been credited with single-handedly establishing an Inkatha presence in the greater Durban area.

He is said to have been very close to IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and to one of the most feared Inkatha leaders, Lindelani slumlord Thomas Shabalala.

His problem was that he lived in a United Democratic Front/African National Congress stronghold. To

offset this, he organised warriors in the Umlazi hostels and from his home area of Umbumbulo, and is said to have frequently called for assistance from Tshabalala's private army.

His uncompromising hatred of the UDF was, on occasion, an embarrassment to Umlazi. In 1985 he warned UDF supporters to leave Umlazi "by the weekend", adding that cars without NUZ (Umlazi) registration plates would be barred from the township. He also warned that his next step would be to close the churches, describing them as "nests of rival organisations".

This outburst drew a disclaimer from the then secretary-general of Inkatha, Oscar Dhlomo, who said Sabelo had spoken without the mandate of the Inkatha president, the kwaZulu government or the local council.

Sabelo's most notorious political intervention followed the 1985 assassination of Victoria Mxenge, when he led an attack on a memorial service at the Umlazi cinema, in which 19 people died. A councillor who knew him said he took great pride in this feat, often referring to it in later years. With 300 warriors he also made an



Many enemies ... Political opponents were not the only foes of Winnington Sabelo

appearance at the funeral of the cinema victims. Mourners were attacked, buses were stoned and the *amabutho* kicked over markers on the new graves.

A semi-literate patriarch in the traditional mould, Sabelo was particularly outraged by youth dissent. Campaigning tirelessly against school boycotts, he paid door-to-door visits to youth activists, whom he allegedly threatened and beat.

In 1989 an Umlazi schoolboy, Lucky Shezi, brought a damages claim against Sabelo, claiming the IFP leader and two kwaZulu policemen had sjambokked him at a parents' meeting called to discuss a school boycott.

Sabelo, had so many enemies there is at least the possibility that his assassination flowed from a private grudge. He is known to have been a womaniser, and many youth activists, now back from exile, fled Umlazi specifically to escape him.

His business dealings were also controversial. As a councillor, he was an alleged beneficiary of a scam in terms of which council members awarded themselves sites and later sold them to the private sector at enormous profit. At the time of his death, he was facing a charge in the Durban Supreme Court brought by First National Bank, which claimed his account was overdrawn by R45 000.

Of satanic energy and over-

whelming force of character, he continued to dominate the Umlazi council long after he had ceased being a councillor. "Even when he wasn't at meetings, he ran things by remote control," said one council source. Others say that Inkatha high-ups in the area, including regional chairman Reuben Mfeka, are privately relieved at his disappearance from the scene.

Until very recently, Sabelo's relentless intolerance of political opponents was unchanged. In November, he blocked a planned ANC rally in commemoration of Griffiths Mxenge — for which council permission had been obtained — by the simple expedient of threatening violence. The IFP then used the stadium for its own gathering.

He appears to have been particularly incensed by ANC plans to discuss renaming the Mangosuthu Highway — Umlazi's main road — the Mxenge Highway, in honour of the assassinated ANC lawyer.

Seemingly never without a weapon — he appeared in a famous 1985 *City Press* photograph, leading an *impli*, a handgun hanging from his belt — Sabelo survived two previous attempts on his life. In 1986 his wife, Evelyn, was killed and his three children were hurt in a hand-grenade and AK-47 assault on his house.

Three years earlier, he had been stabbed at a funeral in Chesterville. "I had my gun handy," he told the media while recovering. "But I stuck to Inkatha's policy of non-violence."

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'Granny' Leah's mine of enterprise

WIMail 14/2-20/2/92

In a rural Natal village, an impoverished family runs its own 'coal mine'.

By RAYMOND NXUMALO

A VISIT to "Granny" Leah Mhlophe is like taking a trip back to Johannesburg's gold-digging days more than a century ago. Her "opencast mine" may not be as lucrative, but it is certainly no less enterprising.

Her grandchildren and their friends queue up to help out at her "mine" in Blaauwbosch, near the kwaZulu township of Osizweni on the outskirts of Newcastle.

They follow her to the site, a stone's throw away from her house, where 42-year-old Phineas Shabangu waits with pick-axe in hand.

"You know your positions," Leah reminds her little "labourers" as they arrange themselves into a human chain inside the hole. Nkosinathi Buthelezi (10) lines up the buckets while above Shabangu starts digging.

"Bhasobha," Nkosinathi warns as a loose rock almost hits Nomusa Mhlophe, whose duty is to shovel the falling soil and fill the waiting queue of buckets.

As soon as all eight plastic buckets are filled, the human chain goes to work. Sbhongile Mkhize (12) picks up a bucket, throws it to Zanele Masondo (12), who in turn passes it to Lindiwe Myeza (13), then on to Nomusa Mhlophe (14), Sizakele Mncwango, Beauty Mhlophe and finally to Granny Leah, who throws the soil into a nearby pool of stagnant water.

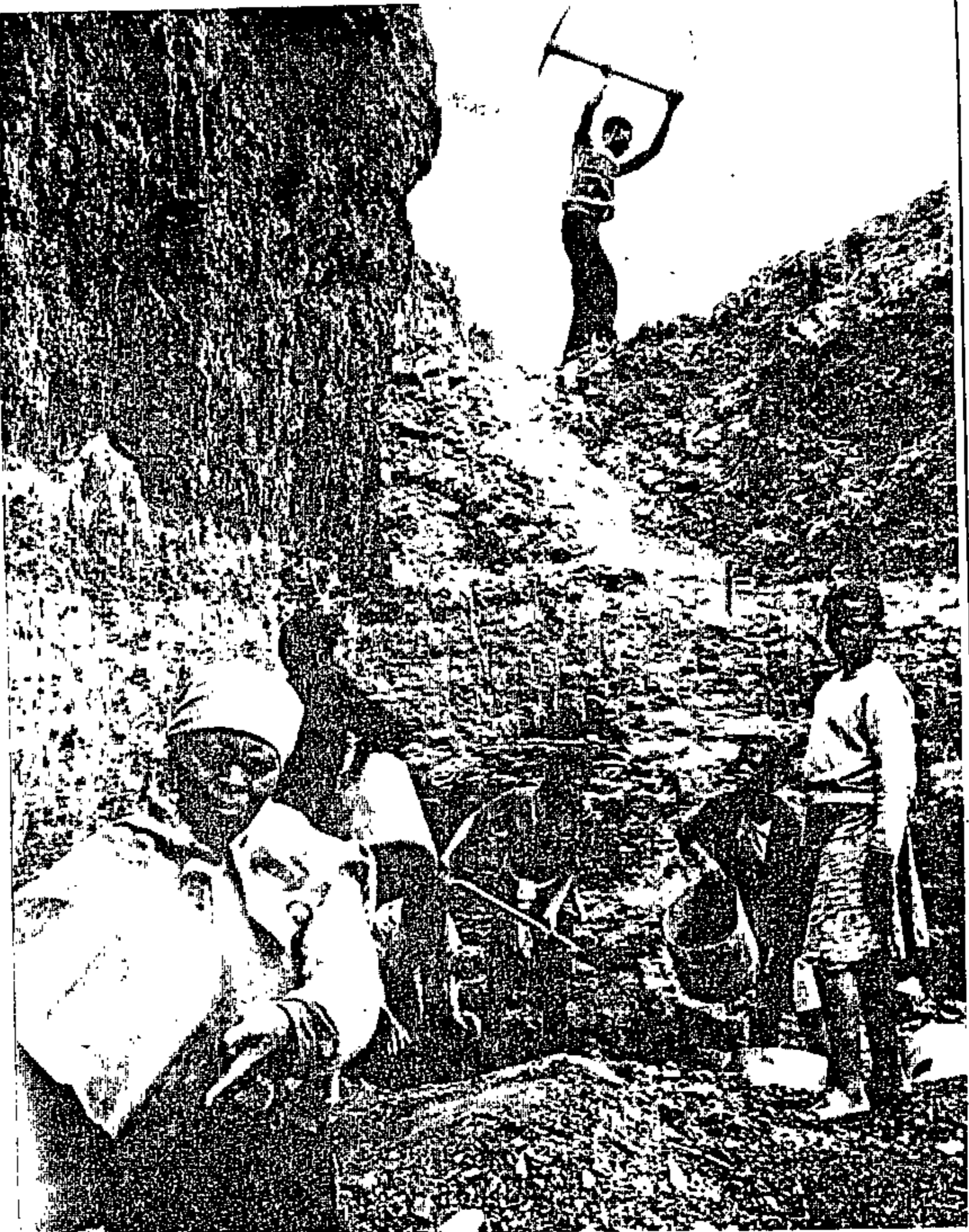
Then she throws the bucket back down to Nkosinathi and the whole process begins again.

All this is done with a degree of disregard for the mine wall hanging menacingly above their heads. There is no doubt that the slightest tremor triggered by a blast at the Utrecht mine, some 90km away, could bring down the wall — instantly burying them under tons of soil.

Why does she subject herself and the children to such dangerous work? The object is to get coal out of the "mine".

"The coal-merchants who come around in trucks are expensive, and we need this rock. They charge R2,80 for a 20-litre paraffin tin and you can only make fire about four or even three times with that," Mhlophe explains, shaking her head in disapproval. To her, R2,80 is a lot of money.

I asked if it took very long to reach the coal. "It takes less than five hours to dig a grave, and we have the whole day to ourselves," she said, peeling dry skin



Human chain ... Little 'labourers' pass along bucketsful of soil Photo: RAYMOND NXUMALO

from the palm of her hands. And at the end of the day she usually takes three, sometimes four, bucketsful of coal home.

While Granny Leah's interest in this process are domestic-oriented, Shabangu's are more entrepreneurial: he sells the bricks he makes from the yield of the hole.

"I use the clay that I dig here to make bricks. I bake the bricks with the coal to make them hard," he

explains. He charges R12 for 100 bricks. Most of the surrounding houses are built from home-made bricks.

There are 19 other holes owned and "mined" by other families, according to Shabangu's "employer", Goodness Ximba. She says anyone who has freehold rights to a piece of land with coal just beneath the surface can be an owner. And unlike most employers, she doesn't have to worry about staff wages: "Their wages are what they dig from that hole."

No full status for Zulu king at Codesa

Sowetan 14/2/92

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THE Convention for a Democratic South Africa has turned down a sub-committee proposal that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and other traditional leaders be given full status at the talks.

Instead, the sensitive issue has been referred back to an expanded sub-committee with explicit terms of reference.

A member of Codesa's management committee, who asked not to be named, yesterday revealed details of the original sub-committee's decision.

Majority

He said the one-page document was "torn to shreds" during a lengthy debate of the management committee on Monday.

The committee's chairman, Mr Pravin Gordhan, later told a news conference that the original terms of reference had been vague and insufficient.

"The sub-committee had recommended that full status be given to the Zulu king and other traditional leaders at Codesa," the committee member said yesterday.

The sub-committee proposed that representation of

By SAPA

traditional leaders be divided into 10 regions based on the TBVC states and self-governing territories.

They would have joined Codesa's 19 current participants, each comprising 12 delegates and five advisers.

"The big problem for the majority of the management committee members was that Codesa has a political foundation, and if we

accepted the report Codesa would have moved away from its political base to include ethnicity. That would have created serious problems for Codesa.

"For instance, what would have prevented the Portuguese community in South Africa from demanding to have their own delegation at Codesa?"

"There was no real objection to the Zulu king attending Codesa; only what status he should be accorded," he said.

Rifle salute honours slain Sabelo

By S'BU MNGADI

SHOTS from an automatic rifle were fired to salute slain Inkatha strongman Winnington Sabelo at his Umlazi funeral service yesterday.

Soldiers and policemen surged forward, but did not intervene, when they heard three rapid shots coming from the direction of heavily armed impis as Sabelo's coffin was leaving Umlazi's King Zwelithini Goodwill Stadium for burial at Umbumbulu on the South Coast.

The service had been held behind a wall of policemen, soldiers and heavily armed Inkatha impis.

Members of the KwaZulu Police, SAP and the SADF had taken up positions inside and near the stadium before about 1 000 mourners paid their last respects to the slain leader.

Sabelo, a KwaZulu MP and member of Inkatha's Central Committee, was assassinated in his Umlazi shop last weekend.

Reading a speech on behalf of Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose accused the ANC's Umkhonto weSizwe of having assassinated Sabelo.

While committing the IFP to peace and the National Peace Accord, Buthelezi said the IFP would not stand by and watch its members being killed.

Local residents watched the proceedings from nearby hillocks, many bracing themselves for bloody violence after the funeral.

The previous day the Umlazi local dispute resolution committee appealed for Umlazi residents to act peacefully during Sabelo's funeral.

their administrative duties to perform special crime prevention. *(S)* In certain areas a special business watch has been established where members in uniform perform regular foot patrol at shops and business offices.

(2) The following methods have been instituted to advise the Public of the existence of the Reserve Police and neighbourhood watches.

* Various neighbourhood watch systems are currently in operation with reasonable success. The general feeling is that the public react favourably to these methods. The South African Police attend meetings on a regular basis.

* The Public is also informed by the local media of the existence of the neighbourhood watch system and at the same time request their support. This method seems to have a positive effect.

* Reservists are positively orientated and are indispensable in liaison between the South African Police and the Public. Reservists and permanent members constantly endeavour to make the public aware of the existence of the Reserve Police. The number of applications pending are proof of the interest of the public in joining the Reservists.

Issuing of identity documents

54. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether he will furnish the information on identity documents requested below; if not, why not; if so,

(2) how many identity documents had been issued to (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Asians in each of the (i) provinces and (ii) self-governing territories as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) what are his estimates of the number of identity documents still to be issued to persons in each of the above categories;

(4) how long does he estimate will it take to issue identity documents to those persons not yet in possession of them with a view to voting in the projected referendum? B133E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2)

Statistics in respect of the issuing of identity documents are not kept per province or self-governing territory, and also no longer per population group in respect of persons who are recorded in the population register since 28 June 1991. The total number of identity documents issued, as at 31 January 1992, was:

(a) Whites	3 966 724
(b) Blacks	9 263 471
(c) Coloureds	2 115 408
(d) Asians	667 690
(e) Unclassified since 28 June 1991	207 161

(3) It is not possible to furnish exact figures as calculations have to be done on population estimates. Measured against the latest available population estimates of the Central Statistical Service there is an optimal issuing of identity documents to Whites, Coloureds and Indians, while 2 651 855 Blacks of 18 years and older still have to apply for identity documents.

(4) The time it would take to issue identity documents to persons who are not in possession of such a document as yet, would be determined by the rate at which applications are submitted, as well as the completeness of such applications.

SAP: members convicted

60. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many members of the South African Police were convicted of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and (d) common assault in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991, respectively? B148E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1988	27	48	118
1989	19	36	111
1990	11	37	87
1991	17	27	60
			180

Commission for Administration: recruitment policy

62. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Tourism:

(1) Whether the Commission for Administration has considered or is considering a specific policy for the recruitment of qualified personnel of any South African race group other than White to the senior ranks of the Public Service; if not, why not; if so, what is this policy;

(2) whether Public Service bursaries and/or loans are made available in general proportion to the racial composition of the South African population; if not, why not; if so, what was the distribution of such bursaries and/or loans amongst the four race groups as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B150E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM:

(1) With regard to the recruitment of personnel for the Public Service, the Commission for Administration continuously pays attention to bases and approaches aimed at ensuring that the Public Service is appropriately staffed to serve the diverse and complex RSA community effectively. In reflecting on the approaches and bases regarding the filling of Public Service posts the Commission is led by the merit principle, seen in conjunction with efficient rendering of service which is determined by a person's ability to perform optimally within a specific environment, as embodied in section 10 of the Public Service Act, 1984. Against this background the Commission has accepted the policy that, as a rule, all posts in the management echelon be advertised within and outside the Public Service, with equal prerequisites, with a view to affording all interested parties who qual-

ify the opportunity to be considered. As already indicated above, the Commission is continuously considering other possibilities of adapting the Public Service personnel provisioning policy to changing needs and circumstances; *(S)*

(2) no. The position is that the general Public Service Bursary Scheme previously administered by the Office of the Commission for Administration has since last year been decentralised to departments/administrations. The granting of bursaries in accordance with this scheme takes place according to the future needs of departments for specific categories of manpower and is done purely with academic merit as the main criterion. As from this year, however, a special bursary scheme was instituted, aimed at affording students the opportunity to attain qualifications at universities and technicons largely serving the Black communities. The latter bursary scheme is administered by universities and technicons on behalf of the Commission for Administration on an agreed agency basis;

Unrest in Natal/KwaZulu: persons killed

63. 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 1991 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? *(107)* B151E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) and (ii)	
1991	Natal
January	60
February	35
March	45
April	63
May	30
June	38
July	24
August	30
September	30
October	19
November	46
December	85
	KwaZulu
January	29
February	33
March	54
April	45
May	45
June	50
July	37
August	46
September	44
October	19
November	45
December	34
	38

1992
 January 58 9
 February 21 7
 (b) 10 February 1992. ~~107~~ (107)

Note:
 The 1991 figures for KwaZulu are only for persons killed in areas controlled by the South African Police.

Suspected right-wing terrorism: incidents

71. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~107~~ (107)

- (1) (a) How many incidents of suspected right-wing terrorism were investigated by the South African Police in 1991 and 1992, respectively, and (b) how many of these cases had been solved as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any persons have been arrested in connection with these incidents; if so, (a) (i) how many and (ii) in connection with how many such incidents in each case and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B161E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 1991 — 12
 1992 — 6
- (b) 9
 14 February 1992.
- (2) Yes.
 (a) (i) 15
 (ii) 9
 14 February 1992.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State-funded housing complexes: all race groups

*1. Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing:

- (1) Whether members of all race groups are allowed to rent and/or purchase, or place their names on waiting lists for, housing units in low-income State-funded housing complexes; if not, why not; if so, (2) whether, in view of the repeal of the Group Areas Act, it is the policy of the Government to allow local authorities to apply racial integration in respect of such housing complexes; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will local authorities be allowed to do so; if so, (3) whether any such housing complexes in Algoa Park and Sidwell in the Port Elizabeth area have been opened to members of all race groups; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes. If local authorities have surplus housing units at their disposal after the needs of the population groups for which it was originally planned, have been satisfied, the housing boards of the various own affairs administrations may grant approval that it may be placed at the disposal of other population groups, where such a need exists. (a) and (b) fall away.
- (3) The housing complexes in Algoa Park and Sidwell in the Port Elizabeth area fall under the purview of the responsibilities of the Minister of Correctional Services and of Housing and Works in the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly.
- (4) No.

Persons killed/injured in violence
 73. Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

How many persons were (a) killed and (b) injured in violence in 1985, 1986, 1989, 1990 and 1991, respectively?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)
1985	823	2 626
1986	973	2 548
1989	659	1 425
1990	2 674	4 328
1991	2 239	3 185

Note:
 Statistics with regard to unrest-related incidents.

Crime: Sandton/Bramley/Wynberg/Alexandra/Lombardy East

84. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:
 How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at the (i) Sandton, (ii) Bramley, (iii) Wynberg/Alexandra and (iv) Lombardy East police stations in 1991?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
(i)	15	38	85	270	37	272	944	74	433	2 346
(ii)	52	37	115	203	26	916	622	17	532	1 223
(iii)	364	29	731	523	207	552	229	—	399	366
(iv)	10	10	27	81	9	198	179	19	134	687

Note:
 (g) (i) vehicles
 (ii) cycles

B229E

NEWS IN BRIEF

'No kings in Codesa'

107

KING Goodwill Zwelithini would cease to be King of the Zulus if he participated in Codesa alongside an Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) delegation because this would make him king of Zulu IFP supporters only, according to Mr Thabo Mbeki.

The ANC head of international affairs said it had been agreed in preparations leading to Codesa that only political parties would participate in constitutional negotiations. *South 20/2-26/2/92*

Mr Mbeki said traditional leaders should attend Codesa as observers with the right to intervene or speak on issues directly affecting them. He said it was untrue the ANC had specifically blocked King Zwelithini's participation.

There were few countries in which a party political king or queen existed.

It seemed the IFP had changed its position on King Zwelithini because in the past it had been stressed by the IFP and KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that the king was above politics, said Mbeki.

● See leader Page 7

SOURCES inside Inkatha's central committee report that Mangosuthu Buthelezi has taken a dramatic decision to quit as president of the ailing Inkatha Freedom Party and, instead, to enter the Convention for a Democratic South Africa at the side of King Goodwill Zwelithini in the guise of *umdamankulu*, a traditional post in the Zulu state that carries the status of prime minister.

Buthelezi, who returned from a visit to the United States yesterday, scoffed at the reports when local Inkatha officials contacted him in San Francisco during the week.

But the sources insist they are correct. Buthelezi, they say, has abandoned the idea of winning national support through the IFP and has decided, instead, to bolster his position in Codesa by appealing to the nationalist sentiments of Natal's large Zulu population.

To achieve this, Inkatha will sever all formal links with the kwaZulu homeland and is to shift its headquarters to Durban. Midlands farmer Maurice Mackenzie (55) has been

The new strategy of devolution is unlikely to find much support except among far-right groups. The dominant position among homeland leaders is in favour of their territories being reincorporated into a unified South Africa. Even the moderate government of Venda made strong appeals for Codesa to form an interim government within six months and that the independent homelands be dissolved by this body.

Will Buthelezi give Inkatha the boot?

14/2 - 20/2/92

Whither the Inkatha Freedom Party? That's the question as rumours abound that Mangosuthu Buthelezi may resign in the wake of scandals linking the IFP with Pretoria's security forces and a survey showing he has the support of just three percent of urban blacks. **BY EDDIE KOCH**

appointed chief executive of the new national office to be housed at 126 Umgeni Road, Durban, a building Inkatha is to buy from the Argus group with funds donated by the US.

National chairman Frank Mdlalose or health minister Baldwin Ngubane are tipped as likely successors.

"Inkatha has been completely discredited by all these revelations of its links with the security police and military intelligence. Membership is at an all-time low and the movement has been immobilised as a political vehicle for Buthelezi." That realisation, according to one

informant, lies behind Buthelezi's recent and sudden U-turn in favour of a devolution of power to a Zulu regional polity and his movement's strong opposition at Codesa to any mention of a centralised state in the new South Africa.

After some vacillation on the issue of Buthelezi's resignation, Inkatha representative Suzanne Vos contacted the Zulu chief in San Francisco and then issued an official denial that he intends quitting.

Because of the leaks and rumours that now abound it is probable that Buthelezi will bide his time before

making any dramatic announcements about his political future. There has also been slow progress in the Codesa sub-committee that is considering King Goodwill's admission to the negotiating body and the two Zulu leaders will want clarity on this before making their strategy public.

But the spate of reports, denials and counter-claims leave little doubt that Buthelezi, along with the movement he founded, are desperately treading water at the moment.

Evidence presented at the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence last week con-

firm reports that Inkatha has deliberately been bolstered over the years by the South African Defence Force's department of military intelligence (DMI) as a conservative, and violent, bulwark against the African National Congress.

The commission also heard details about a secret bank account for covert projects which was operated jointly by Buthelezi and his former lieutenant, MZ Khumalo. Brigadier Mathe, kwaZulu's deputy police commissioner, also told the commission that Buthelezi must have known that Creed Consultants, a firm that provided extensive funding and training for Inkatha, was a military front. This is the first time the Zulu chief has been directly implicated in the organisation's clandestine links with the security forces.

"It is clear to me that Inkatha derived its power from the support it got from military intelligence and from Buthelezi's political skill and acumen. The movement's central committee was just a rubber stamp designed to give the organisation a civilian face," says top-ranking Inkatha dissident Mbongeni Khumalo.

There have not been elections to the central committee for three years. Its office bearers have never seen an audited statement of membership figures and this is likely to be well below 500 000 rather than the two million claimed by Inkatha.

"Now that the real power behind Inkatha has been exposed, Buthelezi has no other option but to claim he is the representative of seven million Zulus and go for the support he can get from the Zulu people's feeling of ethnic pride," says Khumalo.

This option for the Inkatha leader has been reinforced by the findings of a survey conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) which this week reported the ANC had the support of some 66 percent of African people polled while Inkatha got the support of just three percent. The poll excluded opinions of people who live in rural areas of Zululand

north of the Tugela River. HSRG research manager Lawrence Schlemmer noted that if this area had been canvassed the IFP's popularity would have been substantially boosted — indicating that Buthelezi's only real power base now is rural kwaZulu where feelings of traditional pride remain strong.

But Buthelezi is clearly treading between a rock and a hard place. The new Zulu nationalist option contains a number of political dangers for him.

"By moving away from a strong stand against homeland independence in favour of a new form of apartheid, Buthelezi has shown himself to be far to the right of even the National Party. This can only cost him dearly at the polls," said a political observer who once worked closely with the kwaZulu government.

And instead of being seen as one of South Africa's big three, along with Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk, the new scheme will present Buthelezi as a much lesser figure: the king's assistant.

Things are also not going well in Codesa. If King Goodwill and his delegation is accepted into the negotiating forum, this will most likely be accompanied by a ruling in favour of the pro-ANC Congress of Traditional Leaders. Buthelezi's status will be further diminished and he will be seen as just one among a number of traditional chiefs in Codesa.

The new strategy of devolution is unlikely to find much support except among far-right groups. The dominant position among homeland leaders is in favour of their territories being reincorporated into a unified South Africa. Even the moderate government of Venda made strong appeals for Codesa to form an interim government within six months and that the independent homelands be dissolved by this body.

Whether only his Department is involved in the sale of stockpiled crude oil; if not, (a) which other State Departments are involved in it and (b) why are they thus involved?

B183E

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- Yes,
- (a) and (b) fall away.

Sale of stockpiled crude oil: tenders

*2. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether tenders were invited for the sale of stockpiled crude oil; if not, why not; if so (a) how were the prices determined and (b) what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether any agents or intermediaries were involved in the transactions in connection with the sale of this crude oil; if so, (a) why and (b) who are these agents or intermediaries?

B184E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, because the stockpiled crude oil comprises different types of crude oil which are not stored on a segregated basis. This mixture is difficult to market internationally and within the limited South African market it is highly unlikely that favourable prices could be achieved through tender.
- (a) and (b) Fall away. It can, however, be mentioned that on grounds of an analysis of the stockpiled crude oil, a price base was negotiated with local refiners; ultimate selling prices were comparable to international market prices.
- (2) Yes, for sales to Madagascar,
- (a) because they had a supply agreement with Madagascar in 1991; and
- (b) The Addax and Oryx Group Ltd.

*3. Mr A J Leon—Justice. [Question standing over.]

National Parks Board of Trustees: appointments

*4. Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask whether the hon the State President exercised any pressure in his personal capacity on the executive of the Natal Parks Board in respect of the appointment of board members and non-Whites to their executive.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot speak on behalf of the hon the State President, but as far as I am concerned—if it were a function I were to perform for him—I can frankly say to the hon member that no pressure whatsoever was exerted on the Parks Board in respect of the appointment of board members during the time that I have been Minister of Environment Affairs.

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether any pressure has thus far been exerted by the ANC or whether the Government has entered into any agreement with the ANC to appoint exiles in certain posts. [Interjections.]

†An HON MEMBER: Ah, you are backbiting! †The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can assure the hon member that there was no such agreement and that no such negotiations occurred.

†An HON MEMBER: Go and say that in your constituency!

Transed bursaries

*5. Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) (a) What was the purpose of the institution by Transnet of the Transed bursaries, (b) when were these bursaries instituted and (c) what are the conditions attached to the granting thereof;
- (2) how many Transed bursaries have been granted to (a) Whites and (b) non-Whites for the 1992 study year?

B219E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited replied as follows to the hon member's question:

- (1) (a) Transed was at a stage only a planning concept to determine needs.
- (b) It was never introduced as a bursary scheme.
- (c) Falls away.
- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I wonder whether he would elaborate for us on a letter dated 20 June 1991, in which the Managing Director of Transnet makes certain recommendations regarding the reasons for Transed bursaries.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply which I gave to the hon member states clearly that such bursaries were never awarded, that at one stage, however, thoughts were exchanged and information was gathered on the concept of such a scheme, but that the whole concept was later abandoned and thus never implemented.

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I would like to ask him whether further consideration will be given to awarding Transed bursaries in future in the light of the scenario of the new South Africa proffered by the Managing Director. They say that it must be borne in mind that for bridging purposes with a view to tertiary education these candidates must be employed for a year.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can reply to questions, but not to speculations. [Interjections.]

Certain person arrested: Wesselton

*6. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was arrested in Wesselton in August 1990 on suspicion of murder; if so, what is his name;
- (2) whether any other persons were arrested with him in connection with the above offence; if so,
- (3) whether he and the others arrested with him have been released; if so,
- (4) whether, at the time of these arrests, the police confiscated any weapons belonging to these persons; if so,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(5) whether the police returned the weapons so confiscated to the KwaZulu Police? B239E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, Mr D Luthuli.
- (2) Yes, and one other person.
- (3) Yes, both were released on bail.
- (4) Yes, official firearms that belong to the KwaZulu Police.
- (5) No, the firearms were returned to his fellow suspect and acknowledged on receipt. Both persons were members of the KwaZulu Police at the time of the incident.

*7. Mr P G Soal—Law and Order. [Question standing over.]

ANC: issuing of passports

*8. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether his attention has been drawn to a report published on 7 February 1992 in a certain newspaper, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to the effect that the African National Congress issues South African passports in co-operation with his Department; if so,
- (2) whether he will comment on this report? B250E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (2) Cognisance has been taken of the report and the contents thereof. Although there are references in the report implying that the Department of Home Affairs was consulted about the subject, there is no record that the Department was either formally or informally approached in that regard. The report is also a misrepresentation of the facts of the matter.
- The ANC does submit applications for passports and other travel documents to the Department of Home Affairs. These applications are in respect of members of the ANC but this aspect does not play any role whatsoever in the consideration thereof. The role of the ANC is similar to

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, no such answer can be traced *(Handwritten signature)*

SAP: gender qualification

*9. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, in references to female members of the South African Police Force, the rank of the member concerned is followed immediately by the gender qualification (F); if so, why;
- (2) whether he will give consideration to stopping this practice; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B251E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, from both an administrative and efficiency point of view, it is essential.
- (2) No, it will prejudice the efficiency of the general administration.
- (3) The computerized personnel records (PERSAL) in the South African Police do not refer to gender regarding members of the Force.

In writing, an (F) is still used when referring to a female member. One of the reasons for this is that female members themselves chose it and they also hold the view that the uniqueness of the woman in uniform is confirmed by it. This practice is therefore maintained without any question of discrimination.

From an efficiency point of view, gender identification is used for the following reasons:

- only 10% of the numerical strength of the South African Police is female members. The female members form an integral part of the South African Police and for effective policing it is essential that a balance is maintained between the various sexes.
- At large centres where numerical strengths vary between 200 and 700 members, gender identification facilitates arrangements regarding duties;
- facilities at the various training institutions are of such a nature that accom-

modation is arranged separately and gender identification facilitates allocation and planning;

- single members are accommodated in official single quarters and gender identification also facilitates this allocation and planning;
- for logistical purposes, the uniforms of male and female members are stored in separate warehouses. Although the uniform items are requisitioned according to code numbers, gender identification on the requisition facilitates the dispatching of the requests to the various warehouses, the dress of the two sexes also differs somewhat—and

- the placing of members after training is facilitated by gender identification and enables officers at Head Office to allocate female members proportionately.

Correctional supervision

*10. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

How many persons had been sentenced to correctional supervision as at 31 December 1991? B252E

†The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Up to and including 31 December 1991, 277 persons were placed under correctional supervision.

It should be mentioned that on 15 August 1991 correctional supervision as a sentence option was launched in the Pretoria and Wonderboom Magisterial Districts and on 31 December 1991 was operational only in those districts. However, from 1 April 1992, it is intended to implement correctional supervision as a sentence option country-wide in a phased manner.

†Adv C H PIENAAR: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply I want to know from him whether he also intends releasing prisoners in so reckless a way as his predecessor did.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, my predecessor did not release people recklessly in any way. The

Codesa's deliberations so far have seen South Africa's politics throw up some curious alliances. But the most curious of all is the new bond between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his king. It signals the discrediting of Inkatha and the failure of the chief's bid to build a national, non-ethnic base, argues **QUENTIN WILSON:**

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has changed his tune. His insistence that King Goodwill Zwelithini gets a seat at Codesa directly contradicts his public position over the years.

When the king was crowned in 1971 as royal leader of the Zulu nation, Buthelezi took an equally insistent but very different stand to that he has now.

The king, according to Buthelezi at that time, should play nothing but a token role in South African politics.

Politics was beneath someone as important as the Zulu patriarch.

Again in 1986, the KwaZulu In-daba reached the same conclusion, with Buthelezi as adamant as before.

In fact, since Codesa, Buthelezi has not only changed his tune, he has swapped his traditional musical instrument.

Not only should the king be a key player at Codesa, but the IFP leader has been heard saying he would be prepared to forego his position as Inkatha leader if he could be a member of Zwelithini's delegation.

Why the sudden turnaround? Dr Seshi Chonco of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy gives two reasons.

For a start, Inkatha has lost so much credibility that Buthelezi needs a new image. The IFP has taken too many knocks from the Inkathagate scandal

Chief Buthelezi rides down the king's highway

South 20/2-26/2/92 (107)



IFP LEADER: Mangosuthu Buthelezi

and its role in the wars on the Reef and in Natal.

Secondly, Chonco says, while Buthelezi's constituency might feel more comfortable distancing itself

from Inkatha, it is reluctant to lose its Zulu identity.

Zulu nationalism in Natal is alive and King Zwelithini is popular. Even a leading Cosatu organiser in Natal

was seen listening to "his king" at a rally.

Buthelezi could therefore jump from the sinking IFP ship, fall behind Zwelithini as "undunankulu" (Zulu prime minister) and move more openly and exclusively to concentrate on a Zulu support base which could deliver the Natal region for him in a new constitution.

On his return from his US trip last week, Buthelezi scorned this speculation about his future but informants within the IFP Central Committee are reportedly convinced this will be his next political route.

They argue that this probable new game plan explains why Buthelezi is advocating that South African elections only take place in two years' time, and within the framework of strong regional government.

Unlikely to capture votes outside Natal, he will need at least two years to establish Natal as his stomping ground, they say.

Although Buthelezi's national urban support has reached a record low, it is the Natal peasantry which could fall into the clutches of a revived Zulu nationalist bid.

The Codesa working group dealing with whether the Zulu king should be invited or not is stumped.

Twice they have had to postpone their deliberations and refer the problem to the management committee. Both times the management committee has thrown the dilemma back at them, demanding a decision by February 26.

Whatever they eventually decide, it



King Goodwill Zwelithini

seems that, at one stage or another, those concerned with creating a new constitution carrying maximum legitimacy will have to deal with the king in some capacity.

There have also been strong rumours that Inkatha is moving its base of operations from the kwaZulu homeland to Durban.

Sources close to Inkatha say it may use some of its foreign funds to purchase a building in the city from the Argus Group.

Speculation is rife about the possible successor to Buthelezi. Inkatha national chairperson Mr Frank Mdlalose or health minister Mr Baldwin Ngubane have been tipped as likely leaders of the party.

Although Buthelezi is not expected to announce his decision soon, last week's popularity poll results from the Human Sciences Research Council places pressure on the IFP to rethink its position. According to the HSRC, the ANC enjoys the support of 66 percent of African people while Inkatha received support from only three percent.

Although the poll excluded opinions of people in the rural areas of Tugela, it clearly indicates that it is only in these areas that the IFP may enjoy broad support.

Msinga's men are dying for a fight

Sowetan 26/2/92

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MHLUPHEKI Shange died because he was a good man in a bad place in a violent country.

He lived in Msinga district in the rural heart of Natal province, where Zulu warriors have been killing each other in tribal wars for more than a century.

One night last month a band of armed men surrounded Shange's hut and demanded that he join them in a war party.

"He refused to go," his mother told police. "So they killed him."

Police chased the war party, or impi, across a boulder-strewn hillside and arrested 21 people. They seized six AK-47 assault rifles, 10 .303 carbines and a shotgun.

The impi was about to do battle in the latest round of the faction fighting which rages almost continuously in Msinga.

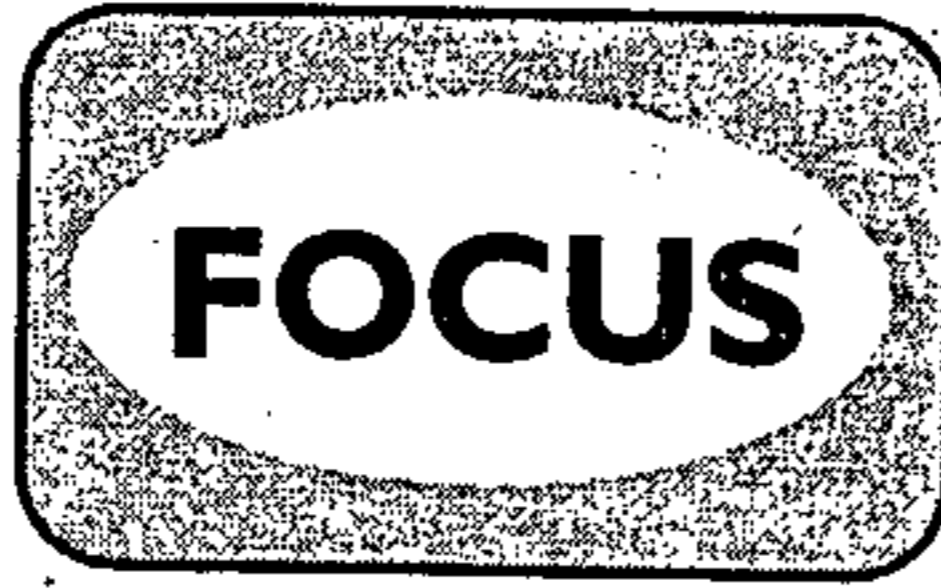
"Msinga is known as 'the place of the gun'," said Mrs Creina Alcock, a development worker who has lived in the area for 17 years.

"It is like coming across a dinosaur - no whites or missionaries came here in the old days, so tribal traditions and structures remain strong."

Alcock, whose husband Neil was killed in an ambush in 1983 while mediating between rival Msinga factions, said one reason for the violence was a tradition of trial by combat.

"You get young men growing up dying for a fight, so they deliberately provoke wars."

Much of the fighting is be-



tween members of the same clan, although one clan will sometimes take on another in a feud dating back to ancient times.

"In almost every instance, the original root cause of the ill-feeling is unknown to all concerned," said KwaZulu police officer Brigadier Siphon Mathe.

In the old days wars were fought with sticks and spears, and casualties were relatively low. Now the weapon of choice is the AK-47, and scores of Msinga people die every year.

Last month at least 14 people were killed and 15 injured in a bloody battle when two impis of 300 men each clashed over the murder of a tribal leader in nearby Ladysmith.

Sergeant Eddie Aucamp, a member of a special police unit based in Msinga's main town of Tugela Ferry, said the pastoral beauty of the district belied its dangers.

"We have orders not to drive around at night. Even in broad daylight, on the main road, we've been shot at," Aucamp said, pointing out a bullet hole in his vehicle.

His unit, charged with confiscating illegal firearms, has seized an average of 650 a year over the last three years.

Weapons range from homemade guns crafted from plumber's supplies to vintage muzzle-loaders and modern automatic rifles.

Most of the Soviet-designed AK-47s - and some of the fights - are imported from Johannesburg, where hundreds of Msinga men work in industry and the gold mines.

"If two Msinga men brawl in Soweto, 500 km away, there'll be a faction fight here," said Lieutenant Tommy

Pakkari, who led the police squad that rounded up Shange's killers.

He said police efforts to negotiate peaceful settlements seldom succeeded. "These people believe fighting is the only way to settle an argument."

Faction fighting occurs throughout Natal but is particularly bad in Msinga, a district of about 200 000 people. Some researchers believe the reason is fierce competition for resources in a mountainous area where only 10 percent of the land is arable.

Anthropologist Mr John Argyle said that while environmental factors might play a part, Msinga people seemed to be more warlike than Zulus elsewhere.

"It's hard to pin down, but for example when a group of Msinga residents were moved to another area, fighting erupted there," he said.

"It's a cycle which is difficult to escape - a pattern of revenge that has no beginning and no end."

He said there were similarities with fighting in other parts of Natal between Zulus supporting rival political groups - the Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress.

"They both try to create local fiefdoms over which they want exclusive control. The national leadership can appeal for peace, but what counts is the local competition." - Sapa-Reuter.

'It is like coming across a dinosaur - no whites or missionaries came here in the old days, so tribal traditions and structures remain strong.'

Spotlight on kwazulu cops

By BEATHUR BAKER

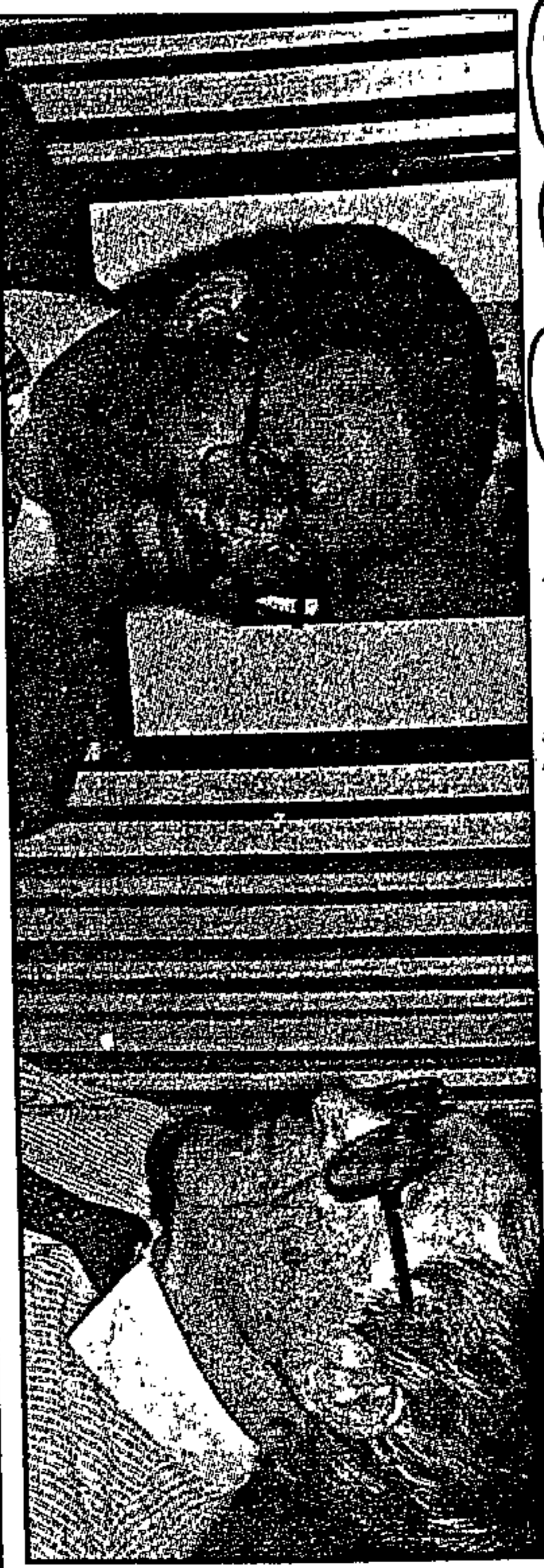
W/maif 28/2-5/3/92

101

THE kwazulu Police were under the spotlight this week at the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Violence, with evidence of a wide range of irregularities in their methods.

Tensions between the homeland police force, the SA Police and the SA Defence Force became apparent at the inquiry as the latter two tried to distance themselves from Inkatha and kwazulu activity.

At the inquiry into *The Weekly Mail's* revelations of extensive links between the SADF, Inkatha and township violence, it emerged that:



Star witness: The Weekly Mail's source, Mbongeni Khumalo, talks to advocate David Sogott SC at the Goldstone hearings. Photo: GUY ADAMS

Commission hears of KZP irregularities

From PAGE 1

●The KZP operated outside the homeland without notifying the South African Police that they were in their territory.

●KZP guns were handled irregularly by the assistant secretary of the kwazulu Legislative Assembly (KLA).

●The legislative assembly keeps its own arms cache of up to 30 guns for the use of KLA members and their bodyguards.

●Brigadier Siphso Mathe of the KZP was personally involved in the secret instruction of 200 Inkatha recruits who are accused of forming hit squads.

●Mathe was unable to give a full list of the alleged hit-squad recruits or information about their current where-

abouts, despite being given more than two weeks to do so. Mathe had previously said that 113 of the recruits were issued with police ID cards, but this week changed this to say there were only 28 of them.

●These recruits were given KZP ID cards even though they were not fully-fledged policemen.

Asked for details of the recruits, Mathe said: "I tried but failed to get those particulars."

Judge RJ Goldstone was scathing about Mathe: "You have given a number of answers which are not consistent. I am now asking you just to answer." David Sogott SC, for *The Weekly Mail*, added: "If the postmaster in Ulundi were asked (to do) these operations, he would probably do it better. Mathe could not explain to the com-

mission why the youths had not as yet been incorporated into the KZP, despite the fact that there was a need for more policemen.

It also became apparent that kwazulu officials draw little distinction between their official activities and their party-political activities on behalf of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

MZ Khumalo, former personal assistant to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, emerged as the man who took personal command of the 200 recruits. It was alleged that he is still active in Inkatha, despite having claimed to have resigned his position after the revelation of links between Inkatha and security forces.

Giving evidence about violence in Ermelo, Captain Andre Marais of the SAP revealed that in a raid on the local offices of the United Workers' Union

of South Africa (Uwusa), the Inkatha-linked trade union, the following were found:

●A 9mm parabellum, number NR 200190

●Two 9mm parabellum magazines

●Ten rounds of 9mm ammunition

●One .38 Taurus revolver, number NR 1045549

●Fourteen rounds of .38 ammunition

●One KZP reservist identity card.

The Weekly Mail's main source of allegations of extensive links between Inkatha and South African Defence Force front companies, Mbongeni Khumalo, was extensively cross-examined this week. However, the Inkatha attack was directed at him personally and at his honesty, rather than the substance of his allegations. Most of *The Weekly Mail's* allega-

tions went unchallenged. Mbongeni Khumalo testified about threats on his life since he spoke out about Inkatha.

The first was a 20-minute phone call from MZ Khumalo which turned nasty when, according to Mbongeni Khumalo, he refused to pledge his allegiance to the organisation. "He said that if I was responsible for the lie (Inkathagate), I would be killed."

After the appearance of a second story in *The Weekly Mail* in July 1991, Mbongeni Khumalo said he woke up one night to discover what looked like a government issue vehicle without registration plates parked not far from his house. Unfamiliar people surrounded his house.

He said the third incident occurred when he was on his way to Soweto and was accosted by MZ Khumalo.

Inkatha ignores ban



By S'BU MNGADI 11/3/92

MORE than 3 000 Inkatha supporters marched through the Durban city centre yesterday armed with sharpened sticks, spears and other dangerous weapons.

This was in direct defiance of the proclamation on dangerous weapons issued on Friday by the SA government.

A request by Lieut-Col Johannes van Wyk to Lindelani Inkatha leader Thomas Mandla Shabalala, to ask the marchers to leave dangerous weapons behind at Curries Fountain stadium under police protection, was greeted with open disapproval by the heavily armed amabutho.

The marchers defiantly told police they would carry their weapons - declaration or no declaration.

After negotiating with Inkatha leaders for about 15 minutes, the

police finally gave in and allowed the crowd to snake through the busy city centre to the steps of the Durban City Hall, where Shabalala presented a memo to Van Wyk protesting against militant talk uttered by ANC leaders, the assassination of Inkatha leaders, the ANC armed struggle and Umkhonto weSizwe.

At the front of the procession was a hearse followed by Shabalala who carried a cross and other Inkatha leaders who raised mock coffins above their heads.

On the way to the City Hall, Inkatha supporters taunted and harassed passersby who ran helter skelter on being approached by the heavily armed procession.

Earlier Inkatha national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose warned the police not to try to stop the marchers from carrying "cultural accoutrements".

It would be like trying to stop a white man from wearing a tie, said Mdlalose.

His warning came on the day the government gazetted regulations prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons in public places and at political meetings.

Natal's Joint Working Committee of the ANC, SACP and Cosatu yesterday urgently requested the State President, Ministers of Law and Order and Defence, Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the National Peace Secretariat to ensure that Inkatha supporters on the march were unarmed.

In a letter to President de Klerk the alliance joint working committee argued that "the march is a political event and not a cultural or traditional one, and as such, the carrying of dangerous weapons of any kind should not be permitted".

Students hurl cans at singer

By S'BU MNGADI

RAP artist Taps claims he was abused by white students during a music festival at Natal University this week.

The Summer Rock Festival, at the Students Union, was the highlight of the orientation week.

Malawian-born Taps, whose real name is Tapwa Bandawe, said he had been performing for about five minutes when the predominantly white audience began throwing empty beer cans onstage.

Orientation committee chairwoman Melanie Havenga said only three empty cans were thrown and none hit Taps.

KwaZulu sold prime land to IFP

By S'BU MNGADI (107)

THE KwaZulu government sold 28 ha of prime land just outside Durban - estimated to be worth R56-million - to an Inkatha-owned company for R124 000 in 1990. CIPRES 11/3/92

The land, which lies between Kwa-Mashu and Phoenix, was purchased by KwaZulu Legislative Assembly chief whip Johnny Mhlungu on behalf of Khulani Holdings and Properties.

Mhlungu is also a senior member of the Inkatha Central Committee and KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's right-hand man.

The IFP is the company's major shareholder. However, Mhlungu pointed out this week that "1 000 other shareholders belong to various political organisations".

The deal emerged from documents before the Durban City Council's Town Planning Appeals Committee which is considering objections by

Khulani Holdings and Properties, of which Mhlungu is chief executive officer, to a proposal by Tongaat-Hulett Properties to establish a regional shopping centre on a site opposite its land.

According to documents before the committee, Khulani Holdings and Properties paid R124 487 for the land in April 1990. The KwaZulu government then gave the company the rights to build a regional shopping centre.

The normal price of property with commercial rights in the Durban area is R2-million a hectare.

Mhlungu said Khulani Holdings and Properties bought the land at prices determined by the South African government under Proclamation 2624 dated December 29, 1978.

Acting secretary of KwaZulu's Department of Interior, a Mr Badenhorst, made a firm "No comment".

"You can just report the acting secretary of the department refused to comment, taxpayer's money or not."

Special Sgt Roy Rose, Special Constable Ndwalane, Special Constable Cyprian Ngunstables Thabo Sikhosana and David Khambule. Mitchell said he and Terblanche had arranged a meeting for November 30, 1988, between Gabela and David Ntombela described by the presiding judge as a "prominent jetk tip" Gabela for not

Special constable approached him and told him they had shot people. Mitchell told the special constable that he must burn the Mbongwas' house. Advocates for the special constables said their clients would tell the court Mitchell took part in the shootings. The case is proceeding.

Judge's death ends libel case

THE death of a Pretoria judge has ended a R12 000 defamation lawsuit he instituted against Argus and Brian Currin, director of Lawyers for Human Rights. Judge LL Esselen, who died earlier this month, had claimed the money from Currin and former editor of *The Star*, Harvey Tyson, after an article which appeared in the newspaper two years ago. Esselen had claimed the article said he was racially prejudiced in his judgment of a rape trial three years ago.

Judge Hattingh of the Pretoria Supreme Court dismissed with costs this week two exceptions noted by the defendants to Esselen's claim, saying they disclosed no cause of action. He said in South Africa public policy did not militate against any right of a judge to sue for defamation. — Sapa

Battle for KwaZulu

By S'BU MNGADI

A BLOODY feud has been raging at Esikhawini near Empangeni for the past six months as Inkatha and the ANC fight over the political soul of KwaZulu's heartland.

Inkatha, backed by the KwaZulu-controlled Esikhawini Town Council, is making its last stand against ANC encroachment of the heartland.

The ANC, on the other hand, frustrated at not having launched its northern Natal region since it was unbanned two years ago, is aggressively asserting itself.

Ironically, the two organisations signed the historic Lower Umfolozi Peace Accord in August 1990. The accord was violated by both organisations as soon as it was signed and it remains only on paper.

What makes Esikhawini unique is its proximity to the KwaZulu political capital of Ulundi.

Inkatha this week admitted bussing in scores of hostel-dwellers from the Reef to attend the memorial service of a local Inkatha leader at Hlanganani Hall last Saturday. This was on the eve of an ANC rally, which was later

banned. Two people were shot and then burnt to death in their car as they drove past the hall. On Sunday, a man KwaZulu Police described as an Inkatha supporter was shot and killed outside his house in H-section.

The ANC has been attempting since October 1990 to hold a meeting at Esikhawini. Every attempt was resisted by the township manager and council.

After repeated attempts resulted in a successful court application, the ANC arranged a meeting for November 24, 1991. However, it never took place as the stadium was "occupied" by the IFP, culminating in the death of a local resident.

Last month, SA Communist Party general secretary and Umkhonto we-Sizwe chief-of-staff, Chris Hani, was prevented by police from entering nearby Enseleni to attend the launch of an ANC branch there.

Police later explained this was done for Hani's own security after about 3 000 heavily armed Inkatha imps had assembled at the entrance of the township.

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'SADF cash went on camp in KwaZulu'

STAR 3/3/92

The SA Defence Force, through a front company, Richard's Appointments, spent between R200 000 and R300 000 on renovations to a camp at Makuze in KwaZulu to accommodate a unit trained in the Caprivi Strip, the former personal assistant to Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosotho Buthelezi, MZ Khumalo, said yesterday.

Giving evidence in Pretoria to the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation on allegations of SADF funding of Inkatha hit squads, Mr Khumalo said the renovations had been carried out to accommodate a group of people who had been given training to become bodyguards.

It was thought that the men could stay at the Makuze camp and, while there, undergo a course in political education. They would then go into the community and teach others.

There was no budget for the renovations and the money was spent progressively, he said.

Richard's Appointments also footed the bill for four vehicles

after some of the group from Caprivi had gone to Pretoria for a further course.

He said this group, about 30 of them, arrived back at Ulundi at about the same time as the main Caprivi group.

The vehicles arrived at about the same time, but Mr Khumalo could not say whether they were driven from Pretoria by the group who were trained there.

Mr Khumalo also said he met Dr Louis Pasques, head of an organisation called Adult Education Consultants (AEC), who wanted to discuss the formation of a multiparty democratic group. Dr Pasques was introduced to Mr Khumalo by Guy Boardman, of Creed Consultants, another alleged SADF front.

Mr Khumalo said he had not heard Dr Pasques offer Inkatha R11 million. There was also no mention of any connections between AEC and Creed.

Mr Khumalo's cross-examination by David Soggot, SC, — for the ANC, Weekly Mail, Co-satu and the SA Communist Party — was due to continue yesterday afternoon. — Sapa.

STAR 6/3/92

Buthelezi seeks Christian Codesa

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A call for a Codesa-type Christian exercise to enable churches to agonise about what they should be doing to bring about the new South Africa was made yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"We have a very substantial exercise taking place in the form of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, where 20 different political parties are grappling with the problems of what kind of society we need and how we should get there," he said.

Why was there not a Christian Codesa for the

new South Africa, he asked.

Chief Buthelezi was making the main address at the 19th KwaZulu Legislative Assembly prayer breakfast in a central Durban hotel attended by hundreds of businessmen, political leaders, KwaZulu representatives, churchmen and diplomatic representatives in Durban. The theme of the prayer breakfast was "Getting our land back".

"Right now, if our land were returned to us in all its fullness, I wonder whether we would know what to do with it? How do we cope with the vastness of the poverty problem in South Africa?

"How do we grapple with the problems which arise out of black communities which are torn apart by violence and are now characterised by a cult of intolerance?"

"I ask these questions because unless we have answers to them we will not be able to receive our land back from apartheid and from bad politics.

"These are questions which legal parties cannot answer on their own. The State cannot direct answers to them.

"The Church needs to discover the answers with the State and political parties as it ponders on the meaning of the Cross for South Africa today," the chief said.

Buthelezi threatens action over Codesa

107 3/11/92

B/Day 11/3/92

ULUNDI — KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi has threatened action if King Goodwill Zwelithini is excluded from Codesa.

Speaking at the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Buthelezi threatened to mobilise the Zulu nation against its exclusion from Codesa.

"We will not honour any agreement reached in Codesa about the future which in any way involves KwaZulu while we are not part of the deliberations which led to the agreements.

"I... will have nothing to do with implementing Codesa decisions which are reached while we are not present to make our own contribution to debates and emerging decisions."

Buthelezi said the exclusion from Codesa was connected to collusion between the government and the ANC.

"What were we supposed to think when we see great enthusiasm being displayed in the banning of the carrying of Zulu accoutrements, but the same enthusiasm is not shown in the dismantling or banning Umkhonto we Sizwe," he said.

He added he would go to the "very heart of Afrikanerdom" to campaign for the right of the Zulus to be recognised.

Negotiations had to be representative

enough to make negotiators' decisions binding on people.

Buthelezi said he was not threatening armed struggle or revolutionary violence against any government established without Zulu participation.

"I will not be party to a failed constitution and a failed democracy."

In the past all the ills of the people were laid at the door of apartheid but in the future government and the people in it would be blamed for failure, he said.

Groundwork would now be laid for support to reject a government which was not brought into being by a truly representative body.

A government which was not one of national unity would be rejected.

Buthelezi said he would keep his options open about with whom he would ally himself. He would also keep his options open about whom to mobilise and how.

"But I will not bow to a rejection of KwaZulu and a rejection of His Majesty and become party to a government of our country which is doomed to fail.

"I am saying that we must put right now that which is wrong in Codesa."

The legislative assembly would look at available regional options and "if we are not tolerated inside Codesa" would pursue them outside the talks, he said.— Sapa.

Buthelezi turns on FW over Zulu king row

(307) (107)

STAR 11/3/92

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday used the Codesa dispute over the Zulu king's participation to cast a big question mark over his stand on the referendum.

He turned on President de Klerk, saying he no longer felt "comfortable" with him.

And, in what is in danger of being interpreted as support for a "no" vote in the referendum,

he said: "I will go to the very heart of Afrikanerdom and will campaign until KwaZulu's right to participate in negotiations is recognised."

Speaking at the opening of KwaZulu's Legislative Assembly, he asked who was stopping Mr de Klerk from admitting Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and his delegation to Codesa.

"Who is in charge?" he asked. "Is it Mr de Klerk or the ANC? This will confuse a lot of white

voters in the referendum."

Attempts to contact Chief Buthelezi to clarify his statements were unsuccessful.

He enjoys considerable white support, particularly in Natal, and his comments — similar to CP accusations levelled at Mr de Klerk — are bound to sway some referendum voters.

The chief also said he would keep his constitutional options open and, in what may have been an indication that a future

alliance with the CP was not out of the question, said: "I will keep options open as to who I will ally myself with, and I will keep options open about whom I will mobilise and how I shall mobilise them.

"But I will not bow to a rejection of KwaZulu and a rejection of His Majesty and become party to a government of our country which is doomed to failure."

(Report by P Leeman, 18 Osborne St, Greyville)

Wednesday, March 11 1992

Doubts on Buthelezi referendum stand

CT 11/3/92
(107)

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday used the Codesa dispute over the Zulu king's participation to cast a big question mark over his stand on the referendum.

He turned on President F W de Klerk, saying he no longer felt "comfortable" with him.

And, in what may be interpreted as support for a "no" vote, he said: "I will go to the very heart of Afrikanerdom and I will campaign until KwaZulu's right to participate in negotiations is recognised."

Speaking at the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he asked who was stopping the State President from admitting Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini and his delegation to Codesa.

"Who is in charge?" he asked. "Is it Mr De Klerk or the ANC? This will confuse a lot of white voters in the referendum."

Attempts to contact Chief Buthelezi last night to clarify his statements were unsuccessful.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister

ANC will talk on

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The ANC was prepared to negotiate with "whoever wins the referendum", Eastern Cape ANC leader Mr Mike Xhego told UPE students yesterday.

He said he did not expect violence if there was a "no" vote.

"I think there won't be a violent reaction to a 'no' vote", but there will be anger, and "how it boomerangs only God will tell".

Speaking at a lunchtime meeting, Mr Xhego said if there was a "no" vote, the ANC would "automatically go back to the drawing board" to consider its strategy. Mr Xhego said that the referendum was about the process of negotiation rather than for or against President F W de Klerk.

(Report by Patrick Cull, 19 Beakens Street, Port Elizabeth)

enjoys considerable white support, particularly in Natal, and his comments — similar to Conservative Party accusations levelled at Mr De Klerk — are bound to sway some referendum voters.

He also warned that he would keep his constitutional options open, and, in what may have been an indication that a future alliance with the CP was not out of the question, said: "I

will keep options open as to who I will ally myself with, and I will keep options open about whom I will mobilise and how I shall mobilise them.

"But I will not bow to a rejection of KwaZulu and a rejection of his majesty and become party to a government of our country which is doomed to failure."

He would not leave Codesa but would look at regional op-

tions available, picking up where the Buthelezi commissions and the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba left off.

"We will pursue these options outside Codesa, if we are not tolerated inside Codesa, to weave harmoniously these options into other options being tabled," the KwaZulu leader warned.

He repeated earlier warnings that KwaZulu would not honour any agreement reached in Codesa "which in any way involves KwaZulu while we are not part of deliberations which led to the agreements".

He also revealed that he had met CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht in Ulundi last Saturday. The two leaders also met on January 6 this year.

• At a lunch after the official opening, King Goodwill said he hoped government representative Mr Jacob de Villiers would take a clear message back to the State President that he and the KwaZulu government had to be admitted to Codesa.

Mr De Villiers conceded that Codesa belonged to the whole of South Africa and not one particular group.

Report by P Leeman, 18 Osborne Street, Greyville

(107) ARG 12/3/92

Woman could be Zulu chief

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — An application for chieftainship of a Zulu tribe which was dismissed by a Natal judge could result in a woman being appointed chief for the first time.

The second son of the now dead chief of the Madlebe Tribe in Zululand, Mr Zonzo Khulumangifile Zungu, brought his application to be made chief before Mr Justice Galgut last week. He claimed that if he was not made chief his sister-in-law would be made chief, an unknown situation for Zulus, he said.

In his affidavit he told the court his father, Mr Kangiko Zungu, had been the hereditary chief of the tribe until his death in 1973. He had had two wives, one under South African law and one by custom. The first wife had

only one son, Mr Bhekisiswe Zungu.

Mr Zonzo Zungu was the son of the second wife.

After their father's death Bhekisiswe had become chief but he had died in 1989. Since then there had been no chief of the tribe, Mr Zungu said.

Mr Zungu told the court his brother had wanted him to succeed him but had been told by a magistrate that Mr Zungu could be considered illegitimate.

If he did not become chief, his sister-in-law Dr Sibongile Zungu, Bhekisiswe's widow, could be made chief. It was entirely unknown among the Zulu people for a woman to be appointed chief and would precipitate widespread and violent reaction, Mr Zungu said.

Mr Justice Galgut dismissed his application.

Buthelezi denies switching support away from reform

8 Day 12/3/97

107 Political Staff

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has reaffirmed his commitment to a "yes" vote in the referendum.

In spite of comments made at the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, Buthelezi said yesterday he still stood by a statement released after President F W de Klerk announced the referendum on February 20.

In that he said: "I urge that every white South African should not only go to the polls, but to support the SA government's commitment to negotiate openly among all parties for a new constitution.

"The whole world is ready to receive SA back into the international community. The SA recession is beginning to bottom out.

"Investors are looking at SA with new interest. International bankers are ready to support economic development in SA.

"We must continue with negotiations," he said.

Buthelezi yesterday said suggestions that comments he made to the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly indi-

cated support for a "no" vote were "misinterpretations".

He had told the Assembly that he no longer felt "comfortable" with De Klerk and would go to "the very heart of Afrikanerdom" to campaign for KwaZulu's right to participate in constitutional negotiations.

Diplomats and several media observers at Ulundi had interpreted these and other comments as indications that Buthelezi had put a question mark over his stand on the referendum.

But Buthelezi said he was "rather amazed" the comments could be interpreted as support for a "no" vote and he stood by his original statement.

Buthelezi also reacted to repeated suggestions that he and the CP were moving closer. He pointed out that, besides seeing CP leader Andries Treurnicht on Saturday, he had supper with NP Natal leader George Bartlett on Friday.

Report by C Whitfield, 18 Osborne St, Durban.

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INKATHA

For king and country

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi fired another warning shot across the bows of Codesa when he officially opened the KwaZulu legislative assembly this week.

He said that he is far from capitulating over the demand that the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, be given official status at Codesa. The emotional speech fell just short of a call to arms.

Buthelezi reiterated the IFP central committee resolution, saying as long as this issue remains unresolved, he will not honour any agreement reached at Codesa about the

FM

13/3/92

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future which in any way involves KwaZulu "while we aren't part of the deliberations which led to the agreement."

This would include any interim government arrangement: "Now Codesa has rushed ahead to hatch a plan to nominate an executive for an interim government which it, Codesa, will nominate without us being there."

There was only one conclusion to be drawn from KwaZulu's deliberate exclusion from the talks: "The perpetrators seek the annihilation of the Zulu nation," and Buthelezi was not about to let that happen.

"We'll begin where we should — picking up where the Buthelezi Commission and KwaZulu-Natal Indaba left off. We'll look

at regional options available to us and we'll pursue those outside Codesa if we are not tolerated inside Codesa." ■

B/day
**'Codesa needs
Zulu king'**

13/3/92
Political Staff

DURBAN — Natal NP leader and Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett has called on Codesa to resolve the issue of King Goodwill Zwelithini's admission "as a matter of urgency".

Bartlett said in a statement yesterday: "I do not believe that lasting consensus can be achieved in Codesa without King Goodwill's delegation being there." (107) ~~(107)~~

He was responding to suggestions that comments made by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week amounted to support for a "no" vote, and that a future IFP alliance with the CP was a possibility.

He said a statement released by Buthelezi after the referendum was announced made it clear that both of these assertions were incorrect.

Given Buthelezi's opposition to apartheid, there was no basis for speculating on an alliance between the CP and Inkatha.

Report by C. Whitfield, 18 Osborne St. Durban.

KwaZulu wants defence units (107)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TIMES
14/3/92

ULUNDI. — Members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly have asked for a resolution to be passed setting up defence units in the region.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said members of the assembly had cited the "onslaught" by the ANC against the IFP and Zulu communities in general as the reason for the request.

The SADF was doing its best but cadres were being trained by the ANC "to kill our people", he said.

Many people were feeling "let down" because there was nothing to counter the actions of ANC cadres, Chief Buthelezi said.

Members of the assembly believed their communities had the same right as the ANC to set up defence units to protect themselves.

Chief Buthelezi said he had spoken openly about the matter to prevent groups such as Lawyers for Human Rights, the Legal Resources Centre and unrest monitoring groups from accusing KwaZulu of setting up hit squads.

ANC and Ciskei in uneasy truce

South 14/3-19/3/92

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By Franz Kruger

THE ANC is one word ahead in its dispute with the Ciskei, after South African-brokered talks in Pretoria on Tuesday led to an uneasy truce between the two.

The ANC promised to review its controversial campaign against the Ciskei government, while Ciskei promised to "urgently" review section 43 of its National Security Act, which has been used to curb ANC meetings in the area.

The parties agreed to meet again, to discuss issues including co-operation in the Border to promote peace and stability, the peaceful resolution of disputes, freedom of expression and the headman system.

It was significant that the two do not plan to use the regional dispute resolution machinery set up in terms of the National Peace Accord.

Ciskei pulled out of the regional peace committee last week in protest at the ANC's campaign.

The settlement reached at the Pretoria meeting is fragile. Hostility between the ANC and Ciskei remains strong, and the ANC was planning on Wednesday evening to launch its "Peace and Democracy campaign" in Ciskei.

The Pretoria agreement came days after Ciskei, backed by Inkatha, Gazankulu and Qwaqwa, demanded Codesa suspend activities until the ANC had called off its campaign.

There was little muscle behind their demand, and the homelands knew it.

They were careful to point out they were not threatening to pull out and Gazankulu later dissociated itself from the Ciskei statement, on the grounds that it had only supported the call on condition it was not made public.

With the exception of Inkatha, the four hardly constitute heavyweights at Codesa.

They knew that if anyone called their bluff, they might be left out of

the only show in town. Nevertheless, the ANC has come out of the affair less than well. The episode's main upshot is that it has provided Ciskei with its first real opportunity to make its presence felt on the national stage.

And the ANC did not find much support for its argument that its campaign was merely legitimate political activity.

The South African government said it was in contravention of the National Peace Accord.

While remaining carefully guarded in its responses, the National Peace Committee displayed little sympathy for the ANC's position.

The committee's chairperson, Mr John Hall, said in his personal capacity he thought the campaign was "a little too robust for normal political activity".

The original plan would have included pickets, "symbolic" elections and the "symbolic" installation of an interim administration in Ciskei. It would have seen ANC

supporters "symbolically" occupy the Ciskei capital, Bisho.

It was hoped the campaign would weaken both Ciskei and the South African government at Codesa.

To a regime as insecure as Ciskei, such plans were deeply alarming. ANC supporters concede there could have been violence, and there were reports of senior Ciskei officers being given the order to shoot to kill during the campaign.

Indeed, the campaign could easily have turned from symbolic to actual, particularly given the signs of mounting restlessness in Ciskei forces.

Notwithstanding its friends among the other homelands, the Ciskei government remains deeply isolated. And Brigadier Gqozo is increasingly unpopular among the people he claims to have been "called upon" to lead.

The tension which led the ANC to call its campaign has gone on for a long time, and it is unlikely to disappear now. — ECNA

Mangope hushes

up Bop probe

By CHARIS PERKINS

109

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope refuses to release the controversial findings of a judicial inquiry into Bophuthatswana's R2-billion pension funds — and he will not sack the man in charge of the money, as the commission recommended.

Even though his finance minister and six senior executives of the body which controls the funds have resigned in protest against his decision, Mr Mangope is adamant that the recommendation to dismiss Mr Paul Stone is "too harsh".

"I have no reason to dispute the findings of the commission, but I see no need to make them public," he said this week.

The Hendlet Commission, convened by Mr Mangope last year, found that Mr Stone, the chief executive of Sefalana Employee Benefits Organisation, should be sacked for taking fiscal decisions to support his own business interests.

In an exclusive interview this week, Mr Mangope spoke for the first time about the investigation, which followed a report by Bophuthatswana Auditor-General Mr J Moolman.

"It is my prerogative whether or not to make the findings public, and I do not see the need for it right now," he said.

Minister of Finance Lesley Young, four supervisory board members and two directors of Sebo have resigned since December in protest against the president's refusal to remove Mr Stone from office.

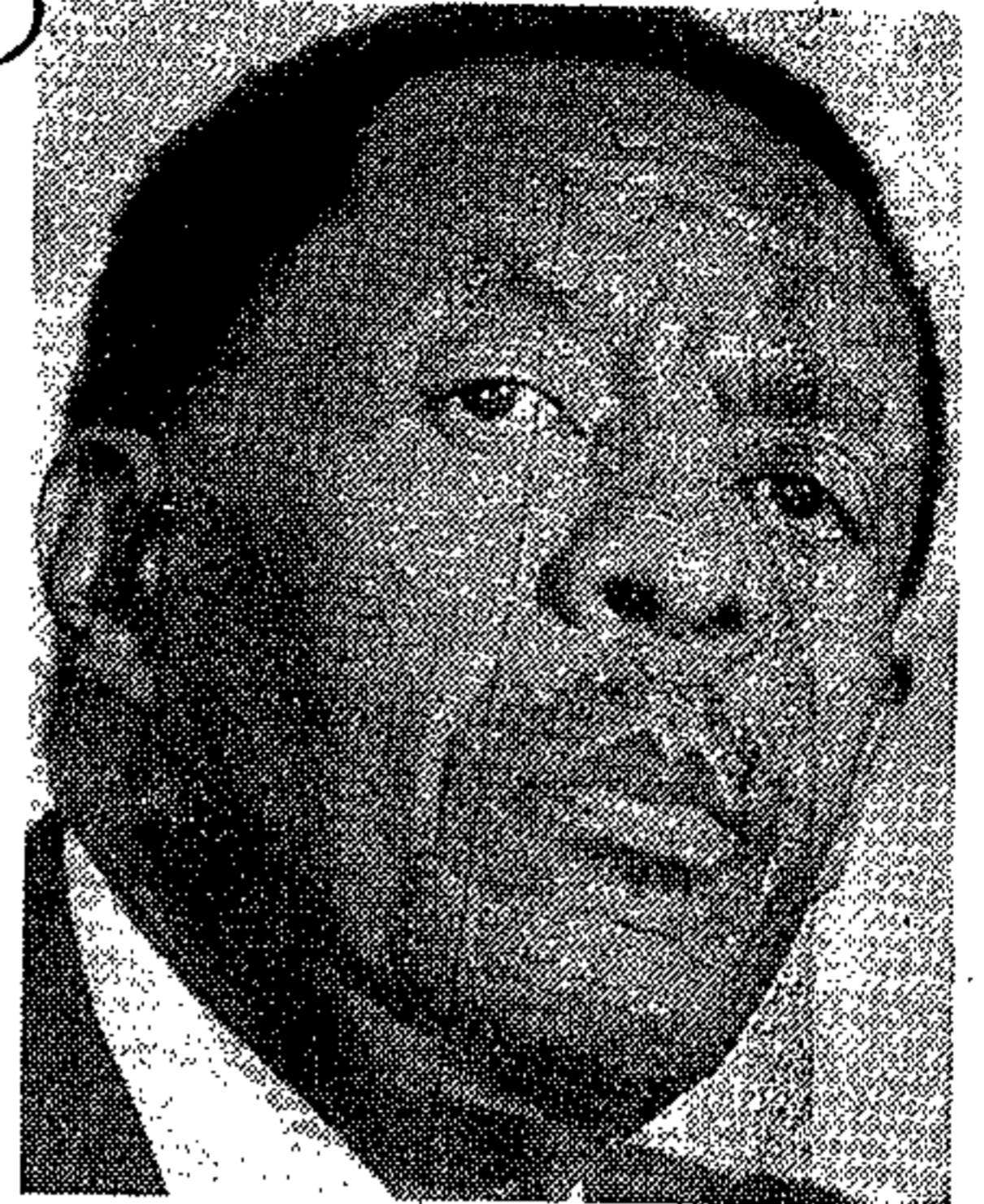
Emergency

A top-level source said the audit report showed "serious maladministration", with various irregularities surrounding Sebo's relationship with a private company, Pals Holdings. It also questioned unauthorised expenditure of up to R100 000 in air charter fees.

Mr Stone said this week that he had "done nothing wrong" but admitted he was a 50 percent shareholder in Pals Holdings.

Pals Holdings leased Sebo property to run four catering ventures, including Squire's Loft in Mma-batho.

When Squire's Loft could not pay outstanding rent of R280 000, Sebo — under pressure from Mr Stone — bought back the lease for R150 000, setting the amount off against the



STUBBORN . . . Lucas Mangope

I won't sack pensions chief, he says

unpaid rent.

The commission ordered Pals Holdings to pay the R150 000 back to Sebo.

However, Mr Stone told the Sunday Times: "At no stage did I consider that I had acted dishonestly or in a way that was detrimental to Sebo."

Mr Young resigned in protest on December 13 last year, the same day the commission's interim report was presented at a cabinet meeting and Mr Mangope made it clear he did not intend following its recommendations.

Sebo directors Paul Aucamp and Jonathan de Villiers handed in their notice in January.

Sebo supervisory board chairman Hugh Smith and deputy chairman Drew Gnodde resigned two weeks ago — after Mr Mangope refused to heed their pleas to reconsider his decision or allow them to call an emergency meeting of the board of trustees. Mr Gnodde is the chairman of the Commercial Union

of South Africa. Mr Smith is a past chairman of Absa Trust and sits on the boards of six companies.

This week, two more board members, Bophuthatswana businessman Nathan Bernard and Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana managing director Mr Fick Liebenberg tendered their resignations.

All four directors appointed at Sebo's inception in October 1989 — Mr Aucamp, Mr De Villiers, Mr Digby Brown and Mr John Livanas — have resigned under British-born Mr Stone's leadership.

This week, former employees criticised Mr Stone for behaving as if Sebo was "his toy".

Expenses

Mr Smith said that when the supervisory board was appointed, it had to curb the high rate of expenses. One of the first things Mr Smith did was order the organisation's two private planes to be sold off. He said Mr Stone was using them as his personal taxis.

Former employees criticised Mr Stone for his "inability to manage people".

"He side-stepped management and created a tremendous sense of mistrust," said one source. "His behaviour was diabolical. We had a major battle trying to do ordinary business."

Mr Stone denied side-stepping management.

"I always consulted my managers," he said.

Shack raiders behead child

By FRED KHUMALO

clips
15/3/92

A SPREE of violence which erupted last weekend reached its climax on Friday morning when 18 people - including a two-year-old child found decapitated - were killed in Uganda, a shack settlement near Umlazi.

The ferocious attack transformed the Uganda squatter camp into a slaughterhouse, with bodies lying sprawled all over the place.

According to witnesses, at about 5 am more than 800 people from the adjacent Unit 17 men's hostel descend-

ed on Uganda, an ANC stronghold, and started spraying shacks with bullets, killing women and children.

The attackers were on foot, but were accompanied by about 200 members of the KwaZulu Police in full uniform who alighted from a big truck, claim witnesses. ~~107~~ 107

"Bodies were lying everywhere, screams of anguish pierced the air," said resident William Blose.

KZP spokesman Colonel Moses Khanyile denied members of his force were involved in the attack.

Conservation pays for tribal authorities

Own Correspondent

(107)

DURBAN — Three tribal authorities in northern KwaZulu have been given nearly R200 000 from the revenue earned by nature and game reserves in the area. *Bl Day 18/3/92*

The recent handover of money earned by the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources is part of its policy of giving 25% of revenue to reserve neighbours. The bureau says the money is intended to help neighbours with community projects like building schools and clinics — and so benefit from tourism and conservation.

Of the total amount, R78 126 was handed to the Mathenjwa tribe (revenue from Ndumo Game Reserve); R96 000 to the Tembe tribe (Kosi Bay revenue) and R25 200 to the Imbila tribe (Lake Sibaya revenue).

The bureau says it is has been necessary to fence off the proclaimed reserves in KwaZulu to protect environmentally sensitive areas from overpopulation, overstocking and "slash-and-burn" farming methods.

However, a controlled management project allows neighbours to enter the reserves to harvest resources such as fish, bark, herbs and thatching material.

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No incidents of violence were reported on the Reef during the day on Tuesday as whites thronged to the referendum polling stations.

But on Tuesday night, six bodies were found in Katlehong. Three of the victims had bullet wounds and the other three had apparently been tossed from a train.

In Soweto, two bodies of men who had been necklaced were found in Orlando West and Meadowlands.

In Dobsonville, police found the body of a man who had been stabbed in a burnt-out house. The house was one of three set on fire in the township.

In Alexandra, a man was seriously injured when a group of people attacked him with sharp weapons.

violence on the trains, he said.

Meanwhile a committee of inquiry into train violence is preparing to probe Reef train attacks.

The committee, set up by Mr Justice Goldstone's standing commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation, will establish:

- The nature and the causes of violence and intimidation;
- Whether it aims to achieve any political goal; and
- Who is involved and what steps should be taken to curb or prevent it.

Committee chairman advocate Neil Roussouw said it was hoped the committee would start hearing evidence next month.

Subsidy cuts 'explosive'

B1 Day 19/3/92

THE fragile peace in Natal could be dealt a further blow if KwaZulu Transport (KZT) goes ahead with its plan to cancel "additional subsidies" on bus routes within a 20km radius of industrial centres.

A source on the Maritzburg Transport Crisis Committee (TCC) said that in Newcastle and Maritzburg in particular, ANC-supporting townships tended to fall within the 20km radius, while Inkatha supporters tended to live further afield.

If the subsidy applied only to routes longer than 20km, this could be perceived as KZT favouring Inkatha-supporting areas.

This could become a catalyst for further violence, he said.

Rowly Waller, the Maritzburg Chamber of Industries representative on the TCC, agreed with this, saying Inkatha supporters in the Natal midlands would, for example, have to travel through Edendale, which was regarded as an ANC stronghold.

Waller said KZT, which was owned by KwaZulu government, was threatening to withdraw all services on unprofitable routes — in addition to cutting subsidies at the end of this month.

He said factors like higher operating costs and competition from the unsubsidised taxi industry meant KZT was mak-

'explosive'

(107) (108)

DIRK HARTFORD

ing large losses. It needed to rationalise to survive.

However, Waller said the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) was well organised in KZT, and was resisting moves which could lead to the loss of jobs.

The Chamber's position was to allow other bus operators — who were waiting in the wings — to come in on the routes and create more competition.

A TGWU spokesman said central government planned to cut subsidies nationally. Natal had moved first.

The TGWU was opposed to other bus companies operating on the unprofitable routes as only about 20% of people were using buses anyway.

In addition, these companies would pay much lower wages than KZT, creating unfair competition.

A spokesman for the ANC/SACP/Cosatu joint working group said the transport subsidy issue was "explosive" in the Natal context.

The TCC was trying to find an acceptable and politically neutral solution.

Waller said a major problem with the TCC was the lack of input from the taxi industry and Inkatha.

Armcor subsidiary unveils system to clear minefields

LINDEN BIRNS

ARMSCOR subsidiary Somchem has unveiled a rocket-propelled mine-clearing system which Jane's Defence Weekly reports is faster at destroying landmines than any similar system in production.

The device, known as the Plofadder, has been in production for more than a year and marked the culmination of five years of development and design improvement.

Early versions of the Plofadder were apparently used by the SADF in its Angolan campaign of 1987/88, but public confirmation of its existence only came to light recently.

Previously the SA Army used modified Olifant tanks with special plough-type attachments to clear lanes through minefields.

Jane's reports the Plofadder is similar in design to the UK's Royal Ordnance Giant Viper clearing system, but is quicker to deploy.

The system is deployed about 50m from the edge of the minefield. When fired, the rocket breaks through the roof of its container taking with it a 170m line of coiled explosive.

A hydraulic brake slows the rocket down and the explosive line falls to the ground where it is automatically detonated after a 20-second delay, clearing a path 120m-160m long and about 4,5m wide through the minefield. B1 Day 19/3/92

Plofadder has a five-year "shelf life".

Jane's says Somchem is developing two portable mine clearance systems for the SA Army.

The first is a one-man system capable of clearing a 35m long and 0,75m wide path, and the other a four-man system which will clear a path 120m and 0,75m wide.

No price tag has been published.

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Inkatha's Myeni walks the political tightrope

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C/PRESS
22/3/92

By SEKOLA SELLO

THE fate of Inkatha's central committee member, Musa Myeni, and other Transvaal leaders of the party who entered into a non-aggression pact with the racist Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging, is still hanging in the balance.

The matter, which has angered several high-ranking Inkatha members, including its president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is expected to be discussed at the party's central committee meeting next Thursday.

Central committee member Walter Felgate was non-committal on whether the issue would be discussed at the committee's next seating. In a terse reply, Felgate told City Press: "We will have to wait and see."

Myeni sent shock waves throughout political circles last week when he announced, together with AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche, that the IFP Transvaal region had entered into a non-aggression pact with the ultra-racist organisation.

Buthelezi "emphatically" distanced himself from the agreement



BALANCING ACT ... Transvaal leader Musa Myeni.

and strongly repudiated Myeni. He said the pact was "deeply disturbing and amounted to mischief making".

■ Meanwhile THEMBA KHUMALO reports that Myeni has announced that he was suing a Johannesburg daily newspaper for an undisclosed fee for misquoting him

as saying his organisation had signed a non-aggression pact with the AWB.

He said he had instructed his attorney to institute a lawsuit against the newspaper and said he was "watching for more such mischievous reports".

Myeni said: "I'm suing for libel and defamation of character because I didn't tell anyone that I had signed any agreement with Eugene Terre'Blanche."

No written agreement was made between the Transvaal IFP and AWB. There was only verbal agreement, he said.

IFP's Youth Brigade leader, Themba Khoza, also denied that Myeni had signed any peace pact with the AWB.

Myeni blamed the newspapers for the fracas and said they went out of their way to misquote him.

He said: "What's wrong with an honest African making efforts to end violence? A number of blacks have been attacked by people believed to be rightwingers and I was trying to defuse that volatile situation. Can't newspapers appreciate an honest effort by a concerned man?"

New Inkatha threat to pull out of talks

B/day 25/3/92

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PATRICK BULGER

INKATHA yesterday rejected government proposals for a transitional authority and said it would find it difficult to remain in Codesa unless there was an end to political violence.

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in a speech to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly released at Codesa, demanded the inclusion of a KwaZulu government delegation at Codesa.

And national chairman Frank Mdlalose, in a broadside at the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, said Inkatha could not continue at the talks "with guns at our backs". Mdlalose said Inkatha would not agree to an interim government until there was peace and until Umkhonto had been disbanded, a position set out by the SA government on Monday.

Yesterday Codesa working group 3, dealing with interim arrangements, met to hear responses to government's proposals for advisory transitional councils to oversee the transition process.

It is understood that a compromise between government's proposals and the ANC proposals for a Codesa-appointed transitional executive structure was being discussed.

Government has proposed the creation of six-member transitional councils designated by the Codesa management committee and appointed by the President. The councils would oversee areas such as elections, regional and local government and government finances.

Buthelezi said yesterday that with the

exception of the transitional council on local government, the other councils could proceed with their work without consulting KwaZulu.

"A new SA is going to be fashioned around us and over our heads and we are going to have no say in the matter, whereas (the TBVC states) are going to be there in these councils and in Codesa helping to write our future for us."

He said KwaZulu could not accept a transitional government or a constituent assembly before the future of the self-governing territories had been decided.

He said an earlier compromise to forgo the KwaZulu government's place at Codesa in favour of Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini, was being withdrawn and KwaZulu would demand inclusion at Codesa.

The issue of the participation of the Zulu king should be resolved by the end of March, Mdlalose said.

Our political staff reports that the PAC said it could not participate in Codesa when government was clearly bent on frustrating majority rule.

PAC publicity secretary Barney Desai said government's latest transitional proposals were a "non-starter" because they emulated the discredited Native Representative Council which was purely advisory in nature and allowed the regime to retain full control.

"The right of the African people to self-

□ To Page 2

Inkatha

B/day 25/3/92

determination will never see the light of day in terms of these proposals and all affirmative action to improve the quality of life of our people will be subject to an omnipresent white veto," he said, adding: "We cannot participate under these circumstances — we don't believe in majority rule that is not majority rule."

Sapa reports from Umtata that military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa described

107 ~~113~~ ~~114~~ □ From Page 1

government's proposals as shocking and negative. The interim arrangements should assign power to all participants and not be perceived as a window-dressing exercise, he said.

Holomisa said government should be given a deadline by which it had to offer more acceptable proposals.

● See Page 8

Buthelezi attacks NP proposals

By Shaun Johnson
and Esther Waugh

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Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has launched a stinging attack on the Government's latest proposals for the transition period, labelling them "a constitutional vehicle designed to trample and drive all over KwaZulu".

He threatened "bold and high-profile countrywide action" if KwaZulu was excluded from Codesa decision-making.

The development — described by a National Party source as a "bolt from the blue" — came immediately after the sharp rejection of Government proposals by the ANC and SA Communist Party.

Chief Buthelezi's remarks were made in a speech to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi yesterday.

They caused a stir at Codesa, where delegates met in the working group charged with securing agreement on a structural "package" for the run-up to non-racial elections.

Government proposals provide for transitional councils as a step towards transitional government.

The ANC/SACP alliance rejected them because the councils would have advisory, not executive, powers. Chief Buthelezi objected to the fact that they could make decisions about KwaZulu's future without its approval.

Democratic Party delegate Ken Andrew suggested a way

out of the impasse. It included proposals that a transitional executive structure should include a transitional executive council

and a number of multiparty committees, with effective and not merely advisory powers.

In other developments:

- Codesa management committee chairman Pravin Gordhan said a sub-committee had heard evidence on the possible participation by the Zulu king and other traditional leaders.

- The ANC proposed the appointment by Codesa of a media commission which would appoint an "independent communications authority" to take over State broadcasting powers.

- The ANC proposed a multiparty "national council for democracy" to compile an education programme for transition.

- A sub-committee yesterday explored co-operation between Codesa and the National Peace Committee.

Buthelezi rejects Government plan

Sowetan 25/3/92

INKATHA Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday rejected the Government's transitional proposals, saying KwaZulu's interests were not considered when the proposals were drawn up.

In a statement released at the World Trade Centre, Buthelezi, who is also Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said that through this proposal a new South Africa was being fashioned without KwaZulu being consulted or even drawn into the whole process.

He said the transitional councils proposed by the Government would in effect be a legislator which included representation from the four TBVC states, but not KwaZulu.

KwaZulu would not be dictated to by TBVC states in committees and in councils from which it was excluded.

He rejected the proposed establishment of a transitional government or constituent assembly and the holding of elections before the future of self-governing territories had been decided on.

The statement said the KwaZulu government's recent compromise to forgo its position at Codesa in favour of that of the Zulu king had been rejected and that, therefore, demands were again being made that the KwaZulu government, the IFP and the king of the Zulus all be represented at Codesa. - *South African Press Association.*

'Myeni to answer for AWPB pact'

By Esther Vaughn
Political Reporter



Transvaal Inkatha Freedom Party leader Musa Myeni would have to answer to the party's central committee for promoting a non-aggression pact with the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly it was a matter of considerable pain to him that the media were

beating him with an "Myeni stick — whom I have nurtured from youth onwards — instead of feeling deep disappointment with me and sharing my pain at being misrepresented by somebody whom I had helped along the road of life".

He said the media were attempting to beat "a pained Buthelezi with a gleeful Myeni".

However, Chief Buthelezi warned: "It may not be like that. Mr Myeni will still

STAR 26/3/92
have to be answerable to the IFP's committee."

Turning to Codesa, Chief Buthelezi said the forum had progressed too far to delay any further the admission of King Goodwill Zwelithini.

He attacked ANC president Nelson Mandela for continuing to be "provocative and talking in a way that really provokes anger by saying the Zulu king's attendance had been handled by the IFP in a manner which created enmity among

traditional leaders.

Chief Buthelezi countered that the only enmity had been caused by the ANC whipping up opposition to the IFP's campaign for the king's inclusion.

He also noted that Mr Mandela had not paid his respects to King Zwelithini since he had been released from prison and failed to keep appointments made for him to see the king.

Chief Buthelezi warned: "His Majesty will not go

without KwaZulu and KwaZulu will not go without His Majesty."

Codesa decisions would not be binding if the Zulu king and the KwaZulu government were excluded.

"The Government and the ANC want His Majesty and KwaZulu out of the negotiating arena because they want to dispose of things without us, which they know they will never be able to dispose of if we were present."

Myeni predicts

Sowetan 26/3/92

conflict at Codesa

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE Inkatha Freedom Party's Transvaal leader, Mr Musa Myeni, on Wednesday warned of conflict between Zulus in the Natal region and a future transitional government if the Zulu monarch was excluded from Codesa.

Excluding King Goodwill Zwelithini from Codesa amounted to the punishment of Zulus and the exclusion and isolation of Zulus from the constitutional process which "history will regret", Myeni said in Durban.

Addressing an Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa forum, Myeni said there would be a major constitutional conflict during and after transition as current regional government structures in Natal might become compelled to submit to a transitional government.

"I foresee a major confrontation between the Zulu nation in this region of Natal and a future Marxist/Leninist government

which will rule on the basis of conspiracy and hatred for the Zulu people."

Claims that Zulus were adequately represented by political groupings such as the African National Congress or the IFP in Natal were "notenough", Myeni said.

"How does one go about implementing the new government decisions and legislations in areas falling under the jurisdiction of hereditary leaders without ensuring that such hereditary leaders are given a place in shaping their future in the constitution making process taking place in South Africa?" he asked.

Questioned on statements that the Zulu monarch was above politics, Myeni said Codesa was debating more than just politics and the king would in any event not directly be involved in the discussions and negotiations as this would be carried out by members of his delegation.

The king should have

freedom to chose who made up his delegation Myeni said, adding that he would like this group to be a "mixed bag" of people with different political affiliations.

Myeni emphasised that if Zulus were excluded from the constitution-making process they would resort to "all kinds of resistance".

Zwelithini should become part of this process while there was still time to prevent conflict.

There could be no peace without the participation of Zulus or

Afrikaners in the process, he added.

Codesa at present was not representative enough and there would be resistance from a number of groups outside this forum to a transitional government. A new government emanating from Codesa would amount to an illegitimate government, he said.

Myeni reiterated the IFP's demand for a regional authority in Natal "in which his majesty the king of the Zulus will have a seat albeit nominal but will have a seat over his territory. And then there will be peace".



THE UNFAVORABLE

FW invited to explain the king's exclusion

Sowetan 27/3/92

(107)

THE KwaZulu government has invited State President FW de Klerk to explain why the Convention for a Democratic South Africa could consider establishing any interim government without the participation of the Zulu king.

In a motion passed by the KwaZulu legislative assembly this week, the homeland's government questioned why the Government could talk of establishing transitional councils which effectively called for a

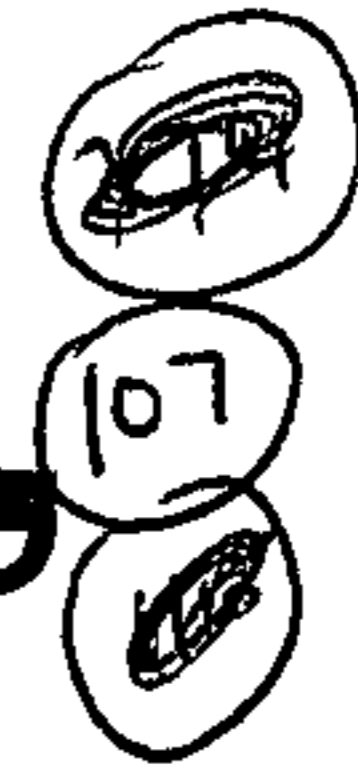
unitary state with no possibilities of federalism.

The motion also called on De Klerk to clarify the Government's position on the African National Congress' call for a constituent assembly.

Supporting the motion, KwaZulu Minister of Justice the Rev JC Mtetwa said recent developments had shown that De Klerk needed advice on how to run the country.

Mtetwa said like his predecessors De Klerk should visit KwaZulu to get advice on how to run the country.

Violence: Buthelezi 'to blame'



Sowetan 30/3/92

A TEAM of civil rights lawyers from overseas on Saturday blamed Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi for the escalation of violence in black townships.

The lawyers recommended that KwaZulu Police be placed under South African Police command.

But in its preliminary report on its two-week mission here, the International Commission of Jurists team said the African National Congress had stepped up violent attacks since September last year.

"It is clear that it would not be possible to hold free and fair elections on a one-person, one-vote basis today in the parts of South Africa we have visited," they told a news conference in Johannesburg on Saturday.

"We believe that South Africans should consider inviting an international election monitoring team to supervise the run-up to elections, as well as the election process itself," they said.

In the past four weeks more than 300 people have been killed in political violence and Government negotiators have called on black politicians to establish peace if constitutional talks are to advance.

The five-man ICJ team said the KwaZulu Police was biased against foes of the Inkatha Freedom Party and flagrantly joined in attacks on township residents in strife-torn Natal.

"There is overwhelming evidence that they are one-sided, and openly



**MANGOSUTHU
BUTHELEZI**

join in attacks by members of Inkatha on people in their homes," the jurists said in the preliminary report.

They said they had toured hostels, "and we are satisfied that many hostels in the Transvaal are today used as Inkatha barracks."

"It is our view that Chief Minister Buthelezi carries a heavy responsibility for the escalation of violence."

But they pointed out that the ANC had resorted to more violence since the first mission of the ICJ in September last year.

"We are also satisfied that the amount of violence caused by the ANC has increased since we were last here. In the absence of the effective enforcement of the laws, this perhaps is inevitable."

The team said violence had increased in the country since last September but added that the Government had shown signs of commitment to ending violence.

"The Government appears now to be committed to playing their full part in bringing violence to an end," they said.

The mission said more deaths in train attacks could have been averted

if the authorities had deployed troops months ago as they had done in the past few days.

"Legislation in respect of dangerous weapons in recent years has lacked any coherence... We think the Government made a mistake in ducking the issue of dangerous weapons."

The Government recently banned the carrying of weapons on trains in the latest measure to halt the mayhem on commuter trains.

In its recommendations, the ICJ team said KwaZulu Police should be brought under a unified South African command. It said South African Police officers had been sympathetic to this proposal.

They also urged the Government to continue deploying troops on railway stations.

"This will work, it requires greater political will than the Government has shown so far."

In other proposals, the team said political leaders, especially leaders of the ANC and Inkatha should promote the National Peace Accord at grass-roots level.

Hostels should be searched and inmates disarmed and the compounds be replaced by homes for families and unmarried people.

The ICJ team included Mr Adama Dieng, from Senegal, who led the delegation; British lawyer John MacDonald, former Zimbabwean Chief Justice; Enoch Dumbutshena, Swedish lawyer Christian Ahlund and Ghanaian lawyer Philipp Amoah. - Sapa.

Zulu king is subject of opinion poll

CAPE TOWN — The majority of Zulu-speaking men do not think it is important for King Goodwill Zwelithini to participate in Codesa, an opinion survey has found.

It found that 26% of Zulu-speaking men thought it was not very important for King Goodwill to participate in Codesa, while 46% thought it was not at all important.

The poll, the results of which were released yesterday by Research Surveys,

81 Dec 114/19

found that 31% of the 399 black men surveyed in door-to-door canvassing at the end of February thought it was very important (18%) or quite important (13%) that King Goodwill attended Codesa.

In contrast, 18% of black men and 16% of Zulu-speaking men thought it was not very important, and 48% of black men and 46% of Zulu-speaking men thought it was

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not important at all. Only 4% of the men said they did not know whether it was important for King Goodwill to attend.

The responses of the 68 men surveyed in Durban did not vary from the national figures: 31% thought it was very important or quite important for the king to participate, while 67% thought it was not very important or not at all important.

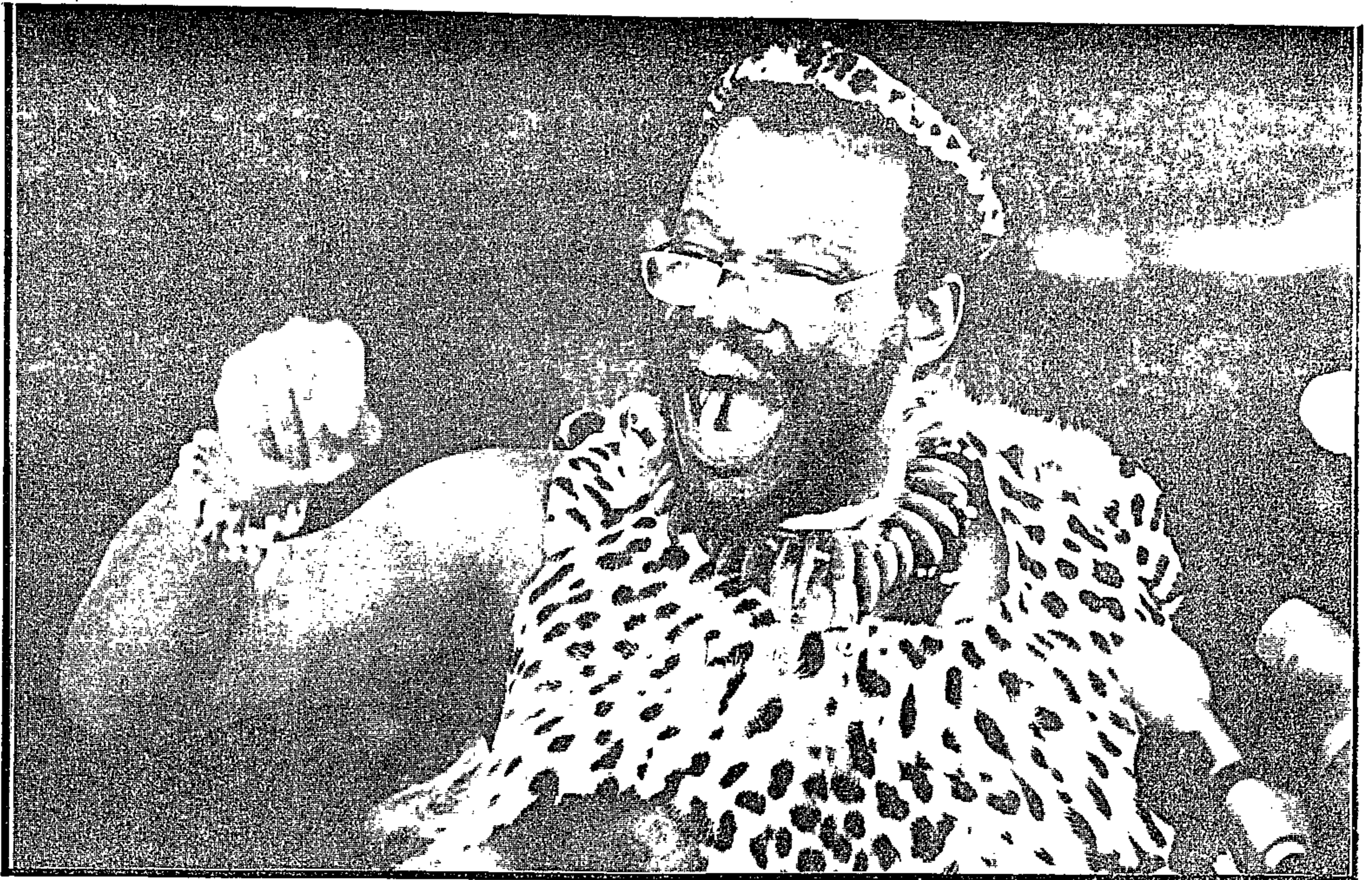
White men, on the other hand, strongly supported the participation of the Zulu king in Codesa: 61% thought it was very important or quite important, while 35% thought it was not very important or not at all important. More English-speaking men (65%) than Afrikaans-speaking men (57%) thought it was important.

Research Surveys said the disparity "reflects the difference between white and black opinions of Chief Mangosuthu Buthe-lezi, with whites being more sympathetic".

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Warrior tradition ... Inkatha's Mangosuthu Buthelezi parades his 'Zuluness' for political ends

IT'S time ordinary Zulus broke the Inkatha Freedom Party's monopoly over Zuluness. As a non-ethnic minded Zulu I am often perturbed by this party's abuse of Zuluness to further its narrow political goals.

They use Zulu culture to legitimise their continued brandishing of deadly weapons at political gatherings. They abuse the Zulu monarchy to strengthen their hands at the negotiation table. They appeal to Zulu nationalism in their quest for electoral support. And they even threaten a violent Zulu backlash if they don't get *their* way at the negotiations. To make those of us who do not subscribe to their creed feel less Zulu than they do, they call us "*amahlubuka*" — the prodigal children.

But what is even more disconcerting is the way the non-Zulu public has swallowed Inkatha's claim to be the sole representative of the Zulu people. It hurts to hear people use the terms Inkatha and Zulus interchangeably.

Terrified Reef township residents often shout "the Zulus are coming" as they flee from marauding Inkatha impis.

Civic and political activists in violence-torn townships often refer to Inkatha hostel-dwellers as "the Zulus", regardless of the fact that a large proportion of their constituency belongs to this tribe.

Others seek to mollify those of us who have distanced ourselves from Inkatha: "The Zulu people have made an incredible contribution to the struggle against colonialism and apartheid," South African Communist Party general secretary Chris Hani told a Pietermaritzburg rally — much to the anger of the crowd, who hated being patronised.

*I'm a Zulu
and I'm
proud of it*
w/ mail 3/4/92

MONDLI MAKHANYA tells of his pride in being a Zulu and his resentment at being lumped together in the eyes of others with the bloodthirsty impis which terrorise the townships

But the point everyone seems to be missing is that poll after poll show Buthelezi and Inkatha scoring no more than 20 percent among Zulu speakers in Natal. No matter how much Inkatha attempts to appeal to Zulu nationalism, there is no chance he will capture the heart of Zuludom in this manner. Zulus are not as ethnocentric as Inkatha would like them to be.

But that is not to say we do not have a cultural identity. I pride myself on being a Zulu. Zulu culture is the only culture I know and it has formed my opinions on life, love and work.

I often scorn leftists who claim to subscribe to non-racial culture because there is no such thing and there never will be. Ethnic culture is good for a diverse society like ours.

We Zulus have every right to pride ourselves on the military exploits of the Zulu empire of

yesteryear. We are duty bound as a people to boast of being the only nation in history to have won a battle against the mighty British Empire — at Isandlwana — and of having offered the toughest resistance to the colonialist powers.

In the same vein, the Basotho pride themselves on having survived a siege by the British at the Thaba Boiseu mountain a century ago. The Pedis have similar tales of Chief Sekhukhuni's military exploits. As do the Xhosas, who will relate with glee legends from the Frontier Wars and of the great Chief Makana who drowned while trying to swim from Robben Island to the Cape coast.

Like those Inkatha members who try to monopolise Zulu symbols, I cherish the glorious history of the Zulu people. I pride myself on the legend of Shaka as much as they do. I love the Zulu language as much as they do.

My heart cannot help but skip a beat when I hear chants of "*Usuthu*" — that stirring Zulu war cry. I keep all the Zulu traditions such as the veneration of the ancestors and the periodic visits to the ancestral home.

What differentiates me from Inkatha's Zulu supremacists is that I do not seek exclusivity. Like the majority of Zulus, I do not want a Zulu region. I do not want to be represented by the Zulu king. My desire for democracy and justice does not differ from that of other South Africans simply because I am Zulu.

I relate to other people as a South African and will not allow my Zuluness to determine whom I drink with, struggle with and sleep with. Nor will I allow the stigma that Inkatha has attached to Zuluness undermine the pride I have in belonging to a nation of great heroes.

(107) ET 4/4/92
**KwaZulu Assembly
wants to meet FW**

ULUNDI. — The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has requested a meeting between Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and President F. W. de Klerk, as well as the Ministers of Defence and Law and Order, to discuss the mounting tension between the KwaZulu Police and members of the SADF and SAP in the Maritzburg area.

Members decided this in a snap debate in the assembly here yesterday.

They said during the debate that Chief Buthelezi had received reports that KZP and IFP members at Imbali and Edendale had been "victimized" by some SADF and SAP members.

Six years ago, while serving a stint with an American newspaper, the *Detroit News*, I was shocked at the level of ignorance and gullibility the American audiences displayed by lumping together the Zulu nation and the Inkatha movement.

Even the so-called experts on international politics, like Thomas Sowell, whose columns are syndicated throughout the American publications, authoritatively wrote about Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi being the leader of the largest black political organisation in South Africa - by virtue of the Zulu numbers.

One understands and accepts the ignorance of the overseas audience, especially the Western countries, when it comes to the complexity of our politics and different ethnic groups.

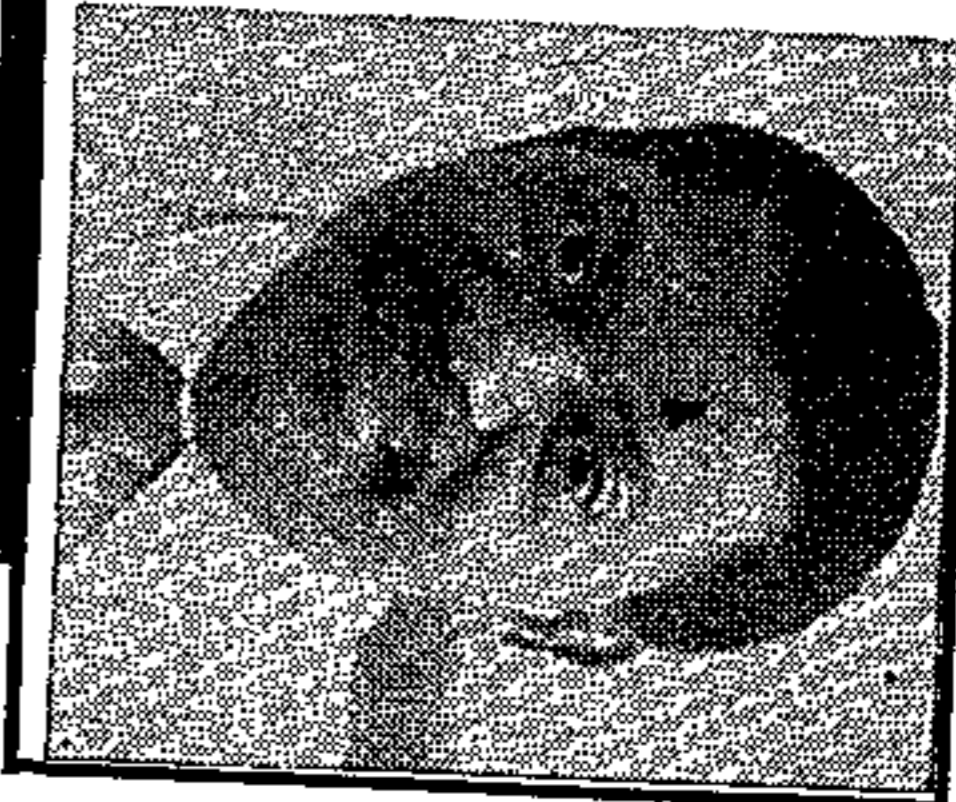
But in South Africa there are a number of white people who believe that every Zulu-speaking person is a member of Inkatha. While this is

MY WAY

With Khulu Sibiyi

Zulus caught in crossfire

CLP 101 5/14/92



unpardonable it is however a serious crime when among blacks there are those who believe that anybody who is of Zulu extraction and lives in a hostel is de facto an Inkatha member.

I am convinced that somebody with a hidden political agenda and a mischievous plot has systematically and calculatingly lumped the IFP and Zulus together as one entity, meaning if you are a Zulu-speaking person you must be associated with Inkatha.

This fallacy was proved wrong in Natal where there is a majority of Zulu-speaking people.

Surveys and research have proven that despite the fact that Zulus are the largest ethnic group, the IFP has the lowest following in this group. While Zulus still owe their allegiance to the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini, this does not necessarily mean all Zulus agree with the king's politics or his close association with Buthelezi and the Inkatha movement.

The Zulu king's popularity among his followers in the urban areas has waned because of the perception that he was closer to Inkatha than his tribe and also

Buthelezi's insistence in having him in Codesa. With the recent violence in Alexandra that has claimed so many lives, the Zulu people have once more found themselves in the crossfire. Their Zuluness - whether they are apolitical or not - has dragged them into a political fight between the IFP and the ANC.

Many have lost their properties, their relatives and their lives. Since this inter-organisational violence has spread in our townships, it is common to hear a six-year-old child in the townships say: "Baba (or mama), the Zulus are

coming to kill us." The irony is that the same child may be Zulu himself. The psychological damage to this child is that he or she will grow up with the belief that Zulus are a vicious and barbaric people who kill other human beings indiscriminately.

The pride our forefathers instilled in us - in our heritage, our culture and heroes like Shaka, Mzilikazi, Moshoeshe, Gqika, Sikhukhuni and many others - will soon disappear with the coming generation.

Today, many of us are scared to openly say we are Zulus. While I'm the first to concede that the violence that is tearing our people apart cannot be reduced to ethnicity and political rivalry alone, the role all of us must play to bring an end to this madness is more crucial now than ever before.

If need be, let us go back to the basics of our liberation struggle. Let us decide what it is that we want as a black nation, and how to get it.

ANC burial site denied

By FRED KHUMALO

CIP news
5/4/92

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THE ANC was dealt a heavy blow on Friday when it failed to force the Umlazi town council — through an application to the Durban Supreme Court — to allow nine of its members who died in a massacre in the township last month to be buried in the local cemetery.

The organisation's legal representative, Monti Moodley, told hundreds of ANC supporters who had marched to the Supreme Court that the court had found that there was potential for an outbreak of violence should the victims be buried at the Umlazi cemetery.

However, he also announced that the organisation had received an urgent letter from township manager R. M. Mkhwebane informing the organisation that it could bury its dead at the nearby Kwamakhutha township cemetery.

Judge told to 'uphold human rights'

Information and Publicity head for the ANC's southern Natal region, Dumisani Makhaye, reacted strongly to the judgment. "While it is within the power and capacity of the ANC to make sure that no member of Inkatha — not even the mayoress herself — is buried in Umlazi, but, then, we are not that kind of people. We are not irresponsible."

Umlazi mayoress Maria Xulu flatly denied the ANC permission to hold the funeral in Umlazi, citing the potential for the outbreak of violence.

Makhaye said the ANC had turned down the Kwamakhutha township offer "with the contempt it deserves", and told the crowds that arrangement had been made for the dead to be laid to rest at Chester-ville cemetery after a service at the local community hall.

ANC supporters snaked through Durban's Grey Street on Friday, carrying seven coffins, while two hearses formed part of the protest march to the court where a memorandum was handed to the judge President of Natal calling on judges to "uphold the basic human rights of people of Natal through the courts of law".

The IFP welcomed the court ruling.

"We found it highly suspect that the ANC was insisting on burying its members in Unit 17 when they were not even killed in that section," an IFP spokesman said.

He said the town council's decision was made with the true interest of Umlazi and its residents at heart.

The nine ANC supporters who were to be buried in Chester-ville yesterday are part of the 18 people who were killed in the ugliest fighting in recent months in Uganda: a shack settlement and ANC stronghold on the outskirts of Umlazi.

The attack which took place in the early hours of March 13 was reportedly launched by hostel dwellers from Umlazi's Unit 17 where the township's cemetery is situated.

KwaZulu chief to ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ see FW today _{CT 6/4/92}

THE leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is to see President FW de Klerk today.

Codesa is expected to be the main item on the agenda.

Although no confirmation of the visit could be obtained from official government and IFP sources, the meeting has been scheduled to start soon after lunch at the State President's official Cape Town office, Tuynhuys.

Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen and his deputy Dr Tertius Delport, are expected to attend the meeting.

The precise nature of the talks are unknown, but sources have speculated they concern Codesa and more specifically, the IFP's concern over constitutional principles. The talks are expected to focus on the IFP's central constitutional theme of federalism with special accent on substantial autonomous powers for the envisaged regions.

Chief Buthelezi is expected to seek reassurances from the government in this regard. — Sapa

Cars at cop's home blasted

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TWO explosions - three minutes apart - went off outside the home of a KwaZulu policeman at Umlazi on Sunday.

The explosions, caused by limpet mines, were placed under two cars outside the home of Constable S Mvuyane (24), who is a detective in the KwaZulu Murder and Robbery Unit.

Police said the first limpet mine went off about 4.40am.

Three minutes later a second explosion occurred.

The two cars a BMW and a Golf were extensively damaged as well as window panes to 12 houses. No one was injured.

Police said the motive for the explosions has not yet been established and no arrests have been made. - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Sowetan 7/4/92

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi spent three-and-a-half hours with President F W de Klerk yesterday, in an attempt to thrash out mounting problems, and emerged saying: "I feel much happier than I have for some time."

But the question of whether Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini should be allowed to head a delegation to Codesa remains a stumbling block to progress.

De Klerk said after the meeting he believed a "proper and dignified accommodation" should be found for the king.

He said he had held talks with the self-governing states and all political parties at Codesa, explaining the need for the question to be resolved. Government supported

Buthelezi reassured in talks with FW

the need for both the king and Zulu nation "to be accommodated in an agreed upon form". ~~107~~ ~~107~~ 107

Buthelezi said he had been "reassured" on many issues where misunderstandings had been "building up" and he was grateful to the president for what he had done on the "thorny issue of the Zulu king and the KwaZulu nation". *BIDM 7/14/92.*

The talks also concentrated on the need to end the violence, and for leaders of all parties to become involved in the process.

De Klerk said government was considering further steps because the situation had once again become very serious.

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NEW evidence of Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's links to men who were being trained by South African security forces at secret camps was led before the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Violence and Intimidation in Pretoria this week.

Two former "Black Cats" — once members of a pro-Inkatha gang still operating in the eastern Transvaal township of Wessellon, near Ermelo — faced a barrage of questions about their training and acts of terror.

Reference was often made to a *Weekly Mail* article in which "Mr A" and "Mr C" told of the gang's reign of terror and how they were encouraged, equipped and trained to carry out violence against African National Congress-linked targets by the security forces.

Giving evidence behind closed doors, Mr C said he was recruited to undergo extensive military training in the Caprivi after being recruited to join the kwaZulu police force.

He said his group had been told that they would be working for the chief minister and that Buthelezi himself had been introduced to the trainees on their return from the Caprivi.

Mr C said in his evidence this week that he was approached by two Inkatha organisers in January or February 1986. One of them, Thomson Xesibe, was at that stage a member of the kwaZulu police while the other, Mtwé Mofolo, was an Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade organiser.

"They asked me if I would be interested in joining the kwaZulu police. They told me they were looking for people whom they knew and trusted and who had worked for Inkatha. They did not tell me where I would be trained. They told me I would be trained as a policeman."

The next morning he went to the Inkatha offices in Ulundi, as instructed, where he met Xesibe and Mofolo.

The same day they were taken to Nhlungwane, which is a camp site used by Inkatha members when they have rallies.

"Xesibe told the assembled youths that we were to be trained as kwaZulu policemen. Mofolo and a Mr Sibanda would talk to us about the IFP and the importance of Inkatha as an organisation. They also talked to us about the IFP constitution."

One evening the trainees were told they would be leaving the camp the next day but were not told where they were going to.

The next day they flew out in a green coloured plane to a camp in the Caprivi. There were approximately 100 trainees under the leadership of Daluxolo Luthuli, who was known as "the Commissar" and people with problems could go to him.

"He also participated in instructing us on the use of firearms, explosives and he lectured to us on the Inkatha constitution."

Mr C added: "He would also talk about the ANC when giving lectures on the Inkatha constitution. He used to say that when he was with the ANC he was

'sold out' by members of the ANC."

"Right from the beginning we were divided into four platoons. Each platoon had its own instructor ... All our instructors wore camouflage uniforms. At no stage did any of them give us any details about their real identities or who they worked for." The uniforms had no insignias or badges.

"The main part of our training involved instruction in the use of weapons which included the AK-47, the Uzzi, the G-3 and hand weapons such as the Browning pistol and Tokarev."

When they returned from the camp they carried on with part of their training and one day were told they were going to be working for the chief minister by a Mr Swart from Pretoria.

Approximately four days later Buthelezi came to the farm with Makhele Khumalo — his former personal aide.

"We were introduced to Chief Buthelezi as a group. He said to us that he was grateful to meet us. We were allowed to go home for two weeks and instructed not to tell our families where we had been."

Mr A told the commission the Black Cats had been instructed by a senior police officer, a Warrant Officer Van Zwiel to set alight the offices of Steve Ngwenya, an ANC attorney, during August 1990.

At the time the gang was sheltering in the offices of the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) — Inkatha's trade union wing — after being chased out of the township.

Three members of the gang volunteered to do the job.

Mr A said Van Zwiel later gave them money for petrol and offered liquor and cigarettes.

He said he was not aware of any white policeman that had helped orchestrate a string of murders in the township, as mentioned in a *Weekly Mail* article in January, but that a number of acts — assaults, attacks, arson — "orchestrated by the police were not brought to court".

Gang members were taken from the Uwusa offices to Ulundi in minibuses, one of which was driven by a person Mr A only knew as "Da" or David, whom he believed to be a kwaZulu Police (KZP) member.

The gang stayed in Ulundi for approximately two months, where some Black Cats received weapons training.

Later, the gangsters were transferred to a Mkuze camp where a select group of about 22 were put through an intensive course in how to shoot with AK47s and 9mm handguns.

Mr A said he had received weapons training at Amatigulu camp later. The group returned to the township in March 1991.

Asked why he didn't inform the police about the gang's activities, Mr A alleged the police were working hand-in-hand with the gang.

He said he stopped going around with the Black Cats in January 1992 and then went to *The Weekly Mail* with information that he had about the gang.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Buthelezi

'pleased
to meet'

Caprivi
trainees

Two former members of a pro-Inkatha gang told the Goldstone Commission this week of their training, attacks and meeting Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. By LINDA RULASHE

'Black Cats' reign of terror

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Wesselton 10/4/92

THE Goldstone Commission yesterday heard how members of the notorious "Black Cats" gang in Wesselton, Ermelo, went on the rampage after undergoing training in KwaZulu.

Details of the gang's activities were revealed by a former member of the gang, who is referred to as Mr B.

Mr B told the commission that the "Black Cats", backed by "a handful of graduates from the Caprivi Strip", attacked ANC members and petrol-bombed their homes and businesses in 1991.

The "Caprivi Strip graduates", who were from KwaZulu, frequently visited Wesselton.

Mr B told the commission the attacks took place after the gang underwent training in KwaZulu in the use of firearms.

The commission heard that the "Black Cats" were still carrying attacks on residents in Wesselton and that the so-called "comrades" in the area were afraid of them.

Another witness - referred to only as Mr C and a former Inkatha Freedom Party member - said in a statement read before the commission he had been trained in the Caprivi Strip in 1986.

The man, who has since joined the ANC, said he was approached by two IFP members in 1986 and asked if he was interested in joining the KwaZulu Police.

As it was always his aim to be a policeman, he indicated he was interested.

Mr C said he and other young men, who were supporters of the IFP, were flown to the Caprivi Strip where they spent few months undergoing training.

They were supplied with camouflage uniform and were given training in the use of firearms, explosives and how to stage ambushes and launch attacks in urban areas. Mr C said the men who carried out the training also wore camouflage uniform.

It was not clear which defence force units the men belonged to as they did not wear any badges or name tags.



Fear of ANC hit-squad in Natal

W/meal 10/4 - 15/4/92

ALIMPET mine attack on the home of a much-feared member of the kwaZulu police force has fuelled mounting speculation that an African National Congress hit-squad is operating in Natal.

The Umlazi home and two luxury cars of detective-constable Siphwe Mvuyane — who admits to at least 30 killings in "self-defence", several of ANC activists — suffered an estimated R200 000 of damage this week in two rapidly successive bomb blasts. No one was injured in the attack.

Originally an SAP member, Mvuyane was the subject of an inquiry ordered by former law and order minister Adriaan Vlok. Recruited by the KZP, he was transferred to Ulundi following the recent assassination of Umlazi "warlord" Winington Sabelo, reportedly because kwaZulu

An African National Congress death-squad may be behind the recent spate of assassinations and attacks in Natal.

By DREW FORREST and ENOCK MTHEMBU

officials feared he would be the next target.

KZP spokesman Moses Khanyile confirmed that Mvuyane was now head of the Ulundi-based "firearms unit", which sources say is largely composed of hit-men trained at the secret Mkuze camp and by the South African Defence Force in Namibia.

His violent exploits have earned him a mythical status among Inkatha youth and the KZP. Questioned on him on radio last year, Inkatha

Freedom Party president and kwaZulu police minister Mangosuthu Buthezi praised him as a "good shot".

The attack on Mvuyane follows a spate of hits and attempted hits on senior Inkatha Freedom Party figures in the Durban area and Natal Midlands, which suggest the work of trained men rather than unruly "comrades".

Actual assassinations this year include those of Sabelo; the IFP chairman in Wembezi, near Estcourt, a certain Mhandi; and Richmond leader Paulus Vezi. Attacks have also been mounted against kwaMashu strongman George Vilakazi, Imbali deputy-mayor Abdul Awetha, the IFP's Pietermaritzburg chairman G Poswa and Pietermaritzburg "warlord" Velaphi Ndlovu.

The prime suspect in the bomb attack on Mvuyane is 20-year-old Sibusiso Mkhize, a

township legend dubbed "the Billy the Kid of Umbumbulo".

The son of an ANC community leader killed by Mvuyane, Mkhize has allegedly conducted an extraordinary one-man vendetta against the policeman, including a grenade attack on his house and an AK-47 assault which wrecked his car.

He is also linked to eight murders, three of KZP members, and 20 other serious crimes. When Radio Zulu reported the bomb attack on Mvuyane's home, Umlazi reportedly erupted into spontaneous celebration, with residents shouting "Viva S'bu!"

Personal and political motives may converge in Mkhize. There are recurrent rumours that he received training from Umkhonto weSizwe in Transkei, and is being used as an assassin.

Rampage after 'KwaZulu training'

Pretoria Correspondent

The Goldstone Commission has heard how members of the notorious Black Cats gang in Wesselton near Ermelo went on the rampage after undergoing training in KwaZulu.

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ates", who were from KwaZulu, frequently visited Wesselton.

Mr B told the commission the attacks took place after the gang underwent training in the use of firearms in KwaZulu.

The Black Cats were still carrying out attacks on residents in Wesselton and that the so-called "comrades" in the area were afraid of them.

Another witness — referred to as Mr C, a former Inkatha member — said in a statement read before the commission he trained in Caprivi in 1986.

The man, who has since joined the ANC, said he was approached by two Inkatha members in 1986 and asked if he was interested in joining the Kwa-

Zulu Police.

Mr C told the commission that together with other young men, who supported Inkatha, he was flown to the Caprivi Strip where they spent the next few months undergoing training.

They were supplied with camouflage uniforms and were given training in the use of firearms, explosives and how to stage ambushes and launch attacks in urban areas.

Mr C said the men who trained them wore camouflage and some were known to them by their nicknames. It was not clear which defence force units they belong to as they did not wear badges or name tags.

The inquiry continues.

STAR 10/4/92

Death pawns in the cruel battle for power

Recruiting with blood

CP Press 12/4/92

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20/10/92

By FRED KHUMALO

WHILE the attention of the media and political observers has been focused on the violence raging in the Transvaal, an equally bloody war for the political hearts and minds of the people has been ravaging Natal, leaving 120 people dead in one month.

That's according to the *Natal Monitor*, a monthly violence-monitoring project carried out by University of Natal anthropologist Mary de Haas, Democratic Party researcher Roy Ainslie and Linda Mkhize.

The report covers February and deals with areas along the north and south coasts, with some mention of areas in the Natal Midlands.

The study paints a vivid picture of how township residents have been pitted against hostel dwellers by people who want to gain political mileage at whatever cost.

"From what we know of the larger hostels in the Durban area it appears that relatively

few residents are fighting out of political conviction - but somehow the idea has been implanted in their minds that they are fighting in defence of their hostel status," the study notes.

According to the researchers, those "with political agendas appear to be exerting pressure on residents to maintain solidarity with the hostel cause or face expulsion".

Looking closer at Umlazi township's Unit 17 hostel and the SJ Smith hostel, the report shows that these residences are not only being used as springboards from which attacks are being launched, but in addition:

- Money is being collected in the hostels for, among other things, arms and ammunition;
- There is access to guns;
- Men in the different sections are obliged to camp out for purposes of defence and attack;
- Those who refuse to do so are threatened with eviction from the hostel;
- There are deep political divisions within the hostel itself and disagreement about the advisability of attacks; and

■ Shack dwellers have become perceived as a threat, which is reinforced by alleged shack-dweller involvement in incidents of crime against hostel dwellers.

These factors - coupled with stepped-up IFP recruitment activity in the hostels - have all set the stage for bloody conflict.

The two areas with high death tolls for February are Umlazi and Sikhawini townships, with 10 and 21 dead respectively.

Apart from polarisation between Unit 17 hostel and shack dwellers, tension is high between hostel dwellers and Umlazi township.

Although the polarisation still has political undertones, it also has hints of a non-political nature. Township residents often see hostel dwellers as "foreigners" and in turn are perceived as arrogant urbanites, involved in criminal activities against hostel dwellers.

According to the report, for some time now women associated with the hostels have been involved in sjambok attacks on other women in the vicinity of

Thembalihle railway station.

"Their attacks are aimed at women who wear make-up or slacks or who appear as if they might be Cosatu or ANC supporters. These attacks involve beatings or stripping victims and humiliating them," the report says.

This harassment exploded into conflict on February 7, when a woman was killed ostensibly because of her involvement in attacks on girlfriends of hostel residents.

The report expresses fears of alleged misconduct by members of the security forces. The Kwa-Zulu Police have been regularly accused of turning a blind eye on IFP transgressions.

"Unless the police act in an impartial way to protect lives and property, and follow up acts of violence with arrests and prosecutions, all the peace accords in the world are not going to bring a halt to the violence," the report notes.

It further urges the Minister of Police and senior officers in the force to "put their house in order".

Ithuba pledges to be rich

STIMES 12/14/92
R2,5M 'PAID' - NOW IT'S 'IN PIPELINE'

A HIGHLY publicised R2.5-million pledge from the Kwazulu Finance Corporation to Ithuba has never been paid, despite being touted as one of Ithuba's big successes.

The phantom donation, used to inflate Ithuba's fund-raising total for last year to R7-million, was made in a blaze of publicity during the televised Ithuba Day telethon on October 10.

In a radio interview on Friday, Ithuba managing director Mr Gareth Pyne-James claimed the funds from KFC had been paid into Ithuba Trust's account, describing this as one of his fund-raising successes.

Yesterday, he admitted: "The money is still in the pipeline."

The money was to have been channelled to the Kwazulu Training Trust (KTT) for a training centre — but the Kwazulu Finance Corporation admitted this week that the money had never left its account.

Ithuba's 1991 list of beneficiaries lists KTT as being given R2.58-million, but both the KTT and Mr Pyne-James now confirm that the transaction never took place.

By PETER MALHERBE

KFC spokesman Mr Michael Phillips said:

"The October 10 pledge was conditional on the KTT raising another R6-million independently. This has not yet been done, but the pledge remains valid.

"There was never any secrecy about the nature of the donation or its ultimate destination.

Gain

"It was always understood that the entire R2 583 000 was earmarked for onward transmission to the KTT."

KTT managing director Mr Brian Stewart said Ithuba Day had been "the perfect occasion" to announce the funding.

"Ithuba will not gain anything, but KTT gained valuable publicity in the process," he said.

It also emerged this week that Ithuba made a deal with Eskom, in terms of which the corporation would receive 20 percent of public donations —

with R1-million guaranteed — for electrification projects.

This was in return for Eskom's R1-million corporate sponsorship, of which R600 000 went to the SABC for advertising time and the remainder was used for administration of Ithuba Promotions.

Eskom corporate affairs executive Johan du Plessis said the company had provisionally received R1-million and would know after auditing of Ithuba's accounts whether it would receive any more.

The Eskom board has not yet decided whether to take part in the 1992 fund-raising project or not.

Representatives of welfare organisations who met the SABC and Ithuba at Auckland Park on Thursday, said the meeting was "chaotically run" with Ithuba and the SABC trying to rush them into an agreement on their proposed lottery.

"Nothing was resolved. We did not agree to be involved in this project. The meeting was a shambles. A church group

walked out in protest, and we were given little time for debate," said one.

Mrs Ina Perlman of Operation Hunger said: "Frankly, it was the lengthiest exercise in hot-air fatigue that I've ever sat through.

"Nothing emerged from it." SABC group chief executive Mr Wynand Harmise told the meeting that problems the SABC had with the administration of Ithuba's fund-raising had been "cleared up."

"I understand fully the inquiries by welfare groups about Ithuba, but I do reject continuous attempts by somebody. I know not who, to discredit the organisation," he said.

Welfare bodies are particularly concerned about proposals to link the venture to a profit-making gaming company with shareholders.

Dr William Rowland, executive director of the National Council for the Blind, said he believed a welfare lottery should be totally owned by welfare.

Debate

"Many questions have been raised about Ithuba. I believe their integrity must be beyond doubt so that people have confidence in the scheme."

Mr Pyne-James, agreed that the meeting was "a debacle." He said certain people were trying to discredit Ithuba, but he was sure the public would not be misled.

"The annual Ithuba Day promotion with the SABC will go ahead, but the scratch-card lottery is still in the balance. "We have to find investors to fund the project," he said.

Sports organisations on good wicket

ITHUBA has donated more than R560 000 to sports bodies since its inception in 1988.

Among the bodies which received funding in 1989 and 1990 were the Soccer Association of South Africa (R94 000), SA Amateur Gymnastics Union (R55 500), SA Amateur Boxing Union (R52 000), SA Tennis Development Trust (R59 500), SA Rugby Trust (R47 000), SA Hockey Union (R75 900), SA Cricket Trust (R59 500), Western Province

Ithuba managing director, Mr Gareth Pyne-James, said the organisation believed it was important to give the underprivileged access to sporting facilities. Funding was granted for specific projects, many of which benefited township youths.

In the first two years, 19 percent of all public donations were used to fund sports development, but in 1991 the emphasis moved away from sport.

The Stellenbosch Swimming Club is set to receive R7 000, while mini-cricket in the OFS and Kimberley will receive R45 000 and R15 000 respectively.

IFP blocks meeting with king - Mandela

DURBAN — The Inkatha Freedom Party was preventing a meeting between Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Nelson Mandela as this would reveal the untruth that the African National Congress was anti-Zulu, the ANC leader said in KwaMashu yesterday.

Addressing about 3 000 supporters in the township near Durban, Mr Mandela said the ANC had instructed deputy secretary-general Jacob Zuma to make a last attempt to arrange a meeting with the Zulu monarch so that Mr Mandela could pay his respects to King Zwelithini and Zulu chiefs.

"If he doesn't say yes, I'll never try again," the ANC president said.

Mr Mandela had been touring troubled northern Natal and Durban regions since Thursday to discuss the violence plaguing the province.

He said he was visiting the region in a spirit of reconciliation and added that Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi had said he welcomed this, but had also said that as long as Umkhonto we Sizwe was in place "there can be no olive branches".

"I will continue to preach peace and leave him on the war

path ... when I wave an olive branch to him, he waves a spear and knobkerrie to me.

"I appeal to him: the time has come to forget the past. Let's think of the future. He must give up on MK disbanding — that we will never do," said Mr Mandela.

The ANC would disband its army when the democratising of the Defence Force began and that would only be once a democratic government had come to power, he added.

● At the end of a central committee meeting at Ulundi on Saturday, the IFP said they were "appalled at the escalating violence taking place in black townships and wish to record our horror that, despite State President F W de Klerk's December commitment in his address to Codesa, he has not dissolved Umkhonto we Sizwe and taken over the ANC's arms caches."

The IFP warned "that the ANC's refusal to disband its private army constitutes such a threat to the negotiation process that negotiations cannot continue much longer unless it complies with the demand to rely on democracy and not violence." — Sapa.

STAR 13/4/92

Commision told of threats

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Sowetan Correspondent

KWAZULU Police recruits who underwent training in the Caprivi Strip were warned that they would "catch the first bus" if they divulged details concerning their training, the Goldstone Commission was told yesterday. *Sowetan*

Mr Vitalis Mncunu, a former special constable attached to the KwaZulu Police, told the commission that the warning was issued by a Captain Langeni and a senior Inkatha official. *14/4/92*

Asked what Langeni and "Mashwabane" meant when they issued the warning, Mncunu said this meant that

whoever divulged information concerning the Caprivi Strip training would be killed.

Mncunu, who is in custody after being arrested for the murder of two men in Pinetown in March this year, told the commission that he was afraid of the two men, especially Langeni.

He said he was recruited by the two after he was charged with the murder of another man, Mr Itoto Dlamini in 1987.

He was taken to Mkuze and later to the Caprivi Strip where he underwent training.

STAR 14/4/92

Commission told of 'keep quiet' threat

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — KwaZulu police recruits who underwent training in the Caprivi Strip were warned they would "catch the first bus" if they divulged details about their training, the Goldstone Commission heard.

Vitalis Vela Mncunu, a former special constable attached to the KwaZulu Police, yesterday told the commission the warning was issued by a Captain Langeni and a senior Inkatha official known to him as "Mashwabane".

Asked what was meant by the warning, Mr Mncunu said it meant that whoever divulged information about the Caprivi training would be killed.

Mr Mncunu, who is in custody after being arrested for the murder of two men in Pinetown in March this year, told the commission he was afraid of the two men, especially Captain Langeni.

He said he was recruited by the two after he was charged with the murder of another man, Itoto Dlamini, in 1987.

He was taken to Mkuze and later to the Caprivi Strip, where he underwent training.

Mr Mncunu said after his training, he was appointed as Chief DJ Ndlovu's guard in the Ixopo district. His services were terminated after the shooting of the two men.

Mr Mncunu told the commission the two men had earlier asked him to kill people with whom they had problems.

Buthelezi's assistant 'paid hit-squads'

w/mail 16/4-23/4/92

THE former personal assistant to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi — MZ Khumalo — was actively involved in paying the salaries of the 200 ex-Caprivi trainees and spiriting away those sought for murder by the South African Police.

These startling details came to light this week at the Goldstone Commission, currently hearing evidence on *The Weekly Mail's* allegations regarding Inkatha hit-squads.

In his testimony before the commission, ex-Caprivi trainee Vela Mchunu, who has been linked to a string of murders in kwaZulu/Natal, sketched a picture of on-going top-level Inkatha involvement with the trainees that con-

tradicts earlier evidence given by kwaZulu Police (KZP) Brigadier Siphon Mathe and MZ Khumalo.

However, Mathe and Khumalo's testimony to the commission confirmed that when the trainees returned from Caprivi they were not employed by the KZP but paid from a secret Inkatha account funded by military intelligence and that access to this account required the signatures of both Khumalo and Buthelezi.

Currently facing charges on two counts of murder and implicated in several other murders, Mchunu's "CV" gives credence to claims that the trainees were used for shadowy, hit-squad type purposes and were issued

Further evidence of Inkatha involvement in hit-squad activities was revealed at the Goldstone

Commission this week.
By PHILIPPA GARSON

with false identities or hidden away when the heat was on.

His story also confirms that the 200 men were absorbed into the kwaZulu police without official induction, were given false KZP identity cards, signed by Mathe and issued by Inkatha official Khumalo, and not the KZP, and paid a

monthly salary by Khumalo at the Inkatha offices in Ulundi.

Khumalo, referred to at the commission by Mchunu as "Mashobane", resigned as Buthelezi's right-hand man after the Inkathagate scandal, but he confirmed in evidence to the commission that he is still a member of Inkatha's central committee.

Mchunu is due to appear in court in June for the murder of two men near Pinetown about two months ago.

Facing at least four other murder charges, Mchunu's name came up in the trial last year of Samuel Jamile, ex-kwaZulu deputy minister of interior and central committee member now serving a life sentence for murder and

attempted murder. Mchunu allegedly committed at least one murder acting under Jamile's instruction.

Mchunu was fetched from his prison cell in Durban to give evidence before the commission this week on his training in Caprivi — known as "Israel" — in July 1986 and his and the other trainees' subsequent activities.

Numerous allegations, to the effect that the 200, after receiving training, were deployed around Natal and further afield as Inkatha hit-squad members, have been made.

Mchunu (26) told how he and the other trainees were warned that if they ever disclosed details of their training they would "catch the first bus", which meant he would be killed.

The alleged killer told how he had been recruited for training by local Inkatha leader Joseph Mbaso in Hammarsdale in 1986. On his return from Caprivi six months later, Mchunu said he, "along with about 12 or more (trainees), was issued with guns by Mashobane ... to act as security guards in Hammarsdale.

There Mchunu shot dead Robert Dlamini, a brother of one of his fellow trainees, Bheki Dlamini. The murder charge and a charge of being in possession of an unlicensed firearm were withdrawn at the Camperdown magistrate's court in 1987. His kwaZulu police appointment card, issued to him and the others "by Mashobane" some time after returning from their training, was then taken away from him, and he was dismissed from the force, Mchunu testified.

At first, during the evidence led by commission advocate JJ Du Toit, Mchunu implied his relationship with Mashobane and the KZP came to an end after he was charged with Dlamini's murder.

But under cross-examination by advocates Louis Visser (SC) acting for Inkatha and David Soggot (SC) acting for *The Weekly Mail*, a far more sinister picture unfolded of how Mashobane later hid Mchunu and the other security guards after they were implicated in the murders of the three unionists in Mpophomeni in December 1986. The murders triggered extensive violence in the area.

Mchunu also told how he was later issued with a false KZP special constable card under the name of Alfred N Masango, the identical name of another Caprivi trainee who Mchunu testified was today working as a kwaZulu policeman in Ulundi. This is despite speculation in certain quarters that Masango was in fact murdered by his own colleagues.

Mchunu first told the commission he visited Mkuze camp (where alleged military training of Inkatha youths took place) because he was unemployed and had nothing better to do. However, he later said: "When I said initially that I was visiting Mkuze I was not there on my own. They took me there to go and hide — Mashobane and Captain Langeni ... that is where we were hiding with the people who were (implicated in the crimes) at a place called Trust Feeds. They (four SAP kitskonstabels) have also been caught."

Mchunu described how he and the others implicated in the Mpophomeni murders were first hidden in a dingy back room behind Mashobane's shop in Ulundi, where he would deliver food at night to them. Mchunu says he was later taken to Mkuze.

Mchunu told how he was issued with the new police card with a false identity and a machine gun when he became a security guard for a headman, Ndlovu, in the district of Ixopo in 1991.

Justice R Goldstone turned down a request by Inkatha's advocate Visser that none of the names which cropped up in the commission be published on the basis that this would render reporting meaningless.

The hearing continues on June 1.

Inquiry into the soldiers rampage

By DREW FORREST

UNRULY elements within Phola Park's defence unit may have set the spark for the 32 Battalion "riot" in the East Rand squatter camp last week.

The Weekly Mail last week lifted the lid on a leadership controversy in Phola Park in which members of the defence unit have played an active role. There are reports of an armed seizure of power and a subsequent reign of terror against residents.

Given the ferocity of the battalion's reaction — one person was killed and 100 hurt in an alleged hours-long orgy of shooting, beating, rape and plunder — it seems likely the soldiers were shot at by squatters, as the SADF has claimed.

Sources say the apparent hysteria of the largely Angolan battalion was atypical. "They've polished their marbles since the war in Angola," one commented. "They seem to have behaved with restraint during the recent Nancefield violence and in Natal."

Phola Park's defence unit was almost certainly responsible for the AK-47 attack on a passing minibus on February 26 in which four inmates of the nearby Thokoza hostel were killed. The four were members of Inkatha's United Workers Union employed at the Rand Water Board, but evidence put before the Goldstone Commission strongly suggests the attack was unprovoked.

A spokesman for the settlement's new leadership, Zinile Mathiso, this



Assaulted by army ... Phola Park residents show some of the injuries inflicted by 32 Battalion
Photo: KEVIN CARTER

week denied his committee had been installed by force and insisted no-one had fired on the soldiers. He declined to elaborate, saying he did not want to prejudice a planned meeting with the ousted leaders.

But *The Weekly Mail* understands that the ANC and its armed wing, Umkhonto weSizwe, are worried about the defence unit's lack of discipline.

The question of what 32 Battalion was doing in the area remains. The Goldstone Commission is to investigate this, but the likelihood is that it was conducting an arms sweep. Phola Park squatters all say the soldiers kicked down shack doors and demanded to know where weapons were hidden before assaulting them with pipes, rifle butts and pangas.

The raid appears to form part of an emerging pattern of SADF weapons searches in ANC-supporting black settlements. Last Friday the SADF combed the Mandela squatter camp, in Bekkersdal on the West Rand, for arms, sparking complaints of widespread abuse.

A member of the ANC's regional executive committee, Sonwabo Ngonini, said he was woken at 1am by white soldiers and two blacks in balaclavas wanting to search his house for weapons.

With them was another ANC man, Zola Jakuja, who had allegedly been forced to point out Ngonini's house. He was covered in mud — he claims he was made to roll in a ditch — and said in Xhosa: "They have already killed me". Ngonini understood this

to mean he had been badly beaten.

Ngonini said when he pointed out that only policemen with warrants were empowered to conduct a search, he was abused and threatened in Afrikaans. During the illegal search which followed, R260 belonging to his mother disappeared.

Also assaulted, Ngonini said, was branch committee member Douglas Mqina, together with numerous other shack-dwellers. When the search failed to yield results — large holes were dug in Mqina's shack floor — Mqina and Jakuja were "abducted" to the SADF base outside the township, where they were "tortured" before being released at noon the next day.

Earlier in the week, Bekkersdal's

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Black Cat leader Ngwenya gunned down

By PHILIPPA GARSON

THE notorious leader of the Black Cat gang from Wessellon and the mother of one of the Black Cats who has testified before the Goldstone Commission were killed early this week.

According to police, Black Cat leader Chris Ngwenya was gunned down at about 7.30pm on Sunday "by unknown men (who) fired shots with an AK47 rifle at him. He was hit in the head and died".

Police say the mother of "Mr A", who has testified to the commission that Black Cats were given weapons training in Inkatha's Mkuze camp, was apparently stabbed in her bed 15 minutes later. Her throat had been slit.

Proceedings at the commission were interrupted by news of the

Wessellon violence and advocate Piet Kemp, acting for the South African Police, announced that "the events were of such concern to the SAP that they have decided to appoint an independent investigator to look into the violence".

Kemp added that the investigation was also prompted by allegations that certain members of the SAP based at the Ermelo police station were implicated in the Wessellon violence.

Reports of the sequel of events are still garbled with the Black Cats preventing entrance to their stronghold of Wessellon Extension where the murders took place.

A Lawyers for Human Rights employee, acting on reports that the houses of the Black Cats giving evidence to the commission were being

destroyed, visited the area with some of the witnesses on Tuesday afternoon. He and some of the witnesses were stormed by an angry band of Black Cats who rushed out of their dead leader's house, brandishing pangas and a pistol.

The LHR employee described the incident as "extremely frightening. I am just glad we're still alive". He and his companions went to the Ermelo police station to request a police escort. Police, he said, then refused to search the gang leader's house for arms, despite being requested to do so.

The LHR employee said the Black Cats jeered at local ANC activist John Mdebele and told him in the presence of the police that he would be dead by Friday night.

A terrified Mdebele, who has

received countless threats on his life, was trapped inside his house during the week with the brothers of Mr A who have fled their home. Several members of the gang reportedly encircled the house at strategic points. Despite a commitment from the police that they would guard his house, no police presence was spotted.

The SAP issued a statement saying that "precautions (were) being taken to protect the lives of all inhabitants of Wessellon. The area is intensively patrolled by police."

Responding to reports that the lives of certain people were still being threatened, Judge Richard Goldstone asked whether protection would be offered by the SAP. Kemp responded that "that matter will also be addressed".

Dissension and denials reign over Zulu king's inclusion at Codesa

ZULU King Goodwill Zwelithini and other traditional leaders could become part of Codesa in time for the second plenary session in mid-May.

The king's inclusion would be recommended by a multiparty subcommittee appointed by Codesa, QwaQwa's representative on the committee, the Rev T J Mohapi, said yesterday.

He said the subcommittee completed its report yesterday, and would hand it to the management committee early next week.

But Sapa reports that Codesa's management committee last night described as in-

correct reports that the subcommittee had agreed traditional leaders, including Zwelithini, would become full delegates at the convention.

Management committee official Pravin Gordhan said the subcommittee had not yet completed its work as it was still receiving submissions on the issue.

"The subcommittee therefore has not arrived at any agreement on a recommendation in this regard to the management committee of Codesa. Recent reports attributed to the chairperson of the subcommittee (Mohapi) that the subcommittee has

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PATRICK BULGEN

reached tentative agreement on this matter are regrettably misleading and unfortunately anticipate the possible findings of the subcommittee," Gordhan said.

He pointed out that only Codesa's management committee was empowered to take a final decision on the status of traditional leaders at the convention.

"The daily management committee is extremely optimistic that a constructive solution will soon be found to facilitate the participation of the Zulu king and other

traditional leaders in the negotiations process," he added.

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi boycotted Codesa I in December in protest at the king's exclusion. The king's participation would probably satisfy Inkatha demands that he take part on behalf of the Zulu people and remove Inkatha reservations about the representativeness of Codesa's participants.

Mohapi said the report had not yet been finalised but that "it is at an advanced stage. We have a tentative agreement which is not yet final."

Blow 22/4/92

Codesa

Mohapi said the subcommittee had heard recommendations from experts and from the traditional leaders. The traditional leaders had been eager to establish at Codesa what their position would be in a future dispensation.

The subcommittee would meet ANC president Nelson Mandela, who had been invited to make a representation, before submitting its report to the management committee. "But I don't expect Mr Mandela's representation to make any difference because the ANC is part of the agreement reached in the subcommittee," Mohapi said. Sapa reports that the subcommittee included Frank Mlalose (Inkatha), Joe Slovo (SACP) and Colin Eglin (DP).

However, the ANC said in a statement last night it did not believe the subcommittee's decision was conclusive. "Firstly, Dr Mohapi gravely misconstrues the situation by saying that the

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ANC is part of the agreement reached in the subcommittee. None of the individuals serving on the subcommittee are there as representatives of specific organisations or parties, but have been appointed in their individual capacities.

"Irrespective of the views expressed by individual members of the subcommittee, who also are members of the ANC, the ANC has not as yet pronounced itself on this matter," the organisation said.

Slovo also disagreed that finality had been reached on the issue. He pointed out that the subcommittee's work was incomplete and that Mandela was still to present his viewpoint.

While the inclusion of the king would represent a victory for Inkatha, some of the other traditional leaders would be drawn from the ANC-supporting Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA.

See Page 3

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The report recommends that four additional delegations representing traditional leaders from each of the four provinces be allowed to take their place at Codesa. The four delegations would be allowed 12 members and five advisers each and would have the same status as the other 19 delegations. It is understood that Zwelithini would lead the Natal delegation. The other delegations would be drawn from traditional leadership in the independent homelands and self-governing territories in the four provinces.

Zulu king could

get Codesa seat

AN agreement allowing Zulu King Zwelithini and other traditional leaders to take part in Codesa is on the cards.

The possibility of such an agreement was confirmed by the chairman of a Codesa sub-committee, the Rev TJ Mohapi.

It is expected that an agreement could be ratified by Codesa's management committee next Monday.

Mohapi confirmed that "a tentative agreement has been reached by the committee".

He said members of the sub-committee, who

BY IKE MOTSAPI

include Inkatha's Dr Frank Mdlalose, Constitutional Affairs Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and ANC official Mr Jacob Zuma, all agreed that every province in the country be represented by 12 delegates and five advisers.

Codesa's daily management committee, the ANC and the SA Communist Party, however, denied last night that the sub-committee had reached agreement on the issue.

The chairman of the management committee, Mr Pravin Gordhan, said the sub-committee had not yet completed its work as it was still receiving submissions on the issue.

He said only Codesa's management committee was empowered to take decisions on the status of traditional leaders.

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King at Codesa

● From page 1

"The Daily Management Committee is extremely optimistic that a constructive solution will soon be found to facilitate the participation of the Zulu king and other traditional leaders at the convention."

Zuma, who did not want to confirm or deny Mohapi's statement, said Codesa was formed to find solutions to problems. He said he saw no reason why the issue of the king could not be resolved by Codesa.

He said: "What we have to do is to find ways of including the king and other traditional leaders as delegates".

"If we do not do that, then Codesa will be failing in its duty. What we should accept is that the king and other traditional leaders will not be bringing anything new to Codesa," the ANC leader said.

Other delegates believed that the way had now been "paved clear" for IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to take his place at the negotiating table.

Issue of leaders unresolved

STARZ 2214192 (107) (107) (30/11/92)
Political Reporter

The thorny issue of the participation of the Zulu king and other traditional leaders at Codesa had not yet been finally resolved, management chairman Pravin Gordhan said yesterday.

The chairman of the subcommittee investigating their participation, the Reverend T J Mohapi, however, earlier said a "tentative" agreement had been reached.

A major stumbling block for the continued participation of the IFP would be removed if the

management committee ratified the subcommittee's proposal that the king and traditional leaders could take part in Codesa.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will take part only if King Goodwill Zwelithini is given the same status as other Codesa participants.

The tentative agreement was that the Zulu king and traditional leaders would be admitted as full participants on a provincial basis.

Each province would be able to send 12 delegates and five advisers, said Mr Mohapi.

It took just one honest cop

THREE years after the Trust Feed massacre, the police investigation had got nowhere. Until Captain Frank Kennan Dutton was called in.

"By the first weekend I had become very suspicious that there'd been a cover-up," he said.

The trail started when a team of rank-and-file detectives were investigating the alleged crimes of a member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly and came upon evidence of murderers being hidden within ranks of the kwaZulu Police (KZP). They also stumbled upon information about the whereabouts of the special policemen implicated in the Trust Feed killings three years previously. They had not "disappeared". They were also in the KZP.

Dutton took up the Trust Feed connection. A gentlemanly cop in his early forties, Dutton was one of that increasingly unusual crowd — the straight-forward, honest policeman interested

in capturing the criminals wherever they were.

In taking on the investigation, Dutton ended up battling against unknown elements in the underground security establishment. There were also apparent attempts from the highest level of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to sabotage his investigations and there were times when he and his team feared for their lives.

During the trial, it emerged that Dutton was suspected to be on a hitlist. A detective, Captain Clifford Marian, who was formerly involved in political investigations, was asked whether he had warned Dutton about this.

Marian remained silent for a while, then answered: "I can't remember."

Yet, within weeks Dutton had arrested and brought to trial not only the special policemen who carried out the attack, but the man who instructed them as well as two riot unit "opera-

tional officers" who made arrangements for the special policemen to be transported to Trust Feed.

Now there is a question-mark over the future of Dutton's unit and fears that it — the one group with a chance of getting to the bottom of Natal violence — is already being disbanded. All the detectives have already been moved from the base from where they were conducting their investigations.

The MP for the area, Pierre Cronje, has raised the matter with the minister of law and order, but is still awaiting clarification.

Natal academic Mary de Haas, who is closely associated with the community, has written to the commissioner of police about the matter. She says she has learned that investigations were being taken from Dutton's team and given to the Greytown CID branch which handled — and bungled — the original Trust Feed investigation.

ous policemen, among them top-ranking CID officials implicated in the original cover-up.

Viewed in totality, the testimonies not only shed light on what happened in Trust Feed three years ago, but also on a security strategy to divide communities and planned violence to disrupt communities.

From Mitchell, the court heard that members of the Riot Unit had previously assisted Inkatha by unlawful means to take over areas. He said the entire force of special policemen was created as part of a counter-revolutionary strategy.

"The specials played an important role," he told the court. "They were taken from the community and placed back in the community to act as a wedge against the comrades." In other words, said Judge Wilson, to act against the United Democratic Front and African National Congress.

The court heard evidence that special policemen were recruited for the police by Inkatha leaders in each area. They

were often posted at homes in the townships and dressed in civilian clothing. There were more than 100 such policemen under the command of Captain Jacobus van den Heever.

The judge found that the records pertaining to the duties of the special policemen were unreliable and that the people who recorded where they were stationed had no personal knowledge of this. In other words, no accurate records were kept of their whereabouts.

Judge Wilson also expressed doubt about other police documents, including affidavits submitted by the police.

"A distressing feature of the trial was that as it progressed it became clear that the evidence of senior policemen could not be accepted, and that official records produced from the file were suspicious or wholly unreliable," he said.

"It causes us great distress that we can no longer accept semi-formal documents provided by the police. In the past such documents had been accepted as reliable."

Of most concern to Judge Wilson was the cover-up of events in Trust Feed. He said that from the very first day a wealth of evidence pointed to the possibility that policemen were involved. Yet the original investigating officer, Captain Patrick Wattruss, had made no record of the evidence, including the discovery of a spent shotgun cartridge of the kind specifically manufactured for the police. "No exhibits whatsoever," the entry read on the investigation diary.

Wattruss testified that he had never seen a cartridge of that kind before. Despite this, said Judge Wilson, he had made no inquiries about it or attempted to establish who the manufacturer was.

A week later, when two more similar cartridge cases were found in the vehicle that Mitchell had been using on the night of the massacre, Wattruss put them in his briefcase. "I attached no significance to them," he said.

The court heard that on December 20 1988, police reservist Stuart van Wyk had approached Wattruss to find out

FM 24/4/92



(107) Buthelezi (107) Zwelithini (107)

scribed the agreement on this sensitive issue as a breakthrough. However, it seems the agreement is subject to certain other submissions which have yet to be made to the subcommittee. In any event, it remains for the management committee of Codesa (which once before referred an "agreement" back to the subcommittee), to accept and formally announce details of the agreement.

Mohapi says it has been agreed that traditional leaders will be represented by four delegations, based on provincial lines. Each delegation will have 12 members and five advisers. Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini will, it is expected, lead the Natal — that is, Zulu — delegation. It looks like an astute compromise that will offend neither the other tribal chiefs nor Zulu pride. Yet, again, details still to be resolved concern questions such as voting procedures of these mooted tribal delegations.

The consensus reached over the issue should be acceptable to Ulundi, since Inkatha chairman Frank Mdlalose was part of the subcommittee which included the ANC's Joe Slovo and the DP's Colin Eglin.

As full members of Codesa, says Mohapi, the four tribal delegations will have seats on the management and daily management committees. They are expected to be present at Codesa 2, the plenary session scheduled for May 15-16. These points must still be resolved, says another Codesa source.

Tuesday also saw the resumption of the debate on interim government arrangements by a technical committee of working group three. Group chairman Ken Andrew of the DP said the committee would spell out areas of agreement and disagreement based on the various submissions it had received.

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, representing government on the committee, this week, said good progress was being made. The technical committee was appointed recently after the working group apparently deadlocked on interim arrangements — specifically, a transitional executive structure and its powers *vis-à-vis* existing State authority. What will concentrate minds in the committee is the date for Codesa 2 in three weeks. ■

CODESA FM 24/4/92 (107)
Chiefs, ahoy (107)

The thorny issue of the Zulu king's participation in Codesa appears to be close to resolution. If so, it will remove one potential reason for Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to pull out of the process altogether.

On Tuesday, the Codesa ad hoc subcommittee created to examine the question of participation by the Zulu king and other traditional leaders tentatively agreed that they should become full delegates at Codesa.

Jumping the gun somewhat, the chairman of the eight-member subcommittee, T J Mohapi of QwaQwa's Dikwankwetla Party, de-

**HoR Nats
in talks
at Ulundi**

NATIONAL Party MPs led by the Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, Mr Jac Rabie, this week met with their counterparts in Ulundi, capital of KwaZulu. 26/4/92
The Rabie delegation were received by KwaZulu Chief Minister, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, his full Cabinet and Deputy Ministers. Mr Rabie said yesterday the purpose of the meeting was to explore matters of common concern like the need for co-operation on constitutional developments in South Africa. There was also agreement that co-operation and cultural exchanges should be promoted between the two Ministers of Education and Culture.

Trade show

THE State President's wife, Mrs Marike de Klerk, will open the Cape's premier industrial exhibition, the Cape Industrial Trade Show (CITS), at 8.30am on Tuesday, June 9, at the Cape Showgrounds, Goodwood. Exhibition space is virtually fully booked, and CITS will be open from 9am to 7pm daily until Friday, June 12. It will open on Saturday from 10am to 2pm.

**Freedom of the media
'an unattainable goal'**

STimesCape Metro: 26/4/92

By EVE VOSLOO

PEACE can only be achieved in the open marketplace of ideas, which should give both sides an opportunity to speak freely, the chairman of the South African Media Council, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, SC, said in Cape Town this week.

Professor Van Rooyen, a former head of the Publications Appeal Board which heard appeals against the (then) rigid censorship in force in South Africa, was addressing a meeting of the Media Council in the civic centre.

He said that during the past decade, the Media Council — set up by the Newspaper Press Union and the Conference of Editors — had played an enormous role in furthering the freedom of the media and maintaining high standards of journalism.

This would have been impossible, however, "without the assistance of a lively, active press, which, throughout the most difficult of times, never lost its independence and continuously fought laws which gave arbitrary powers to government as well as laws

which criminalised acts which upheld nothing more than ideology", Prof Van Rooyen said.

Prof Van Rooyen said the Media Council recognised that absolute freedom of the media was an unattainable goal.

When however, laws granted unfettered discretion to government to ban newspapers, place people on a non-quote list, detain people without trial, prohibit or make virtually impossible reportage on public activity and in a state of emergency to close newspapers down for three months, seize films, banish journalists from unrest scenes, etc "the Media Council has made its views known to government by way of negotiation, proposals and a constant watch on arbitrary action".

"Although the laws referred to mostly had criteria referring to, for example, state security and peace and good order, it needs little argument to convince one that these wide and vague criteria are open to abuse."

Opposition to these laws by the Media Council had led to the channelling of its proposals into amending and repealing statutes, said

Prof Van Rooyen.

"We also have a promise that all the laws which inhibit a free media are being scrutinised at present. The remaining limitations must also be able to satisfy the requirements of a Bill of rights, which we most certainly will have under a new constitution."

He also said that in the past few months the Media Council had made extensive proposals to the government on the Publications Act and the Section 25 duty of journalists to reveal their sources.

"Our proposals regarding the Publications Act accentuated the protection of children by way of age restriction and the freedom which adults should have to choose freely to see adult films and read books they want to read. We have not asked for the freedom to distribute pornography — and we believe this accords with modern Western thought — but proposed that vague criteria be scrapped.

In the case of films the Media Council had requested that the Supreme Court should have the final say, that the criminal courts should deal with pornography, and that statutory control — if it is to remain — should accentuate age restriction.

"An informed public will then

make the choices concerning its children."

On the revelation of journalists' sources, the Media Council had requested absolute privilege as a starting point but failing that granting courts the discretion to decide when it will be contempt of court not to reveal sources.

Laws should not be a set of restricting and prohibiting rules, but rather a set of protecting and permitting rules, he said.

"Once one follows this approach, freedom of the media should be the rule which accords with the general open and free democratic air."

At the meeting a decision on a proposal by Mr J G Featherstone of the NPU that the Media Council's membership be cut from 30 to 11, that it move from Cape Town to Johannesburg, that the parties be barred from hiring lawyers and that the power of the conciliators be increased was postponed.

Mr Featherstone said that expansion of the council's functions over the years and its size had made it expensive. Because of the recession the media had to look hard at the bureaucracies it had created and the NPU was not prepared to fund anything beyond what was absolutely necessary.

smashing savings

FOR MONTH-END SHOPPERS!

ALL GOLD TOMATO SAUCE

DP Youth backs De Beer

By NORMAN WEST, Political Reporter

THE Democratic Party Youth (Western Cape) has declared its backing for DP leader Dr Zac De Beer who wants the five rebel DP MPs who defected to the ANC this week to resign from the DP. STimes (Cape metro)

And Mr Dave Gant, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the DP, said the NEC also backed the demand that the defectors should go. 26/4/92

The five are Mr Jan van Eck (Claremont); Mr Jannie Momborg (Simonstown); Mr Dave Dalling (Sandton); Mr Pierre Cronje (Greytown) and Mr Reg Haswell (Maritzburg South).

A spokesman for the DP Youth said yesterday it had taken a stand on the issue at a meeting held on Tuesday.

"We wish to stress that the executive unanimously agrees with steps taken by Dr De Beer on the issue and re-iterates the commitment of the youth to the DP as an independent party with liberal democratic principles."

Keeping tabs on the news

Third KwaZulu cop held (107)

A THIRD KwaZulu policeman was arrested on Wednesday in connection with the disappearance of R1,3-million belonging to the KwaZulu government. *CPM 26/4/92*

Officers from Dundee CID swooped on a house in Nqutu township early in the day, detaining a 24-year-old KZP constable.

This brought to 10 the number of people arrested so far during the probe into a major crime syndicate run from Ulundi.

Codesa's 'king size' issue to be solved

Sowetan 27/4/92

107

CODESA'S management committee will today decide whether the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini, and other traditional leaders should be allowed as delegates at the negotiation table.

And ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela, who is reported to be in favour of including the Zulu king, is expected to address the committee on the issue today.

A subcommittee elected by the management committee to investigate possibilities of allowing the king

By IKE MOTSAPI

and other traditional leaders to take part in Codesa will also table its findings today.

However, it is expected that the management committee will rule in favour of the participation of the king and other traditional leaders.

A weekend newspaper reports that Mandela wanted to personally "support the inclusion of the king."

The chairman of the subcommittee, the Rev TJ Mopeli, last week caused a furore when he announced

that a tentative agreement had been reached by members of his committee on the issue. The management committee refuted this, saying the matter had not yet been resolved.

Mr Pravin Gordham, chairman of the management committee, said Codesa had "not yet resolved the issue of the participation of the king."

Gordham said he was hopeful that a solution would be found soon.

Mopeli said the committee recommended that the four provinces of the country should each be represented by 12 chiefs, kings and five advisers.

WILSON ZWANE

ANC to discipline leader over threat

THE ANC said yesterday it would discipline western Transvaal leader George Mathusa, who reportedly told a funeral in Bophuthatswana on Sunday that the ANC would make the homeland ungovernable through necklace killings and bombs.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday the organisation found Mathusa's threat unacceptable and secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa had asked him to come to the ANC's Johannesburg headquarters to account for his statements.

Marcus said while the ANC was "extremely concerned about the continued repression in Bophuthatswana and the intensified harassment", it could not condone threats to resort to necklace killings. "It is

a barbaric and unacceptable method of execution, which the ANC has never condoned," she said, adding that disciplinary action would be taken.

The national peace committee said in a statement yesterday it would check the accuracy of Mathusa's statements.

"The national peace committee has taken note of the fact that the ANC has dissociated itself from Mathusa's statements and has called upon him to account for them. This action would be in line with the peace accord and the situation will be carefully monitored," the committee said.

13/09/92 28/4/92

(107)



Decision on king today

Sawon 28/4/92
109

By IKE MOTSAPI

CODESA's management committee is today expected to formally announce the participation of the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini, and other traditional leaders in the negotiation process.

An announcement was to have been made last night but Codesa management committee chairman, Mr Pravin Gordham, said they had decided to issue a statement today.

Gordham said there had been favourable discussions and recommendations from various parties regarding the participation of the Zulu King and other traditional leaders at Codesa.

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Inkatha warns on king's participation in Codesa

STAR 29/4/92

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By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

An agreement has been reached in principle on the participation by the Zulu king and other traditional leaders in Codesa — but, while a solution to this vexing problem seems tantalisingly close, Inkatha Freedom Party chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose warned yesterday that unless the Zulu king was given full participation, the agreement did not "mean much".

This meant that unless King Goodwill Zwelithini was given equal status to other Codesa delegates, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi would not take part in Codesa 2 on May 15 and 16.

Dr Mdlalose said the IFP was frustrated by the lack of progress on the king's participation.

He said nothing less than full participation by the king would satisfy the IFP.

"The most important thing that has to occur is agreement on what sort of participation," said Dr Mdlalose.

Management committee chairman Pravin Gordhan



Vexing problem . . . participation of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini in Codesa.

said the issue could be resolved at the next meeting of the committee on May 4.

In addition to participation by traditional leaders, the committee yesterday agreed that there should be no difference between the participation of the Zulu king and other leaders.

They would take part in Codesa on the basis of four delegations — from each of the provinces — each comprising 12 delegates and five advisers.

Transvaal has been divid-

ed into six sub-regions, comprising the homelands and self-governing territories in the province, and each would send two representatives.

Three options on the form of their participation are still to be decided upon: full participation; limited participation on issues which affected them directly; and full participation but leaving traditional leaders, who remain above party politics, outside decision-making mechanisms.

A proposal for an elected constitution-making body-cum-legislature was yesterday placed before the working group dealing with constitutional principles.

The working document, which is still to be discussed with the leaders of the 19 participating groups, proposed that such a body be included in an interim constitution, drafted by Codesa.

The interim constitution would provide for the body — an elected single-chamber parliament — to be elected on the basis of proportional representation with half the seats allocated on a national list and the rest through

● To Page 3 ■

IFP warns on king

● From Page 1

regional lists.

It would also provide for:

- The composition and procedures of an interim executive. STAR 29/4/92
 - Regional boundaries for the purposes of elections.
 - Decisions are to be taken by "special majority".
 - Decisions on matters relating to regional structures and the distribution of power between central, regional and local levels of government must require a special majority of the regional representatives in the national assembly in addition to a special majority of all the delegates in the national assembly.
 - The new constitution should be drafted and adopted within a specified period of time.
- Mr Gordhan said the proposal was an important advance in the working group's work. The group had reached a serious impasse on whether a constitution-making body should be elected or appointed.

The Government had earlier proposed an elected two-chamber parliament to draft the constitution and run the country while the ANC had proposed an elected constituent assembly to act as a constitution-making body-cum-legislature.

The IFP had proposed that a new constitution be drafted by an appointed convention.

Reports on progress at Codesa since the first meeting of the five working groups on February 6 have to be finalised by next Thursday.

Mr Gordhan said the management committee yesterday considered the applications of 17 organisations wishing to take part in the talks, but its decision would only be announced today after the groups had been informed.

STAR 29/4/92

The king and Codesa debate still rages

W/week 30/4 - 115/92

By PAUL STOBER

AN agreement in principle, allowing the Zulu king and other traditional leaders to participate in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, has not brought the negotiating parties any closer to consensus on the issue.

Despite the apparent importance of the agreement, the main parties remain divided about exactly what form the participation of the traditional leaders will take. Without this, said Inkatha Freedom Party chairman Frank Mdlalose, the agreement "does not mean much".

Mdlalose warned that nothing less than full participation for the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, would satisfy the IFP. "We want full participation, not half measures," he said.

He indicated that IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who has refused to attend Codesa until the Zulu king is accorded full status, would not review his decision in the light of the latest agreement.

The agreement does not represent any change in the position of the African National Congress. The organisation is not opposed to the participation of the king at Codesa but has continually refused to consider granting him any special status at the negotiating forum.

According to sources at Codesa, the ANC is determined to prevent the king being able to block "sufficient consensus", the basis on which Codesa reaches decisions.

This effectively means it will not

agree to full participation for the king and traditional leaders.

According to Codesa management committee chairman Pravin Gordhan, "because of limited time the management committee was not able to arrive at a final decision on the form of participation".

In a statement released at a press conference, the management committee outlined the different forms of participation for traditional leaders under consideration. These include: full participation for delegations at all levels of Codesa; full participation at the plenary sessions of Codesa and the right to participate in the working groups on issues affecting traditional leaders; or being granted full participation but not being counted as part of the majority required

for reaching sufficient consensus.

The management committee is expected to reach a decision on the form of participation at its next meeting on Monday May 4.

The committee has agreed there is no difference between the participation of the Zulu king and other traditional leaders.

The leaders will be represented by one delegation from each of the four provinces with each delegation consisting of 12 delegates and five advisers.

In Natal, there is one major traditional leader — King Goodwill. Delegates of traditional leaders from other provinces, for example the Transvaal, will be divided amongst the traditional leaders of the homelands and self-governing territories.



King Goodwill Zwelithini

'Beast in cop's clothing' gets 26 years off

NOTORIOUS kwaZulu Police (KZP) detective constable Khethani Shange — called a "beast" by the judge who sentenced him to 27 years' imprisonment for a series of murders — has been released after serving only nine months.

kwaMashu residents are living in fear that he will attack again.

The Department of Correctional Services was yesterday unable to explain why Shange was let off 26 years early. A representative asked *The Weekly Mail* to record no response from the department, "not even a no comment". When pushed, the department agreed to issue a statement, but had failed to do so by the time of going to press.

After the original conviction on May 29 1991, Mr Justice Gordon had refused Shange leave to appeal after describing him as a cold-blooded murderer. He had added in his judgment that Shange (22) "is an aggressive person who attacks his enemy first and he enjoys being popular as a killer and that people fear him".

He described Shange as a "beast in a policeman's clothes who was one of the main players in the reign of terror in kwaMashu".

W/Week 30/4-7/5/92

A 'cold-blooded murderer' has been freed after serving only nine months in jail, causing fear among his victims' family. By ENOCH MTHEMBU

Judge Gordon said he could have sentenced Shange to death but due to his age, he would sentence him to prison, and hoped he would regret his actions.

Residents in the area, where Shange and the Inkatha-aligned Amasinyora gang are based, say there is new tension between African National Congress supporters and the Amasinyora since Shange's return. There are fears of a new outbreak of violence after a long peaceful period, said Madala Gumede, an ANC leader in the area.

However, Inkatha Freedom Party official Thomas Shabalala said that, while some of the Amasinyora gang were members of IFP, "we don't allow them to kill people, even MK members. Violence won't start because of the release of Shange," he said. "They just hate him because he works for the kwaZulu force."

Shange was jailed after murdering Gumede family members — including a three-month-old child — in 1990 at kwaMashu. He twice led attacks on the Gumede home, at 1053E kwaMashu, situated 500m from the local police station.

In the first incident he killed Themba Gumede and his girlfriend, Nomaswazi Ntuli. He then struck again during the subsequent family vigil: three members of the Gumede family were killed, including both parents and a young sister. Themba's mother was shot dead while she was pleading for mercy.

Both attacks took place in February 1990, shortly after the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, during a violent response by the KZP to celebrations in the Natal townships.

A state witness, Albertina Khoza, said in court that the Gumede house had been targeted by the KZP as it was regarded as a harbour for ANC activists.

According to family lawyer Saloshna Moodley, the Gumedes were claiming R150 000 from Shange in his personal capacity because a kwaZulu official had claimed that he was not on duty at the time of the attacks.

When *The Weekly Mail* visited the Gumede family at K section, kwaMashu, this week, the family was packing their belongings for fear of another attack from Shange.

An old woman, who identified herself only as "Themba's grandmother", said: "We can't afford to stay in this area while that man is free."

Following the case, Judge Gordon assigned senior prosecutor G Williams to send a report to the kwaZulu minister of police, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, asking him to investigate:

- Whether kwaMashu station commander Captain Sikhakhane was qualified for his position.
- The role of KZP in violence in the township.
- Violation of law by the KZP.
- The link between the Amasinyora gang and the KZP.

Recently, Mr Justice Thirion attacked the Department of Correctional Services for releasing dangerous criminals. Judge Thirion was supported by Natal Attorney General Mike Imber SC. The release of Shange is viewed as a powerful under-scoring of this accusation.

KING GOODWILL ZWELITHINI — ZULU ROYAL

(107)

Fm 115792

After 20 years on the throne, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini — eighth in line from Shaka and a great-great grandson of King Cetshwayo — still hankers for the political power that has never been his. Yet if he finds a seat at Codesa, it will be a repudiation of a solemn oath he swore not to participate in politics.

According to *Gatsha Buthelezi: Zulu Statesman* by Ben Temkin, King Goodwill swore in 1976 before the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that "... I will withhold myself from any participation in any form of politics and from any action or words which could possibly be interpreted as participation in politics ..."

That statement more or less ended the behind-the-scenes power struggle between the King and his uncle (actually cousin, in the English sense) Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who had by then consolidated his leadership of KwaZulu.

Jack Shepherd Smith, in his biography *Buthelezi*, says: "King Goodwill was the

first Zulu monarch to have no political power and though he was the titular head, Buthelezi was the political leader. And it must have hurt."

Buthelezi's biographers suggest that it was the SA government that sowed the seeds of discontent between the two men in order to dilute the power of Buthelezi, who rejected independence for KwaZulu.

Goodwill (44) was a schoolboy when his father, King Cyprian, died in 1964. Because he wasn't old enough to be installed on the throne, Cyprian's half-brother, Prince Israel Mwayizeni, acted as regent until 1971. During his wait, Goodwill relied on Buthelezi as mentor.

It was a rainy day in December when Goodwill, who had become most impatient to be crowned, had his coronation before 30 000 people. Temkin says he broke down and sobbed when he mentioned his father during his address. Among the gifts he received were a blue Chrysler from the Usuthu tribe; a hand-

carved, high-backed chair from the SA government; and hundreds of head of cattle. At a smaller ceremony later, warriors killed a bull with their bare hands.

At first he rejected polygamy and married in an Anglican ceremony. Since then, he has taken several more wives, including a sister of Swazi King Mswati III. They live at the royal kraal at Nongoma.

In recent years, relations between the King and Buthelezi have been cordial and Goodwill has been outspoken against violence, especially Zulu against Xhosa, as well as any perceived vilification of Buthelezi and Inkatha. He blames the "white press" for much of the problem. "Our people are victims of misguided political ambitions ... They are victims of propaganda and misinformation."



Disbelief at release of 'killer cop'

STAR 41992

Political Correspondent

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CAPE TOWN — People living in Kwamashu "cannot believe" that killer KwaZulu policeman Khethani Shange had been released from prison after serving just nine months of a 27-year sentence for murder, Peter Gastrow, the Democratic Party, MP for Durban Central, said today.

Mr Gastrow has put questions in Parliament to Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Correctional Services, about Shange's release.

Shange was convicted by Mr Justice Gordon in May last year for his part in a series of murders of suspected African National Congress sympathisers in Kwamashu. Shange was a detective-constable in the KwaZulu police at the time.

Mr Justice Gordon described him as a "beast in a policeman's clothes who was one of the main players in the reign of terror in Kwamashu".

Mr Justice Gordon said Shange was an aggressive person who attacked his enemies first

and enjoyed being popular as a killer and having people fear him.

Mr Gastrow asked Mr Vlok on whose authority Shange was released, if any conditions were placed on him, and if this early release was official policy.

Mr Vlok has promised to reply on Wednesday.

Mr Gastrow said: "We are keenly awaiting an explanation from the Minister. It defies all logic to see someone like this released. I just cannot imagine what explanation the Minister can come up with."

King's status in air

Sowetan 6/5/92
THE Zulu king and other traditional leaders might not take their places at Codesa 2 next week if the status of their participation is not resolved by tomorrow.

An urgent meeting of the Codesa management committee will be held in Cape Town tomorrow in an attempt to finally resolve the issue.

The chairman of the management committee, Mr Pravin Gordhan, said yesterday that if the issue was not resolved tomorrow this would effectively mean that King

~~107~~ *(107)*
Zwelithini and other traditional leaders would not be allowed to take their place at the Codesa 2 Plenary session on May 15 and 16. The matter would then be left to Codesa 2 to make recommendations on how it could be resolved.

Last week, the management committee agreed in principle that King Zwelithini and other traditional leaders should take their place at Codesa. It also agreed that there should be, in principle, no difference between the Zulu king and other traditional leaders.

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Row deepens over release of killer cop

STAR 715792

Political Staff

(107) (233)

Convicted murderer Khethani Richard Shange had to sign an undertaking not to threaten family members of his victims before the former KwaZulu Police detective and Inkatha member was released from jail 26 years early, Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok told Parliament yesterday.

The row over the early release of the killer detective — described by a judge as a “beast in policeman’s clothing” — deepened yesterday.

In Parliament, Mr Vlok faced another day of tough questions on the issue, and in Pretoria, Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) rejected Mr Vlok’s “feeble explanations” as inadequate, confused and an insult to the public’s intelligence.

LHR national director

Brian Currin told a press conference his organisation had requested lawyers to determine whether Shange could be reincarcerated if he had been unlawfully released, reports Sapa.

Shange was jailed in May 29 last year for 27 years for his part in murderous attacks on the ANC-sympathising Gumede family in Kwa-Mashu.

Mr Vlok told Parliament on Tuesday he was “very sorry” about Shange’s early release, which had been the result of an “administrative computer error”.

Responding to questions tabled in Parliament yesterday by Democratic Party MP Peter Gastrow, Mr Vlok said Shange was released on February 14 and was on parole until May 28 2003.

Mr Vlok released a copy of the parole conditions Shange had signed when he

left prison, in which he undertook not to cause or worsen unrest, nor threaten “the family of my victims”. If he were guilty of this, he would have to complete his sentence.

Mr Vlok said that so far Shange had adhered strictly to his parole conditions, and there was no evidence of any technical or other violation.

Shange was under the control of the head of the Durban Medium B Prison while on parole, and had to report to him monthly. Correctional Services staff would visit him or telephone him at least twice a week.

Shange could not change employers or his place of residence without prior approval of the prison head, and could not leave the magisterial district of Umlazi or the “immediate surrounding

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Row deepens over release of killer cop

● From Page 1

area” without permission.

Mr Vlok conceded that Shange was not a political prisoner.

But Mr Currin said Mr Vlok had earlier said Shange had been released “like other political prisoners” in terms of section 63 of the Act on correctional services.

Mr Currin said that to his knowledge section 63 had nothing to do with the procedures established as a result of the Grootes Schuur and Pretoria Minutes for the release of political prisoners.

He said Mr Vlok had indicated that the scheduled release date of Shange had been decided on by the then Minister of Correctional Services, Kobie Coetsee, a mere 36 days after Mr Justice Gordon had told Shange there was “little hope for your reformation. You are, in my view, a beast in policeman’s clothing...” and that Shange would be “removed from society for a considerable period of time”.

Mr Currin said if Mr Vlok’s information was true, this demonstrated, at the very least, Mr Coetsee’s utter contempt for the judge’s directive.

STAR 715792

(107) (233)

Cosatu protest over homeland

Sowetan 8/5/92
COSATU has called on Northern Transvaal and Bophuthatswana residents to stay away from work on Monday to demand the reincorporation of the homeland into South Africa.

In a statement released yesterday, Cosatu said people in these regions had decided to stay away to hold protest marches in all villages and townships to protest against the establishment of the "administrative establishments of the apartheid regime". 8/5/92

Teachers and students are not affected by the strike and have been urged to report for classes and health workers have also been exempted from the stayaway.

Several people yesterday telephoned Sowetan inquiring about the stayaway and saying they knew nothing about the action.

A spokesman for the central region of the Pan Africanist Congress dissociated the organisation from the call and said they had not been consulted about the matter.

Regional secretary of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) Mr Kabelo Seabi said his organisation had also not been consulted by the people who had called for the stayaway.

"But it is Azapo's principle that all the bantustans should form part of a unitary state of Azania.

Buthelezi offers plane for exiled Zulu prince

Sowetan 8/5/92
INKATHA Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has offered to send a private aircraft or a car to help self-exiled Prince Mcwayizeni Zulu return to KwaZulu from Lebowa.

The former Zulu royal family regent is reported to have told the Lebowa police he had fled from KwaZulu because of a feud between him and Buthelezi and also because he had joined the African National Congress.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday Buthelezi denied this and said Mcwayizeni had always been welcome in KwaZulu.

He said he would be happy if the prince could be reconciled with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, with whom he had quarrelled.

Buthelezi made the offer after the Lebowa commissioner of police had informed the KwaZulu administration that Mcwayizeni was becoming a financial burden to his country.

The commissioner asked KwaZulu to make the necessary arrangements for the well-being of the Zulu prince. - Sapa



Children frolic in the dusty streets of Imbali, Maritzburg, against a background of army men and trucks patrolling the troubled township.

Inkatha, police *Sowetan 8/5/92* are ambushed 107

A PARTY of armed Inkatha members escorted by the police was ambushed at Edendale, near Maritzburg, late on Wednesday as they travelled through the area.

The attack followed a day of tension in which thousands of ANC supporters crowded into the city for a mass meeting at the market square.

The shooting broke out after an open truck - in which Midlands Inkatha leader Mr David Ntombela was also travelling - passed a crowd of people coming from the ANC meeting which had been held earlier.

The two parties began taunting each other. The truck was pelted with rocks, followed by the burst of gunfire.

There was pandemonium as people scattered in all directions as the two parties exchanged fire.

Police spokesman Captain Harry Budhram said that the police had returned fire in the direction of the shots.

The shooting lasted a few minutes. Other security force vehicles in the area joined the police convoy escorting the Inkatha party.

Thousands of workers vowed at that meeting to

continue their stayaway in protest against the presence in the townships of security forces, police riot units and the KwaZulu Police.

Schools in the predominantly ANC areas remain closed, though schools in the nearby "Inkatha" areas remain open.

Ntombela, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for Vulindlela, has called a mass meeting at Vulindlela today to find out what the response should be to the ambush.

A few KwaZulu Transport buses and taxis were operating yesterday. The worker stayaway is creating disruption and loss of production in Maritzburg and civic and industrial leaders have called for a quick resolution to the problem.

Meanwhile, at Wednesday's market square meeting, attended by thousands, there was a massive vote in favour of a continued stayaway for the rest of the week until the demands were met. Many police members were present. - *Sowetan Correspondent*.

Move to promote Zulu battle sites

LINDEN BIRNS

THE KwaZulu Monuments Council has approached the private sector to help promote the tourism potential of Anglo-Zulu War battlefields.

The scheme involves the construction of an overnight lodge where military and history buffs will be able to stay while visiting Isandhlwana, where Zulus defeated the British in 1879 to become a household name in the UK.

Rorke's Drift, the Fugitives Trail and other historical sites are also involved.

Council director Barry Marshall said last week that the lodge development had been put on hold until August, when potential developers would be invited to attend a council workshop on the project.

He said there were only two broad requirements regarding the development

— that any buildings did not detract from the ecology or the historical significance of the site, and that developers involved the local Mangwebuthanani tribal authority which made the land available. The proposed lodge would be built on a slope overlooking the Isandhlwana battlefield, Marshall explained.

He said a large percentage of visitors to the area came from abroad.

Although the battlefield has been declared a national monument by the KwaZulu Monuments Council, the KwaZulu authorities did not have sufficient funds to cover proper restoration and maintenance, and had other priorities.

The council had therefore decided to involve the private sector.

Train boycott 'a rolling success'

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE week-long Reef train boycott in protest against violence on trains was "a rolling success", boycott steering committee spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said yesterday.

He said the support shown by commuters transcended political and ideological boundaries. It was significant that no reports of intimidation or damage to property were recorded, said Mamoepa. This indicated that people were not forced to boycott.

"We have made violence expensive" he said, adding that Spoornet had "complained bitterly" that the boycott had cost it R130 000 a day. Should the demands that formed the thrust of the boycott not be met, another boycott could be launched.

He said government and Spoornet had agreed to prevent armed commuters from entering stations, fence off all stations and install added security as well as place TV cameras in all coaches.

The boycott was supported by the ANC, PAC, Cosatu, Nactu and the Civics Associ-

ation of Southern Transvaal.

Meanwhile, police said yesterday three men were killed and two wounded in separate unrest-related incidents in Soweto townships.

Sapa reports the bodies of two men who had been shot were found in Dobsonville, and one man was wounded by gunfire.

The body of a man with bullet wounds was found at the Meadowlands Hostel, scene of almost daily violence during the past few weeks.

Police also reported extensive damage to the hostel rooms when two explosive devices were detonated there on Saturday afternoon. No one was hurt and the incident is being investigated.

A R5 000 reward would be offered for any information leading to the arrest of the manufacturers of illegal firearms, Soweto police Regional Commissioner Maj-Gen Kobus Malan said. — Sapa.

ines to participate in a
sures to alleviate the industry's crisis.
The NTA's argument that short-term
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KwaZulu gets police stations

THE transfer of police stations to the KwaZulu Police would continue under agreements with the KwaZulu government, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Her-nus Kriel, said yesterday.

(107) CT 15/5/92
He had been asked by the Democratic Party MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, whether the transfer of police stations to KwaZulu was continuing.

Mr Gastrow urged him to stop the process in view of the constitutional negotiations at Co-desa.

creation and unemployment training schemes.

It was decisively important that the

nanced from the Fund for the Training of Unemployed Persons and from funds released by Parliament. — Sapa.

Buthelezi slams Zulu king's uncle

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi spoke out publicly yesterday on a wrangle between himself and an uncle of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini.

Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that former assembly member Prince Mcwayizeni Zulu was telling a "blatant lie" when he said he left the assembly because they had a quarrel.

Buthelezi said Zulu, who is now a member of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA and the ANC, had told Lebowa, Police Commissioner Brig M A Malete he wanted to live outside KwaZulu and did not want anything to do with the KwaZulu government. *Bliday 17/5/92*

"Every member of this Legislative Assembly knows that Prince Mcwayizeni has never had any quarrel with me.

"The King detected his disloyalty to the throne long ago, and the King wanted to remove him... for this reason at that time, and I had to plead for him..."

For Zulu to say he fell into disfavour after the discovery that he was an ANC

THEO RAWANA

member was a "blatant lie", Buthelezi said. *(107)*

Zulu resigned before anyone knew he was an ANC member.

"Prince Mcwayizeni showed himself to be an inveterate liar when he stated to Brig Malete that he was accused 'of selling the Zulu nation to the Xhosas'. I have never used such language, nor is this the kind of language I speak," Buthelezi said.

"I have no idea who threatened Prince Mcwayizeni's life or planned his assassination, as he alleges in his statement."

Buthelezi went on to say Zulu was "in the habit of roaming the country begging for money, cattle, goats and chickens" and said assembly members would bear out his assertion that Zulu had asked for such gifts.

Zulu was reported to be in KwaNdebele yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

ANC call for police violence probe

Sunday Times 17/5/92

By TERRY VAN DER WALT

THE ANC yesterday called for an inquiry into police involvement in violence and the role of Kwazulu local authorities in preventing the ANC from functioning in Kwazulu.

The call was made at a sitting of the Goldstone commission in Empanjeni, Natal, when delegates from the Inkatha Freedom Party, ANC, SAP and SADF submitted reports.

Mr Willis Mchunu of the ANC questioned the role of the Kwazulu police who, he said, "often openly proclaimed their support for

Inkatha and their anti-ANC sentiment".

He alleged that on occasions the SAP, when called to help, claimed they had no jurisdiction in Kwazulu.

"We submit this is not the legal position... the SAP has jurisdiction all over the republic, including Kwazulu."

IFP delegate Muziwenkosi Gwala said the ANC's disregard for the Zulu king had made it

impossible for peace between the two parties.

He said ANC leader Nelson Mandela came to Empanjeni on June 27 last year to "motivate and build up ANC support... without consulting any Kwazulu leader".

SAP Captain Paul de Jager, of the Crime Information Service Unit, said most attacks were directed against Inkatha.

There had been a "dramatic decrease" in violence after three local ANC leaders were arrested. Both the ANC and the IFP, he

said, had criticised the courts for giving bail to people on either side, who simply continued with violent crimes after their release.

The failure of the Umtfolozi Peace Accord was partly due to tribal leaders not being included in the forum, he said.

Captain Andre Roux, of the SADF's Group 27, said calling for the removal of security forces would not end the violence.

Only a genuine commitment to peace by both parties could bring peace to the area, he said.

KFC provides loans for cheap housing

By 18/5/91

HOUSING for the rapidly growing and urbanising population in the Durban Functional Region is one of the greatest challenges facing the area.

Kwazulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) divisional manager housing Angus Herselman says the formal housing shortfall estimates range between 150 000 and 200 000 units locally.

"The scale of the problem is put into perspective when it is considered that in 1990 only 35 000 houses were generated nationally.

"The KFC runs a housing finance section. It operates on a similar basis to a building society. We grant loans against security.

Focus

"The difference is that our focus is on low income and our average loan balance last year was around R21 000, whereas the traditional building society would be looking at loans of R35 000 and upwards.

"We are also a little more flexible as to the type of security we will accept. We have some loans which we accept on the basis of acknowledgement of debt rather than registering mortgage bonds.

"We also advance loans against a tribal certificates, permission to occupy rather than freehold

rights," says Herselman.

KFC also has a project section which takes raw land and provides services such as water and sewage. The corporation then sells the land as would any other property developer.

Another important facet of the KFC's work is the community liaison section which aims to educate new home owners.

Orientation

Says Herselman: "The community housing information centre goes to any project on which we are working and it stays there as long as needed. It runs orientation sessions. Anyone who wants finance from the KFC is required to attend. It is a formal education process and people are taught about all the aspects of home ownership.

"If you look at the problems being suffered in the low cost housing market, many of them relate back to education and understanding of home ownership principles. People overcommit themselves as they do not realise the impact of interest.

"We regard education in this area as critical. We believe the scheme will not only limit our risk but also that of developers and other financial institutions involved. The response has been very positive."

Marching to another tune

WIMC 225-285/11
Weekly Mail Reporters

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LAST Friday was meant to be Sergeant Siphwe Mvuyane's wedding day. Instead of marching down the aisle, the notorious kwaZulu policeman was led out of the detention cells into the CR Swart Regional Court in Durban.

He had been arrested by Montclair South African Police members at his home in Umlazi last Wednesday, on charges of extortion, illegal possession of weapons (all KZP-issued) and explosives, and alleged operation of a protection racket — along with 10 other gang members. Mvuyane was granted R5 000 bail last Friday.

His arrest is seen as a breakthrough in the SAP's response to the Natal unrest, coming on the heels of recent SAP arrests of KZP hit-squad member Vela Mchunu and Jerry Mdanda.

Mvuyane is perhaps the most loved and feared man in Natal. He has been implicated in more than 30 murders, and still walks free. In July 1990, Mvuyane was appearing in the Umlazi Magistrate's Court when, ordered into police custody, he drew his pistol and walked out of the court. A few days later, he arrested the magistrate who had given the order, claiming he had assaulted a KZP colleague.

When Mvuyane was implicated by witnesses in the murder of Lamontville youth Austin Zwane on August 7 1990, the Umlazi station commander refused SAP members from Montclair access to Mvuyane's gun for ballistic tests. The investigation has since stalled.

Mvuyane's arrest by the SAP was, by admission of the investigating officer Detective Warrant Officer JW Bronkhurst, in defiance of the jurisdiction issue — the SAP have always refused to assist in investigations in kwaZulu areas.

"We've been trying to get hold of this guy (Mvuyane) for a long time, but we were prevented because of this jurisdiction thing," said Bronkhurst, who is part of the Unrest and Violent Crime Investigation Unit.

Many cases, no vehicle — the plight of a KZP cop

By **SIBU MNGADI** (107) *Clipboard*
BLASTED as incompetent and accused of being Inkatha Freedom Party's private army, KwaZulu policemen in Umlazi work under appalling conditions.

A special City Press investigation has uncovered that 40 detectives share six unroad-worthy vehicles while struggling to investigate a staggering monthly volume of 500 cases in the 1,5 million-strong township, situated south of Durban.

KZP records show that of 3 902 cases reported at the Umlazi branch in the past six months, only 146 were solved. In one of many letters to the district headquarters a disgruntled lieutenant was rather frank: "What we (the KZP) are really doing is a mockery and a disgrace."

So disillusioned are senior policemen that recently promoted Umlazi branch commander Major M Magubane has, to put it mildly, "postponed" taking up his new appointment until Uundi (KZP headquarters) had rectified the poor working conditions.

The 5 000-strong KZP, established in 1980, has district headquarters in Esikhawini, Nquthu, Nongoma, KwaMashu and Umlazi. City Press is in possession of documents which show how 39 members of the Umlazi Criminal Investigation Department (CID) share five "unroad-worthy" vehicles. This week we met two detectives who had used a colleague's personal car to investigate a criminal matter in Umlazi on the Natal South Coast, and had dug deep into their pockets to meet fuel costs.

Since Lt MP Mbele took over the CID in 1990, he has written several letters to the district headquarters — which incidentally is on the same premises — highlighting these poor conditions. Instead of an improvement in conditions, the few vehicles his unit had have subsequently been "boarded" without being replaced. The May 1992 Vehicle Register shows that all six remaining vehicles have travelled an average of 120 000 km and are unroad-worthy.

In a letter dated October 8 1991, the lieutenant described it "a mockery" for the KZP to allow his detectives to handle about 130 dockets at one time without sufficient transport to investigate these cases. "I'm writing to let your (the district commandant's) office know that what we are really doing here is a mockery and a disgrace," he said. He has written several letters since then, all drawing a blank from headquarters. The KZP's success rate in solving crime due to bad conditions in Umlazi was appalling, detectives claimed, which "in a normal society would have resulted in the dismissal of the homeland's police chief".

Even those cases solved were mostly of suspects arrested at the scene of a crime, added senior detectives. "It's very unusual for the detective branch to investigate a criminal matter to its final solution. Even if a complainant says 'Come and arrest the suspect — he/she is here', we are still unable to follow up SOS calls. "But it's become politically expedient for our superiors in Uundi to blame this disastrous record of solving crime on political unrest," a veteran policeman said. At the Umlazi KZP station, dockets are closed as fast as they are opened.

Though the KwaZulu government admits arming its officials, chiefs and Inkatha leaders for protection, some policemen conduct investigations in the trouble-torn township unarmed because of lack of weapons. "It's just a miracle that none of our unarmed colleagues have been attacked. I guess it's because people assume that every policeman in these troubled times is always armed," said a warrant officer. Outgoing Umlazi station commander Captain TP Ngcobo has also highlighted the plight of local policemen in a desperate letter to the district commander. Since the KZP took over Umlazi in June 1987, policemen investigating cases against fellow policemen were allocated one vehicle, registered ZP 404, and they used the vehicle until it was "boarded" in April 1989 due to mechanical failure. The vehicle was never replaced, the captain said. These poor working conditions faced by units headed by black officers contrast sharply with privileges enjoyed by white officers seconded from the SA Police to the KZP. KZP's Motor Vehicle Theft Unit commander Major J Mhnaar, his deputy — a white warrant officer — and a white sergeant all drive official vehicles, while seven black policemen share one minibuses.

SADF VERSUS KZP

Grenade used to solve 'tiff'

By FRED KHUMALO



24/5/72

THE grenade lobbed by an SADF trooper into a casspir containing two Kwazulu policemen was merely the result of a "personal misunderstanding", according to Kwazulu Police. However, unrest monitors and human rights lawyers say the incident was the latest in a violent clash of military egos between members of the SA security forces and the homeland force.

KZP spokesman Colonel Moses Khanyile dismissed claims of inter-force conflict, saying the latest incident was the result of a "personal misunderstanding".

Two weeks ago, when members of the SAP, SADF and KZP carried out a joint operation in Umlazi, an altercation broke out between a member of the SADF and that of the KZP.

The SADF member hurled a hand grenade into a casspir, injuring KZP special constable SR Ngema and SAP constable A Mseleku.

However, monitoring groups say their research indicates that, not only is there a bad working relationship between the KZP and other security forces, but that tensions have regularly exploded into shootouts.

The Human Rights Commission and the Legal Resources Centre in Durban point to the following incidents:

■ When, on March 13 an impi of about 800 armed men attacked the squatter settlement of Uganda and the SAP tried to intervene, members of the KZP - who were in the mob - fired shots at the SAP, according to witnesses.

The SAP evacuated the area only to return later with reinforcements. A member of the KZP was later arrested, but subsequently released. At least 23

people died in the attack.

■ On April 7 last year SAP Warrant Officer Gerald Mbattha witnessed members of the KZP moving through KwamaMakhutha township shooting at random with live ammunition. He said that when asked why they were not using regulation birdshot, he was given no explanation or co-operation.

■ In February last year a member of the KZP and a bodyguard to Chief Patrick Majazi of Indaleni, Richmond, was arrested after an SAP constable was shot in the knee while investigating a disturbance at the chief's homestead.

In their recent report *The role of the Kwazulu police: Impartial law enforcement or obstacle to peace?*, the Legal Resources Centre and the Human Rights Commission said a unit commander from the SAP Reaction Squad had told their members that he received "little or no co-operation from the KZP" in his investigation of murder and arson in KwamaMakhutha.

The report states that suspects arrested by the Riot Squad were handed over to the KwamaMakhutha KZP - who invariably release them.

Township residents had also reported witnessing a major shootout between the SADF and KZP members in which at least four KZP members died.

KZP spokesman Colonel Khanyile declined not to comment on the report or the issue.

However, he did say that at least one shootout came about after an argument over the policing of KwamaMakhutha. But Khanyile maintains: "We work harmoniously with the SAP."

He thinks that perhaps the spirit of camaraderie that exists among officers in the two forces has not filtered down to the lower ranks.

He says there exists a "healthy competition" between the two forces.

Shock Aids figures released

C/P news 24/5/92

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By S'BU MNGADI

THE HIV virus has taken its fiercest grip in the KwaZulu/northern Natal region, according to shock figures released by the Medical Research Council in its annual report this week.

By the year 2005 the HIV plague could have infected one in four adult South Africans and Aids could have killed 2,3 million.

In a six-month period during 1991 the number of people in KwaZulu infected with the virus doubled from 1,2 to 2,5 percent.

The report, tabled in parliament this week, said by the year 2000 between 19 percent and 40 percent of SA's total health care budget would go towards treating Aids patients — at a cost of "between R4 billion and R10 billion".

This was one of the findings of a joint study

'Expect 2,3 million deaths by 2005'

on the demographic and economic implications of Aids by the MRC's Centre for Epidemiological Research in Southern Africa (Cersa), Wits University's Centre for Health Policy and actuarial scientists at Metropolitan Life.

Their projections indicate that by the turn of the century there will be between 3,7 and 4,1 million HIV-infected people in SA, between 255 000 and 259 000 people ill with Aids and 197 000 deaths from Aids.

By the year 2000, the death toll from Aids will have risen to over 2,1 million, and 24 percent of the adult population will be HIV-infected — presuming there's no change in sexual behaviour.

Two consecutive studies conducted in the KwaZulu/northern Natal region last year showed women were at more risk than men, but that the rate of increase among men was faster, the report said.

Senior medical researcher Quarraisha Abdool Karim, who designed the Natal study, said the higher prevalence of HIV infection among women of child-bearing age had severe implications for their children.

Head of the MRC's National Aids Programme, Dr Malcolm Steinberg, said: "The Natal survey is at the cutting edge of seroprevalence work. It was piggy-backed on the existing malaria surveillance pro-

gramme, which meant it was much cheaper.

"We also got a far more accurate estimate of population seroprevalence than one would get in studies confined, for instance, to antenatal clinic attenders."

An HIV seroprevalence study of maternity patients and antenatal clinic attenders at Alexandra Health Centre showed a 1,1 percent HIV seroprevalence, compared with the finding of a 0,76 percent rate among Transvaal antenatal patients by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

Steinberg believes the MRC survey probably gave more accurate figures.

A study of 300 patients at sexually transmitted diseases clinics in the greater Cape Town area showed that the patients were highly sexually active, but did not take protective measures.

(b) no; ~~the~~ the minimum requirements for entry into training for any of the health professions are determined by the relevant statutory professional councils. Educational institutions where members of the health professions receive their training, are autonomous and determine their own selection criteria and procedures as well as training and education, taking into account the requirements determined by the professional councils.

Site in Yeoville: post office

*6. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) Whether the site bordered by Hunter Street and Cavendish Street in Yeoville has been earmarked for the erection of a post office for Yeoville; if so,
- (2) whether this site has become the haunt of vagrants and the scene of socially undesirable practices;
- (3) whether he will consider erecting suitable fencing to prevent unauthorized access to the site; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B666E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, as well as for a mail delivery depot.
- (2) Vagrants have been noticed in the vicinity of the site. The site is, however, fairly clean.
- (3) The premises has been leased to a private person and the fencing thereof will be negotiated with the lessee.
- (4) No. For the sake of completeness I wish to mention that the possible development of the site is presently being negotiated with a private developer.

Police stations: Kwazulu/SA Police Force

*7. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~107~~

- (1) Whether any police stations in Maputulan in Northern Natal which until recently were staffed by members of the South African Police Force, are to be

handed over to the Kwazulu Police Force; if so, (a) which police stations and (b) (i) why and (ii) as at what date will they be handed over;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B667E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2)

The following police stations within the magisterial areas of Ingwavuma and Ubombo are still manned by members of the South African Police:

Ingwavuma
Ubombo
Emanguzi
Mbazwane

At present negotiations are taking place with the Kwazulu Government to transfer the police stations (to Kwazulu) but no date has as yet been determined.

Trust Feed case: legal fees

*8. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) What total amount was paid in legal fees for the defence of the policemen who stood trial in the Trust Feed case and (b) out of what funds were these fees paid;
- (2) how many attorneys and advocates were instructed by the South African Police to appear for their members? B668E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) R1 621 925,40
(b) The South African Police Budget.
- (2) The State Attorney, one (1) private attorney and seven (7) advocates.

*9. Mr A J Leon—Law and Order. [Withdrawn.]

Murder in Soweto: investigations re-opened

*10. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~107~~

- (1) Whether the South African Police have re-opened the investigations into the murder in Soweto on or about 27 January 1989 of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the

purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this person;

- (2) whether the Police have interviewed members of this person's family to investigate evidence to which the family allegedly has access; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether the Police have interviewed two other persons, whose names have also been furnished to the South African Police, in connection with the re-opening of the investigations; if not, why not; if so, what are the names of these persons? B670E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

(a) By direction of the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand.

(b) Dr Abu-Baker Asvat.

- (2) Not to date. A new investigating officer has been appointed to do the investigation and he is still studying the documents to familiarize himself with facts on the docket and court case. He has, however, entered into correspondence with the family's attorney.
- (3) Yes, only one person, Mrs Xoliswa Falati was interviewed on 13 April 1992 in connection with the case. Mr Katiza Cebukulu has not yet been interviewed as he is presently being detained in a prison in Zambia.

Death of four persons: SADF officer

*11. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence: ~~107~~

- (1) Whether a certain officer of the South African Defence Force, whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is to be or has been suspended from duty pending the outcome of the re-opened inquest into the deaths of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlauli; if not, (a) why not and (b) under what circumstances are officers of the Defence Force suspended from duty; if so, when;

(2) what is the name of the officer in question? B671E

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No.

(a) and (b)

Such a suspension would be a departmental step. The findings of the investigation of the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape are at present urgently awaited to come to the necessary decision. In the meanwhile the facts which the SA Defence has at its disposal and which have been communicated to me, do not warrant such a step. I concur.


- (2) The name supplied by the hon member.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, would he not say that the document published in the press provides *prima facie* evidence that Gen Van der Westhuizen may well have been involved and that it is an extremely unhealthy situation to have the head of Military Intelligence under that sort of cloud?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, there are obviously various pieces of evidence concerning this allegation. Unfortunately I cannot make that available at the moment owing to the investigation. What I am saying, in other words, is that until the report of the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape is available, I cannot provide any further information to Parliament.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, is it correct, therefore, to infer that he has been advised by the SA Defence Force that the document published in *New Nation* and other newspapers is, in fact, not a valid document and that he should therefore not take action on the basis of the document?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, with all due respect, that is not what I said. I said that there were various pieces of evidence in this matter which I am not in a position to divulge at the moment, because by doing so I would prejudice the whole investigation by the Attorney-General. That is the reason why I am not able to make any further statements on the matter at this stage.

- (b) no;  the minimum requirements for entry into training for any of the health professions are determined by the relevant statutory professional councils. Educational institutions where members of the health professions receive their training, are autonomous and determine their own selection criteria and procedures as well as training and education, taking into account the requirements determined by the professional councils.

Site in Yeoville: post office

*6. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) Whether the site bordered by Hunter Street and Cavendish Street in Yeoville has been earmarked for the erection of a post office for Yeoville; if so,
- (2) whether this site has become the haunt of vagrants and the scene of socially undesirable practices;
- (3) whether he will consider erecting suitable fencing to prevent unauthorized access to the site; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B666E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, as well as for a mail delivery depot.
- (2) Vagrants have been noticed in the vicinity of the site. The site is, however, fairly clean.
- (3) The premises has been leased to a private person and the fencing thereof will be negotiated with the lessee.
- (4) No. For the sake of completeness I wish to mention that the possible development of the site is presently being negotiated with a private developer.

Police stations: KwaZulu/SA Police Force

*7. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order: 

- (1) Whether any police stations in Maputland in Northern Natal which until recently were staffed by members of the South African Police Force, are to be

handed over to the KwaZulu Police Force; if so, (a) which police stations and (b) (i) why and (ii) as at what date will they be handed over;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B667E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2) 

The following police stations within the magisterial areas of Ingwavuma and Ubombo are still manned by members of the South African Police:

Ingwavuma
Ubombo
Emanгуzi
Mbazwane

At present negotiations are taking place with the KwaZulu Government to transfer the police stations (to KwaZulu) but no date has as yet been determined.

Trust Feed case: legal fees

*8. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order: 


- (1) (a) What total amount was paid in legal fees for the defence of the policemen who stood trial in the Trust Feed case and (b) out of what funds were these fees paid;
- (2) how many attorneys and advocates were instructed by the South African Police to appear for their members? B668E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) R1 621 925,40
- (b) The South African Police Budget.
- (2) The State Attorney, one (1) private attorney and seven (7) advocates.

*9. Mr A J LEON—Law and Order. [Withdrawn.]

Murder in Soweto: investigations re-opened

*10. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order: 

- (1) Whether the South African Police have re-opened the investigations into the murder in Soweto on or about 27 January 1989 of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the

purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this person;

- (2) whether the Police have interviewed members of this person's family to investigate evidence to which the family allegedly has access; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether the Police have interviewed two other persons, whose names have also been furnished to the South African Police, in connection with the re-opening of the investigations; if not, why not; if so, what are the names of these persons? B670E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:


- (1) Yes.

(a) By direction of the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand.

(b) Dr Abu-Baker Asvat.

- (2) Not to date. A new investigating officer has been appointed to do the investigation and he is still studying the documents to familiarize himself with facts on the docket and court case. He has, however, entered into correspondence with the family's attorney.
- (3) Yes, only one person, Mrs Xoliswa Falati was interviewed on 13 April 1992 in connection with the case. Mr Katiza Cebukulu has not yet been interviewed as he is presently being detained in a prison in Zambia.

Death of four persons: SADF officer


*11. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence: 

- (1) Whether a certain officer of the South African Defence Force, whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is to be or has been suspended from duty pending the outcome of the re-opened inquest into the deaths of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicele Mhlati; if not, (a) why not and (b) under what circumstances are officers of the Defence Force suspended from duty; if so, when;

- (2) what is the name of the officer in question? B671E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No. 

(a) and (b) 

Such a suspension would be a departmental step. The findings of the investigation of the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape are at present urgently awaited to come to the necessary decision. In the meanwhile the facts which the SA Defence has at its disposal and which have been communicated to me, do not warrant such a step. I concur.

- (2) The name supplied by the hon member.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, would he not say that the document published in the press provides *prima facie* evidence that Gen A and other Westerners may well have been involved and that it is an extremely unbecomingly imprecise and the head of Military Intelligence under that sort of cloud?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, there are obviously various pieces of evidence concerning this allegation. Unfortunately I cannot make that available at the moment owing to the investigation. What I am saying, in other words, is that until the report of the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape is available, I cannot provide any further information to Parliament.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, is it correct, therefore, to infer that he has been advised by the SA Defence Force that the document published in *New Nation* and other newspapers is, in fact, not a valid document and that he should therefore not take action on the basis of the document?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, with all due respect, that is not what I said. I said that there were various pieces of evidence in this matter which I am not in a position to divulge at the moment, because by doing so I would prejudice the whole investigation by the Attorney-General. That is the reason why I am not able to make any further statements on the matter at this stage.

STAR 28/1/92

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Zulus who fear betrayal and the wrath of

IN THE 1820s, a time of war between South Africa's black tribes, a brave warrior by the name of Soshangane fell out of favour with Shaka, the legendary king who founded the Zulu nation. To fall out of favour with Shaka was to be a dead man. Unless you fled, which Soshangane did, with a handful of followers, into a forest. There he hid, repelling hunting parties, before trekking north and founding the Shangan kingdom in what is today Mozambique.

Sokhulu is the name given to a large area of forest on the Indian Ocean coast in the homeland of KwaZulu, a tribal reservation tossed the way of Shaka's defeated descendants by Pretoria. Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Party, which sees itself as the guardian of Shaka's proud traditions, has accepted the homeland system, but

many Zulus have rebelled against what they see as this fraud.

One of them is Simon Mswelli who, like Soshangane, has incurred the wrath of his Zulu lord and sought refuge in the forests of Sokhulu. A more benign figure than Soshangane, who engaged in much rape and pillage, he can also be seen as a Robin Hood figure — the protector of the poor, of his fellow forest-dwellers, even if there are no rich to steal from.

Since February 1990, the month F W de Klerk released Nelson Mandela and announced the start of a new era of peace and negotiation, more than 30 Sokhulu families (about 300 people) have been living in hovels in the forest. Wary of detection, or betrayal by another family, they stay in a different place each night, ever building and rebuilding.

Word got around on Monday that a white man had come to the forest to "tell the world" about their plight and about "Si" — short for Simon — their hero and only hope.

A thin old man explained that there had never been any problems until now, when "shootings and killings" were the order of the day. "Mona" was what started it all. "Mona" means "jealousy" in Zulu, in this case on the part of the people down in "the flat lands" over the forests that the Sokhulu families owned.

"They want to take away our land." Who were these people? The old man pointed out a younger man whom he said should take over the story. The younger man said he could not talk freely either because he feared that someone in the group

might betray him and tell the police.

The police? "Yes, the KwaZulu Police and the South African Police and also the South African Defence Force. They are the people we fear. They harass us. And that's why so many have been killed and the people are running and the houses are empty and destroyed."

Four younger men emerged from the undergrowth. The most distinguished member of the group, who had a beard and wore shoes, picked up the Si refrain.

"The killers are well known to the community. It's not Si, like they say. They blame him because he defends us. I don't know how he is so strong."

In appearance, Si, who is 23, was no Errol Flynn. Taller than average, but not much more, he was thin and gave the impression of

stooping slightly. He spoke softly and he seemed a little shy. He did not say much, but his eyes were bright.

His explanation of why they called him the Lion of Sokhulu was a simple one: "Because I tell the truth. Because I always speak the truth." And what was the truth?

"Inkatha is behind all this. The chief and his headman down in the flatlands. They want our land and they also want to eliminate the ANC, to drive us out or kill us."

Why had the police identified him as their main target? "Because they know I was with the ANC when I was a student. And the Inkatha chief also wants the land of my family. They know, too, that I will fight against them. When I hear a shot I pick up my qwasha, even knives, and I run in that direction with my comrades. When they see us they run away."

"This is what we live from, the forest. Here is our income. Also, I must stay here to protect the people. If I leave, they can die." Si is perhaps the one individual in Sokhulu who does not have an Inkatha card. His mother, a dough-lady of 59, takes the precaution of carrying one around. She explained that everybody had two cards, ANC and Inkatha, for the rare occasions when they ventured out of the forest. "We are ANC in our hearts but we need this piece of paper for protection. You have to pay R5 and we always have to give more money for Inkatha meetings and all that." And if you don't pay? "Then you are not Inkatha and you are in trouble. It's simple. If you don't pay, you have to die." — The Independent News Service. □

Buthelezi!

KwaMashu cop strike was kept secret

By SBU MNGADI

APR 21 1992

DISGRUNTLED KwaZulu policemen in KwaMashu embarked on an unprecedented one-day strike last year, but embarrassed police chiefs kept it secret.

This emerged when several of these policemen this week openly warned that their appalling working conditions had reached "crisis proportions" and expressed fears that unless Ulundi (KZP headquarters) intervened, members of the KZP in the Umlazi and KwaMashu districts would go on strike again.

This comes hot on the heels of last Sunday's City Press expose of poor working conditions at the Umlazi KZP station.

Throughout this week, City Press was inundated with telephone calls from KwaMashu policemen - whose ranks range from constable to captain - who highlighted their plight. The policemen said the situation at

Umlazi, where 40 detectives share six unroadworthy vehicles while investigating a staggering monthly volume of 500 cases in the 1.5-million strong township, was "luxurious" when compared with conditions in KwaMashu.

At KwaMashu, KZP records show that 24 detectives share one van and two unroadworthy cars. Many vehicles were "boarded" without being replaced.

With an average monthly volume of 600 cases, conservative police estimates put at 200 the number of dockets which each detective has been struggling to investigate in the past year.

Like Umlazi, KwaMashu has only one unroadworthy van to respond to calls for help from the one million-strong population which includes Ntuzuma and squatter camps of Lindelani, Dalmeny Farm and Richmond Farm. The region north of Durban has been the scene of political violence since

1985.

"Even dead bodies, which we seem to be good at collecting, usually lie in the open for up to 24 hours before a suitable police vehicle can be found," an angry senior policeman said.

Six members of KwaZulu's own security branch, the Bureau for Special Investigations, use one battered vehicle. Records indicate that of an average 580 dockets opened every month in the past year, less than 50 were solved.

But to make the situation worse, senior officers took the few vehicles home after hours, and policemen wishing to respond to SOS calls were left to their own devices, City Press was told.

The authorities' failure to rectify the situation reached boiling point at the end of last year. For the first time in the history of the KZP, and possibly the SAP, detectives refused to work and demanded a meeting with KZP commissioner Major-General Jac Buchner.

However, the authorities refused to budge.

Officials from the KwaMashu district headquarters met the protesting policemen, promised to convey their grievances to Ulundi and advised them to return to work, policemen claimed.

"That was the last time we heard from the district office. The situation has since worsened."

Meanwhile, KZP spokesman Col LM Khanyle was this week still tight-lipped, almost 10 days after acknowledging receipt of findings of a special City Press investigation.

In a brief reply to our detailed fax, Khanyle said the alleged irregularities were being investigated.

Contacted on three occasions this week, he said Buchner was working on the reply. However, at the time of going to press Khanyle had not returned five telephone calls left in his office.

KZP chiefs duck issue

THE Kwazulu Police have refused to respond to allegations that its members in Umlazi and Kwa-Mashu work under appalling conditions.

On May 22, City Press faxed a detailed copy of findings of its special investigation to KZP spokesman Lt LM Khanyile in Ulundi. In a brief reply, Khanyile said the alleged irregularities were being investigated and promised to issue a "detailed" statement. *CIP/en 7/6/92*

On June 1, the police spokesman curtly replied: "Take note that the matter . . . is considered an internal matter and any policeman who has problems should know the channels of communication to have the problems attended to, and should not use the media to this purpose."

Zulu king's fifth wife a Xhosa

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Star 8/6/92

By Montshiwa Moroke

The Zulu monarch, 44-year-old King Goodwill Zwelithini kaBhekuzulu, is to marry a fifth wife — a 19-year-old Xhosa maiden called Mpume Mchiza — according to weekend reports.

It is believed the wedding has been planned for later this month.

The wedding will take place at the king's seat, the royal kraal at Nongoma where King Zwelithini lives with a sister of Swazi King Mswati III.

Miss Mchiza, who comes from Clermont near Pietermaritzburg, Natal, is a first-year student at Gwaqikazi College of Education near KwaNongoma.

She is also the daughter of Nonelumiso Mchiza, who is a lecturer at Umlazi College for Further Education.

Miss Mchiza's family is believed to have come from Umzimkhulu, Transkei.

Mr Mchiza was seconded from the Department of Education and Culture in Ujundi in 1989 following Inkatha-

Xhosa friction.

If the wedding does take place it will dispel the notion that the ANC-Inkatha Freedom Party feud is an ethnically inspired quarrel between Zulus and Xhosas.

King Zwelithini has been in the middle of a political storm in recent months over demands for him to be allowed to lead a full delegation to Codesa.

IPF leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has refused to attend Codesa sessions until King Goodwill is given such status.

An agreement in principle, allowing the Zulu king and other traditional leaders to take part in Codesa, has not brought the negotiating parties, especially the ANC and IFP, any closer to consensus on the issue.

The agreement does not represent any change in the position of the ANC.

The organisation is not opposed to the king's participation.

However, it has continually refused to grant King Zwelithini any special status at the negotiating forum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

- *1. Mr P J BERGMAN—Education and Culture. † [Question standing over.]
 *2. Mr P J BERGMAN—Education and Culture. † [Question standing over.]

†Indicates translated version.

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INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs:

Development of Tugela Basin

1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department has given consideration to the development of the Tugela Basin with a view to stimulating the economy and creating jobs; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
 (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D202E.INT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Chairman, I want to say right at the outset that I honestly welcome this interpellation, because it relates to the very important principle of regional development for every single region in South Africa.

The hon member for Springfield selected probably one of the most important and interesting regions in Natal, namely the Tugela Basin. If one had to define the Tugela Basin geographically, one could say that it is the total catchment area of the Tugela River, South Africa's second largest river. The basin extends over 29 000 square kilometres, of which 21 000 square kilometres fall within Natal and the other 8 000 square kilometres in KwaZulu. It covers approximately 31% of the total Natal-KwaZulu region, which is known as Region E.

I can refer to a number of past and present actions undertaken with a view to stimulating the economy and with the object of creating jobs, specifically with regard to regional industrial development. The identification of so-called industrial development points in terms of the old 1982 regional industrial programme included, *inter alia*, towns such as Newcastle, Madadeni, Osizweni, Ladysmith and Ezakheni. Other so-called development points included towns like

Dundee, Colenso and Estcourt. Over the years concessions have also been granted on an ad hoc basis to towns such as Dannhauser, Glencoe, Bergville and Mooi River.

In terms of the previous scheme, known as "Schedule 3", a total of no fewer than 664 projects in the Tugela Basin were granted financial assistance, resulting in the creation of 52 703 job opportunities and a capital investment of R1 154 million. If time permits I shall relate further details.

As hon members are probably aware, we revised the entire regional industrial development programme and this revised programme is obviously one of the most important mechanisms applied by this Government to stimulate development and to enhance job creation, also in this particular area. Since the implementation of the new scheme, which is now called "Schedule 4", in August 1991 the area in which the Tugela Basin lies as a whole qualifies for 100% of the formula of incentives provided by the new scheme.

I am happy to announce that a total of 31 projects have so far been approved for assistance in this subregion since August 1991, resulting in the potential creation of 3 655 job opportunities and an envisaged capital investment of R194 million. If one applies the multiplier effect of the jobs created previously, which I have mentioned, and the last lot, this affects quite a number of people in the Tugela Basin.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I thank the hon the Deputy Minister for his very positive reception of this interpellation. I am grateful to him for giving us those statistics during the limited time at his disposal.

As all hon members know, since the early 1950s various people have mooted the idea that the Government should develop this particular region into a region comparable to the Ruhr industrial area in Germany. The reason for this is that this region—as has been indicated by the hon the Deputy Minister—has both natural and human resources in such abundance that it constitutes a natural industrial growth point in South Africa.

At present this region houses one of South Africa's densest rural populations. It has been calculated that with suitable dam storage the Tugela Basin could provide enough water to support six cities the size of Johannesburg, six

cities the size of Cape Town and still have enough water left to supply a city the size of greater London.

Previously, schemes to develop this region have been discarded because of the non-availability of money. However, given the fact that billions have been invested in projects such as Mossagas, priorities ought to have been made. Clearly the Government has been incorrect thus far in giving priority to Mossagas, for example. I appreciate very much the statistics given by the hon the Deputy Minister which show the Government is doing something in this regard.

However, the recent plea for a re-examination of the scheme by the chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett Group rests on the motivation that job opportunities could be provided for at least 300 000 people living in this area. To us this makes eminent sense, because we believe the creation of employment opportunities must surely be South Africa's biggest priority. If we consider the ominous spectre of rising unemployment, homelessness, poverty and general despair which are at the root of the current violence and crime, this priority assumes an urgency which we cannot ignore. If we do so, it will be at our long-term peril.

We are of the view that, faced with the National Manpower Commission's estimate that there are some 5.4 million unemployed people at present, there really are only two alternatives available to us. One is to do nothing—and we all know where that will lead us—and the other is to grasp every opportunity to roll up our sleeves and get involved in projects such as the development of the Tugela Basin in order to curb rising unemployment and poverty. Every day we delay, the number of unemployed people grows. The Government would do well to study the work done on this scheme thus far by the chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett Group.

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, we appreciate the fact that the hon the Deputy Minister has given us interesting statistics in respect of this particular area. However, as the hon member for Springfield has indicated, we require greater and better involvement on the part of the Government as far as the upliftment of this particular region is concerned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

why, in the past, the Government has decided to pump the water over the Drakensberg mountains as the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council said.

I would sincerely welcome pressure on the Government as well as on our department from hon members from that particular area. However, I think one thing we must say to each other is that the Government is responsible primarily for creating a climate conducive to development, and for setting the stage for all role-players within the development fraternity to play their part in the development process. In addition we must say to each other that the identification of local opportunities and the optimal development of those opportunities remains with that particular community. Of course this must be multidisciplinary and multisectoral as hon members suggested. All Government departments with an interest in development should get involved in regard to human, economic and physical development.

Since it is the objective of the Government to address the real needs and aspirations of all the communities, and not to compete with the private sector when it comes to development, communities in particular, but also the private sector, should be involved in the process of policy formulation through the various channels of regional development associations and the Regional Development Advisory Committees.

I would like to propose honestly, and make a request in this regard, that not only the hon member for Springfield and the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition, but all hon members of this House, to play a more active role in the interests of these development advisory committees. In other words, we would like to urge them to get involved and to make sure that their communities are represented on these advisory bodies so that the communities can advise the Government as to what they think should happen.

MR M F CASSIM: Mr Chairman, the call for development in this area was made by Chris Saunders who started off with sugar-cane farming on a small family basis. However, as a result of his enterprising efforts, this family business has now become a conglomerate in Natal. He recognises that the Tugela Basin is an area suited to optimal growth. When one considers that the annual flow from our rivers in South Africa is

53.5 billion cubic metres of which 10% comes from the Tugela River, one realises that this area holds enormous potential.

The Tugela River has the potential for enormous growth and development, but regrettably only 7% of the water from the Tugela is used economically. Even if one looks at the irrigation projects, one recognises that only 8 600 hectares of land are irrigated with water from the Tugela River. There have been innumerable studies—one by Thornton Smith—showing the potential for growth in this area.

It is the common belief in Natal—this has come about in many forums over many years—that as a result of KwaZulu's not taking independence, the NP Government acted punitively towards this area, so that an area that could have become the Ruhr of South Africa has remained undeveloped. The common explanation for this is that it has been dealt with punitively.

With an area that has so much water and so much manpower—the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition spoke about 25% of South Africa's population living in Natal—25% of the surface area of the Tugela Basin is in what is called the native reserves, an area that can actually grow.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I regret that the hon member's time cannot grow. His time has expired.

MR M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I should like to remind the hon member Mr M F Cassim that it was not the chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett Group who made the call to develop this area. This, in fact, started long before he came onto the scene. He was the most recent proponent of this situation.

He made a very valid point, however, when he said that a very large percentage of this area was occupied by what we call the Bantustans. This is where we really need all the development we can get. That is a very valuable point. That, taken with the point made by the hon the Deputy Minister earlier on, that there should be a co-ordinated approach to the development of this entire region, is something which I believe would really satisfy all of the people who live in that region.

I am very pleased that the hon the Deputy Minister has also made the appeal that all interested parties from this part of the world

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should play a responsible role in the Development Advisory Committee. That is the forum where everything in this regard needs to be articulated, and the forum from which a co-ordinated approach could develop. [Time expired.]

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The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am sorry that we are limited to such a short debate on this. I want to stress that I think this is one of the most important debates one can possibly have about developing that particular area.

I think the hon member Mr M F Cassim proved my point. Mr Saunders of Tongaat-Hulett has millions of rand of capital that could be invested in order to create jobs. We in the Government can only create a climate conducive to development. The private sector, of which the Tongaat-Hulett Group forms part, should put their money where their mouth is, by putting money into South Africa to create the necessary jobs. I want to commend the hon member on making that point.

As far as the water resource is concerned, I do not want to instigate anything here, but I think some hon member should submit an interpellation to the hon the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry in regard to the amount of water running to the sea. If one talks to anybody in Natal, one is asked why a dam has not been built in the Tugela Basin. As far as the Department of Regional Development is concerned, I will act as a facilitator if it is possible for us to assist in doing something in this regard.

I cannot pass up the opportunity to make one last remark. I think the hon member Mr M F Cassim was a bit naughty to say that we were penalising KwaZulu. My job is to do regional development on the one hand, and urbanisation on the other. If we do not do regional development, as in KwaZulu, we pick up the tab when people urbanise. There is no reason, therefore, for us to penalise anybody. In fact, the figures I have given—these are available; I shall send hon members each a copy—are evidence of what has been achieved in that particular area.

Debate concluded.

that something needs to be done about that urgently?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I cannot attest to the truth of that story, because the Lebowa Government is fully responsible for the allocation and distribution of funds and food. As I have said, the programme is continuously being monitored by the Department of National Health and Population Development. We find that unacceptable and we do not approve of food being left in a storeroom.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I thank her for that answer, but I would like to ask her whether in fact the correctness of those reports was investigated?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, as I said the Department has had discussions with the relevant departments. I have not received a report on those discussions as yet, but the situation is being monitored. We will not allow food to be stored in a storeroom.

Report on food prices

*2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether the Board of Trade and Industry initiated a report on food prices in or about July 1991; is so,
- (2) whether this report has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will be completed; if so, what are its main findings;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D182E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) The former Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism, Dr G Marais and Dr A I van Niekerk, Minister of Agriculture requested the Board of Trade and Industry (now the Board on Tariffs and Trade) to investigate food prices. A press release in this regard was issued on 5 July 1991.
- (2) The Board has decided to issue a preliminary report in order to stimulate further discussion on the subject. This report should be available before 17 June 1992. I

have given permission to the Board for the establishment of a committee, in terms of the Board on Tariffs and Trade Act (Act 60 of 1992), on which representatives of the Co-ordinating Committee on VAT and other consumer bodies will serve. This committee will take the matter further.

- (3) I will await a final report from the Board and do not intend issuing a statement at this stage.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I thank him for his reply, but I would like to ask him whether that report will in fact be made public and made available to hon members of this House?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the report will be made public.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Shallcross link road: repayment

1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Housing and Agriculture:

- (1) Whether, subsequent to the reply by the Minister of Housing on 4 February 1992 to an interpellation on the Shallcross link road, he or his Department has made any arrangements for the Development and Services Board and the Durban Municipality to repay the total amount that is being spent on this link road; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D203E.INT

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE: Mr Chairman, ongoing negotiations are taking place between the Administration: House of Delegates and the local authorities involved. Officials of the Durban City Council are currently preparing a submission on this issue for consideration by the city

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

The HSRC in principle recruits researchers abroad but during the past year no appointments were made by virtue of such recruiting. Three foreigners were appointed within the period concerned, but they had responded to advertisements published in South Africa.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know whether he specifically asked ANC members as well to come and do research.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member knows very well that his question refers to appointments made at the HSRC. He must not ask me such a question. I did not place the advertisements. I do not recruit the people. I have nothing to do with it.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, I would then very much like to ask the hon the Minister whether his Department is in principle opposed to asking ANC members to come and do research there.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, in principle I am for the recruiting of the best people for a particular research project. [Interjections.]

†Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Chairman, further arising from especially the last reply of the hon the Minister, is it the hon the Minister's standpoint that foreigners should be appointed rather than South Africans who are just as well qualified or who have comparable qualifications? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, from the reply which I read for this House, it ought to be clear to the hon member that the answer is that the best people must be appointed for specific projects.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know whether there is a shortage of researchers at the HSRC.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I want to suggest that the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe place a question on that on the Question Paper.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HSRC: abolition of Genealogical Research Section

*3. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of National Education:†

(1) Whether the Genealogical Research Section at the Human Sciences Research Council was recently abolished; if so, (a) when and (b) why;

(2) whether any research projects could not be completed as a result of the abolition of the above-mentioned section; if so, what projects?

B707E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) The HSRC had two sections that were concerned with genealogy:

(i) the Genealogical Research Section; and

(ii) the Genealogy Information Section.

The first-mentioned section was declared redundant

(a) with effect from 1 July 1992;

(b) Genealogical research does not fall within the framework of the primary research fields of the HSRC, viz Education, Human Resources and Social Dynamics.

(2) Yes.

(2.1) *South African Genealogical Registers*.

(2.2) The Noordman (Northman) Family.

†Mr G C OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether the genealogical report of the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe has been completed? [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, if you will just allow me, I will tell the hon member that it has been completed.

With your leave, Mr Chairman, I want to ask whether the hon the Minister could speak up a bit. We do not hear him too well.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That applies to the Chair as well. The hon member may continue.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: I want to ask the hon the Minister what he is going to do with the research documents which have been given by families and individuals in the course of many years to this research division.

†The MINISTER: The Noordman family contributed a sum of money to the project and the amount, as well as the documents concerned, has been returned to the family.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: The hon the Minister must excuse me, but he does not quite understand my question. Over the years many people gave of their genealogical research documents to this department because they were given the assurance that it would constitute part of a permanent division in the HSRC. I would now like to know what is going to become of the documents which, in many cases, were treasured family heirlooms. What is the HSRC going to do with them?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not have direct knowledge of that, but as I understand the HSRC's circumstances, the documents will be in safekeeping. I also suggest that, if the hon member knows of families who would like to have some of the documents returned to them, the HSRC will do what is necessary.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him still another question. A start has been made with a series in book form on South African families which is to be published in three parts. I want to ask the hon the Minister whether he is going to ensure that the rest of that book will be completed up to the letter "Z". [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I cannot give the hon member that assurance. It will *inter alia* depend on the HSRC's own decisions, which in turn will depend on the availability of funds.

Replacing of old Saxonwold post office

*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether attention is being given to replacing the old Saxonwold post office in Rosebank, Johannesburg, with larger, permanent pre-

mises; if not, why not; if so, (a) when will it be replaced, (b) where will the new post office be situated and (c) what action has been taken in this regard to date?

B709E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING AND OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications):

Yes.

(a) Negotiations are at present being conducted with a prospective lessor.

(b) In a new development on the corner of Bath and Bolton Avenues, Rosebank if the negotiations with the lessor are successful.

(c) Various options have previously been investigated but the proffered accommodation was inadequate to house a fully fledged post office. The negotiations with the lessor mentioned in (b) above are in the initial stage and we are awaiting a firm offer regarding the rental, etc.

Degradation of Emweni/Intonyela catchment areas

*5. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department has been informed of the degradation that is alleged to have taken place in the (a) Emweni and (b) Intonyela catchment areas of Natal as a result of large-scale cultivation of can-nabis in the upper reaches of these catchment areas; if not, why not; if so, by whom or what body has it been so informed;

(2) whether any action has been taken to stop this illegal practice and rehabilitate the damaged areas; if not, why not; if so, what action?

B716E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) No. Due to the fact that the areas concerned are situated within the area of jurisdiction of KwaZulu, I am not in a position to react on this KwaZulu domestic issue. The matter is, however, being

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

brought to the notice of the Government of KwaZulu.

Cultivation of cannabis: Okhahlamba magisterial district

*6. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether it has been reported to the South African Police that cannabis is being cultivated in the Amangwane Tribal Ward area in the Okhahlamba magisterial district of the Upper Tugela Location; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against those responsible; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) by whom?

B717E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No. The South African Police is aware of the situation.

- (2) Yes.

(a) Mopping up operations and the investigation of cannabis offences gave rise to 65 arrests and 46 cases registered pertaining to the possession of cannabis between 15 November 1991 and 15 June 1992. During the above period a total of 25 867 kg of cannabis was confiscated.

(b) Members attached to SANAB assisted by other units of the South African Police took part in these operations.

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether there is any possibility of stopping the growing of dagga there through police action, in view of the fact that such enormous environmental degradation is taking place which is damaging an area which supplies something like 10% of the Witwatersrand's water and 30% of that of Natal?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I think we would like to stop the growing of dagga wherever we can. To take out or stop the growing of dagga by hand is a very costly exercise, as the hon member will understand. At the moment we are looking into the use of, and we are already using, chemicals to kill young dagga plants. [Interjec-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

tions.] We are doing this according to the strict rules prescribed by the United Nations about which chemicals can be used.

In answer to the hon member's question I say yes, we will try to stop this to the best of our ability. We are doing so, but it is a costly operation, and where smaller patches are being grown, it is extremely difficult to use chemicals against such plants. [Interjections.]

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether he would not take a trip up there to see for himself that these are not small areas. It is evident that there a huge fields of dagga which are planted up and down the mountains, so that tremendous erosion is taking place. These are not just little areas, but enormous areas.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I bow to the hon member's superior knowledge about dagga and will see to this when I can. [Interjections.]

†Adv C H PIENAAR: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether the use of "Folidol" has been considered. [Interjections.]

Ladybrand post office: post office boxes

*7. Mr C E HERTZOG asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:†

- (1) Whether he or his Department recently received representations in connection with post office boxes that had not been installed at the Ladybrand post office; if so, (a) when were the representations received, (b) by whom were they made and (c) how long has installation been awaited;
- (2) whether any steps are envisaged in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B722E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING AND OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications):

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 17 June 1991.

(b) Mr C E Hertzog, MP. Installation of additional private boxes could, as yet, not be undertaken for the reason I shall furnish against item 2.

- (2) Yes. The provision of additional private boxes is to be undertaken simultaneously with other additions and internal alterations to the post office building. The architectural working drawings in this regard have been completed. If nothing unforeseen occurs tenders for the execution of the work should be invited during August/September 1992.

- (3) Yes. As the existing post office building no longer meets the requirements of a functional post office it is regarded essential not only to provide additional private boxes, but to also effect certain alterations to the building with a view to improving the working conditions of the staff as well as the level of service to the public. In this regard several options had to be considered in terms of practicability as well as economy. Although a decision as to the best way of reaching the objective was reached some time ago the planning of the project had to be fitted in with that of numerous other projects countrywide.

SARCC: loss of revenue owing to boycott

*8. Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Transport:†

- (1) What was the total loss of revenue for the South African Rail Commuter Corporation as a result of the boycotting of the said corporation's services during April/May 1992 because violence is allegedly not being combated;
- (2) (a) what is the additional cost per year of security in respect of rail commuting services planned by *inter alia* the South African Police and announced after 19 February 1992 and (b) what is the nature of the above-mentioned planned security;
- (3) whether it is envisaged to make provision for part of or for the total cost of security in the said corporation's budget; if so, (a) what is envisaged in this regard and (b) for what reasons?

B729E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING AND OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Transport):

Mr Chairman, the reply to this question is approximately one page long and with the leave of the House I would like to table it on behalf of the hon the Minister of Transport, otherwise I shall read it.

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Chairman, I think it is important that cognizance is taken of that. I therefore request that the answer be read.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I read it as follows:

- (1) The estimated loss in income for the SA Rail Commuter Corporation due to the boycott action is R2,0 million. For the sake of completion it has to be pointed out that the boycott action was started on 2 May 1992, but that it really gained momentum from 4 to 8 May 1992. The boycott was terminated on Sunday, 10 May 1992.

(2) The SA Police indicated that—

- (a) an amount of R44 800 800 has been budgeted for the securing of commuter services for the 1992/93 financial year. No cost additional to the budgeted amount is envisaged as all services in this regard will be rendered by means of existing manpower, logistics and funds; and
- (b) the planned security action comprises of two components, namely:
 - (i) 1 234 members of the SA Police in the Vaal Triangle area are being incorporated in a special unit for securing commuter services, under control of a senior officer of the SA Police; and
 - (ii) the SA Police will have overall responsibility with the support of the Management of the SA Rail Commuter Corporation, the SA Rail Commuter Corporation Security Services and community organizations.

- (3) Yes. Provision for an amount of R38 million for security has been made in the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Police quizzed about missing evidence

W/Mcsw 12/6-18/6/92.

POLICE were closely questioned at the Goldstone Commission this week about the disappearance of a crucial statement from a docket into the killing and injuring of African National Congress members at a funeral in Ermelo two years ago.

The ANC funeral, held in Wesselsfont township simultaneously with an Inkatha one, ended with two mourners dead and several others injured. More than four guns, including a machine gun, were used in the incident.

The Goldstone Commission — investigating reports in *The Weekly Mail* and attended by several senior policemen — heard in Pretoria this week that a member of the kwaZulu legislative assembly, Amos Mthungwa, had given a statement to the Ermelo police shortly after the incident on August 11 1990.

In the statement, Mthungwa admitted that Inkatha members had returned fire after shots had been fired at them from the ANC crowd. He added that two kwaZulu policemen, Constable Zwelli Dlamini and Warrant Officer Nhlanhla Khawula, were among those who had shot at the

A statement implicating two kwaZulu policemen in a fatal shooting incident was replaced by one in which the two men were not mentioned, the Goldstone Commission heard this week. LINDA RULASHE reports

ANC crowd.

Colonel Patrick John Otto, who was district commander of investigations in Ermelo at the time, told the commission that in July 1991 he was instructed to start a new investigation into the incident, after the ANC had complained that the South African Police were shielding members of Inkatha implicated in the shooting.

During the second investigation, another statement by Mthungwa was taken down and sent to the state prosecutor handling the case, but no mention was made of the evidence which implicated the two KZP men in the shooting.

Asked why Mthungwa's first statement was not included with the second one in the docket

that was sent to the prosecutor, Otto said he believed they had both been sent to the prosecutor.

However, counsel for the commission, Johan du Toit, said the prosecutor who handled the docket had informed him that Mthungwa's first statement had never been brought to her.

The commission heard that the document had since been found by Ermelo policeman David Hall in a cabinet in his office.

Due to the evidence brought before the commission, Judge Richard Goldstone has subsequently requested the attorney general of the Transvaal to investigate the incident and to consider suspending the inquest into the mourners' deaths, which is scheduled to start on June 26. All the dockets of this case will also be handed to the Transvaal attorney general.

Asked by counsel for *The Weekly Mail*, David Soggot SC, why the suspects had not been apprehended after nearly a year and whether Otto had asked the investigating officer what the particular problem was in arresting these men, Otto replied: "I cannot remember whether I asked him

or not."

Police Captain Andre Marais, who is stationed at Ermelo, gave this account of his attempts to trace the two KZP men: armed with warrants for their arrest, he visited KZP commissioner Jac Buchner in Ulundi, together with two senior SAP officials. They returned to Ermelo without the suspects. One could not be found because, Buchner said, there were many Dlaminis (although Marais said the warrant contained Dlamini's full police particulars). A KZP official went to fetch the other suspect but had not returned when the SAP contingent left.

When asked by Soggot why the men were only brought to Ermelo a year later, since as KZP men they were surely easy for Buchner to find, Marais was unable to give an explanation.

The commission had asked counsel for Inkatha, Louis Visser, to ascertain Buchner's version of these events. Visser said Buchner had told him during a phone conversation that one of the suspects was brought to the policemen and interrogated. Buchner had also told him that the SAP officials had wanted to arrest the suspect, but that he had intervened.

The commission heard that one of the firearms which belonged to the KZP men was ballistically tested and linked to the funeral shootings, but was later returned to the KZP.

Judge Goldstone asked Otto: "Do you not find that quite ironical?" Otto replied that it wasn't.

Warrant Officer Geldenhuys, who had taken over as investigating officer in the case in 1991, conceded on Monday that the manner in which the Ermelo police had handled the case could not have solved it.

During cross-examination, Soggot put it to Geldenhuys that in the course of constructing the new docket for the investigation, he had buried the relevant evidence.

He replied that he had not intended to do so. Goldstone then put it to him that it had the effect of the evidence being buried and Geldenhuys replied "yes".

Meanwhile, a former Black Cat gang member — referred to only as "Mr D" — implicated several Inkatha members from Ulundi, including Khawula, as having been involved in the shootings at the Wesselsfont funeral.

Mr D said he saw Khawula fire shots at the coffin of the person who was to be buried by ANC supporters that day. He said he did not know exactly how many shots Khawula fired at the coffin, which had been left lying on the ground after the crowd scattered.

Mr D alleged Khawula also fired at a teenage boy, identified only as Sibanyoni, when he fell to the ground after being shot. Sibanyoni had been at the front of the funeral procession and was holding up one of the poles of an ANC banner when he fell.

Mr D said on the evening prior to the funeral some Inkatha members from Ulundi — including Mthungwa — arrived in Ermelo in three cars. He said these men brought guns with them which they showed off to the Black Cat members.

"The men said that they had come to provide security in case there was an attack. They had 9mm guns, .38s and hand-machine carbines. They showed us these guns and explained what types they were and how to load them."

He said the next morning the men from Ulundi took their guns with them to the funeral, as did a local Inkatha leader, Noah Mqobokhazi, who carried an AK47 rifle.

Mr D alleged that they subsequently fired at the ANC crowd.

In the meantime, Ngema is said to have confidentially informed certain actors about the doctor's message.

King weds Xhosa maiden in July ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

By S'BU MNGADI

ZULU King Goodwill Zwelithini kaBhekuzulu will wed 18-year-old Nompumelelo Mchiza at Osuthu near KwaNon-goma in Natal on July 25.

The Xhosa maiden from Clermont near Pine-town will be the king's fifth wife.

This week the bride-to-be's father, Vuyani Mchiza, spoke for the first time about his daughter's forthcoming wedding.

The former matric pupil at Mlokothwa High School near KwaNon-goma - of which Zwelithini is a patron - is believed to have moved into one of the king's resi-

dences.

Mchiza revealed Zwelithini voluntarily paid a lobola of 21 beasts which was "according to his wish as a king, not as an ordinary peasant".

He described the "well-nourished heifers and a white bull" as a sign of a daughter who had preserved her virginity.

Mchiza said both the Transkei and KwaZulu governments had been very co-operative in facilitating communication between the two families.

Traditional leaders of both sides are optimistic the wedding could help thaw the all-time low in relations between Inkatha-supporting Zulus and Xhosas.

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Star 16/6/92

KwaZulu Police 'prolonged'

The Government is deliberately prolonging the life of the KwaZulu Police despite a growing body of evidence implicating KZP officers in Natal violence, says the Human Rights Commission. The monitoring group said the Government was continuing to hand over control of police stations, such as the Maputland police station, to the KZP.

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FW's visit to Ulundi on June 16 under fire

STAR 18/6/92

Political Staff

(107)

President de Klerk is facing mounting criticism following his decision to address the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi on Soweto Day.

In a statement issued from Parliament, Democratic Party MP Mike Ellis yesterday accused Mr de Klerk of arrogance and partiality.

Mr Ellis, chairman of the DP's Natal Coastal region, said it was "unfortunate" that Mr de Klerk had chosen to deliver his address in the KwaZulu capital while the rest of South Africa was commemorating the 1976 uprising and engaging in mass action.

"His decision may well give the impression of two of the important players at Codesa ganging up against another at a time when reconciliation between the groups is required," Mr Ellis said.

Other opposition sources said Mr de Klerk had abused his position by speaking as State President — a supposedly neutral office — and praising one of the political parties competing for support in SA.

"It would have been all right if he was there as leader of the NP, but not as president," said one. He was hardly a "naive politician", the source said, and would have been well aware of the symbolic significance attached to his June 16 visit.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel insisted yesterday there was no special significance in the fact that the visit had occurred on the day that the ANC alliance's campaign of mass action began.

Mr de Klerk had accepted the invitation to speak long before the campaign was announced, he said. But he was unable to explain how the date could have been set long ago when IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had cut short an overseas trip to return for the campaign.

Mr Kriel denied the NP was "ganging-up" with the IFP.

De Klerk gave little away at Ujundi, argues Political Reporter Kaizer Nyatsumba

ANC-bashing — but no pacts

STAR 19/6/92

KWAZULU Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi might not admit it readily, but he and his followers gained precious little from President de Klerk's controversial visit to the KwaZulu capital of Ujundi this week.

The visit — surprisingly scheduled on the 16th anniversary of the Soweto uprising — was ostensibly meant to afford the State President an opportunity to address the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on the exclusion of KwaZulu and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini from the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

Although Chief Buthelezi spent the second half of his speech on the "main issue" — the first half having been devoted to excoriating the ANC for its mass action and "total dishonesty" — Mr de Klerk barely mentioned it.

In a six-page speech, he devoted a mere paragraph to King Zwelithini's exclusion from Codesa. And when he did deviate from his speech to respond directly to Chief Buthelezi's emotional appeal, he stated that "the Zulu na-

tion", like other "nations" in South Africa, had an important role to play and had to be accommodated in a future dispensation.

Consummate politician he is, Mr de Klerk, who also used the platform to spell out his party's constitutional views once again, left his listeners feeling happy without actually giving them anything concrete to be happy about.

Much of the day's proceedings were taken up by an issue on which both sides did agree: the need to attack the ANC.

In his opening address to the assembly, meant to welcome the State President, Chief Buthelezi lambasted the ANC for its mass action, saying it was "totally irresponsible" of the organisation to call for mass action "which will be backed by harsh intimidation at this time when there is an upward spiralling of violence".

Chief Buthelezi said the National Party leader was "a man of integrity and political honour". He said it was "a hideous distortion of the negotiation process" to suggest that the Government was responsible for the deadlock in Codesa 2, and stoutly defended the NP team's performance there.

On these issues Chief Buthelezi and President de Klerk were speaking the same language, mutually patting each other's backs.

When he stood up to talk, President de Klerk thanked Chief Buthelezi for putting the Codesa deadlock "in its right perspective", called on all leaders to stand against violence, outlined the actions his Government had taken to deal with violence, and went on to extol regionalism/federalism.

But on the question of King Zwelithini, subtle differences began to emerge.

Chief Buthelezi had accused the Government of giving in to ANC demands far too easily, and said it had been naive in the bilateral discussions held with the ANC before Codesa 1 last year. He called on Mr de Klerk to "act as State President", and tell the ANC and other Codesa delegates that, willy-nilly, KwaZulu, King Zwelithini and the IFP would be allowed to send three separate delegations to Codesa.

The Chief Minister alluded to a long-standing friendship between Zulus and Afrikaners, and referred to his own co-operation with the Government in the past

— at the risk of being called "a stooge". He expressed the wish that these good relations might yet again be revived.

Here he was merely giving expression to what many political observers had long believed would happen: that the IFP and the NP would sooner or later enter into an alliance of some kind against the ANC-SACP-Cosatu axis. Mr de Klerk did not respond enthusiastically to this implied request, suggesting that — at least for now — the long-expected formal *toendoring* is not on the cards.

Mr de Klerk said the question of King Zwelithini's participation in Codesa would have to be addressed by the multi-party negotiating forum. He and his Government did not need to be convinced of the importance of Zulus, he said, nor of the contribution they could make. But just as Zulus and their king had to be involved in negotiations that affected them, so too did other "nations" and their traditional leaders.

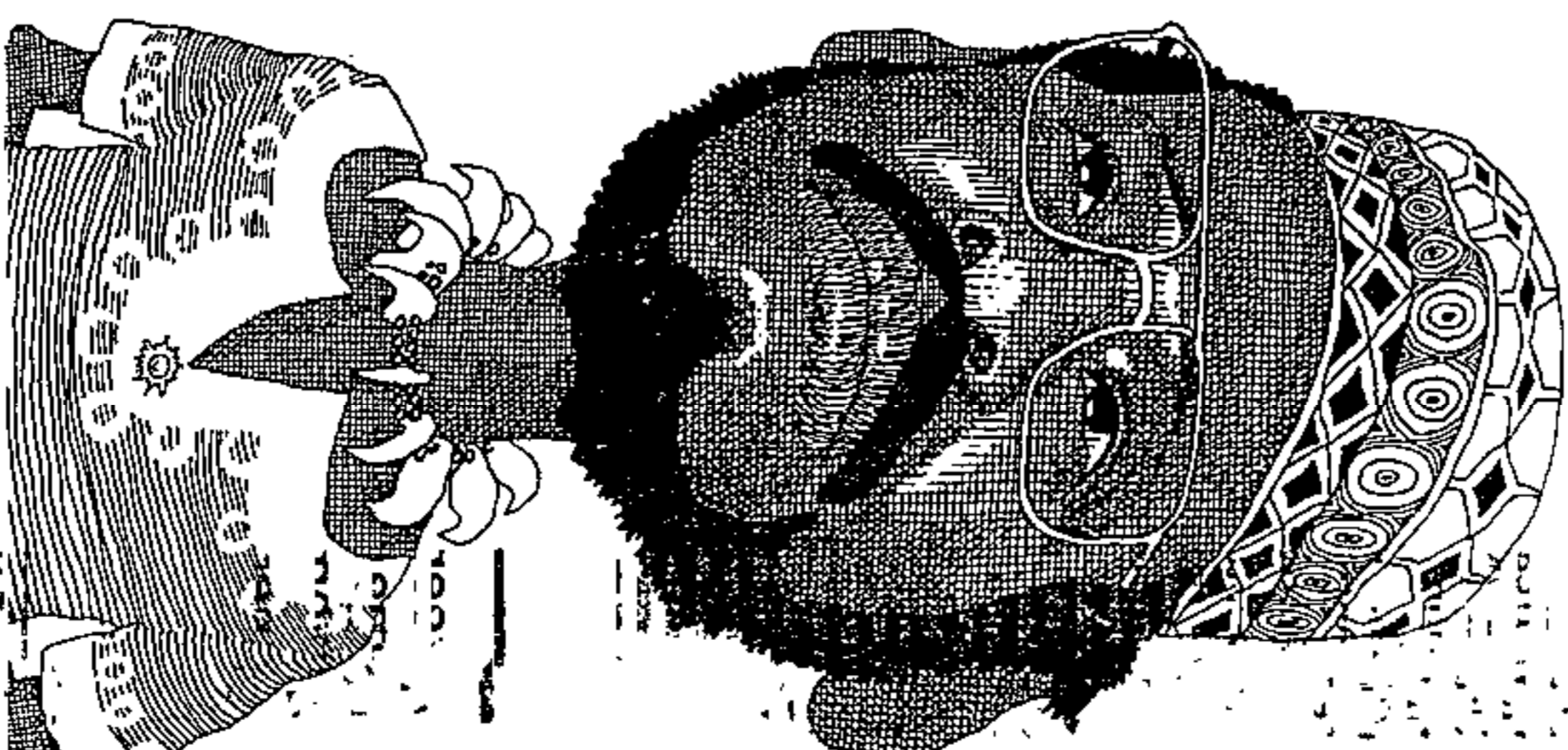
The President said: "It is regrettable that Codesa was unable to reach agreement on the inclusion of His Majesty the King of the Zulus, and his own delegation,

as participants in their own right. "Notwithstanding all our efforts, including my own constructive involvement, the matter remains unresolved." The best he promised to do was to redouble his and his Government's efforts in working for King Zwelithini's inclusion.

This will not have been welcome news to Chief Buthelezi. But while the De Klerk visit did not have all the desired results, it demonstrated most incisively — if such a demonstration were needed — the convergence of views between the NP and the IFP.

Moreover, many believe that for Chief Buthelezi to have scheduled a sitting of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on June 16 — a day widely revered in the black community for its historical significance — is one thing, but for him to have chosen that day to invite President de Klerk to Ujundi, and for President de Klerk to have accepted, amount to little less than frightening callousness.

To make matters worse, not once did either man refer to the day, apart from observing that it had been chosen by the ANC-led alliance for the launch of its mass action campaign. □



Buthelezi ... mass' action "totally irresponsible"

called on Umkhonto we-Sizwe to defend them, others called on the PAC give them information or not, nobody will be arrested. If any arrests are of Thursday morning in the worst massacre this year.

... we are all very angry about his presence here. He should never have come."

... also in the party. Earlier, Viljoen and Van der Merwe briefly stepped out of their vehi-

... said he had never seen a crowd so angry. "I have

10 blacks for Barcelona

By RODNEY MTSHAZO

TEN black competitors - eight men and two women - have been included in the South African team for the Olympic Games in Barcelona next month.

The names of 96 of the 97 competitors who will take part in the Games were released by the National Olympic Committee of SA in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

The allocation of the remaining place depends on whether the International Olympics Committee (IOC) clears javelin thrower Tom Petranoff, who was banned for competing in SA a few years ago and who has been linked to a drugs incident.

Six of the black men in the SA team will take part in athletic events. The two others are boxers. The two women are

athlete Marcel Winkler, who will compete in the 200m event, and controversial table tennis player Cheryl Roberts, who was chosen because she is black.

Three of the six male athletes are marathon runners - Abel Mokhibe, Zithulele Sinqwe and Jan Tau, who were the first three home in the SA marathon champs.

The others are Tshakile Nzimande (100 m), Bobang Phiori (400 m) and Xolile Yawa (10 000 m). The two boxers are Cassius Baloyi (a bantamweight) and Fana Thwala (flyweight).

A City Press correspondent reports that Ramsamy told a press conference yesterday that the team was chosen on merit.

The athletics team includes seven blacks, as demanded by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). There has been controversy concerning the selection of track athletes, but Nzimande, Yawa and Phiri were all genuine contenders for the team. If any white athlete has lost a place in the team because of the inclusion of a black, only Athletics SA knows. The only black in the team not chosen on merit is Roberts. The team will assemble in Johannesburg on July 18, and will leave on July 20.

King's attacker vanishes

By SBU MNGADI

MYSTERY surrounds the fate of a man who allegedly attempted to assassinate the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini kaBhekuzulu, during President FW de Klerk's visit to Ulundi this week.

Though the assassination attempt was a hot topic in the KwaZulu capital, several attempts by City Press to trace the whereabouts of the suspect from the KwaZulu government and Inkatha authorities drew a blank.

The Inkatha Freedom Party's bi-weekly *Ilanga* newspaper published a late-arrival filler from Ulundi about the incident on Thursday.

On Tuesday, De Klerk and KwaZulu chief minister and IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi addressed the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and a rally.

The National Party leader's visit was in reaction to an invitation earlier this year by the legislative assembly to hear its concerns about the exclusion of the Zulu King and the KwaZulu homeland from Codesa. King Goodwill also attended both

functions. After the rally outside the legislative assembly, Buthelezi led the crowds in his favourite song *You are king of the nation*, and together with the King led De Klerk's entourage to a buffet dinner in the building.

The Inkatha mouthpiece reported that while the Inkatha leader was walking De Klerk to his car, the King stood on a flight of stairs leading to the legislative assembly's building.

An unidentified man lunged aggressively towards Goodwill but was apprehended by KZP secret agents before he could harm the king. The King's bodyguards disappeared with the suspect in the southern wing of the KLA building.

And that was the last time the would-be assassin was seen. KZP spokesman W/O M Mngomezulu said the public relations office was unaware of the assassination attempt. However, he conceded he had heard of the incident.

A Bureau of Communication spokesman said her inquiries about the incident in all government departments had "drawn a blank".

— when thousands of

Mom wants son's killer back in jail

Sowetan 25/6/92



Sowetan Correspondent

THE mother of a youth killed by former KwaZulu policeman Mr Khetani Shange has lodged an application in the Maritzburg Supreme Court to have the killer, out on parole, put back in jail.

Mrs Nomaswazi Theodora Ntuli this week applied to have the decision of the Minister of Justice on July 4 1991, to authorise the release of Shange on parole, reviewed and set aside.

Shange was released in April after serving seven months of a 27-year sentenced imposed by Mr Justice Gordon in the Durban Supreme Court in May last year after he was convicted of the murder of Themba Abraham Gumede and the attempted murders of Mrs Ntuli, Christopher Sandile Peters and Dumisani Joseph Mthemba.

The order, to be served on the Minister of Correctional Services and Shange, seeks information on Shange's last residential address and his last place of employment.

It also seeks to have Shange, once the order is served, accompany the sheriff of the Maritzburg Supreme Court or his deputy to the Westville Prison where he should present himself to the officer commanding to continue serving the prison sentences imposed by Mr Justice Gordon.

Should Shange fail to do this, the order sought in the application instructs the sheriff or his deputy to arrest Shange and to deliver him to the prison.

The Minister of Correctional Services is ordered to do "all such things as may be necessary" to ensure that Shange is detained in prison and to pay the costs of the application.

The Minister has 15 days to furnish the court with the records relating to the decision to authorise Shange's release and to respond to the application.

Ntuli said in her affidavit accompanying the application that the decision of the Minister of Justice to release Shange could be explained only if it were assumed that the Minister acted as he did because he was motivated by improper consideration, bias, that he acted in a purely arbitrary fashion, did not apply his mind to the matter and/or that he did not direct himself properly in law because the decision was not a proper and bona fide exercise of his discretion.

She added that the decision was invalid and unlawful and that it should be properly reviewed and set aside.

Ntuli said that she was concerned that justice be done as the mother of Gumede, as a person in respect of whom Shange was convicted of attempted murder and as a member of a community, KwaMashu, which had suffered from Shange's illegal activities and which is now exposed to further risks of illegal activity on the part of Shange.

Not so fast

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Peace, but not at any price: that seems to be the position of KwaZulu Chief Minister and IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He is stepping up pressure for a new constitution embracing devolution and federalism.

In the presence of President F W de Klerk in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on June 16, Buthelezi warned that though he had been committed to peace throughout his 30 years in politics, he could see a "dark cloud on the horizon" and, if the position persisted, he could see himself "leading his people through those dark waters."

He accused the ANC of reducing delicate negotiations to mob politics. Those in the political know, he said, are aware that calls for strikes, stayaways and boycott action fail in SA unless accompanied by intimidation and disruption of public transport. He said it was totally irresponsible to call for mass action at a time of escalating violence.

While endorsing the right of the ANC and its allies to protest, Buthelezi added that "we also claim the right to protest and demonstrate our anger at political injustice ... to this end, the Zulu nation will resort to every possible course of action to oppose Codesa decisions to which we are not party."

"We already have the complication that mobilisation of mass opinion in support of KwaZulu's participation (at Codesa) will

cont

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begin to emerge with the mass action we take, to claim our right not to be dragooned into ANC tactics and strategies ... The complexity of the issues will grow. We will be launching strong drives to popularise federalism. The ANC will oppose these."

Buthelezi's push for federalism is emphasised in the new IFP publication *The Democrat*, which states that the concept is central to the way forward if SA is to be a better place with a strong economy and the right approach to the distribution of political power in society.

If there is an all-powerful central government of the type sought by the ANC, says *The Democrat*, the country will be doomed to permanent instability and failed democracy.

If Buthelezi has as much support for federalism as he claims, the issue will not die in a hurry. And he is likely to gain substantially more allies on this issue than he has over the inclusion of the Zulu king at Codesa.

Perhaps it is time for the federal option to be properly debated. ■

Doctors flee death threats at hospital

STWes ST192
By RYAN CRESSWELL

All six doctors at a country hospital have fled after being terrorised by a string of anonymous death threats.

The intimidation campaign, which has also chased away some nurses, is slowly bringing the 180-bed Appelsbosch Hospital, near New Hanover in the Natal Midlands, to a grinding halt. The hospital was once one of Kwazulu's most efficient, serving a rural population of 300 000.

The doctors, three of them British immigrants, left in the past three weeks. The last two left last weekend. But an unknown number of nurses and other staff have left the hospital and its clinics since the campaign began late last year.

The area is predominantly Inkatha Freedom Party territory and is not one of the most violent parts of the fiery Midlands region, although there have been clashes between the IFP and the African National Congress in the New Hanover area.

Dr Peter Evans, regional superintendent for Kwa-zulu hospitals in the Midlands, said although a campaign of intimidation against staff at the hospital had been going on since late last year, the doctors began receiving calls near the end of June.

The anonymous caller said: "If you don't leave you will be wiped out." Two women doctors received the calls first.

Dr Evans said: "The whole situation is disgraceful. They were excellent doctors providing a very good service. Now the patients will suffer."

'If you don't leave we'll wipe you out'

Greytown said an investigation was under way. Nobody had been arrested.

Inkatha spokesman Kim Hodgson said: "We condemn these threats and the IFP will investigate. "This kind of thing has happened in other areas. Whether these threats are of a political nature we just don't know, but it seems likely this is a political

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WEATHER FEELING... Jubilant Coenrad Mertz, the latest Viva million-rand winner, and his wife, Louise



country hospitals at the best of times", but now it would be even more difficult.

One of the doctors who fled the hospital, asking not to be named, said the caller seemed to be black, spoke in English and appeared serious.

"He said: 'I'm telling you, you have to go and work somewhere else or we will wipe you out,'" the doctor said.

"I asked who was speaking and he said: 'It doesn't matter. You must go or we will wipe you out.' He repeated this three times.

"I was very shocked when he said: 'We know you have children and we will wipe them out too.'

"I do not have children, but a colleague has. That really worried me," the doctor said.

He added that 17 of the staff, including a transport manager, an administrator and a number of nurses had been threatened with death since November.

Some of the staff, besides those threatened, had left since the threats began because they could not stand the tension.

One of the threatened doctors said: "We had a wonderful hospital when I came out from England two years ago. We had lots of plans and were training doctors. I hoped that would continue."

Discharged

The doctors have all moved to other Kwazulu hospitals — some in northern Zululand.

The Appelbosch Hospital is still running, with nurses trained in primary health care and other staff members doing what they can for patients. Many of the less serious patients were discharged before the doctors left. Now all emergency cases and more serious patients have to travel 60km to Edendale Hospital, near Maritzburg.

About 58 of the staff are looking after 120 hospital patients, three residential clinics, three rural clinics and several mobile clinics.

A resident said people "are very worried" about not having doctors.

The SAP district commissioner, Colonel Tyrone Davis, has visited the hospital accompanied by Kwazulu officials in connection with the threats.

Colonel JM du Plessis of

was a "peaceful" campaign to bring Kwazulu hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Natal Provincial Administration because they were badly run by Kwazulu.

Wounded

"But we do not have a plan to destabilise hospitals. If they (the IFP) say this they are making false accusations because they have no proof."

● On Monday night an ambulance driver from Edendale Hospital was shot and wounded while going to fetch a patient. A car pulled up next to the ambulance and the occupants shot Mr Anton Luswayo, 31, before pulling him from the vehicle. The ambulance was later set alight.

Several drivers from the hospital have been shot and stabbed and their ambulances hijacked in the past two years. Last July driver Mr S Phungula was shot dead and the ambulance service to the Edendale Valley was suspended for some time.

Dear E an amb

By CAS St LEGER

EVITA BEZUIDENHOUT has offered a top-notch job by the Frene Ginwala.

In a letter written on Friday Ginwala of the ANC women's campaign committee said ambas Evita, alias satirist Pieter-Di should quit being "Pik's pret pet" and join the Women's N Coalition.

She said the new and exciting would offer a challenge for Bezuidenhout's "not inconsiderable diplomatic skills".

Miss Ginwala, convenor of the coalition, said Evita's present position would be affected by the changing place in the country.

"A new democratic South Africa would no longer recognise Basutoland as a foreign country to which we have to send an ambassador."

Although there would be no African ambassadors, she would think that after Evita's "very hectic" the frenzy of diplomatic activity would find any other post "very and boring".

There has so far been no response to the offer from Evita, who is at the arts festival in Grahamstown.

KwaZulu is

(107)
'separate'

ST. 9/11/92
Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Minister of Police in the region, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the KwaZulu Police will not be integrated with the SA Police and will remain the regional police force of Natal/KwaZulu.

Speaking at a passing out parade at the Umtata Police Training College yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said that in a new federal republic, KwaZulu would never be broken up or destroyed.

Wait and see as KZP gets control

By LENA SLACHMUIJLDER
NATAL unrest monitors have reacted with alarm to moves which will increase the role of the kwaZulu Police (KZP) in countering unrest.

From July 1, the South African Police stopped using Internal Stability Unit (ISU) members in kwaZulu unless specifically called in by the KZP district commissioner.

The chairman of the Natal-kwaZulu regional dispute resolution committee, MC Pretorius, said the move was a matter of "restructuring command".

Pretorius said that as the KZP held the major responsibility for areas under its jurisdiction, it would feel compelled to act in a more responsible manner. "Unfortunately, we'll only be able to tell if it doesn't work by counting the deaths," he said.

The ANC representative on the Umlazi dispute resolution committee, Felix Dlamini, and local unrest monitors doubted that the KZP could be trusted to act more responsibly if given freer rein.

Complaining that the decision had not been canvassed with local peace structures, Dlamini said it had put the brakes on progress towards joint SAP-KZP policing in Umlazi. SAP patrols around troubled shack settlements in Umlazi had fostered a climate of peace, while joint patrols in the township over the Easter weekend had greatly improved residents' perceptions of the security forces.

"The decision is discouraging in the face of increasing violence," said Democratic Party unrest monitor Roy Ainslie. "We have used the ISU to a great extent, and have been very impressed with them recently."

The move follows the release of an updated report by the Legal Resources Centre and Human Rights Commission, which paints a picture of deteriorating KZP conduct and distrust of the force by communities over the past six months.

NEWS Mothers and babies shot by gunmen wrapped in blankets

Babies among casualties of latest Reef violence

By Victor Tsuai and Abbey Makoe



Sowetan 17/7/92

Residents baffled by seemingly motiveless attacks in quiet residential streets:

TWO babies were killed in separate incidents of violence in Kagiso on the West Rand and Katlehong on the East Rand.

Scores of people were injured when gunmen allegedly wearing blankets ran amok in Katlehong's Nhlapo Section on Wednesday night.

In Kagiso Miss Neliswa Yonkwe (28) and her six-month old baby were shot dead in Dinizulu Street.

The shooting occurred shortly after more than 30 vehicles were either set

alight or damaged and a bottle store looted. The violence precedes Monday's stayaway and consumer boycott in Kagiso.

A spokesman for the family of Yonkwe, Mr Simphiwe Zozo, said that they could not explain the motive behind the attack.

In Katlehong Ms Puseletso Phalane, the mother of the 17-month-old child who died, is being treated at the Natalspruit Hospital for gunshot wounds.

Her boyfriend, Mr Siphso Mwelase (30), said he survived by hiding under the bed when gunmen sprayed their shack with bullets.

By 4pm yesterday, police did not know of the incident. Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman asked: "Who reported the matter to the police?"

Residents spoken to by the Sowetan at the scene did not know the motive for the attack. Most said the incident had left them "baffled".

Mass action continues

March in KwaZulu, while third class ticket holders travel first class in Cape Town

Sowetan

17/7/92

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THE ANC-led mass action campaign centred around the Western Cape and Natal yesterday with more sit-ins, marches and "mock trials".

At least five people have laid criminal charges since Wednesday's mock trial and the occupation of National Party offices in Cape Town by members of the ANC Youth League.

At least 40 ANCYL members occupied the NP offices for about an hour while supporters sat outside blocking Church Street and disrupting traffic.

The group left the NP offices and burnt a South African flag.

ANC-supporting women from townships around Port Shepstone on Natal's South Coast marched through the town yesterday in protest against killings in

the area and the failure of the police to apprehend perpetrators of violence.

Joint working committee coordinator Mr Thabo Nikwe said the march was also part of the mass action campaign.

The march began from the KwaZulu Transport bus rank to the Port Shepstone police station where a memorandum was handed in.

Most of the marchers came from Murchison where renewed violence has claimed the lives of at least 20 people over the past month.

The ANC-led protest against third-class ticket holders being treated as "third class citizens" went off without a hitch yesterday. - Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.



West Rand unrest areas ⁽¹⁷⁸⁾

SEVERAL West Rand townships were declared unrest areas yesterday. *Sowetan 22/7/92*

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hernus Kriel, gazetted a notice in Pretoria declaring Kagiso, Munsieville, Swanieville squatter settlement and Bekkersdal unrest areas.

TV blackout threat withdrawn

A THREATENED blackout of the Olympic Games by the Nactu has been called off following the interim agreement reached by Mwasa and the SABC.

Nactu general secretary Mr Cunningham Ngcukana yesterday said the lifting of the blackout threat could be reimposed if the SABC board failed to approve the settlement that brought the 10-week-old strike to an end. ^{(180) (181)}

The agreement has been hailed as a significant victory for Mwasa. *Sowetan 22/7/92*

King speaks of difficulties ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

THE ANC yesterday failed to set a date for talks between its president, Mr Nelson Mandela, and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. *Sowetan 22/7/92*

At a meeting in Ulundi, Zwelithini said: "In terms of Zulu culture and those who share with us ubuntu/botho as African brothers, the consequences of the kind of statements that Dr Mandela has reportedly made about a meeting with me give rise to difficulties. There is anger around me about these statements and I would have to respond to any request by Dr Mandela for a meeting with me in the circumstances this anger is creating".

Numea strike vote delay

KwaZulu uses apartheid in land grab

By JEREMY BROWNE

THE kwaZulu government reverted to "grand apartheid" policies in the Balgowan district of the Natal Midlands this week when it demanded the transfer of 22 000ha of trust land to its control.

The kwaZulu delegation, led by Interior Minister Nkosi Ngubane, and farmers' organisations were testifying before the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, which will advise the State President FW de Klerk on the future of trust land.

Hundreds of thousands of hectares

of land were purchased by the state over several decades for transfer to the homelands in the grand apartheid era. The land division policy was formally abandoned with the passing of the "Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act" last year.

The commission, sitting at the Everglades Resort in the Dargle/Impendle area, was gathering submissions from local communities on the future of about 22 000ha of land purchased in the mid-1980s for eventual transfer to kwaZulu.

Farmers, forestry companies and

conservation bodies all gave evidence, with farmers whose land had been expropriated being among the most vociferous of the speakers.

The kwaZulu delegation emphasised that the land parcel had been bought "in compensation" for another piece of land taken away from kwaZulu during homeland consolidation.

The kwaZulu government had therefore lost land, and should now be compensated by the transfer of the 22 000ha to its control, delegates said.

Boycott threat for 2 businessmen

STAR 25/7/92

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THE ANC-Cosatu-SA Communist Party alliance's mass action committee in Witbank has threatened two local Indian businessmen with a consumer boycott unless they evict the Kwazulu government from offices in their building.

The businessmen — Rashid and Moosa Bhamjee, owners of the Triangle building which houses the Kwazulu offices — say they have also heard that plans are being made to burn down another of their buildings near the local black township.

They feel that the decision to target them for boycott is unfair because it is a result of incorrect information. They say it is based on allegations by the ANC that a local gun dealer

PETER FABRICIUS Political Correspondent

had delivered arms for the Inkatha Freedom Party to the Witbank offices of the Kwazulu government.

Acting on the ANC's information, police raided the Kwazulu Witbank offices last week and discovered that the arms consignment consisted of antique firearms — some more than 100 years old — destined for a collector in Britain.

A gun shop across the street from the Kwazulu offices had acted as local agent for the British collector, although the arms had been delivered to the gun dealer's home many kilometres away, police said.

Despite this discovery, the ANC says it is sticking to its story that arms were delivered to the Kwazulu offices.

Moosa Bhamjee said the decision to boycott his businesses had been taken by the local mass action campaign committee on Monday. He said he did not discriminate in letting office space and that the National Union of Metalworkers — a Cosatu affiliate — also rented space in the Triangle building.

ANC eastern Transvaal publicity secretary Jackson Tembu confirmed yesterday that the Witbank mass action campaign committee had decided to boycott the Bhamjee businesses, but said he believed their fears of their building being burnt down were unfounded.

He said the ANC eastern Transvaal regional committee would be meeting the ANC Witbank branch and the Bhamjees on Tuesday to try to resolve the problem.

Tembu said the ANC eastern Transvaal region would tell the Witbank branch that it was opposed in principle to taking action against a businessman for renting offices to the Kwazulu government, as this amounted to political intolerance.

Even if the allegations of guns being supplied to the Kwazulu offices proved true, this would not justify such action, said Tembu. He gave an assurance that no action would be taken against the Bhamjees' businesses until the matter had been thoroughly discussed.

Zulu king weds his maiden in fine style

S'BU MNGADI (107)

THE Zulu monarch King Goodwill Zwelithini ka-Zulu has married his Transkeian-born fifth wife at Enyokeni Royal residence near KwaNon-goma in Natal.

But the wedding, which yesterday transformed the rural village into a kaleidoscope of colour as western culture mingled with tradition, was almost ruined by a flu-virus which affected the couple on the eve of the wedding.

Following one-and-half hours delay in the arrival of Zwelithini and his bride, KwaZulu Chief Minister and IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi apologised on their behalf and attributed the delay to a flu virus which is presently circulating in Natal. *CIPen*

The Inkatha leader was quick to add that the couple had not spent the wedding eve together. *26/7/92*

The new queen had spent the night with her family in Clermont near Durban, he said.

Buthelezi also stressed that Zwelithini had not overslept because of the traditional late-night stag party. The colourful wedding was attended by Brig Oupa Gqozo, military ruler of the Ciskei, Paramount Chief Maxhoba Sandile, of the Rarabe in Ciskei and brother-in-law to Zwelithini, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Conspicuous by their absence were members of the Transkeian government, headed by ANC-supporting General Bantu Holomisa.

To dispel any suspicions, Buthelezi told guests that the "true" Xhosas were in the Ciskei, and not in the Transkei, as many people had thought.

Zwelithini arrived at the wedding followed by the bridal party in a fleet of luxury cars. They were greeted by chanting, singing regiments and bare-breasted maidens. The king and his four pages later discarded their British-style sailor suits and the bride, her designer virginal white gown. Both parties returned in traditional dress.

The new queen took to the stage and showed the Zulu nation what she was made of. Led by Buthelezi, the groom's party refused to be outdone, singing regimental songs composed by previous Zulu kings.



By S'BU MNGADI

THE elusive, long-awaited meeting between Zulu monarch King Goodwill Zwelithini and ANC president Nelson Mandela remains uncertain until a number of obstacles have been removed.

This became clear at this week's meeting between a high-level ANC delegation, led by deputy general-secretary Jacob Zuma and the king, backed by half the KwaZulu cabinet and IFP leadership. The meeting took further steps to pave the way for the historic meeting.

Zuma's delegation included foreign secretary Thabo Mbeki and senior ANC leaders Josiah Jele, Penuell Maduna and Joe Nkadimeng, while Zwelithini was supported by health minister Baldwin Ngubane, finance minister Dennis Madide, justice, education and culture minister Celani Mtetwa, works minister Simon Gumede and princes Gideon and Reggie.

The king's delegation was in keeping with a clause in the KwaZulu government which precludes him from meeting visitors or accepting invitations without the approval of the KwaZulu cabinet.

In 1990, when Mandela was released from prison, he expressed his willingness to pay his respects to the king.

But in March 1990, the ANC leader cancelled his plans to visit the king after apparently being unhappy with what he regarded as interference in the issue by IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In a joint statement after the three-hour meeting both parties announced that no final decision had been made on the Zwelithini-Mandela meeting, promising to hold further discussions as soon as possible.

No agreement on Zwelithini, Mandela talks

Following discussions regarding previous attempts to get the two leaders to meet, the statement said it had been agreed that the king's response should be conveyed to Mandela.

But behind the cordial spirit which characterised this week's meeting was tough talking, which, City Press learnt, resulted in lack of finality on the proposed meeting.

Although the king's response was not made public, insiders said he demanded clarification on or withdrawal of Mandela's alleged "offending" statements regarding the long-overdue meeting.

In particular, Zwelithini expressed his displeasure about Mandela's alleged statement during his Natal tour earlier this year that the ANC leader was not prepared to kiss the ground in front of the king to secure a meeting with him and that he would ask Zuma to approach the king for the last time.

Conspicuous by his absence was Buthelezi, who last weekend took personal credit for facilitating this week's meeting.

Any meeting between Zwelithini and Mandela looks uncertain until relations between the ANC leader and Buthelezi have thawed.

In a scathing personal attack on the ANC leader last weekend, Buthelezi said he would refuse to sit in the same room with Mandela.

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March-buster Gqozo

(107)
EAST LONDON. — ANC regional media officer, Mcebisi Bata said the organisation had learnt from reliable sources that the Ciskeian military leader, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, had decided to do all in his power to stop the mass action campaign.

ARK 11/8/92
He claimed the homeland's security forces had been instructed to set up roadblocks all over Ciskei to prevent people attending a protest march to Bisho planned for Tuesday.

Buthelezi clanger over real Xhosas

By STAN LINDAN *CPres 2/8/92* wedding guests, Paramount Chief Max-
IFP president and KwaZulu Chief Min-
ister Mangosuthu Buthelezi raised eye-
brows at the weekend when he said the
real Xhosas were in Ciskei. (107)

His remarks were made at the open-
ing of the wedding of Zulu monarch
King Goodwill Zwelithini kaBhekuzulu
and Queen Nompumelelo (nee
Mchiza).

He said the description of the queen
as a Xhosa bride was "the biggest
nonsense that we have read in the media
for a long time".

He said the media had gone further
to make the marriage a political alli-
ance between Zulus and Xhosas, which
he denied. The Zulus had previous roy-
al marriages linking them with Trans-
keians, he said.
He also pointed out that one of the

wedding guests, Paramount Chief Max-
hobayakhawuleza Sandile, of the Rar-
abes in Ciskei, married the Zulu king's
sister Nomusa.

Flanked by Ciskei military ruler
Brigadier Oupa Gqozo and Chief Len-
net Magoma, he said: "She (Nomusa)
married into real Xhosa royalty as most
of the real Xhosas are in Ciskei.

"Many people do not know that there
is a difference between Xhosa-speaking
and being Xhosa. Pondos, for example,
may be described as Xhosa-speaking
but they are not Xhosas."

He said there was nothing to stop
Zwelithini from marrying a beautiful
Xhosa girl if he wanted one day, "but
this is not yet such a marriage".

The royal couple married in fine
style. The bride was stunning in a
white satin designer gown and veil,
fashioned with jewels.



STUNNING PAIR... Zulu king and his Xhosa bride. ■ PHOTODESIGN MOOGLIAN



UN observer denied entry into Ciskei

CT4/8/92

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JOHANNESBURG. — Ciskeian authorities barred a United Nations official from the homeland yesterday and refused the ANC permission to march to the national assembly building.

"The ANC has endeavoured to use the well-intended visit of the United Nations group to further their own aims," the Ciskei government said in a statement. "The Ciskei government . . . will not allow its country to be used as an opportunity for such dubious actions."

UN observer Mr Jose Campino said soldiers at the Mdantsane border post refused him entry.

In Mdantsane security forces manned roadblocks in the city and clashed with residents erecting barricades in the streets.

Other members of the 10-man UN team sent to observe mass action flew over Soweto and Vaal Triangle townships yesterday before being taken on visits to Benoni, Daveyton, Alexandra and Soweto.

The leader of the United Nations delegation, Mr Hisham Omayad of Ghana, defused tension at a rally in Daveyton yesterday.

Mr Omayad and vice-chairman of the National Peace Secretariat Mr Rupert Lorimer attended the rally at the local stadium.

The crowd had been angered by a ban on a proposed march to the police station. Mr Omayad and Mr Lorimer negotiated with the police and the march was allowed. — Sapa

NP rules on KwaZulu (107)

DURBAN. — The National Party's provincial head committee has resolved that "the Natal/KwaZulu region should become a single federal state within a united federal South Africa".

ETS/8/92

UN call for inquiry gets wide backing

STAR 11/8/92

By Peter Fabricius and Helen Grange

The National Party and other major political players have backed the United Nations' call for a probe by the Goldstone Commission into the security forces, the KwaZulu Police and the ANC and PAC's military wings.

But it emerged yesterday that Mr Justice Richard Goldstone's call for a general amnesty to encourage members of these organisations to testify about unlawful conduct would be controversial.

Concern has been expressed that a pre-emptive amnesty would provide an escape route for those responsible for the killing of high-profile activists such as the Cradock UDF leader Matthew Goniwe.

The ANC and Democratic Party want full disclosure of the detail of any crimes by members of the security forces who may receive amnesty or indemnity.

Backing recommendations in a report by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Judge Goldstone said in a weekend statement that unless the SA Police and SA Defence Force were fully investigated "they will have no prospect of receiving the trust ... of the South African public".

Yesterday National Party security spokesman Hennie Smit said the NP supported in princi-

ple Mr Boutros-Ghali's call for a probe.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC national working committee would study the proposals before reacting.

PAC foreign secretary Gora Ebrahim said yesterday that the PAC would react fully once it had read Mr Boutros-Ghali's report.

DP leader Dr Zach de Beer welcomed Mr Justice Goldstone's call for a probe.

He said that a finding by a person of Judge Goldstone's "high authority" would convincingly settle the issue of alleged security force involvement in violence.

IFP spokesman Walter Felgate said that although the Goldstone Commission had no real grounds for probing the KwaZulu Police, the KwaZulu government would not refuse to co-operate.

In another statement yesterday, Judge Goldstone explained his weekend statement that a general amnesty would assist an inquiry into security forces and political armies.

He said amnesty for political prisoners would encourage members of all organisations to come forward and disclose any unlawful conduct in which they may have been involved.

Mr Justice Goldstone offered his assistance in working out the amnesty details.

The ANC and the Government have already held discussions on the issue of political prisoners, where the idea of a general amnesty has been raised.

Four held over shooting of journalists in township

POLICE have arrested four men in connection with the shooting of Washington Post correspondent Paul Taylor and Weekly Mail political editor Phillip van Niekerk in Sebokeng on August 3.

Their car was hijacked by their attackers. A police spokesman said yesterday the four were arrested after the journalists' car had been seen at a filling station in Evaton.

The men were expected to appear in the Sebokeng Magistrate's Court yesterday.

CHARLIE PRETZLIK reports that ANC PWV area spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said Inkatha supporters went on the rampage in Ratanda township near Heidelberg after a march led by regional Inkatha official Themba Khoza to the local police station yesterday to protest against the death of a hostel inmate last week.

He said about 200 armed men were bussed into the township and then "assaulted people at random". No details about injuries were available.

The police, he said, later escorted the attackers back into the hostel without making any arrests.

Col F J le Grange of the Heidelberg police said police had monitored the marches and there were no reports of any injuries.

WILSON ZWANE

Police also denied ANC claims that police had been in cahoots with Inkatha supporters.

Also yesterday, outside the Escort bacon factory near Ratanda, Inkatha supporters met Food and Allied Workers' Union members returning from a protest in town.

Clashes followed in which one person was seriously injured, Ratanda Civic Association assistant general secretary Dan Nkosi said last night.

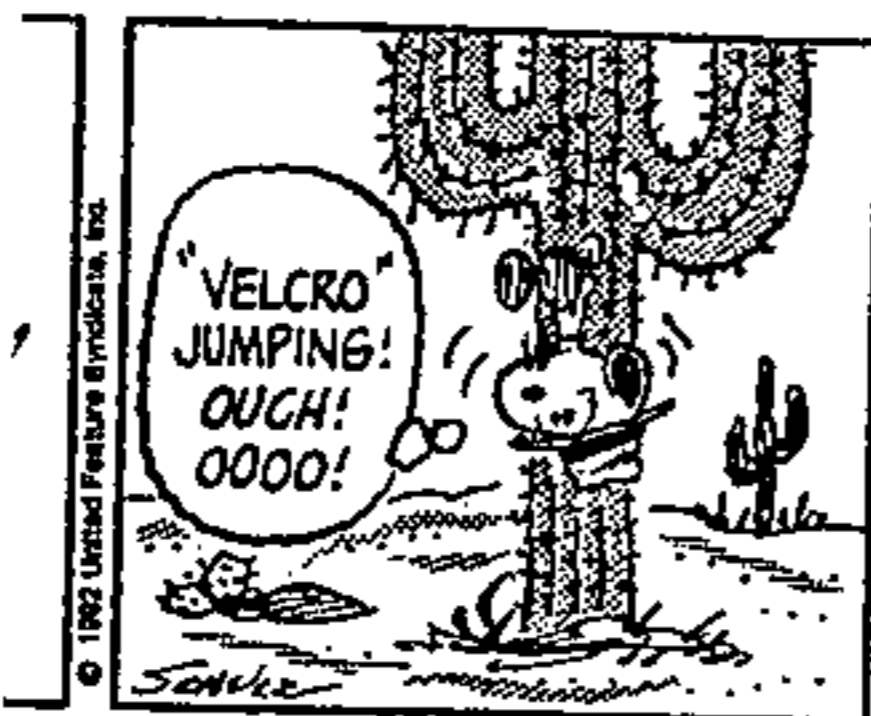
A police squad saw the clashes but could not get to the scene immediately as they were on the other side of a "fenced railway line", police said.

Three people were shot dead at Esikhawini near Empangeni on the Natal north coast on Tuesday night and three were injured, police said.

Our Durban correspondent reports that a church-based peace initiative in Murchison near Port Shepstone yesterday began trying to get warring Inkatha and ANC factions to meet following violence which had left at least 12 dead since the weekend.

A Port Shepstone police spokesman confirmed that 23 people had died in violence in the area since August 1.

by Charles Schulz



Move to protect bus drivers

DIRK HARTFORD

THE ANC alliance intends laying a formal complaint with the national peace secretariat about continuing intimidation and attacks on Cosatu-affiliated bus drivers at the KwaZulu Transport depot in Maritzburg.

Transport and General Workers' Union assistant general secretary Randall Howard said two KwaZulu Transport buses had been burned this week, five stoned and two drivers injured.

Last week Inkatha supporters, led by the Inkatha representative in the Natal dispute resolution committee David Ntombela, sealed off the depot to prevent buses leaving, allegedly because the 500 union members at the depot supported Cosatu's call for a general strike.

Inkatha supporters accused of harassing students and teachers

IN the face of persisting allegations of harassment by Inkatha of students and teachers who associate themselves with progressive organisations, PUPILS FORUM asked Inkatha to spell out its policy on the right of students and teachers to freedom of expression and choice.

PUPILS FORUM published an article recently in which ANC spokesperson Jabulani Mkhungo claimed that hundreds of students from kwa-Makutha township in Natal were likely to miss their final year examination because of violence by Inkatha supporters. Already two high schools, St Magdalen and Foweni were reportedly deserted by students. While in Ngwelezani township, students from various schools marched to the ANC offices where they pleaded for protection following reports last week that Inkatha vigilantes were planning to attack them.

Responding to allegations that Inkatha elements brought schooling to a halt at various areas in Natal, kwaZulu Education and Culture minister, L. Mtshali said: "It is common knowledge that destabilisation of education is part of the policy of making the country ungovernable. Those who advocate that policy are responsible for schooling disruptions."



L. Mtshali, kwaZulu education and culture minister

Undemocratic

Furthermore, he blamed the South African government for organising the provision of education on undemocratic foundations. "It is the inalienable right of every child to enjoy equal access to education. This goal can only be realised if democratic principles underpin the future education policy," he said.

According to Mtshali, black education should receive top priority in the allocation of funds. The formula of financing education, Mtshali said, should be revised in order to enable the disadvantaged blacks to catch up with their counter parts in various race groups.

Mtshali said Inkatha advocated regional administration and control of education in order to secure community involvement and participation.

He said the government should urgently address the following:

- the provision of adequate classroom accommodation;
- the reduction of pupil/teacher ratios to acceptable levels. In primary schools it should be 35:1, secondary 30:1;
- the introduction of free and compulsory education from primary school level to standard eight;
- the provision of education support - teaching aids, books and stationery;
- the training of teachers to handle special education, particularly mentally retarded and handicapped children.

Pupils Forum (in New Nation) 14/8-20/8/92.

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LAW OF THE JUNGLE

By S'BU MNGADI

KWAMASHU. Here people buy bread and milk from behind bars and keep their curtains drawn and doors locked during the day.

They sleep behind bars, sometimes ready to surrender anything they own at the sight of a gun-toting thug.

The 800 000-strong KwaZulu-administered township, 18 km north of Durban, is under siege by criminal elements who have been terrorising residents for the past 18 months - armed with automatic weapons and homemade zip guns.

The thugs, known as *tsotsis*, are accused of having replaced, or evolved from, the political violence of yesteryear in the township.

Their victims include a five-month-old baby leaving a birthday party in his mother's arms, a senior nursing sister attacked on four occasions, a nine-month pregnant woman, a civic activist hacked to death after "disciplining" a criminal and policemen disarmed of their weapons.

Rapes, vehicle hijackings, murders and attempted murders, armed robberies, serious assaults and looting of private dwellings have become daily terrors ever since political violence showed signs of subsiding about 18 months ago.

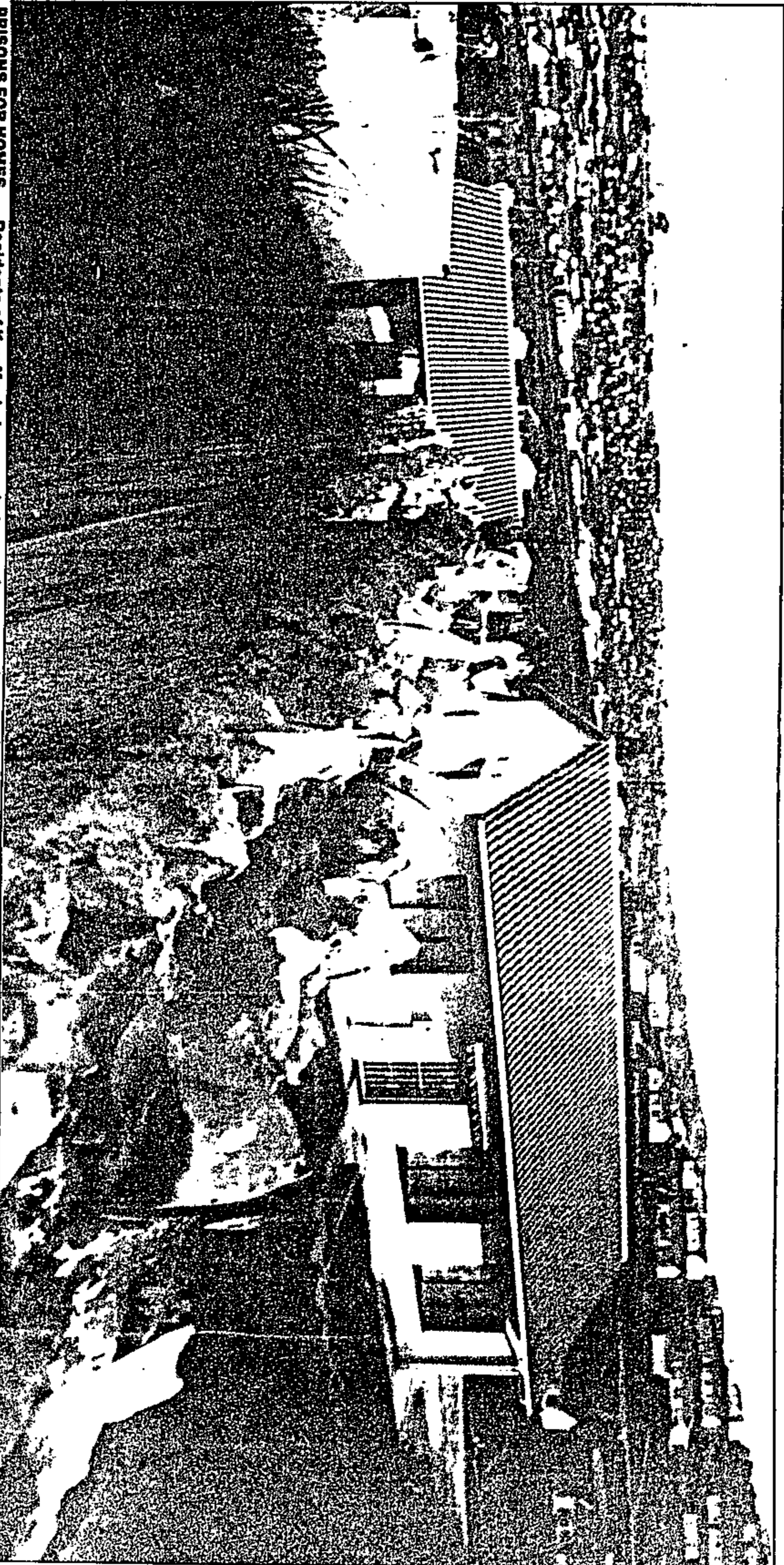
Today, life in Kwamashu's upmarket section means endless rows of deserted houses with high security fences, and "For Sale" signs posted on the walls.

Criminals have, however, not been discouraged. Instead, they have allegedly threatened to "sell" houses abandoned by terrified homeowners.

At the KwaZulu Police station in Kwamashu, records show that 7 327 cases were reported in 1991, and 3 520 from January to June this year.

These statistics are just the tip of the iceberg, according to Kwa-Mashu district commander Brig SM Soko and PRO Capt Sicebi Ndlovu.

The two senior policemen are adamant many more cases have been reported to street committees, people's courts, lawyers and SA Police stations because it is



PRISONS FOR HOMES... Residents of Kwamashu's upmarket areas have gone to great lengths to ward off the crime wave which has hit the township in the past 18 months.

KwaMashu a gangsters' paradise as 86 percent of crimes go unsolved

still taboo to co-operate with the KZP.

Besides, the KZP's own success rate of solving crime is appalling.

Ndlovu said of the 10 847 docket cases opened in the past 18 months, only 1 586 were solved.

Residents said, and KZP statistics show, that though the victims come from all walks of life, the prime targets appear to be Kwamashu's upmarket sections of D, F, H, K, N and P.

Residents reluctantly spoke to City Press because many had

put their homes on sale and feared that adverse publicity would scare off prospective buyers and decrease property values.

Take a KwaMashu nursing sister, who spoke on condition of anonymity. In the past two years, this middle-aged woman has been targeted five times.

In 1990, thugs attempted to steal one of the cars in the double-garage - and eventually managed to steal one later. Fortunately, her sons and their friends managed to recover it from the local underworld a few

days later.

Later, an expensive radio-cassette player was ripped out of one of the cars.

Then earlier this year, criminals lay in wait for the nursing sister's maid to venture outside. As the maid was returning to the house, unknown people cornered her, stole a hi-fi set, a VCR and other electrical appliances.

More recently, they broke into visitors' cars, removing radio sets and other belongings inside.

A day later, a visitor's car was hijacked at gunpoint, only to be

recovered a day later from the local underworld by the family.

"This was the last straw. I have stayed in Kwamashu for most of my life, but for the sake of my children's lives, I'm quitting the township," she said angrily.

At K-section recently, a lobola ceremony ended in chaos when *tsotsis*, masquerading as policemen, shot and wounded local headmaster Bongani Chamane and his wife, Nomusa, a nursing sister, before robbing the couple and ransacking the house.

The couple, of K 1953, were admitted to hospital with gunshot wounds.

The raiders took a firearm, a VCR, an undisclosed amount of money and a radio cassette. KwaZulu policeman later recovered the radio cassette following a shootout with the robbers and arrested one of them.

Earlier, the armed robbers raided a SA policeman's house, K1976, robbing him of his firearm, a TV set and R330 in cash.

Such incidents, residents said, have become daily occurrences

in the township.

Leading local civic and political activists have also been at the receiving end of crime.

Last month, senior Kwamashu Civic Association activist Mbuso "Dakwe" Shandu was brutally hacked to death during prayers.

Shandu's murder was a sequel to an earlier incident during which he and other activists forced a thug to return R400 he had stolen from a resident.

Shandu's comrade, Ntokozo Ngcobo, narrowly missed death

when the gang raided his home in D-section.

Now activists fear they have been targeted by criminal elements because of the activists' campaign to fight the soaring crime rate in the township.

Ndlovu said policemen were often called out after alleged suspects had been "convicted" by local people's courts.

The captain believes that with the decline in political violence in Kwamashu, *tsotsi* elements - who previously operated under the guise of political convenience - had emerged on their own and were uncontrollable. Some were at loggerheads with their former comrades.

Turning to the KZP's appalling success rate in solving crime, Ndlovu blamed it on poor relations between the police station - a small enclave in a hostile environment - and the community. Many people in the township still held the view that KwaZulu policemen were their enemies.

However, other policemen attribute this record to poor working conditions at the police station.

At Kwamashu, they alleged, 24 detectives share one van and two unroadworthy cars. Six members of the Bureau for Special Investigations use one battered vehicle. Many vehicles have been "boarded" without replacements.

As a result, they claimed, policemen were unable to respond even to SOS calls, let alone follow up reported cases.

A crime victim of two attacks said: "I reported both incidents to the police. No fingerprints were taken. The policemen just took down statements and that was the last time I heard from them. I won't be surprised if they tore up and threw away my statements as soon as I left the charge office."

Even those people who reported cases might have done so because of insurance obligations, Ndlovu said. "People seem to be more interested in CR numbers than progress in the investigation of their cases."

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CP Press 16/8/92

PICTURE BY DESHAI MOODLIAN

Interdict ignored and chaos erupts

By FRED KHUMALO

City Press 16/8/92 (107)

A MARITZBURG court interdict restraining two KwaZulu officials from obstructing KwaZulu government-owned buses operating in Vulindlela, went unheeded when the blockade exploded into violence this week.

Two bus drivers sustained serious head injuries and two buses were torched in a violent confrontation at Taylor's Halt depot.

Violence broke out shortly after the interdict was granted to KwaZulu Transport, restraining KwaZulu MP David Ntombela and KwaZulu government urban representative and IFP member Philip Powell from blocking buses.

Trouble began last Wednesday, when bus drivers arrived to start work after observing the ANC-organised two-day general strike.

Ntombela and Powell led an angry mob to the depot, in a bid to prevent buses from leaving.

An interdict was obtained on Friday. When transport services resumed the following day, clashes broke out.

Powell told City Press the blockade was not an IFP initiative but flowed from the local community's anger at the drivers who deserted regular commuters during the general strike.

KZT has asked the Natal Dispute Resolution Committee to intervene.

Minister denies claim on land for KwaZulu

RAY HARTLEY

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MORE than 600 000 ha of state land could still be transferred to KwaZulu, despite government assurances to the contrary, Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), coordinator Richard Clacey said yesterday.

But Land Affairs Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers reiterated his standpoint that no decision had been taken on the land. He said the area on the KwaZulu boundaries was far less than 600 000 ha. Groups like Afra were welcome to discuss with him their opinions on what should be done with the land.

Clacey said any land transfer would lead to an escalation of violence because some communities in areas likely to be transferred were openly hostile to incorporation into KwaZulu.

He had it on good authority that government was considering transferring the land for strategic political reasons — a charge denied by Scheepers, who described the land issue as non-political.

Clacey said KwaZulu was putting pressure on government for additional land.

He said government claims it was considering transferring administration — and not ownership — as one of many options were misleading.

Afra had identified three types of land likely to be transferred: land now leased by white farmers, land settled by blacks, and small areas of land around townships, he said. Some of the land leased by white farmers had been seized from people who still claimed ownership, Clacey added.

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NET INCOME AFTER



Commission a ^(10.7) nonstarter ⁽²⁰⁾

THE Natal Democratic Party Unrest Monitoring Group has rejected the move by the KwaZulu and South African Police to establish a joint disciplinary committee where members of the public could lodge complaints against the KwaZulu police.

The Group has instead reiterated its call for an independent commission to investigate the involvement of KwaZulu police in the violence that continues to rip the Natal region apart.

Monitor Ms Mary De Haas yesterday said the committee was a "non-starter" seeing the KwaZulu police were expected to investigate complaints against themselves. *Sunman 3/9/92*

Policing in Natal criticised

STAR 3/9/92
(107)
Political Reporter

On-going violence in Natal-KwaZulu was leading to growing tensions in many parts of the region and there was now potential for "a serious escalation" unless far-reaching steps were taken, Democratic Party (DP) Law and Order spokesman Peter Gastrow said this week.

A member of the Police Board and the National Peace Secretariat, Mr Gastrow said what had to be addressed as a matter of urgency was "the unsatisfactory policing of large parts of the Natal-KwaZulu region" because of jurisdiction problems between the South African Police and the KwaZulu Police.

"Great confusion and ineffective follow-ups result from two police forces tripping over each other's feet or remaining at arm's length in the patchwork that is called Natal-KwaZulu," he said.

Mr Gastrow said although the SAP's Internal Stability Unit (ISU) was specially trained and equipped to deal with political violence, it seemed to be deployed in KwaZulu only when requested by the KwaZulu Police to do so.

"Recent incidents of political violence have illustrated that this is an untenable situation. Red tape, a waste of critical time, lawlessness and a loss of confidence in effective policing is the result," said Mr Gastrow.

He said "numerous behind-the-scenes approaches" had been made to authorities at various levels without success, and he now appealed to President de Klerk "to take the initiative in resolving this issue."

The SAP, he said, was "the primary law-enforcement agency" in the country and therefore had to have quick and easy access to any part of the Natal-KwaZulu region.

KFC spends more in '92

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) spent R160m on productive enterprises in the region for the year ended June, 16% more than in 1991, chairman Paul Dube said in the corporation's annual report.

Dube said this brought cumulative investment in KwaZulu to R1,2bn since 1979, and joint KFC/private sector investments to R2,5bn.

Executive director Marius Spies, in his operational review, said KwaZulu had the second-fastest economic growth rate of all regions during the year, but poverty, inadequate services and unemployment were prevalent throughout the area.

Capital investment for 1992/93 was targeted at R200m; a 25% increase over the past year, with R230m and R260m set for the following two financial years.

He said the growth in investment was achieved despite poor economic conditions and unrest.

Foreign owned projects accounted for 33% of investments in KwaZulu, he said.

Students storm principal's office

Students occupied the principal's office during a protest at the University of Zululand yesterday. *STAR 10/9/92*

University spokesman Dirk Rezelman said about 400 students stormed the administration building and ripped off the front doors and security gates.

Mr Rezelman said trouble began on Tuesday night when about 15 South African Students' Congress (Sasco) members staged a sit-in at principal Professor Abram Nkabinde's office.

Sasco members could not be reached for comment but student sources said they were protesting against the lack of security at residences.

Mr Rezelman said campus security guards used teargas yesterday to disperse students.
— Education Reporter.

Sabres rattle as ANC march on Ulundi looms

(107)

Political Staff

ANOTHER showdown is looming as Inkatha Freedom Party and the Kwazulu government face up to threats by the African National Congress/South African Communist Party alliance to march on Ulundi.

If the ANC's threat to march does come off — and it faces major logistical problems putting such a march together — a bloody battle seems certain.

The ANC's Southern Natal organiser, Mr Bheki Cele, announced yesterday after a street march in Durban that the ANC was planning a march on Ulundi, "or as close as possible to Ulundi" to press home ANC demands for the dismantling of the bantustans.

The three regions of the ANC — Southern Natal, Northern Natal and the Natal Midlands — would meet soon to discuss the plans, he said.

Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of the IFP, reiterated today: "We shall not allow ourselves to be toppled as a

ARG 10/9/92
government by revolutionary forces of the SACP and ANC. We shall resist with all the power that we can commit.

"There is no way we will agree to be toppled or dismantled by revolutionaries that want to impose themselves over us. We cannot tolerate the issue of the ANC/SACP taking upon it itself the role of policeman, prosecutor, judge and executioner all at once. If they are going to come to march to topple us, let them come. We shall not sit back because we do not think it is right when a woman is being threatened by somebody who wants to rape her to start undressing and lie on her back.

"We will not do that," Dr Mdlalose warned. "We shall scratch, we shall bite, we shall kick. We shall defend ourselves against anybody who wants to rape us," Dr Mdlalose said.

The IFP was committed to negotiation and a new constitution, Dr Mdlalose said.

Blunt Inkatha warning to ANC

CT 11/9/92 Political Staff

(107)

DURBAN. — The IFP has given a blunt warning that if the ANC "uses undemocratic methods to force the government of KwaZulu to disband then it will be met with undemocratic responses".

Central committee member Mr Walter Felgate was responding to reports that the ANC was discussing a march on Ulundi to demand the disbanding of the KwaZulu government.

He added that even a protest march on the KwaZulu capital would be "absolute folly in today's climate".

The NP and DP have urged the ANC to scrap its plans, warning that there was a massive potential for bloodshed.

African National Congress southern Natal regional organiser Mr Bheki Cele said a march was being planned for KwaZulu.

But he said details had not been worked out at this stage and the organisation's three Natal regional leaders would meet to fix dates and places.

However, ANC head office spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said yesterday that "no firm decision has been taken at this stage, and speculation about these things causes so much unnecessary emotion".

Solidarity: Gqozo and Buthelezi meet

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — In a major show of Ciskei and Kwazulu solidarity, the military leader of the Ciskei, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo last night met Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, in Ulundi for a "private dinner."

The meeting has been seen as "extremely significant" given the current onslaught by the ANC/Cosatu/SACP alliance against the

military government in the Ciskei and threats this week against the Kwazulu leadership.

The chairman of the southern Natal region of the ANC, Mr Jeff Hadebe, told a gathering here this week that the organisation would not rest until the "butchers" of Ulundi, Ciskei, and Bophuthatswana were "out of power and replaced by a legitimate and democratic peoples' government."

But Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of the IFP, warned that

any attempts by the ANC to topple the Kwazulu government would be resisted to the "last drop of blood".

● Meanwhile, police last night cordoned off the main street in King William's Town and held between 50 and 70 ANC members in an office block housing an ANC Youth League office after weapons — believed to have been stolen in an ambush on Ciskei soldiers — were found.

● Independent unrest monitors,

set up by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, are to be brought into operation in the Border region.

● A temporary interdict to prevent further alleged assaults against two prisoners by Ciskei soldiers has been issued against the Ciskeian Minister of Defence by the Bisho Supreme Court. The interdict expires on September 24.

● The ANC is planning a consumer boycott targeting Bisho for

CT 12/9/92 (b7)

● More than 3 000 people marched seven kilometres to the South African embassy in Umtata yesterday to hand over demands for the resignation of Brig Gqozo.

● An application by Ciskei's Minister of Defence for an interdict restraining the ANC from committing acts of arson against Ciskei Defence Force members was postponed in the Bisho Supreme Court on Thursday. — Sapa

(107)
ET 12/19/92
**Bop march:
Plea to UN**

JOHANNESBURG. — Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope has appealed to the United Nations Security Council to urge the ANC not to go ahead with a planned march on Mma-batho next Saturday.

In a letter to UN Secretary-General Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Mr. Mangope said his government would not allow lives and property to be threatened.

He said the ANC had chosen not to participate in Bophuthatswana's "democratic processes" and that the intent to topple any administration was a violation of the National Peace Accord. — Sapa

Buthelezi warns of civil war, secession

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter

(107)

STAR 15/9/92.

Any march on Ulundi by the ANC-led tripartite alliance would be "the opening salvo in the commencement of a South African civil war", KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday.

Addressing KwaZulu civil servants in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi gave notice for the first time that KwaZulu would seriously consider seceding from the country if it could not become part of a federal South Africa.

In a meeting called to deal with the distribution in Ulundi last week of pamphlets linking some KwaZulu civil servants to the ANC, Chief Buthelezi said South Africa and the international community had to be "ti-

meously warned that the ANC's march towards the seizure of power will be stopped in its tracks".

He said the first ever march on Ulundi was on July 4 1879 when the British army defeated the Zulu impis.

He challenged KwaZulu civil servants to rally around his administration or "consider the option of resigning if you have any conscience at all".

"If KwaZulu is attacked, it will be defended. I expect every KwaZulu civil servant to either accept the legality of the KwaZulu government or get out. If you accept the legality of the KwaZulu government, you must pledge your undivided loyalty to it."

Chief Buthelezi said KwaZulu, which was "a sovereign kingdom" until 1879, had been "dragged" into the Union of South Africa in 1910 without consultation and there was no reason why it had to "feel

morally bound to what was decided (regarding its future)".

He said he would be calling for "the recognition of KwaZulu's mandate" to decide under what circumstances it would remain part of a new South Africa, but he was not sure whether that would be done through a referendum or through meetings in the Natal/KwaZulu region.

Chief Buthelezi said the ANC-SACP-Cosatu alliance's "revolutionary activities amounted to no less than a declaration of war on a larger scale than the incipient civil war" currently going on in the Natal/KwaZulu region.

He said last week's pamphlets, coupled with Pretoria's bowing to pressure "to leave self-governing territories like Ciskei in the lurch", made the whole matter serious.

"If that is done to KwaZulu, we will be faced with a civil war situation on a large scale," he warned.

Buthlezi warns civil servants

(107) CT/15/9/92

Own Correspondent

DURBAN.— KwaZulu Chief Minister and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has issued a strong warning to the estimated 100 000 civil servants in the KwaZulu government to "either accept the legality of that government or get out".

In a tough statement last night, Chief Buthelezi said civil servants in the region had to pledge their "undivided" loyalty to it.

He hinted that the region might secede

when he said he would explain to United Nations Secretary-General Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali that, if necessary, KwaZulu would defy "even the UN" in order to claim its rightful role.

Mr Dumisani Makhay, head of publicity for the southern Natal region of the ANC, said last night that the organisation was "horrified" by the statement. He said one of the main planks of the ANC's policy was free political activity throughout South Africa.

ANC march on Ulundi 'still on'

The ANC's plans to march on the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi were still on, despite Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's warning this week that such a march would trigger a civil war, according to ANC southern Natal regional chairman Jeff Radebe. *SM*

He said that unlike the march which was planned to take place in Bophuthatswana on Saturday, the march on Ulundi had not been called off.

17/9/92
However, ANC southern Natal regional secretary S'bu Ndebele said the final decision would be taken at "a higher level". — Political Reporter.

Mandela slams cadres for crime in Zambia

LUSAKA. — Mr Nelson Mandela, during his official visit to Zambia this week, strongly condemned the organisation's cadres convicted of armed robbery and carrying unlicensed firearms in Zambia.

"The ANC and the Zambian government should not condone such cadres. These people should not be protected at all," the ANC president said while in Lusaka for official talks with Mr Frederick Chiluba's government.

Three ANC cadres have been committed to the Zambian High Court for the murder of a Chisamba farmer, Mr John Harvey, and his wife, Lorna, last March. — Sapa

Inkatha warning on Ulundi march

RADICALS within the ANC would prove to the world they dominated the organisation if a proposed march on the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi went ahead, Inkatha spokesman Themba Khoza said yesterday.

He said the ANC was divided at leadership level over the issue and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa had been sent to Natal to try to persuade militants to call off the march.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus could not confirm last night that Ramaphosa had been sent to the region.

He said the ANC would decide whether or not to march after the Goldstone commission reported its findings on the Bisho massacre next month.

RAY HARTLEY

ANC officials in Natal said this week plans for the march were going ahead, in spite of fears of bloodshed in the wake of the Bisho killings.

It is believed Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer met Judge Richard Goldstone last night on the issue, but details were not available.

Khoza said the march would lead to widespread retaliation by Inkatha members in the rest of the country.

"As far as I can read the situation, the people on the ground might cause a problem by trying to stop the march."

To Page 2

Inkatha

The KwaZulu police, who would probably be delegated to deal with the march, were not independent of the SA government, said Khoza.

Pretoria would bear the responsibility if they opened fire on marchers.

But Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said the KwaZulu police were dealing with the situation independently.

The KwaZulu government would formally request assistance from government if it felt this was necessary.

The national peace committee was powerless to intervene to stop the planned march as long as it remained legal, spokesman Mark Manley said yesterday.

Manley said if it became clear there would be violence, similar action to that

taken at Bisho would be initiated. This would mean senior peace committee personnel, including chairman John Hall, attending the march and trying to defuse confrontation.

UN monitors were in Natal to meet the region's dispute resolution committee, which would brief them.

He said it was likely they would meet political leaders from all sides.

A Goldstone commission spokesman said there would be no comment until it was certain the march would take place.

The KwaZulu regional dispute resolution committee said yesterday it would meet all parties and Goldstone to discuss the proposed march.

KwaZulu government officials could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

From Page 1

Mr Justice Goldstone to ask them to drop protest plans



Mr Joel Leteki (right) of Mamalla village in Phaphadi displayed the new Sowetan bumper sticker at Mooketsi in the Northern Transvaal and won R200. Mr Thomas Mohlala of Buffelsberg filling station gave him his prize.

Doubts about Ulundi march

Sowetan 17/9/92.

PRECEDENT SET Reasons for discouraging march on Bophutatswana expected to be forwarded following Bisho massacre:

INTERIOR DECORATING COURSES

Become creative and decorate your own home. Classes on Tuesday or Wednesday evenings from 7.30pm to 9.30pm. Close to Louis Botha Avenue.

Tel: 440-9252 FR8059

LOCAL leaders of the African National Congress expect Mr Justice Goldstone to ask them to drop plans for their march on Ulundi in Kwazulu.

But plans by the ANC and South African Communist Party to march on Bophuthatswana have been put on hold following the intervention of Mr Justice Goldstone.

Mr Justice Goldstone had appealed to the ANC not to go ahead with their march to Bophuthatswana on Saturday, pending the urgent inquiry by his commission into the Bisho shootings.

Government sources said the proposed Ulundi march would also be stayed for the same reason.

However, a Press report yesterday said that the ANC march to Ulundi was "still on".

Local ANC leaders said the Government had asked the ANC to avoid another major national crisis, as had occurred at the Bisho march.

Planning and preparation for such a

march was done at local level, but the ultimate decision whether to stage it was taken by the ANC's national working committee.

Preparation to mobilise ANC supporters to march on Ulundi had begun, local leaders said, but no date had been set.

They expected Mr Justice Goldstone to intervene at a later stage, as he had done in the Bophuthatswana march.

Local ANC leaders are mindful that to reach Ulundi they will have to bus people 100 kilometres into a territory controlled by the KwaZulu Police.

The ANC believes that IFP leader Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi is on the defensive and would pack the Ulundi area with supporters ahead of the march. ANC leaders are mindful that a massive bloodbath could take place.

However, there is a sentiment in local ANC ranks that a march on Ulundi would have symbolic value. There is, however, a feeling in local ANC circles that a joint ANC-IFP pro-democracy march should be held in Ulundi.

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Goldstone inquiry quizzes general

STAN 18/9/92 (107)
The Commissioner of the KwaZulu Police (KZP), General Jack Buchner, yesterday agreed before a Goldstone Commission committee that it would be "highly irregular" for people who were not KZP members to be issued with police appointment cards.

General Buchner was giving evidence before an inquiry into a shooting involving IFP and ANC supporters during a funeral procession in Wessington, near Ermelo, on August 11 1990.

He was responding to a question, asked by counsel for the ANC, David Soggott, SC, as to whether he was aware that about 200 KwaZulu citizens, who had been trained at Caprivi by the SA Defence Force, had been issued with police

appointment cards even though they were not members of the KZP.

General Buchner said the documents would be false if holders were not KZP members.

He said he had not been aware of the Caprivi trainees until he read about them in newspapers. It was then that he made inquiries from a Brigadier Mathe of the KZP, who explained that the people had been trained to protect KwaZulu and IFP VIPs.

He denied knowledge of the group being paid for two years without doing any work. He said he would not know if the trainees had been paid by the KwaZulu government because he was not the only one dealing with the KZP budget.

General Buchner said

that in 1990 he had a meeting with members of the SA Police, who alleged that some of his men had been involved in the Wessington shootings.

He said the SAP members had suggested that two KwaZulu policemen were suspects in the shooting because shells found at the scene allegedly matched their KZP-issue firearms.

He said he thought the SAP members had been aware that ballistic reports did not link his men to the shooting. This could have been the reason the case was withdrawn, he said.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, who chaired the hearing, adjourned the sitting until October 16 for argument. — Sapa.

FM 18/9/92

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The arrival this week of United Nations observers may help to avert a catastrophe. Six are scheduled to be stationed in Natal, but the co-chairman of the Natal/KwaZulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee, M C Pretorius, believes it might be advisable for all 16 observers to come to Natal when the ANC march takes place (by Monday no date had been set).

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi fears the march will have grave consequences. He says that "the ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance have said they want to march on Ulundi to carry out the plans they started in July 1990, when they called for stayaways and strikes to put pressure on President F W de Klerk to dismantle KwaZulu and to disband the KwaZulu Police."

But Buthelezi stresses that KwaZulu cannot be compared to any of the areas where marches have been staged. "There is already a low-intensity civil war between members of the ANC alliance and members of the IFP. So tensions here are higher than anywhere. The language used in Bisho by some of the leading members of the national executive committee of the ANC, such as Chris Hani, who called me a madman and other names, sets the tone of the spirit in which they will be coming here. The consequences of these provocative actions are too ghastly to imagine."

Buthelezi makes it clear that such a demonstration would be resisted, though he declines to comment on exactly how this will be done. "The KwaZulu administration was set up by law and if it is to be dismantled at all, this should be done legally. Marching in order to topple me is not a peaceful demonstration. It is up to the Zulu nation, which is being challenged, to decide how to react to this."

KwaZulu is indeed different from Bophuthatswana or Ciskei because it is officially part of SA, whereas they are recognised by Pretoria as independent, sovereign states. Buthelezi was an enduringly sharp thorn in the side of the previous National Party administration because he refused to accept independence. And, Buthelezi argues, "we were a sovereign kingdom before we were conquered as a nation. This cannot be said of any of the other self-governing territories. We are not independent — and we are, therefore, not what they call a bantustan in any sense."

Buthelezi's arguments have considerable force of logic. They are another illustration that this latest phase of ANC mass action is not aimed at homeland leaders but at those hostile to the ANC. Thus there is no talk of marching against Major General Bantu Holomisa of Transkei, which is just as much a bantustan as Ciskei, while Bophuthatswana's Lucas Mangope has been singled out

cont - D

MASS ACTION FM 18/9/92

Dangerous fiction

If worst fears are realised, the killings at Bisho and the forthcoming ANC march on Bophuthatswana could turn out to have been mere curtain-raisers to the kind of showdown that is possible when the ANC alliance marches on Ulundi, the KwaZulu capital.

FM 18/9/92

for "toppling".

The fact that KwaZulu is not independent may be helpful. It means that the SA Police can be deployed, after the necessary consultations between Pretoria and Ulundi. And it seems fair to hope that the SAP would be rather less quick on the trigger than the Ciskei soldiers were at Bisho.

What is clear is that De Klerk must grasp the homeland nettle and accept what the rest of the world and most South Africans have known for years — that sovereign independence for the "national states" has always been a dangerous absurdity. ■

I knew nothing, says KZP's top gun

w/ Mail 18/9-24/9/92

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By JACQUIE GOLDING

THE most powerful man in the kwaZulu Police Force (KZP) this week told the Goldstone Commission he had no knowledge of South African Defence Force military training for 200 Inkatha members in Namibia and their subsequent absorption into the KZP.

KZP General Jacobus Buchner said he was not informed either by his predecessor or Inkatha officials that training in urban guerrilla warfare and contra-mobilisation had taken place in the Caprivi Strip in 1986. He said the only explanation he had heard was that the 200 had been trained as aides to kwaZulu leaders.

The Goldstone inquiry into the Caprivi training, initiated after a *Weekly Mail* exposé, has heard evidence from former Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Mbongeni Khumalo that the trainees were later

assimilated into the KZP.

The commission heard that no internal inquiry was implemented into the training by the KZP. Justice Richard Goldstone challenged this, questioning why Buchner did not get a list of the names of the 200 Caprivi trainees. Goldstone pointed out that this was crucial to determine which of the trainees was still employed in the KZP and what position they held.

Buchner said he did not follow up the careers of policemen and was still unaware of which trainees were operating within the force.

All documents relating to KZP employment are to be presented to the commission.

Further testimony by Buchner indicat-

ed that the issues pertaining to the Caprivi camp, and the camp at Mkuze in northern Natal to which the trainees were subsequently moved, were so sensitive that his predecessor declined to inform him. He implied that he was not controlled by Inkatha, although his predecessor might have been.

He also denied that the KZP had failed to co-operate with the South African Police on killings in Wesselton, Ermelo, in which KZP members have been implicated.

In 1990, the SAP went to Ulundi from Middelburg and "they informed me of a shoot-

ing incident in Ermelo during an ANC funeral. They also made the allegation that some of my policemen were implicated. I disputed the claims," he said.



Mbongeni Khumalo

State presses ahead with homeland incorporation

W/Week

18/9 - 24/9/92

(107)

Weekly Mail Correspondent
 LAND has become a major bargaining chip in the game of negotiations and winning support for a federal option for South Africa. The government's recently exposed plan to transfer about 600 000ha of state land to kwaZulu administration — and a further 600 000ha to other homelands' administration — is more than a routine administrative matter. The proposed transfer aims to further strengthen kwaZulu's power in the drive to a federal future.

Several seemingly unrelated developments point to this. Following the Bisho massacre, kwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa Gqozo met at a private dinner in Ulundi. The brigadier later attended the reed dance ceremony at Ulundi where he pledged Ciskei military support to kwaZulu.

KwaZulu also this week threatened to secede if it was not incorporated into South Africa on its terms. And in August this year, kwaZulu Finance Corporation (KFC) executive director Marius Spies revealed that a proposal was being looked at which would enable the KFC to take over regional activities of the South African Development Trust Corporation (SADC) in Natal. The SADC was disbanded in March this year, along with the discredited Department of Development Aid.

Spies said an agreement had been signed by Buthelezi and Land and Regional Affairs Minister J de Villiers allowing the KFC to extend its operations beyond the former scheduled black areas of kwaZulu.

At the recent National Party congress in Bloemfontein, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said the government needed about a million Zulu votes.

The government's latest attempt to buy support from homeland parties contradicts its own undertakings on land reform. In its 1991 White Paper on Land Reform, the government undertook to abandon apartheid policies of land allocation — including an end to incorporation of land into the homelands. Nevertheless, it transferred three million hectares of state land to the six homelands in March.

The current transfer comes under a veil of secrecy and an absence of consultation with communities which might be affected. Despite repeated requests for the whereabouts of the land to be made public, the government has refused to do so. Despite communities' written objection to such transfer, Land Affairs Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers is yet to meet them. Meanwhile, talks continue between the minister and homeland parties.

A range of political players in Natal have come out in opposition to the plan. The Democratic Party's Wessel Nel, referring to the land earmarked for transfer, said in a statement in August: "It is incumbent upon the government to consider first any recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, submissions by the affected communities and rural development needs and then to negotiate an acceptable practical solution."

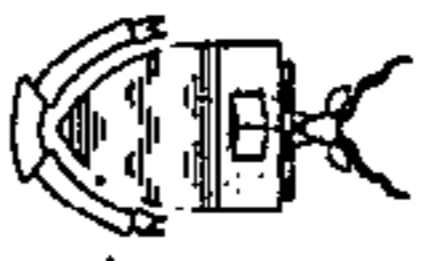
The southern Natal region of the African National Congress has also begun to put pressure on the government. On September 9, a delegation from the region presented a memorandum calling for the "immediate termination of any intention of the South African government to transfer land to kwaZulu and other bantustans". And on September 12, about 5 000 Clermont residents marched to the local police station to protest against the planned transfer.

This opposition has drawn sharp response from the Inkatha-owned *Hlanga* newspaper. In an article entitled "Watch out for the land wolf", the newspaper warned: "People must beware of those who merely wish to use the sacred issue of land as an instrument to divide people and create conflicts that enable them to further their nefarious plans for an undemocratic one-party state." This week, *Hlanga* claimed that opposition to the transfer was an ANC/South African Communist Party/Congress of South African Trade Unions plot to stop kwaZulu gaining control over land that was due to it. The newspaper further claimed that the 600 000ha was being returned to kwaZulu in terms of a 1988 ruling.

Past attempts to force homeland control on to communities have not achieved the desired results and are unlikely to do so in the current situation. However, informed sources say the negotiations deadlock has given the government time to press ahead with pre-emptive restructuring.

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IT'S INKATHA OR OUT!

By S'BU MNGADI

EIGHT KwaZulu civil servants, accused of "plotting" to launch an ANC branch in the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi, appeared before a "people's court" of KwaZulu cabinet and civil servants this week.

Under the glare of television cameras, each one of the eight "accused" was harangued by a hostile crowd but denied being an ANC Trojan Horse in the KwaZulu heartland.

Last month, an anonymous pamphlet accused 10 civil servants of meeting secretly, hosting SACP general-secretary and senior ANC executive Chris Hani, transporting arms in KwaZulu government vehicles and "plotting" to launch the ANC's first branch in Ulundi "like an unstoppable explosion".

Alleging that a number of civil servants had joined the ANC, the pamphlet called for the death of these "disidents".

On Monday, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's cabinet invited the 10 civil servants to a meeting of all civil servants held outside the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly building.

The Inkatha leader gave the eight that turned up an opportunity to speak directly to their colleagues. After denying all the allegations levelled against them, the "accused" fielded hostile questions from some of their colleagues.

They apologised profusely for being mistaken for ANC members, supporters or sympathisers, and reassured Buthelezi, the KwaZulu cabinet and the KwaZulu government of their loyalty.

Since 1985 it has been compulsory for all KwaZulu civil servants to sign a pledge of loyalty to Buthelezi, the KwaZulu cabinet and the KwaZulu government.

Buthelezi told the meeting he received a letter from one of the 10 civil servants listed in the pamphlet. The civil servant gave his own response to the accusations.

The chief minister, education and culture minister Lionel Mtshali and health minister Dr Baldwin Ngubane discussed the letter and decided to invite the civil servants who wrote to him to speak directly with the cabinet.

On September 2, eight civil servants whose names appeared in the pamphlet were present and all of them denied being involved in the kind of political activities the pamphlet outlined.

The Inkatha leader said he wanted to avoid the violence seen in some of the areas in Natal spilling over into Ulundi.

"There has already been a mysterious death of a civil servant, whose body was discovered at a quarry across the Mfolozi River (five kilometres from Ulundi). This has alarmed me.

"As the head of the KwaZulu government who is concerned about possibilities of this kind of violence escalating here in Ulundi, I thought that we should

Buthelezi lays

down the law

C/Pren 20/9/92
to KwaZulu's

civil servants

get together in this way, as a family, to discuss and sort out this matter," said Buthelezi.

Buthelezi's speech effectively banned his 100 000 civil servants from joining the ANC, Cosatu and SACP.

He told the civil servants it was their democratic right to belong to any organisation of their choice. However, he warned, the activities of the ANC-SACP-Cosatu alliance in trying "to steal our funds in cahoots with some of our civil servants, and the efforts that are being made to topple me and the KwaZulu government" were "not democratic activities".

He said by planning to March on Ulundi and topple him, the ANC wanted to destroy the KwaZulu government, the KLA, the KwaZulu civil service and KwaZulu as a territory.

He warned when the crunch came, the KwaZulu civil servants were going to be caught in the crossfire if they did not hear his clarion call for them to rally now so there would be a KwaZulu government in the future.

"Who among you are prepared to die in the pursuit of ANC objectives? Each one of you must answer that question."

He said KwaZulu civil servants must hear him when he said KwaZulu had a legitimacy beyond all party political disputes and that he was elected to office as chief minister of KwaZulu.

"If KwaZulu is attacked it will be defended. I expect every KwaZulu civil servant to either accept the legality of the KwaZulu government or get out. If you accept the legality of the KwaZulu government you must pledge your undivided loyalty to it," Buthelezi warned.

The Inkatha leader's political intolerance has been roundly criticised by trade unions in Natal.

Natal Post and Telecommunications Workers Association (Potwa) organiser Mandla Sithole said his union was concerned about the safety of its members working at Ulundi. He said one of the Potwa members appeared on a hitlist circulated in Ulundi last month.

Natal Cosatu secretary Thami Mohlomi said Buthelezi's speech clearly indicated that he did not accept people with differing political views in his territory.

ANC march 'declaration of war' ¹⁰⁷

STAN 2119192
IFP president and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has labelled as a declaration of war what he terms ANC intentions to march on his capital to topple him.

Facing the media in a pre-recorded interview screened on the SABC's "Agenda" news programme last night, he said: "If they are coming to talk with me, if they are going to do so through illegal means, then they must expect people to resist through illegal means."

He said he would "not raise a finger" to stop the ANC's planned march on KwaZulu, but warned there was much anger

among Zulu people in particular, not just among the IFP.

The chief said it was nonsense to assume that because he had recently issued warnings of a possible civil war, it meant he was going to cause it.

He said there was already a low-intensity civil war in KwaZulu. "And now, if the ANC-SACP-Congress of SA Trade Unions alliance say they are coming to Ulundi to topple me and the government when so many of our people have died at their hands, this will only make this low-intensity war escalate into a bigger war."

Chief Buthelezi denied there

was political repression in KwaZulu, claiming the Zulu people were "quite free to exercise their options" because the homeland was part of SA.

He alleged that attempts at setting up other parties besides the IFP had failed because of lack of support, and put forward the possibility of a referendum to let people decide on the homeland's political future.

On ANC demands for the banning of cultural weapons, he questioned the "fuss" made about them when, according to Institute of Race Relations statistics, most people were being killed with firearms. — Sapa.

Buthelezi ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

CT 21/9/92

warns of war

JOHANNESBURG. — Inkatha Freedom Party president and KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has labelled as a declaration of war what he terms ANC intentions to march on his capital to topple him.

Facing the media in a prerecorded interview on SATV's Agenda news programme last night, he said: "If they are coming to talk with me, if they are going to do that through illegal means, then they must expect people to resist that through illegal means."

He said he would "not raise a finger" to stop the ANC's planned march on KwaZulu, but warned that there was a lot of anger among Zulu people in particular, not just among the IFP.

Chief Buthelezi said it was nonsense to assume that because he had issued warnings of a possible civil war recently, it meant he was going to cause it.

Inkatha also warned at the weekend against the march on Ulundi, saying it could result in a violent confrontation which would "make the Bisho blood-bath look like a Sunday school picnic".

A statement by its central committee, after a meeting in Ulundi on Saturday, appealed to the alliance not to proceed with the plan.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus responded that the ANC was debating whether to proceed with the march — but emphasised it would not "back out" of the principle of mass action. It would seek to minimise the risks involved, and the march on Ulundi was being considered in the light of that approach.

— Own Correspondent, Sapa

KATHRYN STRACHAN

A MARCH by the ANC-led alliance on Ulundi could result in a violent confrontation which would "make the Bisho blood-bath look like a Sunday school picnic", Inkatha warned yesterday.

In a statement issued by Inkatha's central committee after a meeting in Ulundi on Saturday, Inkatha appealed to the alliance not to proceed with the plan.

The statement warned that the march could "unleash the kind of violence that may serve as an opening chapter to the kind of civil war that would render negotiations a political pipedream for the foreseeable future".

It went on to say that the march was a "serious and unspeakable insult to the sovereignty of the Zulu people and to the

Inkatha warns of march bloodshed

dignity of the King". (107)

Inkatha warned that it would "do everything possible to support any initiative of the Zulu people to defend the dignity of the Zulu nation, which the alliance's intended march to Ulundi threatens to trample underfoot". B10M 21/9/92.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus responded that the ANC was debating whether to proceed with the march on Ulundi — but emphasised it would not "back out" of the principle of mass action.

The ANC had decided to continue with its campaign of mass action, but would

□ To Page 2

Inkatha B10M 21/9/92.

seek to minimise the risks involved, he said, and the march on Ulundi was being considered in the light of that approach.

In addition to the march, a wide range of options — including the occupation of KwaZulu offices and marches elsewhere — were being evaluated.

Niehaus said the Inkatha remarks were "very belligerent and irresponsible", and added that they violated the conditions of

(107)

□ From Page 1

the peace accord. The statement only contributed to intensifying the political tension, rather than finding a basis in accordance with the peace accord to deal with the problems.

There could be no free political activity if threats of violence were made, and the ANC could not allow itself to be blackmailed by the threats, Niehaus said.

● Comment: Page 6

Sowetan 22/9/92

'An act of protest'

THE ANC's proposed march on Ulundi was not a declaration of war but rather an act of protest against the lack of political freedom in KwaZulu, ANC Southern Natal chairman Mr Jeff Radebe said yesterday. (107)

He was responding to statements made by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on the TV programme *Agenda* on Sunday night.

"This march is to highlight the point that political tolerance is unavailable in KwaZulu. It's not a declaration of war," Radebe said.

Ulundi was not "sacrosanct", he said, adding that people had the right to protest against the denial of civil rights.

Ulundi march 'impossible'

By Patrick Laurence
and Montshiwa Moroke

ANC Natal strongman Harry Gwala yesterday distanced himself and his region from the proposed march on the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi.

Mr Gwala, chairman of the ANC's Natal Midlands region, told The Star: "It is logistically impossible for us to march all the way to Ulundi. It is thousands of kilometres away. Apart from any confrontation that we may meet, it is physically impossible."

He added: "We would have to organise a fleet of buses. We don't have that sort of money."

Earlier Mr Gwala had noted that Ulundi fell under the ANC's northern Natal region and

suggested the initiative should come from there.

The hardline Mr Gwala was among ANC leaders at the September 7 march on Bisho in Ciskei.

His assessment contrasted with earlier statements by Natal regional leaders, affirming in the wake of the Bisho massacre that the march was still on.

Their statements drew a warning from the IFP that a march on Ulundi would precipitate a confrontation that would make Bisho "look like a Sunday school picnic".

In a separate statement yesterday, ANC southern Natal chairman Jeff Radebe said the threat of a march on Ulundi was not a declaration of war but rather an act of protest against the lack of political free-

dom in KwaZulu.

IFP executive member Themba Khoza said such a march was likely to spark off unparalleled levels of violence and possibly a civil war.

In another development a spokesman for the ANC in the Midlands, Reggie Hadebe, said his organisation would not apologise for its members' breach of the National Peace Accord.

On Friday the adjudication panel of the National Peace Committee responded to complaints by the IFP that the ANC and SACP had violated the accord by ordering the organisations to apologise by the month end.

But Mr Radebe said: "We find this judgment a gross miscarriage of justice. We do not recognise the judgment and we will defy it."

ANC not set on march

(107)

CF 22/9/92

DURBAN. — The ANC is "not married" to a march on Ulundi and is considering other forms of protest, the organisation's Southern Natal publicity head, Mr Dumisani Makhaye, said yesterday.

"A march is one of the options being considered," said Mr Makhaye.

He also said the march had not been planned as a springboard to topple KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mr Makhaye said confusion about this had led to much of the mud-slinging in recent weeks. "Our position is that we want to demand free political activity, not only for the ANC," he said. The ANC was "virtually a banned organisation in KwaZulu", he said.

Yesterday the ANC head office also issued a statement attacking what it described as Chief Buthelezi's "threats of retaliation", saying they "unmistakably bear the menace of physical assault on protesting marchers".

ANC Southern Natal chairman Mr Jeff Radebe said on Monday the organisation's proposed march on Ulundi was not a declaration of war but rather an act of protest against the lack of political freedom in KwaZulu.

On the Inkatha Freedom Party's statement that an Ulundi march could result in confrontation that would make the Bisho massacre "look like a Sunday school picnic", Mr Radebe said: "This is a manifestation and reflection that they don't believe in the fundamental principle of political tolerance". — Political Staff, Sapa

Ulundi march still on agenda

610AM 23/9/92.
THE ANC's three Natal regions have united forces in the face of a public outcry over the planned march on Ulundi and will meet today to plan the logistics of the protest.

ANC Midlands region deputy chairman Reggie Hadebe dismissed as "incorrect" reports that Midlands chairman Harry Gwala had distanced himself from the march. Gwala was reported as saying a march on Ulundi was "physically impossible".

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said no decision had been reached on the march. As far as head office was concerned, today's discussions were not solely about the march but would also deal with the creation of a free political climate in KwaZulu. Earlier this week a panel appointed by

RAY HARTLEY

the national peace secretariat found Hadebe had violated the peace accord. Peace committee chairman John Hall said last night the secretariat would welcome testimony by Hadebe on alleged breaches of the peace accord during an ANC mock trial earlier this year.

Hadebe vowed to defy a finding by a peace accord panel that the mock trial had violated the accord by symbolically sentencing 11 Inkatha leaders to death.

Hadebe said yesterday it was true the crowd shouted "he must die" during sentencing of an Inkatha leader at the trial, but the mock judgment had merely called

□ To Page 2

March 610AM 23/9/92

for the attorney-general to charge him.

The findings were evidence the peace accord panel had become "a propaganda organ of the NP and Inkatha".

Hall said Hadebe's accusation was unprecedented for a leader in a party which had signed the peace accord. "We stand by our track record," he said.

Speaking at the opening of an art exhibition last night, he said he had personally intervened to defuse tensions between Inkatha and the ANC yesterday after false reports were circulated claiming the ANC planned to disrupt Shaka Day celebrations this weekend. He said ANC peace desk head Sidney Mafumadi had assured him no disruption was planned.

He said international visitors to SA, in-

cluding UN special envoy Cyrus Vance regarded the peace accord as a unifying factor in SA.

The DP said yesterday the ANC's refusal to apologise to the national peace committee showed the committee needed greater authority. "The signatories . . . should consider all possible mechanisms to enhance the national peace committee's authority, including legislative backing," it said.

Meanwhile the national peace committee yesterday released details of findings that Gwala had breached the peace accord.

A national peace accord panel found he breached the accord by saying "we will kill Inkatha warlords" in an interview. Gwala, and through him the ANC, "failed to respect and give effect to the obligation to refrain from incitement to violence".

□ From Page 1

(107) 23 9/92

ANC meets on Ulundi march

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC's three Natal regions will meet today to plan the logistics and security for a proposed march on the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi.

The ANC Midlands region deputy-chairman dismissed as "incorrect" reports that Midlands chairman Mr Harry Gwala had distanced his region from the march. Mr Gwala was reported as saying a march on Ulundi was "physically impossible".

ANC spokeswoman Ms Gill Marcus said

no decision had yet been reached on a march to Ulundi.

Meanwhile National Peace Secretariat chairman Mr John Hall last night said the National Peace Secretariat would welcome testimony by Mr Reggie Hadebe on alleged breaches of the peace accord during an ANC mock trial earlier this year.

Mr Hadebe earlier this week vowed to defy a finding by a peace accord panel that the mock trial had violated the accord by symbolically sentencing 11 Inkatha leaders to death.

Mr Hadebe said in an interview yesterday it was true the crowd shouted "he must die" during the sentencing of an Inkatha leader at the trial, but the mock judgment had merely called for the attorney-general to charge him.

The National Peace Committee yesterday released details of findings that Mr Gwala had breached the peace accord.

He was found to have breached the accord by a national peace accord panel when he stated: "We will kill Inkatha warlords" in an interview.

Sowetan 23/9/92

Civil war warning (107)

THE Inkatha Freedom Party predicted unprecedented levels of violence and possibly a civil war if the ANC's proposed march to Ulundi takes place. (107)

In a press statement issued in Johannesburg on Monday the IFP condemned the ANC's decision to close down hostels and its referring to traditional weapons as a propaganda issue.

The Inkatha Freedom Party called for the disbanding of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe, and the Transkei government, claiming that they play a major role in the political violence in the black community. - *Sowetan Reporter*.

ANC decision today on ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ Ulundi march ^{Aug 23/9/92}

Political Staff

THE three ANC Natal regions will take a decision today on the proposed march on Ulundi, said ANC Natal midlands spokesman Mr Reggie Hadebe.

Midlands leader Mr Harry Gwala said yesterday the Kwa-zulu capital fell under the ANC's northern Natal region and the initiative should come from there.

Today's meeting between the midlands, northern Natal and southern Natal ANC regions will discuss the logistics and security arrangements for the march.

Mr Hadebe said the midlands region had not distanced itself from the march, but had merely indicated that it would be logistically better suited for the northern Natal region to organise it.

A proposal to this effect would be made by the midlands region at the meeting, he said.

Sowetan 23/9/72
Violence warning

KWAZULU Legislative Assembly member Mr Góbizizwe Bhengu yesterday warned the KwaMashu Civic Association that attempts to politicise Shaka's Day could lead to violence.

"The annual Shaka's Day celebration, which will be held in KwaMashu on Sunday, is intended to be peaceful and should have a unifying effect on all Zulu people," he said in Durban.

"Their (the civic association's) attempts to sow division among Zulus and to provoke volatility are counter-productive and could lead to an outbreak of violence."

(107)
"I call on the so-called civic association and their comrades to exercise utmost restraint at this time. Intolerance will result in violence."

NEWS Goldstone Commission to rule on fatal shootings ● Top cops under investigation

15 Bisho massacre victims 'shot in back'

■ An independent pathologist is satisfied that the autopsies were carried out in a proper manner: *Sowetan 23/9/92*

AT least 15 of the Bisho massacre victims were shot in the back, according to the findings of a private pathologist who attended the State autopsies.

"However, one can't conclude they were running away when they were shot in the back," the pathologist said in an interview yesterday.

He felt it was for the Goldstone Commission, which begins its investigation into the massacre on Wednesday, to determine what the victims were doing when they were shot dead.

Twenty-nine people, including a Ciskei soldier, died and almost 200 people were injured when homeland security forces opened fire on thousands of ANC supporters at the Ciskei/South Africa border on September 7.

The State autopsies, attended by the private pathologist,

Top investigation a 'sop'

■ Activities of the far left and far right are both under scrutiny: *Sowetan 23/9/92*

POLICE are investigating possible murder, torture and assault charges

against senior homeland policemen including Kwazulu police chief Major-General Jac Buchner and the SAP's Lieutenant General Lothar Neethling.

Lieutenant JA du Preez of the SAP yesterday also confirmed investigations were underway into similar charges "against more than one hun-

dred policemen".

He could not confirm the official list of ANC and PAC people under investigation, and only said that "numerous allegations involving the far right as well as the far left" were being looked into.

Senior ANC and PAC officials yesterday said the "investigation" of police officers was a sop created by the Government to squeeze a general

amnesty out of the movement.

"It is clear that the Government wants to blackmail the ANC into accepting blanket amnesty.

"We fought a war of liberation in which everyone acknowledged their role in such a war.

"The National Party Government fought a war to retain apartheid - condemned by the world as a crime against humanity."



Former exile Mr Duma Ndlovu (centre back) enjoys the comforts of Sun City. He was a guest at the Shell Road To Fame Talent Contest at the Bophutatswana resort at the weekend. He is with (from left) Miss Lindiwe Hlangwa, Miss Khanyo Maphumalo, Miss Dudu Ndlovu and Miss Cynthla Nthako. PIC: MBUZENI ZULU

Ulundi march is on ANC

107
■ Organisation in defiance of
threats: *Sowetan 24/7/92*

Sowetan Correspondent

THE ANC announced yesterday it would go ahead with its planned march on Ulundi in defiance of KwaZulu government warnings that the action would make the Bisho massacre "look like a Sunday school picnic".

No date has yet been set for the march.

At a meeting in Durban yesterday the leadership of the three ANC Natal regions - Midlands, northern Natal and southern Natal - decided to intensify its campaign for free political activity in the homeland.

The campaign will also demand that the proposed transfer of land to KwaZulu be stopped and the homeland be reincorporated into South Africa.

ANC Midlands spokesman Mr Reggie Hadebe said the strategy would be to mobilise the organisation's members and supporters in Natal with local actions, such as occupations of buildings and demonstrations. It will then culminate in a march on Ulundi.

He said no date had been set for the local protests, but some branches had already begun discussing strategies.

ANC determined to march on Ulundi

THE ANC's militant Natal regions closed ranks yesterday and decided unanimously to go ahead with a march on the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi, but no date was set for the protest. *B10AM 24/1/92*

Head office spokesman Carl Niehaus said there was also agreement in principle at national level on the Ulundi march.

The announcements came as Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze issued a blunt warning that the protest would lead to bloodshed. Inkatha has repeatedly warned of violence if the march continues.

The decision to march was taken at an all-day meeting of Natal ANC, SACP and Cosatu leaders in Durban.

Niehaus could not confirm whether the

(107) RAY HARTLEY (2/16)

SACP's Ronnie Kasrils, who initiated the breakaway charge at the Bisho march, or other leading communists would be at Ulundi. But he said it was likely top ANC leaders would participate because the event was of national significance and its impact would extend beyond KwaZulu.

ANC Natal leaders told a media briefing the organisation's national leaders would be consulted before final decisions about timing and preparations were made.

Spokesmen for the ANC's three Natal regions said everything possible would be done to prevent a repetition of the Bisho

□ To Page 2

Ulundi *B10AM 24/1/92*

massacre. They said the march was about free political activity in KwaZulu.

Kotze said it was troubling that ANC Midlands leader Harry Gwala and his deputy Reggie Hadebe, who were both recently found guilty of breaching the national peace accord, were the main figures behind the march.

He said SA police could become involved in security operations to prevent violence, depending on the circumstances.

"Everything possible will be done to

maintain peace, but at the end of the day it's up to the organisers of the march," he said.

The NP's Natal head committee said in a statement last night the decision to press ahead with the march was "provocative and irresponsible in the extreme".

Sapa reports the ANC alleged that a busload of Renamo soldiers were transported from Mozambique to Ulundi this week and would be used in hit squad operations to counter the Ulundi march.

□ From Page 1

ANC: Ulundi march on

(107)

ARG 24/9/92

'Sunday school picnic' warning

Political Staff

THE ANC announced it would go ahead with its planned march on Ulundi in spite of Kwazulu government warnings that the march would make the Bisho massacre "look like a Sunday school picnic".

No date has been set for the march.

At a meeting in Durban yesterday the leadership of three ANC Natal regions decided to intensify its campaign for free political activity in the homeland.

The campaign will also demand that the proposed transfer of land to Kwazulu be stopped and the homeland be reincorporated into South Africa.

ANC Midlands spokesman Reggie Hadebe said the strategy would be to mobilise the organisation's members and supporters in Natal with local actions, such as occupations of buildings and demonstrations. They would then march on Ulundi.

He said no date had been set for the local protests, but some branches had already begun discussing strategies.

The leadership of the three regions would meet regularly to assess the local actions and to decide on the most opportune moment for the Ulundi march. Steps would be taken to ensure the march was peaceful, said Mr Hadebe.

Meanwhile, at a meeting of the Goldstone Commission in Pretoria yesterday it was said that the Ciskei Defence Force soldier killed in the Bisho massacre — said by the Ciskei military to have been the first casualty — was probably shot by his own men and not by advancing ANC protesters.

This contention, made by ANC counsel Arthur Chaskalson during the one-day inquiry, focuses on a critical point of difference in the versions which have emerged since the September 7 incident: whether the Ciskei soldiers were fired on first, or whether they unjustifiably opened fire on the ANC alliance marchers.

The commission's duty yesterday was to identify points of dispute between the parties over events on that day and to draw up a report containing recommendations on further steps for the State President by next Wednesday.

Ballistic test results, submitted to the commission by Mr Chaskalson, showed that the dead Ciskei soldier was shot in the head from behind with an R4 rifle, a standard issue weapon in the Ciskei Defence Force.

However, the Ciskei Defence Force, represented by Mr J Smuts, said Mr Chaskalson's conclusion that the soldier had probably been shot by another Ciskei soldier was "speculation". He submitted the soldiers were fired on first and that the dead soldier was the first casualty.

As a consequence of being fired on by an advancing crowd of marchers, the Ciskei soldiers were ordered by the overall commander to open fire, Mr Smuts argued.

The marchers were about 100m to 150m away from the forces at that point, and would have overrun the withdrawing forces had they not shot in defence, he said.

Mr Chaskalson insisted, however, that scientific evidence showed shooting in one direction only, and that there was no evidence of firearms being carried by marchers. Although there was a Russian pistol found on the scene afterwards, it had not been used.

The only cartridges found were those of R4 and R5 rifles, he said.

Undisputed was the submission by Mr Chaskalson that the Ciskei Defence Forces had been practising shooting in the same spot the day before. At that stage, there was uncertainty over whether the march would go ahead.

"Why would it be necessary to practise firing when you don't expect people to come, when you don't expect to be shooting anybody," he asked.

A point not in dispute is that Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Ronnie Kasrils led a group through a gap in the fence surrounding the stadium, intending to go to Bisho. It was at this point that the shooting began.



Picture: ROY WIGLEY, The Argus.

HOT ROD: Mr Andrew Wagner stands aghast as his combi, which burst into flames in Green Point yesterday afternoon, burns out behind him. Mr Wagner, who lives in Maitland, was on his way to work when the incident happened. He was not injured but "got a big fright". An electrical fault is thought to have been the cause.

Night shelter plan for Guguletu

Staff Reporter

A NIGHT shelter for destitute people in Guguletu is to be established soon, said Haven night shelter spokesman Ms Moira Mouton.

Land for the erection of the shelter had already been identified and a steering committee formed to co-ordinate the project, she said at The Haven Night Shelter annual meeting last night.

In her report, Guguletu community worker Mrs Justina Si-gege launched an urgent appeal for a haven in Guguletu, where many vagrants had no accommodation and slept next to cemeteries, rubbish dumps and old cars.

More monitors on the way

Political Staff

AN advance mission of five eminent people, led by New Zealander Sir Paul Reeves, is due to arrive in Cape Town tomorrow night.

It is part of an international ecumenical monitoring mission and will work with other monitors already in South Africa.

The group, which arrived in the country this week, is due to visit Khayelitsha and to have talks with the Regional Dispute Resolution Committee, independent monitors and civic organisations.

Other members include Bishop Malvin Tolbert, Ms Christine Davis and Mr Jorgan Estrup.

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'We'll march on Ulundi'

By Esther Waugh (107)
Political Reporter

STAR 24/9/92

The ANC yesterday announced it would go ahead with its planned march on Ulundi in defiance of KwaZulu government warnings that the march would make the Bisho massacre "look like a Sunday school picnic".

No date has yet been set for the march.

At a meeting in Durban yesterday, the leadership of the three ANC Natal regions — Midlands, northern Natal and southern Natal — decided to intensify the campaign for free political activity in the homeland.

The campaign will also

demand the proposed transfer of land to KwaZulu be stopped and the homeland be reincorporated into South Africa.

ANC Midlands spokesman Reggie Hadebe said the strategy would be to mobilise the organisation's supporters in Natal in actions such as the occupation of buildings and demonstrations. It would culminate in a march on Ulundi.

Speaking during the meeting, ANC northern Natal chairman Aaron Ndlovu said 18 Renamo rebels had been ferried from the border to Piet Retief by the SA Police. There they had been met by senior members of the Kwa-

Zulu Police, who had taken them to Ulundi.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said his government was legitimate and could not be illegally overthrown. He denied the presence of Renamo soldiers.

Chairman of the National Party's head committee and Natal NP leader, George Bartlett, said in Pretoria yesterday the underlying reason for the march — "the overthrow of the KwaZulu government" — was sure to provoke conflict.

Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer has appealed to the ANC to call off the march.

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March is ON

From page 1

March on Ulundi

He said SA police could become involved in security operations to prevent violence, depending on the circumstances.

"Everything possible will be done to maintain peace, but at the end of the day it's up to the organisers of the march."

The National Party's Natal head committee said in a statement last night that the decision to press ahead with the march was "provocative and irresponsible in the extreme".

The ANC's Northern Natal region alleged that a busload of Renamo soldiers had been transported from Mozambique to Ulundi by the SAP this week and would be used in hit-squad operations to counter the ANC's march to Ulundi.

ANC Northern Natal chairman Mr Aaron Ndllovu told the conference he had information that about 18 Renamo rebels had been transported from the Mozambique border to Piet Re-thief, and from there to Ulundi.



MARCHING ORDERS . . . ANC leaders speak to the press yesterday, (from left) Mr Jeff Radebe, southern Natal region chairman; Mr Harry Gwala, Midlands chairman; Mr Reggie Hadebe, Midlands deputy chairman; and Mr Aaron Ndllovu, northern Natal chairman.

SAP spokesman Captain Hamilton Ngidi said last night that they were investigating the allegation.

Last night KwaZulu Chief Minister Buthelezi denied any knowledge of Renamo bandits brought into Ulundi.

Jitters about the march and uncertainty

about the calling of a summit between President F W de Klerk and ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela were reflected yesterday on the JSE, where investors' caution dampened a day of trading marked by preference for blue-chip shares.

Meanwhile, tensions are running high at Kwa-

ANC set for Ulundi protest

Own Correspondents DURBAN. — The ANC's militant Natal regions closed ranks yesterday and decided unanimously to go ahead with a march on the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi, but no date was set for the protest.

The announcement of the march came as the ANC's Natal region issued a stern warning that the protest would lead to bloodshed. The decision was taken during an all-day strategy meeting of Natal ANC, SACP and COSATU leaders in Durban.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said yesterday that there was in principle agreement that a march on Ulundi at national level, but the question of its timing was still to be finalised. He said it was likely top ANC leaders would participate in the march because it

was of national significance and its impact would extend beyond KwaZulu.

ANC Natal leaders told a media briefing the organisation's national leaders would be consulted before a final decision about timing and preparation were made.

ANC leaders from the organisation's three Natal regions said everything would be done to prevent a repetition of the Bisho massacre. They said the march was about restoring political activity in KwaZulu.

ANC Midlands leader Mr Harry Gwala and his deputy Mr Reggie Hadebe, both of whom were accused of breaching the peace accord recently, were the main figures behind the march.

It's clear that along with their complete contempt of the peace process, the ANC has clearly not learned the lesson that mass action can only result in bloodshed.

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Give clips in big demand on cautious JSE — Page 12

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107 CT 214/9/92

Goldstone unit probes claim of Renamo hit squad in KwaZulu

MAJOR Frank Dutton, recently appointed head of the Goldstone commissioner's Natal investigative unit, is probing claims that Renamo soldiers were bused into KwaZulu to assassinate ANC leaders ahead of a protest march on Ujundi.

Tensions in the region rose dramatically yesterday as the ANC released details of the alleged Renamo force and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi claimed police had found arms hidden near Ujundi in preparation for an attempt on his life.

ANC northern Natal chairman Aaron Ntlovu said substantive evidence had been handed to Dutton, who has been investigating the case since Tuesday.

A senior KwaZulu administration official, who was an impeccable source, had witnessed the arrival of the soldiers first hand, Ntlovu said.

He said the Renamo squad, who spoke only Tsonga and Portuguese, were met by a Captain Manzini of the KwaZulu Police. He said investigations had shown the force, who were "darker in hue than South Africans", now totalled 86 and not 18 as originally believed.

The SA police had been involved in the transportation of the Renamo soldiers and the ANC had evidence of this, said Ntlovu. The ANC's three Natal regions and its national leadership this week gave the go-ahead for the controversial march to take place. No date has yet been set.

BILLY PADDOCK reports that senior ANC executive members have privately expressed concern about the sensitivities of a march on Ujundi in the immediate future. They are worried that resulting conflict will spread beyond Ujundi.

An ANC source said the national leadership would use the licence granted to it to decide on a date for the march to postpone the protest until tensions lessened.

Buthelezi told KwaZulu dignitaries at Shaka Day celebration at Nkandla in KwaZulu yesterday police had discovered arms caches hidden around Ujundi which were part of "a plot to attack me".

Sapa reports the homes of three KwaZulu civil servants, alleged to be ANC members, in a pamphlet circulated three weeks ago, were gutted by fire in Ujundi.

Meanwhile, security forces, UN observers and independent groups have established a committee to monitor Sunday's planned Shaka Day rally at Kwa Mashu near Durban, amid fears of violence.

This emerged after a six-hour meeting in Durban yesterday between the Kwa Mashu Civic Association and the Natal/KwaZulu shu Civic Association committee to try to avert a dispute resolution committee to try to calm rising tensions at Kwa Mashu, where five people died in violence on Wednesday.

HAY HARTLEY

● See page 2
● Comment: page 8

Atteridgeville to oppose tariff hike

THEO RAWANA

THE Atteridgeville/Saulsvale Residents Association (Asro) has threatened to challenge the Pretoria City Council's decision to more than double service tariffs in the township.

The council is to raise monthly tariffs from R103,30 to R220 a household from November. The township faces a R33,3m deficit.

The council said the increase was an attempt to reduce the shortfall and to prevent a total collapse of services in Atteridgeville.

Administration of the township was taken over by Pretoria in April after its administrator, town clerk and city treasurer resigned.

Asro chairman Reeves Mabitsi said yesterday residents deplored the "unilateral decision of the Pretoria City Council" and would meet at the local community hall on Sunday "to shape the way forward".

"We are going to use whatever means at our disposal to challenge these intended tariffs."

"We have always maintained that without a viable economic infrastructure there is no way in which the township could manage its affairs properly," Mabitsi said.

Diplomats oppose march on Ulundi

PRETORIA — Diplomatic community members yesterday expressed severe reservations about the ANC's decision in principle to proceed with the protest march on Ulundi.

Most diplomats canvassed said the march would be a provocative act, contrary to the spirit of the national peace accord.

They said the right of free political expression needed to be weighed against other factors, such as the possibility of violence, the effect repercussions might have on the economy, and what the march could achieve.

The decision to hold a march at Ulundi, in the context of hostile statements by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the events at Bisho, was clearly contrary to a peace accord requirements that organisers of any political event should "take into account local sentiment and foreseeable consequences".

Sapa reports the Law and Order Ministry said in Pretoria that the organisers of the march had shown contempt for the peace process and the demonstration would inevitably

TIM COHEN

lead to bloodshed.

A ministry spokesman said the ANC should have learned the lesson that mass action inevitably led to conflict and violence.

"It is almost inevitable that this decision will lead to bloodshed, as it did at Bisho, Ciskei."

RAY HARTLEY reports that DP Law and Order spokesman Peter Gastrow said political organisations had an inherent right to march, but "confrontation and bloodshed" would result from a march on Ulundi.

Cosatu yesterday accused the DP, government and the media of whipping up hysteria "to create a climate in which any attempt to challenge tinpot dictators in the bantustans ... would be viewed as irresponsible and provocative".

The union federation threw its weight behind the decision of "structures of the democratic movement in Natal" to go ahead with the march in a statement released yesterday.

NP welcomes corruption probe

TIM COHEN

PRETORIA — The NP caucus in the Pretoria City Council yesterday welcomed the announcement that a TPA-appointed committee of inquiry would investigate alleged corruption and bribery by council members.

The commission will also investigate whether council members should be involved in property development during their terms of office.

A TPA spokesman said the extent of the alleged self-enrichment was not known and would form part of the investigation.

Toxic dumping alleged

SUSAN RUSSELL

A POTCHEFSTROOM man, whose estranged wife alleged he dumped toxic and radioactive waste in the area, applied for a final interdict in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday preventing her from making public accusations against him.

Theodorus Bekker has asked the court for an order

of as many as 80 drums of toxic waste material.

Bekker denies he told his wife he had dumped any waste.

Counsel for Maria Bekker submitted that she had been acting in the public interest when she made her allegations to the media.

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NEWS ANC and IFP ask UN to monitor rally ● T

Shaka Day flashpoint

Sowetan 25/9/92.

■ Presence of Zwelithini and Buthelezi may heighten tensions at KwaMashu:

**Sowetan Correspondent
and Sapa**

107

BOTH the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party have called for international monitors to be available to keep watch on the Shaka Day rally planned for this weekend at KwaMashu - latest flashpoint in the ongoing political violence in Natal.

Tension to the south of Durban has also resulted in the IFP planning to ask the United Nations team to monitor the violence in the Fofweni area, scene of recent clashes with homes burnt and people slaughtered.

Yesterday was Shaka Day and a commemorative function was held at Nkandla. Another will be held at Stanger today and the potentially explosive one in KwaMashu near Durban on Sunday.

The situation could possibly be made even more volatile by the planned attendance at the KwaMashu function of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and KwaZulu Chief Min-

ister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In an address at yesterday's Shaka Day celebration ceremony at Nkandla, Buthelezi said Zulus were angered by the ANC's attempt to "annihilate" the Zulu nation which would stop the planned march to Ulundi with their bare hands.

The march reminded him of the "uncalled-for invasion" of KwaZulu by the British in 1879.

The ANC says the Zulu king's and Buthelezi's visit will lead to more violence, while the IFP claims the ANC wants to disrupt proceedings with plans to attack IFP supporters on their way to the rally.

Buthelezi said he believed the ANC and SA Communist Party alliance were streaming into the townships and turning a whole new generation of young people into a war-machine. -

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Zulus warn on Ulundi march

CT 25/9/92

(107)

By CHRIS WHITFIELD
and ANTHONY JOHNSON

DURBAN. — Tension over the ANC's planned march on Ulundi continued to mount yesterday with IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warning that his supporters would stop the protest "with their bare hands".

And the National Party yesterday branded the march as an "act of lunacy" which would lead to "slaughter" and "certain bloodshed".

The government also warned that it may have to look again at the rules governing mass action if organisers pressed ahead with plans that were bound to give rise to violence.

Cosatu, meanwhile, came out in strong support of the march and commended the ANC's "courageous stand" in not allowing itself to be stampeded into abandoning its right to protest.

In a fiery address to a Shaka Day celebration ceremony at Nkandla in KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi warned: "The mood of the people convinces me that the people themselves would stop the ANC/SACP alliance in its tracks with their bare hands and would do so without a single word from me." He stressed that he would not order anybody to stop the marchers if they approached Ulundi, but slammed the ANC for trying to destroy KwaZulu and "rip it out of history".

National Party Natal leader Mr George Bartlett told delegates at his party's Natal congress that the march would be an "act of

'Hits' claim to be probed

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Major Frank Dutton, recently appointed head of the Goldstone Commission's Natal investigative unit, is looking into claims that Renamo soldiers have been bused into KwaZulu to assassinate ANC leaders before a march on Ulundi.

Stakes rose dramatically in the region yesterday as the ANC released details on the alleged Renamo force and Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi claimed police had found arms hidden near Ulundi in preparation for an attempt on his life.

ANC Northern Natal chairman Mr Aaron Ndlovu said substantive evidence had been handed over to Major

Dutton. He said a senior KwaZulu administration official had witnessed the arrival of the soldiers.

He said the Renamo squad, who spoke only Tsonga and Portuguese, were met by a certain captain in the KwaZulu Police, who was allegedly linked to the murder of several ANC members.

In another development, it has been established that senior ANC executive members are concerned that the proposed march on Ulundi could spark a conflict that would spread throughout the country.

A source said they would use the ANC national leadership's discretion to decide on a date for the march to postpone it until tensions were substantially reduced.

lunacy" in the current political climate.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Party yesterday also warned of the bloody consequences of the planned march.

Cosatu said in a statement yesterday that the "hysteria" which had been whipped up by the government, the media and even the DP "has attempted to create a climate in which any attempt to challenge tinpot dictators in the Bantustans by fighting for a climate of free political activity in those areas, is viewed as 'irresponsible' and 'provocative'."

● Ciskei military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo yesterday urged the ANC/SACP alliance to abandon its plans to march on Ulundi, reports Sapa.

Speaking at a traditional ceremony in Ciskei, Brig Gqozo said he and certain other South African leaders would not allow their countries to be ruled by communists.

"Nevertheless, we have never

sought any quarrel with them (communists) and differences can be solved through proper negotiations and not by force," he said, after earlier launching a scathing attack on what he alleged was a SACP-orchestrated "mass destruction campaign" in his country.

"In the name of sanity I ask them to stop the Ulundi march and all other forms of mass action or else we'll be forced to defend our people and their properties. I must warn them that thus far we have been defending, but surely even they will know that attack is eventually the best form of defence."

Brig Gqozo alleged "communists" had killed at least 21 people — all traditional leaders and their relatives, African Democratic Movement supporters, policemen, soldiers and government employees — in Ciskei since the Bisho bloodbath on September 7.

focus on Ulundi

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS plans to go ahead with its march on Ulundi in protest against "the absence of free political activity" in the area.

On the other hand, KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has warned that if the ANC went ahead with the march there would be a bloodbath "that would make Bisho look like a Sunday school picnic".

The ANC has responded by saying it is the inalienable and democratic right of every man, woman and child to protest publicly.

This particular exchange - between Buthelezi and the ANC - ironically puts the Government's role as the protector of the life and liberty of its subjects in the spotlight.

In democracies around the world (and traditionally) the government of the day will see to it that the right to life and liberty of its citizens is protected.

The fact, then, that Buthelezi has threatened to repeat the Bisho massacre - in as many words - and bearing in mind the alliance between him and Pretoria, means that it is the South African Government that will go on trial when the ANC marches on Ulundi.

The ANC believes that as a creation of apartheid, the actions of KwaZulu remain the "direct responsibility" of the Government.

Having said this, the Government finds itself in the precarious position of having to protect its opposition (ANC) from its biggest ally (Buthelezi).

Turning, then, to the Government, it is significant to note that President FW de Klerk is fond of saying he is a democrat.

His government is also one of the staunchest supporters of a bill of fundamental human rights for a new South Africa.

Such a bill should, if one looks for examples from the American one, include:

- Freedom of speech, expression and the Press;
- Freedom of religion;
- Freedom of assembly and association;
- The right to equal protection by the law; and
- The right to due process of the law and fair trial.

Can or will De Klerk's Government enforce what it supports within the proposed bill of rights?

The reality in South Africa is that the Government has not derived its (just) power from the consent of those it governs.

One should note, incidentally, that a mere six percent of the governed voted for the ruling National Party in the last election in 1989.

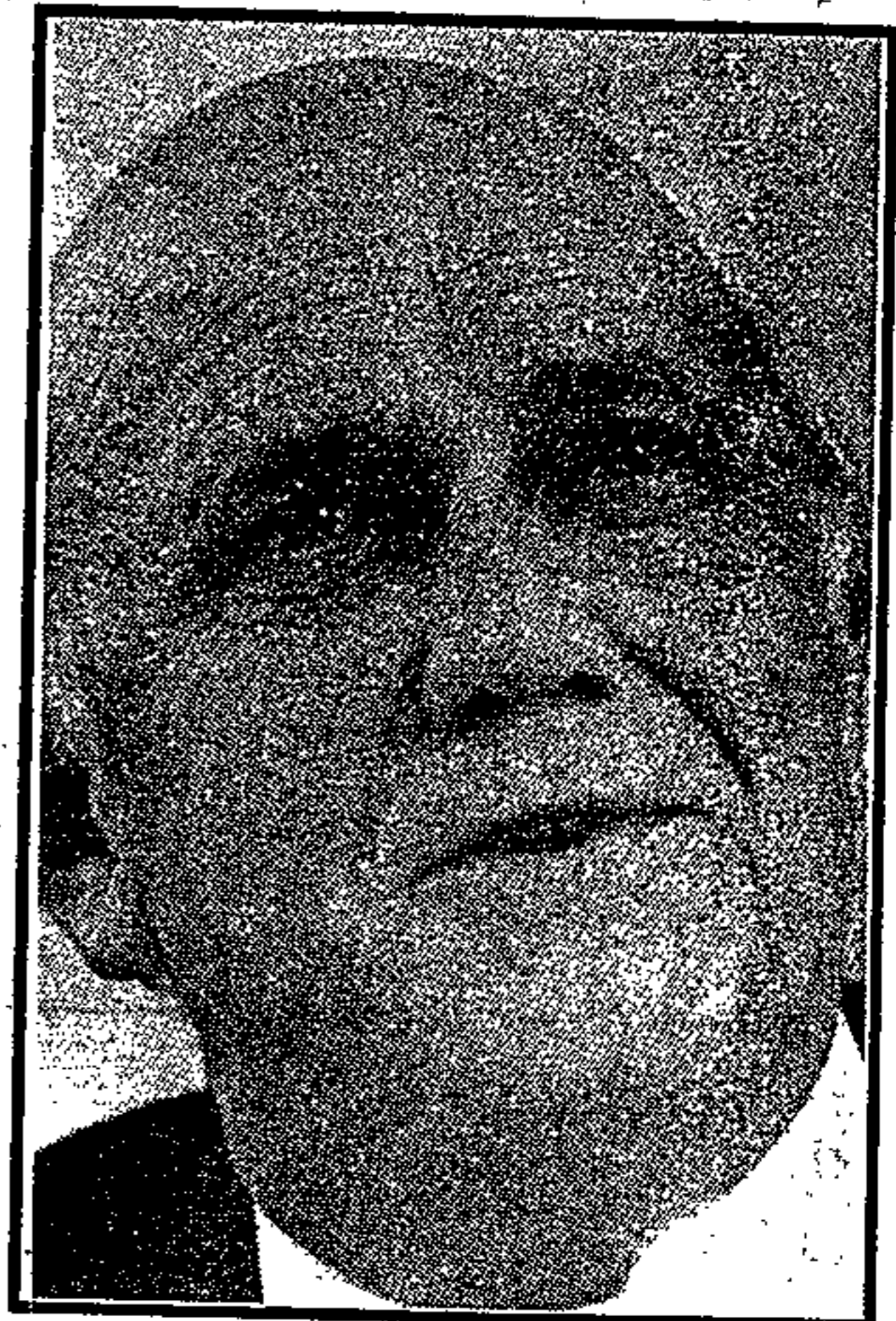
And looking at the Government's response to the Bisho massacre - no formal protest was made - and bearing in mind the political alliance Pretoria has with Ciskei, just thinking about what can happen at Ulundi is frightening.

Walking through the devastation in the after-

S. 11/25
Sphefem 25/9/92
The Government is faced with a dilemma as one of its allies threatens to make the Bisho massacre look like a "Sunday picnic" while it is duty-bound to protect its citizens, argues **Ismail Lagardien**, Political Correspondent: *(107)* *(S)*



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi ... bloodbath if march goes ahead.



FW de Klerk ... In a dilemma.

math of Bisho, the following scenario can be drawn: Only South Africa regards Ciskei as independent.

For the sake of argument, let us assume that Ciskei is "another country".

It can also, then, be assumed that when the Ciskei defence force opened fire on South African citizens, the first thing Pretoria should have done was to rush to the rescue of its subjects.

It did not. Instead it blamed the victims.

The issue is perhaps still sub judice but where was Pretoria's police force when it was meant to protect its people?

The answer might not be the ideal one but Pretoria needs Ciskei to secure its political objectives, so it is unlikely that the Government will "declare war" on the homeland for having brutally killed South Africans.

What then about Ulundi and the ANC's proposed march on the KwaZulu capital?

As is the case with Ciskei, nobody but Pretoria

recognises the sovereignty of KwaZulu, and by implication, its security establishment.

The question here is: Will the South African Police be there to protect the lives of its citizens from the security forces of the area?

As with Ciskei, the answer is the same.

Pretoria needs KwaZulu, too, to secure its political objectives.

Where, then, does that leave Pretoria's citizens?

Clearly between the barrel and the wall at this stage.

If one pulls together all the above it is clear that the people of any - even emerging - democracies have a right to protest, and the government of the day is duty-bound to protect them.

Also, if Ciskei can be used as a yardstick, the people who did not vote for the present Government stand a very serious chance of being shot down in the street.

Civil servants' homes burnt

PRETORIA — Three homes in Ulundi belonging to KwaZulu civil servants, said to be ANC members in pamphlets circulated recently, were set alight on Wednesday night, causing thousands of rands damage.

In Orlando East, Soweto, a man was injured when a handgrenade was hurled at a house on Wednesday.

An AK-47 rifle and a handgrenade were found buried on the South African border with Ciskei, it was reported yesterday.

3 Ulundi homes set alight (107)

THREE homes were set alight at the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi on Wednesday night, causing thousands of rands damage. *Swiften 25/9/97*

The houses belonged to three of the 10 KwaZulu civil servants who were alleged to be ANC members in pamphlets circulated in Ulundi three weeks ago.

NEWS ANC and IFP ask UN to monitor rally ●

Shaka Day flashpoint

Sowetan 25/9/92.
■ Presence of Zwelithini and Buthelezi may heighten tensions at KwaMashu:

**Sowetan Correspondent
and Sapa**

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BOTH the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party have called for international monitors to be available to keep watch on the Shaka Day rally planned for this weekend at KwaMashu - latest flashpoint in the ongoing political violence in Natal.

Tension to the south of Durban has also resulted in the IFP planning to ask the United Nations team to monitor the violence in the Folweni area, scene of recent clashes with homes burnt and people slaughtered.

Yesterday was Shaka Day and a commemorative function was held at Nkandla. Another will be held at Stanger today and the potentially explosive one in KwaMashu near Durban on Sunday.

The situation could possibly be made even more volatile by the planned attendance at the KwaMashu function of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and KwaZulu Chief Min-

ister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In an address at yesterday's Shaka Day celebration ceremony at Nkandla, Buthelezi said Zulus were angered by the ANC's attempt to "annihilate" the Zulu nation which would stop the planned march to Ulundi with their bare hands.

The march reminded him of the "uncalled-for invasion" of KwaZulu by the British in 1879.

The ANC says the Zulu king's and Buthelezi's visit will lead to more violence, while the IFP claims the ANC wants to disrupt proceedings with plans to attack IFP supporters on their way to the rally.

Buthelezi said he believed the ANC and SA Communist Party alliance were streaming into the townships and turning a whole new generation of young people into a war-machine. -

FEARS that Inkatha is co-opting members of the notorious Mozambique rebel group Renamo have been fuelled by the arrival in kwaZulu of a mysterious detachment of Portuguese-speaking soldiers from Mozambique.

The *Weekly Mail* sent a reporter to kwaZulu this week to investigate reports that a "Renamo-type group" would be deployed in kwaMashu township, an African National Congress stronghold where tension is mounting over Sunday's Shaka Day rally.

A highly placed kwaZulu Police (KZP) source confirmed that 36 trained Portuguese-speaking men were recently brought to kwaZulu from Mozambique and are now based in Ulundi under the command of the KZP. The Mozambicans were imported with the help of members of the South African Police based in northern Natal, he added.

The source said they are intended to boost KZP strength when necessary, particularly if the threatened ANC march to the kwaZulu capital, Ulundi, goes ahead.

He said the Mozambican soldiers had breakfast on Tuesday with kwaZulu Minister of Police and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, KZP commissioner Major General Jac Buchner, KZP deputy commissioner Brigadier Siphon Mathe and other senior KZP officials.

Mystery Mozambicans

boost KZP manpower

W | Mail 25 | 9 - 1 | 10 | 92

A highly placed kwaZulu Police source has confirmed that a mysterious

detachment of Portuguese-speaking

soldiers from Mozambique is

operating in the homeland.

Weekly Mail Reporter

Also on Tuesday, KZP officers were briefed in Ulundi by Buchner. He allegedly discussed strategy for handling the Shaka Day rally and told the officers that "people would be coming" to help the KZP. They would provide extra manpower for the celebrations, and would later help to police other kwaZulu townships.

The source said that during a break in the discussions, a KZP van driven by a uniformed sergeant arrived, bringing 18 men whom he said had been fetched from the SAP in Piet Retief.

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The men all spoke Portuguese, with a Captain Manzini from Esikawini acting as interpreter.

They were later taken to the Ulundi government offices to meet and breakfast with Buthelezi and the other senior police officers.

According to the source, the other 18 Portuguese-speaking soldiers arrived separately and all 36 have now been placed under KZP command in Ulundi.

ANC northern Natal chairman Aaron Ndllovu said he had received sketchy details of the mystery arrivals earlier this week and that officials of the organisation had asked the Goldstone Commission to investigate.

Buthelezi strongly denied the reports and dismissed any suggestion of a "Renamo-type group" operating from Ulundi as "a figment of ANC imagination".

And Inkatha official Suzanne Vos yesterday also called for a Goldstone Commission investigation. She said Ndllovu should be called before

the commission to divulge his sources, adding that his statement was a highly inflammatory violation of the National Peace Accord.

The *Weekly Mail's* source said the Mozambican unit's brief is to back up the KZP forces this weekend in kwaMashu, where serious trouble associated with Sunday's Shaka Day rally is expected. On Wednesday five people were killed in unrest in the township, police reported yesterday.

The source added that Buchner had told his officers on Tuesday that all members of the KZP had to be on duty over the weekend and that no leave would be granted.

Buthelezi will address Sunday's rally in kwaMashu's Princess Magogo Stadium. Both Inkatha and the ANC have claimed they have information about attacks planned by the other side to ensure chaos in the township over the weekend.

Leaders of the two sides have urged a strong presence of international and local monitors on Sunday to minimise violence.

Pro-ANC organisations in the area have urged that the rally be called off, or be held in central Durban. Local civics are organising "mass evacuations" of several sections, particularly those along the route of the traditional march to the rally.

Buthelezi ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ warns civil servants

CT 26/9/92

DURBAN. — Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday said he was not opposed to KwaZulu civil servants joining the ANC, but objected strongly to those who undermined the homeland government and who supported the planned march on Ulundi.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking to civil servants called to an urgent meeting in Ulundi after the gutting of three government employees' homes there this week.

The three were named as ANC supporters in an anonymous pamphlet recently.

The attacks also came after Chief Buthelezi told a meeting of civil servants last week they had to pledge their loyalty to the KwaZulu government or "get out".

Yesterday he said those who wished to join the ANC had the right to do so.

But it was deceitful and treacherous for civil servants to work for KwaZulu, "and at the same time work to undermine what KwaZulu is doing".

He pledged the KwaZulu Police would leave no stone unturned to bring the arson culprits to book.

● Three people have been killed in political violence in KwaZulu over the past two days, police confirmed.

KwaZulu Police spokesman Col Moses Khanyile said a man was shot dead and three injured at KwaMakhutha early yesterday. On Thursday a man was shot dead at the KwaMakhutha High School.

At KwaMashu men's hostel a man was killed in an attack on Wednesday.

● On the eve of tomorrow's Shaka Day Rally in KwaMashu, the ANC and

CP to help resist ANC 'rabble'?

DURBAN. — The Conservative Party in Natal yesterday called on its supporters with civil defence training to be prepared to render assistance to Inkatha during the planned ANC march on Ulundi.

The whites of Natal had for years lived in perfect harmony with the Zulu people and would not stand by idly "while a trusted neighbour is undermined by a prancing, dancing, arrogant rabble", said CP Natal chairman Mr Carl Werth.

● CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht has resigned his party's Transvaal chairmanship, apparently without providing any reason for the move.

His successor as Transvaal chairman is the deputy leader of the CP, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg.

● At the party's provincial congress in Pretoria, CP supporters were urged in a proposal not to pay their television licences until the SABC "acted fairly and justly".

CP MP Dr Pieter Mulder said the legality of the motion would first have to be tested before a final decision was taken. — Sapa

the IFP have called for a strong police presence in the township to stave off any possible violence.

They also asked for UN peace observers and the National Peace Secretariat to be present at the rally which is due to be held in an ANC stronghold.

● Chief Buthelezi's response to the proposed march on Ulundi was staggering in its arrogance, Simon's Town's ANC MP Mr Jannie Momberg said yesterday.

KwaZulu's Chief Minister should also not be surprised that people were targeting his government for a march, he said at the opening of National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union offices on the University of Orange Free State campus in Bloemfontein.

Mr Momberg said Chief Buthelezi did not speak for all Zulu people. — Political Staff, Own Correspondent, Sapa

Kwazulu demands gift for king

By Lucas Mati

THE KWAZULU government has ordered each school in KwaMashu township to pay R100 to buy a gift for King Goodwill Zweletini.

The gift will be presented at a rally to commemorate Shaka Day on Sunday.

Teachers have been warned that they would have to pay the money themselves if they did not collect it from the pupils.

The KwaMashu Civic Association (KCA) said the rally could spark violence if it was held, as scheduled, at KwaMashu Stadium.

The KCA has condemned the decision to force school staff and pupils to make the contribution.

It says school staff were in a precarious position because if they did not pay the amount demanded they would lose their jobs.

Mr Nhlanhla Buthelezi, a South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco) member in Southern Natal, said Shaka Day has in the past been used for political rather than cultural reasons.

"As a result of this, a number of killings have taken place over the years. In addition, some of the organisers of this rally are implicated in serious acts of violence against the community," he said.

Buthelezi said KwaMashu residents have been targets of attacks planned by the KwaZulu government and the IFP.

He added that in June this year the IFP held a rally at KwaMashu Stadium after which residents in E and F sections were attacked by those who attended.

He further disclosed that reports were coming to them alleging the IFP's forced recruitment of hostel residents.

Attempts were made to get a response from the KwaZulu Government and the IFP to the accusations but none was received by Wednesday.

(107)
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ARK CLOUDS VER NATAL

107

which newspaper Moses thinks is Numero Uno?



JUMP START ... Moses Nhlapo is over the moon after winning a nifty little Uno in the City Press Lucky Card competition last Sunday. **PICT: EVANS MBOWENI**

By S'BU MNGADI *C/Pren 27/9/92*
KWAMASHU braced itself yesterday in anticipation of Inkatha's Shaka Day rally today in the heart of an ANC stronghold.

Despite assurances from the Natal/KwaZulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee, Kwamashu residents evacuated their homes expecting bloodshed at the celebratory rally at the Princess Magogo Stadium.

The committee announced on Friday that a groundbreaking meeting between senior representatives of the ANC, IFP, SA Police, Kwamashu Civic Association, KwaZulu Police, UN and itself had taken all the necessary precautions to avoid violence today.

However, residents living in the vicinity of the stadium were not taking chances. "We will believe the resolution committee's assurances when we return on Sunday afternoon to find our homes still in one piece," said a nursing sister who lives nearby.

The ANC asked for the rally to be moved to another venue because of fears that violence would erupt.

Inkatha refused to budge. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the rally would go ahead and urged supporters to turn out in force.

Addressing a King Shaka celebration rally at Suagor, Buthelezi used unprintable profanities to describe the ANC/Cosatu/SACP alliance and its leadership.

He warned the ANC that its proposed march to Ulundi would be a "suicide mission" and would mark the beginning of civil war in SA.

He supported the allegation by SADF chief Lt-Gen George Meiring that MK members - some of them externally trained - and members of self-defence units had been moved to the region as part of the plan to forcibly disrupt the rally.

KwaMashu residents flee homes expecting bloodshed

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opes pinned on summit

Mandela and State President De Klerk yesterday would bring the country closer to an interim government. *C/Pren 27/9/92*

whose continued imprisonment was a major stumbling block to the summit.

Mandela said the ANC had come to the summit to earnestly tackle the problems facing the country rather than to score victories.

He said: "We have come here with the hope that the summit will a firm basis for the resumption of negotiations."

"Difficult as it is, it would be a grave mistake for any organisation to remain blinded by sectarian interests during talks."

De Klerk also expressed hope that the decisions of yesterday's summit would herald a breakthrough in establishing an interim authority that would lead to a new constitutional dispensation.

He emphasised the urgent need for a speedy end to the country's violence.

"We can't talk while our people are fighting. The summit today must be seen as milestone to peace and prosperity for all South Africans," he said.

Political prisoners get their freedom

By DESMOND BLOW *C/Pren 27/9/92*

ABOUT 150 ANC political prisoners, including the last of the Uppington 25 and one of the last two Sharpeville Six, were released from jails throughout the country between Friday night and yesterday following the agreement between the ANC and the SA government.

The three well-known MK cadres - Robert McBride, Mthethleli Mncube and Mzondeleli Nondula, who were all sentenced to death for murder - will be released from tomorrow. It is believed that more than 500 ANC inmates will be released by November 15 as well as Inkatha warlords and right-wing prisoners.

The Boerestaat Party on Friday appealed to State President FW de Klerk not to think only of ANC prisoners but to release "all boer freedom fighters" as well. A Department of Correctional Services spokesman said although only ANC prisoners have been released, all prisoners who committed crimes with political motivation would be freed.

This, he said, would include Barend Strydom.

The general said there was information that weapons were being moved into KwaZulu to supplement those that had already been cached in the areas.

This week the ANC alleged that KwaZulu cops had bused in 36 Portuguese-speaking soldiers. They said the men were Mozambicans and were imported with the help of members of the SAP.

The committee said all routes leading to the stadium would be effectively policed.

Members of the committee had agreed on various issues, including a recommendation that the carrying of pangas, knives and guns would harm the dignity of the king.



By QUINTON RHODES

WITH tensions mounting in the KwaZulu homeland in advance of planned ANC

marches aimed at securing free political expression in the territory, the spotlight again falls on the structures of the National Peace Accord.

It is precisely the kind of potentially explosive violence which now pertains in the homeland - ANC supporters claim they are being harassed and planned marches on KwaMashu and Ulundi threaten to turn into bloodbaths - which the Peace Accord was designed to deal with.

Yet, at the time when it is most needed, the credibility of the NPA has fallen to its lowest ebb to date.

Incidents

Two recent incidents involving structures associated with the Accord illustrate some of the questions which are being asked.

One, as reported by current affairs newsletter *Southscan*, concerns the role played by Peace Accord structures in the recent crisis which grew up in the Ciskei early this year.

In March, NPA chairman John Hall abandoned his usual neutrality to strongly condemn ANC protests and mass actions in the Border region, describing them as being potentially inflammatory and contrary to the spirit of the Accord.

However, at the time, the following situation pertained in the area:

- Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo had used his Internal Security Act in November 1991 in order to ban the ANC from organising in Ciskei;
- He had prohibited the Border Regional Dispute resolution Committee from meeting in the territory; and
- ANC Peace Accord representatives were banned - on pain of detention - from coming into the area.

All of this was in contradiction not only of the spirit of the Peace Accord, but also of its letter. The unanimous position adopted by the RDRC at this point was that Gqozo was in breach of the accord.

However, in assessing the situation, Hall neglected to make any mention of Gqozo's violations of the Peace Accord, and chose instead to focus on the ANC's plans for mass action, planned as peaceful and avowedly aimed at securing a climate of free political expression - both of which are specifically approved in the Accord.

Border RDRC chairman Reg Mason, a consultant with Mercedes Benz, felt so strongly about what he perceived as a misrepresentation of the true situation that he resigned from his post in protest. This moved Hall to apologise, regretting the unfortunate omission of any reference to Ciskei's breaches of the Accord.

But by this stage the RDRC lay in tatters. Gqozo was quick to capitalise by attempting to set up his own "friendly" RDRC structures without ANC representatives.

Later, on the occasion of the first ANC march in Bisho on August 3, Gqozo compounded his flouting of the NPA by refusing entry into the territory to Peace Secretariat representatives, as well as UN monitors and other mandated observers. The reason for the ban was that one of the Peace Secretariat party was ANC representative Thomas Smit.

Even at this point Peace Accord structures failed to publicly censure Gqozo.

Nor has the situation improved in the wake of the September 7 Bisho Massacre. There still exists a list of

NPA fails

C/Pres 27/9/92
to deliver
the goods

peace accord representatives who are refused entry to the Ciskei.

The second incident involving Peace Accord structures which calls its credibility into question concerns the recent Peace Accord judgement that Natal Midlands ANC vice-chair Reggie Hadebe had been guilty of breaching the Peace Accord in holding a mock-trial of 11 Inkatha members, during which they were allegedly "sentenced to death".

Last week a panel appointed by the national Peace Secretariat found that Hadebe had breached the accord and held him in contempt of its provisions.

However, as trials go, the trial of Hadebe was hardly less of a kangaroo affair than the one he was accused of presiding over. Hadebe had not been allowed to give evidence in his own defence; he had been in hospital recovering from an assassination attempt when the hearing was due to take place. And though a second date was set for his evidence, he was not informed of it, Hadebe insists.

But neither the substance of the counterclaims of Hadebe nor the fact that the NPA tribunal had not heard his side of the story, stopped it from recording its own verdict of "guilty".

Yet the NPS released its report on the Hadebe incident this week - despite the fact that earlier an embarrassed Hall had agreed to reopen the hearings in view of the omission of evidence.

Other incidents which call the Peace Accords structures into question are:

- Peace Accord structures are administered exclusively by officials seconded from the State civil service;
- A confidential NP Transvaal document advises members to get involved in Peace Accord structures as a means to gleaning black votes; and
- United Nations violence monitors (15 at present with a further 35 expected shortly) have been careful to distance themselves from the structures of the Accord.

Although originally mandated to work in conjunction with Peace Accord structures, they have instead established their own offices in Johannesburg and Natal.

New grouping

A new grouping of proven local violence monitors to be launched in November - the Network of Independent Monitors - represents an alliance of 70 violence monitoring centres including the Human Rights Commission, Lawyers for Human Rights and the Democratic Party's violence monitoring structures.

This is in response to what established monitoring agencies perceived as an attempt on the part of Peace Accord-linked groupings to hijack the monitoring process to its own ends.

The initial Peace Secretariat version of violence monitoring would have bound monitors into a pact of silence by stressing intervention in tensions rather than attempting to discover the causes.

This would have been achieved by means of a code of conduct which was drafted around a central information centre which would collect, date and presumably act upon information - without making the information public.

ONWARD 'TO A MASSACRE'

By DE WET POTGIETER (107)

POLICE this weekend warned that the planned march on Ulundi by the ANC and SACP would result in a bloody massacre and spark a prolonged war that could spill over into the PWV area.

A police spokesman said there was no chance the march would be peaceful, because both sides were preparing for war. *S/Times 27/9/92*

He said intelligence indicated that both the ANC and the IFP were arming members in preparation for the march.

Intelligence has also revealed that members of Umkhonto we Sizwe are mov-

ing into Kwazulu from Transvaal daily, and that caches are being set up in Natal.

Police say MK cadres are under orders to seek confrontation with policemen on duty during the march and create situations that would force IFP members to attack marchers.

At the same time, intelligence reports claim that Zulu warlords are planning to ambush buses of ANC/SACP supporters travelling to assembly points.

● Tensions are rising with one person killed, at least five injured and 10 arrested in the wake of weekend rallies and funerals in Natal and Kwazulu.

HUNDREDS of thousands of Zulus were in a state of war preparedness this week.

They were not only ready but excited at the prospect of going into battle to defend their capital, Ulundi, from what they regard as a threatened invasion by the forces of the ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance.

These are the warriors of the three royal regiments of King Zwelithini who, Zulu spokesmen say, are ready for the first "washing of the spears" since the Battle of Ulundi saw their army's defeat by the British in 1879.

Their preparations for what they see as a defensive fight against the alliance began in low key after the alliance's first threats of a march on Ulundi to unseat the Kwazulu Government some time ago.

But feverish activity followed the ANC announcement on Wednesday that the march would go ahead at a date to be decided.

In Ulundi, Albert Mncwango, the senior officer of the King's Inala Regiment, chosen to mobilise resistance to the march, said:

"It's not a march, it's an invasion; and we are not only ready for it, we welcome it."

Intention

"For the ANC alliance it is a kamikaze expedition. But for us it is an emotional and spiritual purge: the chance to end the violence that has accounted for 15 000 lives, 80 percent of them Zulus."

Mr Mncwango, an outwardly gentle person whose courtesy and ready sense of humour belie the defensive militancy of his words, is chairman of a special committee set up by King Zwelithini's advisers to "prepare and mobilise people for the inva-

Zulus warn marchers:

There will be 'washing of spears'

By ROY RUDDEN

sion".

It ceased to be a march and became a threatened invasion, he said, when ANC Midlands spokesman Reggie Hadebe was reported to have said the alliance's intention was to unseat the Kwazulu Government. The ANC has said Mr Hadebe was misquoted.

"The Zulu people have been unified as never before in the 113 years since our humiliation by the British at the Battle of Ulundi. Since then we have been humiliated by a succession of imperial and apartheid governments and lately by the ANC.

"The threatened invasion is the last straw. We are sick to death of the violence at the hands of the ANC.

"South Africa is fortunate that we have such an outstanding leader as Man-

gosuthu Buthelezi. If it weren't for his moderation, the Zulu people would, because of the many deaths, have risen long ago against Umkhonto we Sizwe.

"He has said that Ulundi will be defended with the last drop of blood, and we also say this. My phone has not stopped ringing. Zulus want to know when the march will take place as they intend taking leave from work to join us.

Trained

"The people are elated. They see this as a way of ending the violence by a washing of the spears.

"There will be no more violence after the defeat the invaders will suffer."

Asked about the logistics of defending Ulundi, Mr Mncwango pointed out that there were only two roads leading into the capital, from the north and the south, and that both run through Kwazulu territory.

And weaponry?

There are the traditional spears, sticks, shields and knobkieries that all the "hundreds of thousands" of members of the royal impi have been trained since childhood to use.

But there will also be the modern weapons.

Mr Mncwango's sentiments were echoed by scores of ordinary Ulundi citizens in the streets and in shops and offices. Not one was anything but elated at the prospect of battle.

A group of enthusiastic men near the town's only hotel pointed out that, only recently, caches of guns were uncovered in Ulundi. That was only the tip of an arsenal iceberg, said one. "At last the enemy plans to face us on our own ground," said another.

Enough

The ANC had seriously miscalculated the situation, Mr Mncwango said. Ulundi was not a creation of Pretoria. It was chosen as the capital by the Zulus because of its historical and emotional significance.

"The ANC alliance makes out that its battle is against the IFP, but it is not a political party which is making this defensive stand — it is the Zulu people saying: 'We have had enough: you are now striking at our spiritual heart'".

Asked about ANC accusations that Kwazulu had recruited Renamo guerrillas to help beat off the marchers, Mr Mncwango said. "We don't need Renamo. We have many eager defenders just waiting for this final battle."

Ulundi tense after ANC witchhunt

C/press
27/9/92

By S'BU MNGADI 107

FEAR stalked the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi this weekend after the homes of three senior government officials - suspected to be in cahoots with the ANC - were razed.

Violence erupted on Wednesday night, just hours after the Natal ANC executive leadership had announced in Durban that it would go ahead with its march on Ulundi.

On Friday, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi expressed "deep shock" after the attacks on officials who had earlier appeared before a "people's court" comprised of KwaZulu Cabinet members and civil servants.

Phillip Mhlongo, Mduduzi Ndlovu and Nokuthula Ndlovu were among 10 civil servants accused in an anonymous pamphlet of secretly hosting SACP general secretary Chris Hani, transporting arms in KwaZulu government vehicles and "plotting" to launch the ANC's first branch in Ulundi.

KwaZulu Police spokesman Lindelihle Khanyile said that on Wednesday, Mhlongo's house was stoned. Soon after, Mduduzi Ndlovu's house was stoned and so was Nokuthula's. The latter was also stabbed.

Earlier this month, eight of the 10 civil servants accused of "plotting" to launch an ANC branch in Ulundi ap-

peared before the "people's court".

Under the glare of television cameras each of the "accused" was harangued by a hostile crowd, but denied being ANC supporters.

The arson attacks this week were preceded by a shadowy meeting at Unit D of mainly civil servants, apparently addressed by Inkatha Central Committee member Albert Mncwango, where it was announced that ANC supporters living in Ulundi had to get out of town by tomorrow.

Mncwango later announced on television that a defence committee had been formed to stop the ANC's planned march on Ulundi.

Buthelezi publicly condemned the attacks on the civil servants, saying he had campaigned against violence all his life.

"I am saddened by what happened to them," he said.

"I deeply regret that my colleagues did not hear me when I urged them earlier that day to do something about the meeting."

Buthelezi assured civil servants he would deal with the accusations of ANC membership democratically. He said he personally drew a clear distinction between civil servants who were members of the ANC while remaining loyal to the KwaZulu government, and those ANC members who set about to topple him by marching on Ulundi and raising the spectre of violence and death.

Political comment and newsbills by K Sibya, headlines and sub-editing by B Keswa, both of 2 Herb St, New Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

Govt busy on consumer shield

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Government was investigating how consumers could be given greater protection and assistance through legislation, Deputy Finance and Trade and Industry Minister David Graaf said at the weekend.

Speaking at the National Consumer Union's AGM, he said to emphasise government's seriousness on the issue of consumer protection, an ad hoc technical committee on consumer legislation under the chairmanship of Prof Louise Tager had been set up.

The consumer as an individual was in a weak bargaining position against commerce and industry.

However, legislation gave some protection and the Harmful Business Practices Act was a most important form of basic consumer protection.

The Credit Agreements Act ensured consumer protection against exploitation, and trade inspectors were investigating daily contraventions of the Act.

The SA Co-ordinating Consumer Council was being restructured to make it more representative of the population.

Inkatha, KwaZulu pulled out of talks after summit

INKATHA leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday withdrew his party and the KwaZulu government from the negotiation process following the ground-breaking summit on violence between government and the ANC on Saturday.

He rejected the agreement and cancelled a meeting set for later this week with President F W de Klerk, saying he wanted first to consult colleagues and democratic leaders.

"We will either have bilateral negotiations between government and the ANC which will lead to the victory of revolutionaries over institutionalised South African influences and democratic forces, or we will have multilateral negotiations leading to a fair, race-free democracy in which the ANC is one party."

Buthelezi said he would go to his constituency to seek rejection of the summit agreement that put the negotiation process back on track.

"My view now is that negotiation for the future constitution for SA cannot go ahead," he said.

What was required was that:

- Agreement be reached in a multi-party negotiation forum;
- That Umkhonto we Sizwe be dis-

banded immediately;

Agreement be reached on the structure and process of negotiations, which would safeguard against any single party ever again disrupting the negotiation process.

He said Inkatha and the KwaZulu government would not be bound by decisions reached in bilateral negotiations between government and the ANC. Any laws which government might pilot through Parliament, making legal bilateral agreements between itself and the ANC, would be rejected as "spurious and illegitimate" by his organisation.

He rejected "with contempt the notion that two out of the 18 participants in Codesa have the right to decide, unilaterally, when and under what conditions negotiations can be resumed". Inkatha and the KwaZulu government rejected the notion of a constituent assembly becoming SA's constitution-making body.

A constituent assembly elected in the present climate of intimidation could not be expected to be truly representative of South African opinion, Buthelezi said.

BILLY PADDOCK

Farmers' input

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Agriculture and its associated industries contributed 25% of total GDP, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said at the opening of the Nooitgedacht Agricultural Development Centre at the weekend.

Agriculture was the greatest provider of jobs and the cornerstone on which rural economies and community development rested. The drought and its effect on agricultural production had significantly contributed to negative economic growth.



Standard Bank Investment Corporation Limited

(Registration number 69/17128/06)
("SBIC")

Result of share offer in lieu of the cash dividend

The offer to receive new ordinary shares in lieu of the cash dividend made to shareholders registered on Friday, 21 August 1992 closed

Zulu King warns ANC against Ulundi march

King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi accuse the ANC of trying to topple the King and depose the ANC government, SA governments:

THE controversial Shaka's Day rally in KwaMashu, Durban, ended without feared clashes between Inkatha and ANC supporters on Sunday amid a plea by the Zulu king for political leaders to bury the hatchet.

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini alleged that there were attempts to depose him as the monarch and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as KwaZulu Chief Minister.

Attacks on Zulus were strategically orchestrated to "wipe us off the face of the earth as Zulus", and to destroy the might and solidarity of Zulus, the King charged.

On the planned ANC march to Ulundi, King Zwelithini said: "Put a halt to your senseless march to Ulundi. Why sacrifice the lives of more people in the ruthless struggle for political power."

"You know your ploy to topple KwaZulu is senseless bravado."

King Zwelithini's address focused on the need for Zulu unity, with harsh criticism for the ANC and its allies' alleged revolutionary ideals, and the onslaught against his nation.

Zulus were sick of violence but were prepared to die for their freedom, he added.

The Zulu monarch did, however, plead for peace and called for all leaders of political parties to "bury the hatchet" in the interests of all South Africans. He further urged his subjects to use the Peace Accord's structures to achieve peace.

Both the king and Buthelezi slammed the ANC's claim that Sun-

day's rally was an invasion of an ANC township stronghold.

King Zwelithini said there could be no "no-go" areas for him in KwaZulu.

During an address peppered with harsh words for the ANC and its allies, Buthelezi alleged youths and "commandos" were being used as "shock troops for the sort of ungovernability that is being advocated by those who are coming up to Ulundi to topple me and the KwaZulu Government".

The run-up to the rally was marked with tension and a war of words between the ANC and IFP, who accused each other of planning attacks on Sunday. Fears of mass clashes failed to materialise although there were reports of isolated incidents.

Police said one IFP supporter was stabbed while police confiscated a firearm after shots were fired from a bus transporting rally-goers.

A group of SA Communist Party supporters armed with dangerous weapons in nearby Inanda protested about the rally claiming it was an

Inkatha event and not a cultural celebration.

Police and soldiers patrolled KwaMashu and there were roadblocks at entrances to the township. Police helicopters hovered overhead while representatives from the security forces, UN, ANC and IFP ran a joint monitoring programme.

Joseph 28/9/92

107

NEWS Police adm

news in brief

Sowetan 1/10/92 (107)

Attacks cause transport freeze

RESIDENTS of Ratanda near Heidelberg yesterday entered the second day of a stayaway following a handgrenade attack on a bus transporting workers on Monday.

One person was killed and 33 others injured when two men threw handgrenades into the bus as it passed the Ratanda Hostel. Local ANC branch chairman Mr Obed Nkosi said yesterday the protest was complicated by the withdrawal of transport by bus and taxi owners for fear of further attacks.

Buthelezi, Tutu exchange views

Sowetan 1/10/92 (107)

SOUTH Africa's political leaders should observe a moratorium on vituperative attacks on one another, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said in a joint statement yesterday.

The two met for about two hours at Ulundi to exchange views on the church's role in bringing about political unity and peace.

The statement said Tutu would pursue the idea of a moratorium further. Tutu also raised the issue of the IFP's withdrawal from negotiations.

IFP death toll rises

THE Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday claimed the toll resulting from an attack on a hostel near Lamontville, Durban, had climbed to six with the deaths of three of the injured. *Sowetan 11/10/92*

Earlier, police spokesman Captain Hamilton Ngidi said two Ningizimu town councillors and another man were killed and three people injured in the attack on the SJ Smith Hostel south of Durban.

Captain Ngidi said businessman and deputy mayor of the Ningizimu Town Council, Gideon Sibiyi (65), fellow councillor Mthembeni Xulu, (52) and an unidentified 45-year-old man were shot dead by men armed with an AK-47 rifle. (107)

A handgrenade was also thrown at the group standing outside the Sotobe bottle store, owned by Mr Sibiyi, in the hostel.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillet said Mr Sibiyi was Inkatha's chairman at the hostel.

He said the three injured people had subsequently died in hospital. - *Sapa.*

FM 2/10/92

~~108~~ (107)

logistics.

"This is clearly a situation where we either have to submit or fight. Submission would tell these creations of apartheid, tinpot despots like Buthelezi and Ciskei leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, that they can continue denying these civil liberties. That would be a serious mistake." He adds that Buthelezi should be questioned on why he continues to deny these basic rights and that he must also take the blame if there is bloodshed.

Referring to the implications for protest marches of the Mandela/De Klerk meeting, Hadebe was, as the *FM* went to press, still studying their Record of Understanding and had not come across any specific clause related to mass action. "However, the national executive has undertaken to consult with the regions to review its programme and the Midlands region will wait and put its view at these discussions."

The issue could force a crucial showdown on who runs the ANC: the regions or the national leadership. If ANC head office chooses to be wagged by the tail, the implication for its future control — and its ability to deliver a constituency — will be profound. ■

MASS ACTION FM 2/10/92

Who runs the ANC?

~~108~~ (107)

The ANC's Natal regions have officially dug in their heels over the commitment to march on Ulundi, the KwaZulu capital. Such a march could lead to massive conflict between the ANC and Inkatha.

But there are also qualificatory noises. ANC Natal spokesman Dumisane Mahkaye says that though the decision to march still stands, the Mandela/De Klerk summit last weekend will have a profound impact on all ANC activities throughout the country. "In the light of that, the Natal leadership will have to check and constantly review the Ulundi march decision." He says that though ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu was in Durban for the release of Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride, there has been no time for mass action discussions.

Predictably, the more hardline Midlands region, under ANC Stalinist Harry Gwala, appears less willing to abandon its march. Though no date has been set for the event, Midlands deputy chairman Reggie Hadebe stresses that the negotiating process and mass action are not mutually exclusive and the fact that talks have been resumed does not mean an end to mass action.

"We've suspended the armed struggle and it would be foolhardy to do the same with our mass action weapon on the basis of an undertaking by De Klerk. How can we trust these people who always renege on agreements?" He says that "provocative, inflammatory or belligerent" statements by KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi at the weekend are irrelevant to the decision to proceed with the march.

During Shaka Day celebrations at the weekend, a clearly angry Buthelezi announced his withdrawal from negotiations and warned that any march on Ulundi could become a suicide mission. Zulu king Goodwill Zwelethini urged the ANC/SACP/Co-satu alliance to stop pushing SA into a civil war and fanning black-on-black violence. It should, he said, abandon its plans to march on the capital.

Argues Hadebe: "The purpose of this march would be to claim our democratic right to free political association, which is denied in Ulundi and other parts of KwaZulu. We have the resolve and are determined to proceed and claim that right. We will probably be meeting with our southern Natal executive soon to discuss timing and

Officer killed in KwaZulu

PRETORIA. — At least two people — one a policeman — were killed in unrest in KwaZulu yesterday and Thursday.

Also, police found a man's body at Zonkiziswe, Heidelberg, on Thursday, while the bodies of two men were found in Alexandra, Witwatersrand. (107)

Yesterday morning, a security guard was injured when a handgrenade was thrown at an ab-lution block and pay office by one of four men who were trying to gain entrance to the Hulett's sugar factory in Durban.

Sapa ET 3/10/92

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi spoke out this week about the frustrations that be-
devil his position as a key figure on the country's hap-
hazard road to a new dispensation.

In a frank but prickly inter-
view, the Kwazulu and IFP
leader told of his anger at
being misrepresented as the
angry spoiler of South Afri-
can politics.

And he told of his firm be-
lief that what he called the
"Von Ribbentrop/Molotov
agreement" between the gov-
ernment and the ANC last
week had resulted in his In-
katha Freedom Party being
made the sacrificial lamb in
the move towards resumed
negotiations by the two main
players.

In the process he:
● Disclosed that he no
longer looked on State Presi-
dent FW de Klerk with trust;
● Accused Democratic
Party leader Dr Zach de Beer
of "stoking the fires of con-
flict";

● Defended his associ-
ations with people like the
Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa
Gqozo, Bophuthatwana's
President Lucas Mangope
and the Conservative Party;
● Told of the obstacles to
getting together for talks
with ANC leader Nelson
Mandela;

● Denied that his recent
use of intemperate language
like "bullshit" and "bugger
up" indicated that he was
running on a temperamental
short fuse (colleagues in fact
accused him of being too pa-
tient, kind and Christian); and
accused most journalists who
sought interviews with him of
doing so with the hidden
agenda of making propa-
ganda for the ANC/SACP/
Cosatu alliance.

On his revised opinion of
Mr de Klerk, he asked how he
could fail to re-assess his
view after the way the State
President had conducted
himself during last weekend's
bilateral talks leading to the
much heralded Record of
Agreement.

It was unacceptable for
Mr de Klerk to have
made joint decisions
with the ANC on the
future securing of hostels and
the banning of traditional
weapons when the Zulu peo-
ple most affected were not
included in the discussions.
He had trusted him in the
beginning, "but I'm not sure
any more — I am definitely

**Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has
been hailed by some as the guardian
of democracy and reviled by others as
a tribal despot. Like him or hate him,
he cannot be ignored. ROY RUDDEN
went to find if the leopard has
changed its spots**

FURY 107 FOR SITimes 4/10/92. ZULU CHIEF SCORNED

which provided for the single
men's hostels becoming vir-
tual concentration camps,
and imposed a blanket ban on
traditional weapons — an is-
sue which singled out the
Zulus for deprivation — was
going too far.

The Zulus were the only
major social formation which
was not armed with sophisti-
cated weaponry. It was well
known that both the whites
and the ANC, through its
Umkhonto we Sizwe, had ac-
quired immense arsenals, in-
cluding automatic weapons,
automatic rifles like AK47s
and heavy artillery.

By the same token, he said,
what about the ANC's associ-
ation with the government
which was the founder of the
universally hated system of
apartheid? "And what about
the ANC's consorting with
Bantu Holomisa and similar
people who are in cahoots
with them?"

And, also by that token, he
would not be associating with
Mr de Klerk and with Mr
Mandela whose ANC had con-
tinuously "poured out vitriol"
against him and had even
broadcast appeals in the past
for his assassination.



Picture: HORACE POTTER

to these people? I mean, real-
ly! Really! I'm not unwilling
to talk to them, but I don't
know to what extent people
think that the human lives of
members of the IFP are not
worth the same as the lives of
people who belong to the
ANC. There is never any hul-
labaloo or hue and cry when
(our) people are killed, even
in droves, every day... I
spoke to Archbishop Tutu to-
day on that very issue and he
was also concerned about
that very issue."

What about accusations
that he took criticisms, even
from colleagues, badly?

"In fact, they do disagree
with me on many things. They
get very angry and say
I'm too kind and they even
sometimes hold my professed
Christianity against me and
say that it is this which mis-
leads me, that I mix Chris-
tianity too much with poli-

tics. Zulus are very brave
people and even disagree
bluntly with the king and with
chiefs."

Would they use expressions
like "bullshit" or "bugger up",
for instance?

"I have never used those
words to other people. I've
never said that Mandela talks
bullshit — I have never in-
sulted any leader or ever at-
tacked Mandela personally.
Such allegations are an insult
to me and to my colleagues.
In my cabinet are some of the
most brilliant people I have
ever known.

"To imply that they are
just like sheep is very insult-
ing to them and to me. If
people say otherwise they do
so to make propaganda. It is
nonsense to suggest that I am
a dictator."

How did he feel about the
leadership of the Democratic
Party?

"I cannot say that I have
the same relationship with Dr
Zach de Beer as I had with
Mr Colin Eglin or Dr Van Zyl
Slabbert. I have never quar-
relled with him and I've
known him for a long time.
But his remarks are very un-
constructive. He has always
adopted the view that, if the
ANC and the government de-
cide anything, then we must
accept it.

"Even now he is saying
that people must not inter-
fere with what the ANC and
the government are doing.
This is really unconstructive.
He is one of the people who
are stoking the fires of con-
flict — whether this is done
wittingly, I don't know."

WHAT about sug-
gestions from
some quarters
that there was re-
sentment among his black
colleagues because he alleg-
edly had surrounded himself
with whites whose advice he
supposedly tended to follow?
Names had even been men-
tioned.

"These are racist allega-
tions. I am 64 and my politi-
cal career has spanned 30
years. Where were all these
(alleged white advisers) then?
What, then, about people who
speak for the ANC: people
like Marcus, Niehaus, Slovo,
Kasrili? I find this offensive
and these things are said just
to denigrate me. I am not wet
behind the ears."

What was his reaction to
accusations that his re-
sponses to questions were be-
coming increasingly inter-
perate?

"That is insulting. People
don't ask questions because
they want to get information
from me. They do so, under
the cloak of journalism, to
insult me. This is because
they are covering their back-
sides with the ANC. They in-
sult me as if they want infor-
mation, but all they are doing
is making propaganda for the
ANC to denigrate me oblique-
ly.

"Why shouldn't I be an-
noyed with that? I mean
there is a booklet by the Insti-
tute of Race Relations on the
mau-mauing of the Press,
which indicates the extent of
the intimidation that is there
in the media generally in this
country. It is enormous.

"When people want to cov-
er their backsides I must get
annoyed. I am really not keen
on giving interviews any
more because I often think
they are just wasting my
time in order to get an inter-
view. It means I just promote
propaganda against myself."

Relations between him and the State President had already deteriorated to the extent that Mr de Klerk, in talks on September 7 and 17, had said that Chief Buthelezi had hurt him. This was specifically because he had said Mr de Klerk wanted to sacrifice the IFP and the Zulus to please the ANC.

The hostel and traditional weapons agreement had been reached in the Record of Agreement despite the fact that the Goldstone Commission had recommended that the IFP should make an input prior to any agreement on these matters.

The Record of Agreement had prejudged the still-awaited final Goldstone recommendations and this was done solely to get the ANC back to the conference table. "What angers one is that, in this process, we have become the sacrificial lamb."

The bilateral agreement

But what about accusations that the Kwazulu police were virtually the Zulus' army and that this was underlined by his own position as the Kwazulu Minister of Police?

"That is rubbish. People who want to propagandise for the ANC can do so, but the fact is that our police are trained specifically to maintain law and order. If there are members who transgress and involve themselves in violence they should be dealt with. I have never, and would never, give them orders to kill people. This ANC propaganda really annoys me."

His response to the fact that many were critical of his associations with people like Brig Gqozo and President Mangope, whose territories had taken the "independence" road to which he had been morally opposed, was: "Why? What rubbish is this? We are talking now about the new South Africa."

"From a Christian point of view I also see this as a time for reconciliation, in the same way as there are convicted people who have been granted amnesty. These accusations about my associations (with people like Gqozo and Mangope and the Conservative Party) are in consonant with all this."

In view of this attitude, was he still willing to talk to the ANC? Of course he was. And what were the obstacles to his getting together with Mr Mandela?

"In fact, we do meet now and then and talk to each other and even hug each other in front of everybody. What is the big deal about that? It is he who is the problem, not me..."

"It was in front of the UN Security Council that Mr Mandela called me and my organisation surrogates of the National Party govern-

STAR 5/10/92 (107)

Hani 'yes' to homeland marches

CARLETONVILLE — SA Communist Party general secretary Chris Hani said yesterday the ANC-SACP-Cosatu alliance would continue with its planned marches on Ulundi and Bophuthatswana, in spite of warnings that this could lead to violence.

Speaking at a National Union of Mineworkers' health and safety rally at Carletonville, he said the presence of UN monitors and the National Peace Secretariat would help ensure the marches took place without violent incidents.

He added that the alliance

was, in fact, at the receiving end of the violence and was not the cause of it.

On the recent release of prisoners, Mr Hani said criminals were taking advantage of the political-prisoner release programme. Although his organisation had campaigned for the release of genuine political prisoners, he could not understand why people such as Barend Strydom and Dube Gang member Lucky Malaza had been released.

Referring to negotiations, Mr Hani said they should be on track within a month. — Sapa.



Chris Hani . . . monitors will prevent violence.

Vosloorus residents vow to resist eviction ● Buthelezi warns De Klerk

Disband MK - Buthelezi

IFP leader says he is disgusted:

NEGOTIATIONS cannot go ahead without the immediate disbandment of Umkhonto we Sizwe and the demobilisation of its military personnel, Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking at the Shaka Day celebrations at KwaMatsane, KwaZulu, Buthelezi said he regarded as a "declaration of war" last weekend's summit agreement between President FW de Klerk and ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela.

"Last week President FW de Klerk signed an agreement with the ANC while knowing full well that I would oppose it vehemently - and in doing so Mr De Klerk has made a fundamental mistake that could lead to his isolation," Buthelezi warned. - Sapa.

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TPA explains hostel fences to KwaZulu

BIDM 6/10/92

WILSON ZWANE

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration, in a bid to ease opposition to the fencing of hostels, yesterday sent an explanatory letter to the KwaZulu government.

A source said the TPA had said in the letter that the fencing was necessary to improve relationships between township residents and hostel dwellers.

The source said it was the TPA's view that barriers, which were "substantive enough but which are not unsightly or offensive", should be built between township residents and hostel dwellers until the relationship between the two improved.

At the recent summit on violence, President F W de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela agreed that 24 hostels in the Transvaal and four in Natal should be fenced off and subjected to increased policing.

According to reports, the ANC has identified two hostels in KwaZulu implicated in violence.

News of the letter to the KwaZulu government came as the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association was formulating protest action it would take against the fencing plan.

Association spokesman Leonard Mveli said yesterday consultations with the asso-

ciation's structures had taken place at the weekend and the association's executive would meet within two days to decide on a course of action.

He would not disclose the nature of the actions the association intended embarking on, saying the matter was too sensitive.

It is understood that the association is considering, among other things, the destruction of existing fences.

Mveli confirmed that hostel dwellers under the jurisdiction of his association were no longer paying rent.

TPA spokesman Piet Wilken said yesterday the TPA would seek a meeting with the hostel dwellers' representatives as the administration believed that any upgrading of hostels should be done in consultation with the inmates.

Wilken said it was a pity that the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association had decided to boycott rent payments as such a move would exacerbate rather than resolve the problem.

Although no exact starting date was set for the fencing of hostels at the violence summit, reports indicate that the measures will be implemented within a few weeks, and the hostels should be fenced off by November 15.

TPA might delay decision on Soweto

ADRIAN HADLAND

THE TPA's decision on whether to appoint an administrator for Soweto and Diepmeadow might have to be delayed, a TPA spokesman said yesterday.

Both councils had been given until yesterday to produce complete financial statements but Soweto had applied for an extension and nothing had been received from Diepmeadow by late yesterday afternoon, TPA spokesman Piet Wilken said.

The two councils were warned last month that if their finances were unsound and the TPA was not satisfied with the reasons, an administrator would be appointed. The TPA would consider Soweto's request for an extension but were concerned about the deterioration of services to the townships.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz

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Plans for Bop put on hold



JOHANNESBURG. — The African National Congress has deferred its planned march to the Bophuthatswana capital of Mmabatho tomorrow — but its Natal regions still intend marching on KwaZulu's capital.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said the Mmabatho march needed to be organised properly.

Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, a member of the ANC national executive committee and leader of the banned People's Progressive Party in Bophuthatswana, expects the march to take place within three weeks.

"Still on"

Meanwhile, the publicity officer of the southern Natal region of the ANC, Mr Dumisani Makhaya, said yesterday that, depending on circumstances, the ANC would still march on Ulundi.

President F W de Klerk warned on Tuesday that the government would take firm steps against marches that could lead to violence.

Mr Makhaya asked why the government planned to "kill" people for campaigning for free political activity. — Sapa. Own Correspondent CT8/1092

Blade Nzimande comments on
bantustans and apartheid

Chief clinging to power base

STAR 8/10/92

(107)

THE controversy over the planned march to Ulundi serves to reveal a range of issues that has been distorted or conveniently forgotten. The march is about the lack of free political activity in KwaZulu. It is not about the so-called arrogance of the ANC to go ahead with the march.

It is important to remind people about the repression in this bantustan. The composition of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the majority of whose members are appointed chiefs, is undemocratic. Even if any other party were to contest and win an election, it would not have a majority.

When the late Chief Maphumulo tried to form an opposition party he was assaulted in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in full view of Chief Buthelezi. When the King was associated with the formation of an opposition party in the '70s he was threatened with suspension by Buthelezi.

Civil servants have been told by Buthelezi that they are expected to declare loyalty to his government. Teachers applying for jobs in KwaZulu have to fill in forms declaring whether they belong, or have belonged, to a communist organisation. Teachers have been told by Inkatha officials that they should join the organisation or lose their jobs.

What is even more disturbing is the frequent assertion that Buthelezi represents the Zulus. On what basis is the claim made that Inkatha represents the Zulus? There have never been elections for Africans in Natal, and opinion polls show larger support for the ANC than for Inkatha. It is important to note that when Buthelezi was challenged in the '70s for his participation in the KwaZulu bantustan, he said that while he was aware that KwaZulu was an apartheid creation, he would work from within to change the system. And now he says KwaZulu is no longer an apartheid creation but the property of the "Zulu nation". This turnabout is a reflection of a

deeper problem facing Buthelezi and Inkatha.

With the increasing intensity of struggles against apartheid in the '80s, the bantustans became more vicious against the democratic movement. Those whose survival cannot be separated from apartheid structures have sought all means to defend their position. The repression in Bophuthatswana, the massacre in Bisho, and the violence and repression in KwaZulu are all a reflection of the desperation of bantustan leaders in the face of the imminent collapse of apartheid. The greater the challenge to apartheid, the more these bantustans rely on force. The more force they use, the more they are rejected by the people. The greater this rejection, the more they are thrown into the hands of the apartheid regime. The Government, while wanting them as allies, is increasingly embarrassed by them. The resulting public differences with the Government have led Buthelezi and some other bantustan leaders to feel more insecure.

Inkatha and the KwaZulu bantustan leadership have gone further than the others in terms of trying to secure a role for themselves. The idea of a "Zulu nationalism" is aimed at ensuring the survival of the conservative elite in KwaZulu. Inkatha is faced with a dilemma about its future. While it claims to be a national political party, its major source of strength is control of KwaZulu. Thus it cannot abandon this bantustan. This means, among other things, that it cannot attract non-Zulus. National liberation cannot be based on tribalism. The Zulus that Inkatha talks about are essentially Inkatha members and supporters, camouflaged as Zulus in an attempt to mobilise support. Buthelezi has no right to speak on behalf of the Zulus, let alone contemplate secession from South Africa on their behalf. □

● The writer is a member of the ANC Natal Midlands regional executive committee.

Cele 'didn't kill himself'

Staff Reporter

STAR 8/10/92

(107) Police said Cele, of Umlazi, whom they described as a criminal suspect, committed suicide in the Umlazi police station on Tuesday.

The South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) yesterday dismissed KwaZulu police claims that organiser John Cele had committed suicide by shooting himself while in custody this week.

The union said the death needed to be investigated urgently as it was unlikely a suspect would have been left in possession of a gun. Saccawu has instructed a lawyer to handle an investigation and arrange a post mortem.

Saccawu said Cele's death was not an ordinary death in police custody because Cele was not under arrest and would not have killed himself "just for the sake of being a hero".

The union said in a statement that Cele had been called to the Umlazi police station under the pretext that it concerned a family problem.

Cele's funeral will take place this Saturday.

Buthelezi, the king and ANC

8/10/92 9/10/92

107

Could Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi survive politically if the ANC won over the Zulu king? PATRICK LAURENCE put the question to Buthelezi during an interview in Ulundi.

THE African National Congress has offered King Goodwill Zwelithini "a more glorious kingdom" in a bid to woo him onto its side politically, charges Mangosuthu Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party president.

The wooing of the Zulu monarch is reportedly motivated by an attempt to break Chief Buthelezi's power-base in the Zulu community.

But, Buthelezi says, the strategy is based on a false premise: his power is independent of the king and even if the monarch is enticed into the ANC camp his political power would remain intact.

"It is a fact," Buthelezi says of talk in political corridors that the ANC is trying to lure the king to its side.

"Before it was banned, the ANC invited the king to Lusaka. The intention was to drive a wedge between me and the king. There were messages to the effect that if he agreed, if he played ball, he would be made King of all South Africa.

"Which, of course, made the king smile ... he is not so dim that he can't see that that is not possible."

Buthelezi goes on to recall an attempt by ANC leader Walter Sisulu to see Zwelithini "on his terms" — not in Ulundi in the presence of Buthelezi — and a later attempt by Nelson Mandela to persuade him to agree to Sisulu's proposal.

"It is concrete evidence that there are efforts, even now, to try and do that," Buthelezi says.

There is even corridor talk of an ANC plan to buy the king's loyalty and guarantee his present monarchical status and his financial standing under an



Chief Buthelezi . . . confident of his position.

ANC government.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus strongly denies that there is a plan to bribe the king.

Mandela does want to meet the king, he confirms. But, he adds, there is "nothing sinister" about Mandela's wish for a meeting, especially as it could help lower the political tensions and restore peace.

Buthelezi, a descendent of the great Zulu king, Cetshwayo, is aware of the corridor talk.

"There are promises like that," he says. "I don't know if they have been put to the king directly. I wouldn't know. But there are promises of a more glorious kingdom if the king goes along with them."

But, Buthelezi says, even if the ANC did succeed, it would not break his political power because the "ordinary Zulu people" do not see the king as a political leader.

Their reverence for him is the reverence due to a monarch, not the obedience given to a political leader, Buthelezi avers.

He refers to attempts by the Vorster government in the 1970s to use the king to establish opposition parties to challenge and break Inkatha's hold, first by promoting Shaka's Spear and

then Inala.

Both attempts failed, Buthelezi says, predicting that any bid by the ANC to use the king politically will similarly fail.

A high-ranking member of the Zulu royal family, Israel Mcwayizeni, is already a member of the ANC. Mcwayizeni, who acted as regent until Zwelithini came of age and who was elected to the ANC's national executive committee last year, is seen by some observers as a harbinger of changing political fortunes.

Buthelezi, however, is not concerned by Mcwayizeni's ANC membership. Mcwayizeni, who used to be the king's representative in KwaZulu's Legislative Assembly, was "pushed out" by the king, he says.

"It was I who pleaded with the king not to push him out," Buthelezi adds. "After all he was a senior uncle and (the king) should not be without him. But the king, apparently, had seen through him even then."

Buthelezi, who cites Mcwayizeni's presence in KwaZulu to rebut ANC charges that he is intolerant of political dissent, adds: "They quarrelled. I think the ANC influenced him to politicise (the quarrel) to have a dig at me. It has nothing to do with me."

In recent weeks Buthelezi has referred to the ANC challenge, and in particular to its plans to march on Ulundi, as a threat to the Zulu people.

His statements have evoked anger among the ANC's Zulu members. They insist — to quote Aaron Ndlovu, chairman of the ANC's Northern Natal Region — that they are as much Zulu as Buthelezi and that their opposition to Buthelezi is not, and cannot be, a threat to the Zulu people.

Buthelezi defends his right to talk on behalf of the Zulu nation, citing the positions of his great grandfather and his father as "prime ministers" to the Zulu kings, Cetshwayo and Solomon Dinizulu, as precedents for his own prominent role.

"From the beginning of the Zulu kingdom my family has been very close to the Zulu king," he says, adding: "My great-grandfather was, of course, the prime minister of Cetshwayo and the commander-in-chief of the Zulu army."

Then, he continues, there was "a hiatus", when the Buthelezis did not fulfil their role as "prime ministers".

The link, however, was re-established during the reign of Solomon, the present king's grandfather, Buthelezi says, recalling that Solomon asked his father, Mathole Buthelezi, to help solve a family quarrel.

His father, "a man of natural wisdom", solved the problem with tact and understanding, causing Solomon to ponder how he could revive the old link with the Buthelezi family.

"The principal induna of the king then said: 'Why don't you offer the hand of one of your sisters in marriage?' That is how the marriage of my father to my mother took place. It was really political."

Buthelezi, who succeeded his father in 1953 and who has served as KwaZulu's Chief Minister since 1970, says of his political leadership: "Even if there was no KwaZulu Legislature that would still be my position." □

Gwala: March on Ulundi 'imperative'

IT IS "imperative" for the ANC to march on Ulundi, says ANC Natal Midlands leader Mr Harry Gwala.

(107) ET 10/10/92
The ANC national executive committee member said in an interview with the Vrye Weekblad newspaper that if the march did not go ahead "it would encourage more attacks and violence against our people".

The ANC has indicated it will go ahead this weekend with "branch meetings" in Bophuthatswana, where it also plans to hold a march soon.

March to go ahead

DURBAN. — The ANC march to Ulundi is still on — although the organisation will call off the protest if free political activity is allowed in KwaZulu.

ANC southern Natal chairman Mr S'bu Ndebele announced this yesterday at a forum here which was hosted by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa.

"If the forces on that side abide by democratic ideals we won't march. If the IFP agrees to free political activity and adheres to agreements reached last January, there would be no need to march.

"This march must take place to allow people the right to protest," he said. — Sapa

VIOLENCE — 2 FM 16/10/92

Not so simple

Rupert Taylor and Mark Shaw lecture in politics at Wits University. (107)

In Natal, so the argument goes, conflict lies in a struggle for political control of the region between Inkatha and the ANC. The strength of this perspective is taken to rest on the descriptive explanations of political leaders.

In terms of the available empirical evidence, however, this interpretation falls short. Much of the violence in Natal has not, in fact, been carefully organised. Often it has assumed a spontaneous form with political alignments developing only over time. Clearly identifiable *sides*, *aggressors* and *targets* are frequently assumed rather than being actually present.

A number of social scientific surveys have shown that only a small percentage of violent incidents are unambiguously IFP/ANC clashes. The political affiliations of those killed are more often than not impossible to determine. In short, neat battle lines simply do not exist.

Media explanations have too often superimposed political labels on the conflict. Many of the combatants do not see themselves as politically aligned, nor can they

continued →

FM 16/11/92

(107)

explain the structures of the organisations for which they are purportedly fighting. Moreover, in Natal during the last five or six years neither the formal machinery of Inkatha nor the UDF/ANC appears to have had effective day-to-day control at the local level. To view the conflict then as being simply political in nature is misleading. There is more to it than this. After all, why is there political rivalry in the first place?

The way forward rests on a realisation that, in terms of its spatial patterning, the violence has been concentrated along the border of the KwaZulu homeland and on the margins of the industrial centres along the Durban-Maritzburg corridor. Why is this?

Crucially, the KwaZulu/Natal border is home to mass informal settlements — many of which were not there 30 years ago. Since 1960 two main consequences of apartheid have been at work which account for the demographic pressures on the border areas. Massive forced removals from "white" SA through the clearing of "black spots," removal of informal settlements and the ending of labour tenancy have resulted in huge numbers of landless people being consigned to the KwaZulu homeland. Simultaneously, population pressure and soil erosion have led to severe impoverishment in rural areas of KwaZulu — to such an extent that there has been much migration to the cities. Since apartheid policies worked to counter urban-

isation this has resulted in huge rural slums along the KwaZulu border with — even before the collapse of influx control — considerable population seepage into Natal.

Urbanisation itself, however, is a differential process. Some have gained more than others. This is often dependent on area of origin, connections of kin, the positioning of rural schools and accumulated rural wealth. Some people have jobs, relatively high incomes and adequate housing; many others live in abject poverty scraping together a living from day-to-day. Thus, the peri-urban areas of Natal are home to diverse levels of material inequality both within and between settlements and this works to fuel the conflict.

Implicated

In such conditions of deprivation it is no wonder that the KwaZulu government has been implicated in the conflict. For the past 20 years it has been the apparatus administering to the needs of those within its borders. With the growing fiscal crisis of the central government since 1985, however, KwaZulu has found itself hard put to meet people's most basic needs, having to rely on strongmen, chiefs and other landowners to secure control in areas geographically on the fringes of Inkatha's sphere of influence. Some people's interests have not been represented by Inkatha. Broadly, these include:

the fully employed industrial working class, the middle and rising professional sectors, those resident in areas outside of KwaZulu control in Natal, and certain groups of the landless and unemployed.

Here, among those outside Inkatha's sphere of influence, sustained UDF/ANC organised opposition has been constrained by draconian legislation and the alliance movement has had to operate precariously at the level of organising around specific local issues. This has meant that in practice the diversity of interests of all those opposed to the status quo has not been politically represented.

Overall, given the constraints that have faced Inkatha and the ANC, it has been the case that people's grievances have often not been clearly channelled through any form of political organisation. For many people, firmly articulated political identification takes place only after the outbreak, and through the course of, conflict. This is not to deny that there is a strong political conflict element. The point is that there is a need to locate and understand the process of political identification in the wider context of underlying material conditions.

Unless this volatile mix which is the Natal conflict is fully grasped, and the long-term policy implications realised, it may be some time before the pangas are thrown into the sea. ■

**KwaZulu team
meet Meyer**

18/10/92
Political Correspondent

THE KwaZulu and South African governments met yesterday for the first time since the fall-out over agreements reached by President F W de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela. (107)

The KwaZulu team — IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose and Chief Simon Gumede — were part of a delegation who met Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer.

Bargaining chips are on the table

By S'BU MNGADI

INKATHA president Mangosuthu Buthelezi is waiting with baited breath as the ANC deliberates over the logistics of a mass march on Ulundi.

The ANC's three Natal regional executive committees held a mini summit in Richards Bay on Friday to discuss the pending march.

However, instead of announcing the date and programme, the Natal executive leadership was vague.

Southern Natal ANC chairman Jeff Radebe told City Press yesterday the meeting resolved to establish "a sub-committee to map out details of a campaign of free political activity in KwaZulu" which the ANC-led tripartite alliance would soon launch.

He added the campaign would culminate in a march on Ulundi.

Natal ANC leaders stubbornly persist that the march will go ahead,

and this position was endorsed by the ANC's national executive committee a fortnight ago.

But as days go by without even a tentative date for the march, the Natal executive appears to have changed its tune.

Sunday picnic

Privately they concede the organisation would not dare lead its supporters to the slaughter which Inkatha leaders have warned would mark the beginning of a civil war and would make the Bisho massacre look like a "Sunday picnic".

Natal senior ANC sources told City Press the tripartite alliance was merely waging a "psychological war" on Buthelezi whom they allege had been successfully driven to sleepless nights at the prospect of ANC-supporting Zulus marching on his seat of power.

Northern Natal ANC chairman Dr Aaron Ndlovu said the psychological war will "ultimately force the Inkatha leader to concede free political activity in KwaZulu.

The prospective march this week prompted the SA government to appeal to the National Peace Secretariat to intervene in a bid to stave off the tensions, according to Law and Order Deputy Minister Danie Schutte.

NPS chairman Dr Antonie Geldenhuys said meetings would be held with all concerned parties to work out "suitable conditions" for the march.

The ANC hopes the NPS will persuade it to call off the march in exchange for free political activity in KwaZulu.

Northern Natal ANC secretary Senzo Mchunu maintains free political activity in KwaZulu is much closer.

Breaking the sound

By S'BU MNGADI

establish SA's first national theatre of the deaf

Zulus 'trampled' in 'ner peop e's' war

By MONWABISI NOMADLO

109

FROM a distance Ntom-bifile Zondo could hear the war-cries of the murderous crowd.

The sounds grew louder, shattering her tranquility on that fateful sunny afternoon two years ago.

Everything was wrong, her instincts told her.

And there was no time! The crowd bristled with weaponry: the times were troubled with raging battles between hostel dwellers and residents.

"Hawul my children?" Fear jolted her and, like any mother who has given birth, she dropped everything she was doing, and ran hell for leather to

seek out her little ones aged five and seven.

Luckily they were in the neighbourhood and, scooping them into her ample bosom, the regal Zulu woman dressed in her flowing traditional gear, beat an undignified retreat from her Kwa-Thema home.

She didn't stop until she reached her ancestral home in the Msinga hills.

The mob attacked. Her home and everything in it was gutted.

She returned to Kwa-Thema 10 months later, a frightened, homeless and insecure individual. She still feels that way.

Zondo, who hardly knows her date of birth and was never formally schooled, is unmistakably

Zulu with her pierced ears and resultant Zulu name *Izikhaza*.

The problem is that Zulu-speaking people have become caught in the crossfire of the political war rocking the big, metropolitan townships.

"Zulu", it appears, has become synonymous with "Inkatha" — and that is tragic.

On that fateful afternoon, bloodthirsty residents ran amok "cleaning up the township" of any Zulu-speaking people.

They were retaliating after an earlier attack by hostel dwellers left several people dead and homes damaged.

Some of the blame for the warlike situation was placed with Inkatha presi-

dent Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Zulu victims told City Press.

They said Buthelezi has dressed many in political robes by "playing the tribal card".

They were referring to his call for Zulus to "defend themselves" as the ANC/SACP planned to "wipe them (Zulus) from the face of the earth".

Many Zulu speakers who are not Inkatha members and who worked as caretakers in schools, had their houses gutted and property destroyed during the hysteria.

Zondo is a victim of the "Zulu syndrome" where every comrade in the township associates "Zulu-ness" with being an Inkatha member — the

enemy.

Yet Zondo knows almost nothing about the ANC or Inkatha.

She — and others like her — are perfect innocents.

"I'm back now but I cannot walk in the streets. I don't know what people think about me. It's not safe," she said.

"I lost everything including a brand new fridge I had just bought to start a small business."

Following the destruction of their home Zondo has had to live in a classroom with her family.

Zondo's sentiments were shared by 57-year-old Bhekuni Zondo (no relation), also from Msinga, who lived for than 20 years in the township be-

fore he was driven out two years ago.

He said: "We hear in the radios they talk about the Inkatha and ANC, but I personally don't know what is happening and I'm not involved."

Yet, he said: "My house was petrol-bombed because I was a Zulu — and therefore an Inkatha member. It's not true and I swear that I'm not a member."

Life had since become difficult.

"I've had to move around with my ears on the ground and my eyes in the air to pick up anything that may be directed at me," he said.

He added that since calm returned to the township, he had been

able to move around but with caution.

Bhekuyise Radebe, also from Msinga and who also only vaguely knew his date of birth, told a similar tale: "We have suffered for crimes we never committed. We don't know what is happening. We are from a different part of Natal where political consciousness is nil."

However, senior Inkatha member Musa Myeni said Buthelezi should be understood in the "correct context" when he spoke about Zulu people.

He denied the allegation that Inkatha was playing on a "tribal

out ↓



PERFECT INNOCENT . . . Ntombifikile Zondo was a victim of ethnic politics in someone else's militaristic gameplan.

■ Pic: TLADI, KHU

'KwaZulu officials get the call-up'

City Press 18/10/92
By S'BU MNGADI

INKATHA yesterday called up thousands of KwaZulu civil servants to take part in a march through Johannesburg streets, callers told City Press. (107)

Before leaving Ulundi for Johannesburg at 7 pm on Friday, newly appointed "street indunas" of the Zulu king's Inala regiment read a roll call - street by street - to ensure none of the able-bodied civil servants dodged the call-up.

A fearful KwaZulu government official telephoned City Press on Friday and warned: "If we are killed or arrested in Johannesburg, the world must know we were forced to take part in the march."

The civil servants had been warned to arm themselves with "traditional weapons" - in defiance of a clause in the Record of Understanding outlawing the carrying of traditional weapons in public.

Those senior KwaZulu government officials who qualified for government-issue guns were encouraged to arm themselves in case violence broke out during the march, Ulundi residents told City Press.

Following last month's ANC threats to march on the KwaZulu capital, the civil servants were reportedly mobilised into ANC-like defence committees.

ANC witchhunt continues in panicky Ulundi

By S'BU MNGADI *C/P/ner*

AS chaos continues to reign in the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi, a Zulu prince has become the latest victim of an anti-ANC witchhunt. *18/10/92*

Trouble for Prince Petros Zulu, councillor for Ulundi's Unit A, started on September 23 this year, when a heavily armed mob demanded that his children join them in attacking the homes of senior KwaZulu

18/10/92
government officials suspected of working in cahoots with the ANC.

Zulu barricaded himself and his family inside the house and telephoned the SAP in Melmoth, who posted a KZP guard at the councillor's house.

On October 4, in preparation for this week's local municipal election, the prince invited Unit A residents to a public meeting to discuss the selling of houses and land to private property devel-

opers by KwaZulu interior minister Stephen Sithembe.

Zulu was forced to postpone his meeting on two occasions when the local Inkatha branch called a counter meeting on the same date at the same venue and time.

As if this was not enough, in the early hours of Monday this week, amabutho fetched the prince and took him to an all-night camp under the pretext that the ANC in-

tended marching on the KwaZulu capital that morning, Zulu said.

Elsewhere in Ulundi chaos reigned after certain residents were woken up and warned they were going to be attacked.

On Wednesday this week, Zulu retained his seat as a councillor by polling nine against challenger Richard Ngu-bane's six.

Zulu blamed the low poll on intimidation and

the state of emergency-like atmosphere in Ulundi since the ANC announced it would be marching on the KwaZulu capital to demand free political activity in the homeland. *107*

Ulundi residents told City Press that as a result of the impending ANC march, local civil servants have been mobilised into UDF-like defence committees under the King's Inala Regiment.

ms ● Buthelezi challenges Government

Buthelezi dares Kriel 107

■ Claims that ANC-SACP alliance gets preferential treatment:

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has dared the Government to charge him for leading a march defying the ban on the carrying of "traditional" weapons in public.

"Let Mr (Hernus) Kriel charge me as Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. If convicted I'm prepared to go to jail."

Sowetan

21/10/92

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ANC plans protests against KwaZulu

RAY HARTLEY

NATAL is on the boil following the deaths of more than 40 people in the past week.

The ANC's three Natal branches are planning a day of protest action against KwaZulu police stations and government offices.

ANC Natal Midlands spokesman Reggie Hadebe said yesterday the day of action was part of a build-up to a march on Ulundi.

A committee had been established to plan the campaign and set an exact date for the day of action and a march on Ulundi.

"The date is not crucial. What is crucial is that the campaign must get off the ground. There is no question of head office trying to postpone the march indefinitely as has been suggested," Hadebe said.

He said no plans had been made to meet Inkatha leaders, but the matter was being discussed at national and regional levels within the ANC. A meeting with President F W de Klerk was also being discussed, he said.

Hadebe said the focus of violence was being systematically shifted back to Natal because Inkatha was coming under greater public pressure in the region.

He said Inkatha had stepped up the military training of its members in preparation for a major assault on the ANC in the province.

The Human Rights Commission recently reported that 125 people died in violence in Natal during September.

Sapa reports six people were wounded when a group of gunmen opened fire with pistols and AK47 rifles at commuters disembarking from a train at the Elandsfontein station in Germiston on Tuesday morning.

In a report yesterday, Witwatersrand police spokesman W/O Andy Pieke said a policeman returned fire when he was shot at, but it was unknown if any of the attackers, who fled the scene on foot, were wounded.

The injured passengers were admitted to the Willem Cruywagen Hospital in Germiston.

The motive for the attack was unknown and no arrests had been made, said Pieke.

Productivity is based on labour's trust, says ANC

WILSON ZWANE

LABOUR and management had to enter into a more trusting relationship in order to minimise trade-offs between a living wage and productivity growth, ANC economist Tito Mboweni said yesterday.

Addressing the 36th annual convention of the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) in Sun City, Mboweni said there was "growing room" for co-operation between management and labour.

Mboweni said if organised workers were well informed about the possibility of wage growth eroding their companies' competitiveness, they would be more prepared to "co-ordinate their wage demands with increases in productivity".

"This entails a totally new and trusting approach to the relationship between capital and labour. Management will have to alter its secretive stance and provide unions with detailed information about a company's economic position," Mboweni said.

He added that pressure on trade unions to identify with the goals of national development "will be considerable under a democratic government".

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MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI FM 23/10/92

Message of the drums (107)

The Inkatha leader has a stronger case than simple ethnicity and aggression



Is the importance of what Mangosuthu Buthelezi is saying and doing being overshadowed by his famously abrasive manner? The KwaZulu Chief Minister tends to get a bad press —

and memories are not so short as to forget the funding link between the security forces and Inkatha. But, when one assesses what Buthelezi is really saying, does he make sense?

The answer is yes.

In terms of their recent Record of Understanding — a useful guide to the degree of co-operation between the major constitutional players — government and the ANC evidently accept the view that the numerical strength of parties should figure in the planning of a new constitution. Of course, details have yet to be thrashed out in multiparty talks — but that is what the understanding signifies.

Buthelezi's argument is that *all* parties, large and small, should in principle be involved in making the rules — from the outset. It is difficult to fault him on that. It goes to the essence of the debate in the present crisis triggered by Buthelezi's withdrawal from negotiations, which he charges have been hijacked by the big two players.

In conveying his displeasure so forcefully, the IFP leader may inadvertently have obscured his message. One leading political scientist comments: "What we are seeing is the manoeuvring of an increasingly desperate political leader who feels excluded from a role he believes he merits, but which the electoral opinion poll evidence suggests he does not ... Buthelezi is therefore playing the Samson role of threatening to pull down the house if he is not given a role he feels he is entitled to. He is increasingly playing the ethnic card."

Whether or not one accepts that view, Buthelezi is not just another homeland leader like those with whom he has recently been linked — Ciskei's Oupa Gqozo and Bophuthatswana's Lucas Mangope. As a major regional figure — in the wider Kwa-Natal context — he has a unique claim for a degree of federal independence based on Zulu history and geographical location. And even though most opinion surveys — including those carried out by Lawrence



Buthelezi

Schlemmer of the Human Sciences Research Council — put his support at 10%-12% nationally (compared to 25%-30% for the NP and 45%-50% for the ANC), he is undoubtedly crucial to any workable political arrangement.

Inkatha head office, incidentally, reckons popular support for the IFP would be about 30% in a federal system. Calculations of electoral support are, however, "relatively unimportant" provided "the constitution of a country is a good, effective and democratic" one, the KwaZulu leader says.

Buthelezi is a remarkable figure. As Chief Minister of KwaZulu — a position filled by his family since the days of Shaka — he steadfastly resisted homeland independence. Even if all of Natal were to be incorporated into KwaZulu he was not prepared to accept independence — though he once toyed with the idea as a *quid pro quo* for the release of Nelson Mandela. He first called for the ANC leader to be set free in 1974.

But despite repeating this call down the years, Pretoria paid no heed — until in 1990, after the collapse of communism, President F W de Klerk, who mentioned Buthelezi as having helped him to reach his decision, did finally release Mandela, who has said he appreciates Buthelezi's contribution.

Buthelezi's real contribution to the destruction of apartheid can also be measured by the following:

- He undermined influx control by astutely using his position in the system to grant KwaZulu citizenship certificates to non-Zulus — which allowed a number to migrate to the region to look for jobs;
- His "multistrategy" approach to politics — the art of the possible — included "strategic interaction" with government as well as other groups;

□ He thwarted government's plan to cede Ingwavuma in northern Natal to Swaziland in 1982 by fighting the matter in the Supreme Court; and

□ His point-blank refusal to consider P W Botha's idea of a black advisory council, to sit in tandem with the President's Council, from which blacks were excluded, killed off that plan. He implacably opposed the tricameral constitution, whose demise he predicted and to which he contributed.

More than any other factor, Buthelezi's rejection of KwaZulu independence blocked grand apartheid by preventing the denationalisation of the biggest ethnic group — the



Traditional warrior ... defence of a cultural realm?

Zulus, who number 7m, or 27% of the African population. Yet he seems somehow never to have been truly credited for all this — and today even his claim to be the leader of the Zulus is challenged by the ANC.

What is clear is that Buthelezi (62) leads a large and disciplined, mainly Zulu party which claims 2m-3m members. Inkatha says it has organised "between 2 400 and 2 500" branches, 60% of them in KwaZulu/Natal. A branch consists of any grouping of more than 30 individuals. White members number about 6 000 and about 160 whites sign on each week, according to the head office in Durban.

Buthelezi — who used to be a member of the ANC and a young lieutenant to its former president Albert Luthuli — was at one time regarded by the ANC as keeping alive the flame of internal resistance to apartheid. At a meeting between the two organisations in London in 1979, Inkatha was apparently given to believe that the ANC would make public its private view that the "cultural liberation movement," as Inkatha then was, was a legitimate organisation working for the same goals as the ANC, though through nonviolent means.

However, the ANC evidently changed its mind soon after that meeting after elements in the organisation repudiated the decision. Buthelezi has said the ANC sought to assassinate him.

The rift was apparently sealed by a divergence over sanctions and disinvestment, which Buthelezi opposed in the name of working black people who would, he argued,

be the first to suffer the consequences. Buthelezi had by then of course unambiguously and courageously embraced free-enterprise economics, while the radical chic still trumpeted socialism.

As far as Buthelezi was concerned, it was an illusion to believe that armed struggle would bring liberation; instead he emphasised black unity and effective organisation before white power could be tackled. "We know that a national convention will take place when black power threatens white power and there is a need for whites to come to terms with it," he said 10 years ago.

Also 10 years ago, it was at Buthelezi's behest that the Buthelezi Commission proposed a power-sharing, nonracial regional assembly for KwaZulu/Natal, based on equal votes but with a black/white joint executive and minority safeguards. Government, stupidly, ignored the report — in principle consistent with Buthelezi's present stance on federalism.

Buthelezi now argues that a new constitution should be drawn up not by an elected body or national convention — an election would be compromised by violence — but by a committee of experts. Others maintain that only a more legitimate political order would put a stop to the violence. Elections, it is pointed out, have been held in less-than-tranquil circumstances elsewhere — for example, Angola and Namibia.

But Buthelezi charges that no revolutionary movement has ever drawn up a constitution which enables parties opposed to it to win an election and form a government. "The ANC will prove to be no exception."

He adds that the Record of Understanding seals a long process of bilateral negotiations which first developed at the margins of Codesa and eventually took its place. It is "the peak of a much deeper and broader agreement between government and the ANC on how to share SA."

He further contends: "The two parties agree to a strategy of ethnic cleansing of the uncomfortable and politically vociferous Zulu minority and what they perceive as their political expression, the Inkatha Freedom Party. The tools of this operation are intimidation and provocation; the tactic is the planned escalation of the confrontation."

The Inkatha leader maintains this is no exaggeration — and that the "policy of rendering the Zulu people impotent before major changes occur is not a new one." The British had the same in mind as a prelude to their unification policy. Buthelezi sees a "clear trend" in which Zulus are being targeted, "including the systematic assassination of hundreds of middle-level leaders of the IFP and traditional chiefs."

To Buthelezi "a constitution is the result of a process of

development and negotiations, and its characteristics are likely to resemble the characteristics of such a process." The ANC-government agreement short-circuits this process and has buried the ideal of pluralism. "Only pluralism, as territorial, social, economic and cultural pluralism, is our guarantee for democracy and freedom in SA," he adds — a strong point. The alternative could be totalitarianism.

The constitution, Buthelezi believes, should organise only the limited powers of the SA federal government. It should respect the general powers of the member states, and of the individuals in universities, families, churches, trades unions and so on.

"A constituent assembly vested with the power of electoral suffrage," he argues, "will not feel bound to follow any principle. As any other body, it will claim the greatest amount of power possible, and will draft a constitution which will bring under its scope and will organise the greatest amount of powers possible."

The Zulu ethnic minority, says Buthelezi, is the only major social formation in SA that is not armed. White minorities as well as the ANC have piled up immense hidden arsenals. He distinguishes the kind of modern weapons they have from cultural ones, which "are a sign and a token of the militancy of this ethnic group to defend its cultural and ethnic identity. They are a tool of self-identification and a reminder of their ethnic roots and history. Their primary purpose is not to cause injury to others . . ."

What of the violence-wracked hostels? Buthelezi says: "As the dwellers of the hostels learnt how to react and respond to the (ANC-inspired) violence, they became the centre of Zulu awareness and political identity. At that point the ANC looked for a more permanent solution aimed to destroy in mortification that Zulu awareness and sense of pride which so effectively had succeeded in reacting to the ANC's violence and intimidation."

The inevitable resistance by hostel dwellers "will allow government and the ANC to adopt further actions aimed to eliminate from the political process the Zulus, the IFP and any other political formation which does not fall into line." But government will lose out anyway since, once the final stages of the understanding are being implemented, it "will find itself with very little to claim or negotiate. At that point the agreement will look more like that entered into between the lion and the sheep in Aesop's famous fable, whose



Gqozo

moral might become SA's epitaph."

Buthelezi observes that the type of principles underlying them will characterise the type of state we have. A centralised government supported by strong national parties, which denies all differences in the population, will favour a straight proportional system with a nationwide constituency.

The IFP "stands for a federal system characterised by residual powers in the member states and regionalisation within each state. We believe in pluralism, personal and local autonomy and a limited role of government." His par-

ty wants to ensure the "representation of the people and their interest, not the representation of their affiliation to vague concepts used to aggregate people at a national level. We believe in and demand single individual constituencies in which anybody can run for office without the control or approval of national parties and organisations."

Again, he has a strong point here.

"We want to ensure that political representatives are elected through the electoral process, rather than witnessing elections which for all practical purposes elect political parties which in turn allocate their votes to the individuals they have previously chosen."

In terms of constitution drafting, the IFP had proposed that Codesa should be the forum to produce a set of binding constitutional principles, which should be submitted to a referendum. Once approved, these would become the binding outline for a Constitution Drafting Committee. The committee would prepare a draft constitution to be submitted to the approval of the electoral body in conjunction with the first free election.

The constitution cannot be negotiated and written "under spotlights" at Codesa, or in a constituent assembly, Buthelezi contends. Hence his committee of experts nominated by the various parties to do the job.

While all this is more than plausible, Buthelezi's extravagant accusations of "ethnic cleansing" — meaning, as we have learnt from ex-Yugoslavia, a form of genocide — tend to detract from the legitimacy of his case.

The militant tradition of the Zulus, in turn, can hardly be wished away.

Buthelezi the statesman — and his history has shown him at times to be just that — should lower the tone, though not the substance, of his objections. He should drop the ethnic war-talk and re-enter the negotiations — even if it means accepting that he does not, after all, command the biggest national following in the land. That, ultimately, can in any case only be decided by an election, by all participants. ■



Mangope

kwaZulu blocking our meetings, claims ANC

WfMail 23/10

29/10/92

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KWAZULU officials have been accused of systematically thwarting African National Congress meetings in northern Natal, despite repeated assurances by the homeland's chief minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, that there are no restrictions on political expression in the region.

The ANC in northern Natal gave the Sundumbili town council until yesterday to authorise a planned ANC rally. If the council turned down the application, ANC officials planned to take the matter to the supreme court.

The kwaZulu authorities are blocking political activity by Inkatha's opponents in Natal, claims the ANC.

By CARMEL RICKARD

ANC regional secretary Senzo Mchunu said the application was the fourth made by his organisation to the Sundumbili council. All had been refused, and the security forces ensured the prohibition was observed.

Mchunu said prominent members of Inkatha dominated the councils and that their repeated refusal to sanction rallies violated the national peace accord.

In another move highlighting ANC allegations that they are effectively "banned" in kwaZulu areas, the organisation formally complained to the national peace committee this week about the situation in Esikhawini.

Directed at the kwaZulu government, the Esikhawini township manager and the town council, the complaint says they are in breach of the peace accord because they consistently deny the ANC permission to use the local hall and stadium.

The complaint notes that the town council is headed by a member of Inkatha's central committee and that it is responsible to the kwaZulu department of the interior.

The ANC lists a number of examples where its meetings have been blocked by the local authorities. It notes that the township manager wrote to the ANC earlier this year saying that Inkatha had applied to use the stadium and the hall on every weekend and public holiday from February 29 until June 16.

The ANC claimed the facilities were not used by Inkatha or any other organisation on these dates. It alleged the township manager, the town council, Inkatha and the Inkatha Students' Organisation were together trying to prevent the ANC from communicating and meeting with its members in Esikhawini, thus violating the Peace Accord.

The ANC asked the peace committee to investigate these allegations and instruct the kwaZulu government, the town council and manager to admit that their actions were breaches of the accord.

They also want Ulundi to issue official notices to local and tribal authorities saying that every organisation has full access to community facilities.

Inkatha spokesman Ed Tillett said the actions complained of were not the responsibility of Inkatha but of the local councils. "Obviously, however, they have sound reasons for their action. We are not prepared to take any action against them."

Deputy minister 'told lie'

Political Staff
THE Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr Danie Schutte, had told "a lie" when he said on television that all parties supported the Further Indemnity Bill and their only objection was that they had not enough time to study it, the Democratic Party said yesterday.

Name list incorrect, says ANC

By ANTHONY JOHNSON Political Correspondent
THE ANC said last night that the list of names published yesterday of alleged torturers in its camps in exile was "inaccurate" and included names of people who could in no way be connected to any of the allegations.



NAMED ...
Chris Hani
NAMED ...
Oliver Tambo

Govt, PAS meeting 'amicable'
GABORONE. — Talks between the South African government and the Pan-Africanist Congress continued into last night here, with both sides describing the discussion as amicable.

The ANC's response followed the publication in the Weekly Mail of what the newspaper billed as "The names the ANC tried to hide". The names published included those of key ANC officials, including some still in leadership positions. Earlier this week the ANC released details of "abuses of the most chilling kind" contained in its own Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Complaints by former ANC prisoners in the organisation's camps. However, the ANC stopped short of naming the individuals accused and the organisation said last night that it had begun the process of setting up an independent commission of inquiry before names were disclosed. The Weekly Mail reported that its own investigation had revealed that a number of people currently employed at ANC headquarters in Shell House, Johannesburg, were allegedly personally and directly implicated in torture and murders. These included one of Mr Nelson Mandela's bodyguards (M B Mavuso or "Jomo"), and others who are still in the department of intelligence and security (including "Africa Nkwe" or Oupa Shadrack Khumalo and "Sizwe Mkonti").

Observers' costs shared

Political Correspondent
THE costs of visits by United Nations and Organisation of African Unity observers are not being fully borne by the South African taxpayer.

Foreign Minister Mr Pk Botha said the government would provide financial assistance to the observers for office accommodation and related expenditure.

These expenses were usually borne by the host country where an international observer team was deployed, Mr Botha said in reply to a question from the CP MP for Brakpan, Mr Frank le Roux.

ANC to challenge 'ban' in KwaZulu

DURBAN. — The ANC intends going to the Supreme Court to challenge the KwaZulu authorities' alleged virtual banning of public meetings by the organisation and its allies.

This was announced at a news conference here yesterday, where the ANC said it was to consult lawyers. Plans for court action followed the latest unsuccessful attempt by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) to secure a public meeting in Sundumbhili township, outside Mandeni. Four previous applications have been turned down by the Inkatha-dominated local council.

Lubowski killing 'was CCB project'

JOHANNESBURG. — The murder of Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski was a Civil Co-operation Bureau project but the shotgun killing of University of the Witwatersrand academic Dr David Webster was not, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Namibia, Colonel Jumbo Smit, told the Webster inquest in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday. Colonel Smit said this had been told him by Brigadier Floris Mostert, who got the information from CCB head Colonel Joe Verster.

Colonel Smit told the inquest that the head of the CCB's Region Six, Colonel Staal Burger, and operative Mr Calla Botha were involved in a conspiracy to kill Mr Lubowski. He tried to contact Colonel Burger and other CCB members possibly connected to the Lubowski killing for a statement before Namibian Independence on March 21, 1990.

After that date he had no authority to warn people in South Africa who were possible suspects in a murder case and get them to make a statement. Colonel Smit said he had a statement from CCB operative Mr Abraham "Siang" van Zyl in which Mr Van Zyl said he had been at a CCB "in-house" meeting awaiting Colonel Verster where the "Lubowski thing" was to be planned.

Mr Van Zyl and Mr Botha were told to leave before Colonel Verster arrived. It was suspected that Colonel Burger, Mr Botha and another CCB operative, Mr Chappie Maree, were involved in the Lubowski killing, but there was nothing to show that Colonel Burger or Mr Maree were in Namibia on the day of the shooting, September 12, 1989.

The inquest continues on Monday.



NEW HOME ... Conservationists encourage some of the six zebra relocated at the Groote Schuur Estate, near UCT, to move into their new home yesterday. The zebra are part of a programme to selectively breed a quagga.

Quagga breeders' come to city

SIX plains zebra — all part of the controversial quagga breeding project — were freed yesterday on the Groote Schuur Estate near the University of Cape Town. The five-year-old quagga Project, the brainchild of Mr Reinhold Ran of the SA Museum, is trying to breed an animal as close as possible to the quagga, which was hunted to extinction near the end of the last century.

Mr Ran, a taxidermist, discovered through genetic tests that the quagga was a sub-species of the plains zebra. The theory is that quagga characteristics are present in certain zebra, and selective breeding may concentrate these genes.

The selective breeding programme began at the Vrolijkheid research station near Robertson in 1987, but the six were moved to Cape Town because the increased herd size was placing a strain on the Vrolijkheid station.

Mr Ran is confident the project will culminate in a quagga-like animal, despite the scepticism of detractors. "Whether it will be 100% genetically the same as an original quagga we will never know," he says.

Two policemen shot dead

DURBAN. — Gunmen shot dead two policemen in separate incidents in townships around Durban on Thursday in a wave of attacks on officers that has left five policemen dead this week. The deaths brought to at least 65 the number of policemen killed in Natal so far this year. Authorities say 170 policemen have died nationwide.

Four other people were reported killed in Natal on Thursday, one of them a 17-year-old girl who was gunned down as she rode a motorcycle with her boyfriend in Kwamathu township.

A Goldstone Commission committee will sit next month to investigate the origins of "recent serious and violent attacks" on policemen.

Commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said the committee would comprise Mr G Steyn, a commission member, and Mr S Moshidi, a Johannesburg attorney. The committee would sit from November 9 to 13 in Pretoria.

Boipatong: Attackers not pursued

VERENIGING. — The local Internal Stability Unit did nothing to identify, pursue or arrest the attackers in the Boipatong massacre which left more than 40 residents dead on the night of June 17, two members of the unit told the Goldstone Commission yesterday.

Lance Sergeant Vorster Schiebusch and shift commander Sergeant Deon Kruger told the commission, which is hearing evidence on the massacre here, that they both considered it a priority to stabilise the area before pursuing suspects.

Sergeant Schiebusch said it was the duty of the investigating officers who went to Boipatong the following morning to establish who the attackers were. He said if he could have identified the attackers he would have tried to arrest them.

ANC senior counsel Mr Denis Kuny put it to Sergeant Schiebusch that the attackers were identified by witnesses as IFP members from Kwamadala hostel.

Sergeant Schiebusch said: "It was my task to stabilise the area. I could not give attention to arresting the attackers. I can't be in two places at once."

Sergeant Kruger said that he, too, had done nothing to arrest Kwamadala hostel residents in spite of reports from the crew of an SADF Buffel vehicle that they had seen a large group of about 500 people crossing the road from the township towards the hostel.

It also emerged yesterday that one of the homes attacked, in which two children were killed, belonged to a special constable attached to the police here.

Constable Patrick Njoli's two children, Ndo, 14 and Thiselela, 8, died of hack and stab wounds, and his wife Martha was stabbed and shot.

Two policemen shot dead

The Ulundi march or these alternatives!

By FED KHUMALO 25/10/92

WHILE debates are raging about the feasibility of an ANC march on Ulundi

there has emerged a school of thought not only cautioning against the march, but offering a thought-provoking alternative.

Head of a march to unseat the KwaZulu government, University of Zululand sociology lecturer and political analyst Prof Herbert Vilakazi suggests a huge rally encompassing all political and church organisations that boast African membership.

"I am suggesting the staging of a march which should focus, mobilise and organise the attention and emotions of our people similar to the manner in which the attention of the people was focussed on the release of Mandela," said Vilakazi.

Speaking at a Durban conference, Vilakazi said Mandela's release unified the oppressed people across the political spectrum as the ANC leader was seen as living proof of the black man's spiritual triumph over his oppressors.

Vilakazi wants his proposed rally to be addressed by the ANC, Inkatha, Azapo, the Zulu king and prominent church leaders. Its aim will be to uphold the Africanness of the participants and unify them regardless of their political affiliations.

He said: "Negotiations will not succeed unless there is an end to violence. If Africans are divided and are at war, with which section shall whites make peace?"

Getting to the heart of what he believes to be the truth that has been ignored by political leaders, Vilakazi said: "The homelands are the key to success of our liberation struggle. The boers created homelands to weaken and cripple the freedom struggle, to divide us. And we fell into the trap."

Vilakazi's proposal is a follow-up to one he made in 1976, pleading with the leadership of then banned organisations including the ANC, PAC, Unity Movement and Black Consciousness.

In the '70s, Vilakazi wrote several analyses, cautioning the "liberation movement" against ostracising and adopting a confrontational attitude towards homelands.

Contrary to popular belief that homeland leaders have no following, Vilakazi said by ostracising these leaders, the liberation movement put a wedge between itself and ordinary people living in the rural areas.

He saw the Inkatha-PAC meeting in Ulundi early this month as laying the foundation for possible effective steps which could assist in unifying Africans and ending the violence.

He believes all the violence and confusion in local black politics stems from a "lack of original revolutionary theory" in the liberation movement.

"It was foolhardy," he said, "for the liberation movement to conceive of a patriotic front for the oppressed without homeland leaders."

In a similar Africanist vein, journalist-turned-communications worker for the Institute for Multi-party Democracy, Nomavenda Mathiane, said it was disturbing that all peace resolution committees are manned by non-Africans.

"The question that one is bound to ask is: why and since when have the Africans been compelled to appeal to others to solve the internal problem of inter-African violence?"

Like other speakers, Mathiane conceded that the violence was sponsored by the government who used other black people to perpetrate the killings.

"The final responsibility lies with the members of the African

community who agree to be used against their own people.

"An undiluted African perspective to what is an African problem is needed if violence is to be combatted," she said.

But southern Natal ANC regional executive committee member and lawyer Linda Zama said the primary problem that should be addressed is the distortion of Zulu sentiments and traditions by the KwaZulu government.

"The world has come to associate Zulus with bloodshed and spears," said Zama.

"There is something fundamentally wrong with the manipulation of our Zuluness to canvass political power."

She said it was imperative that the record be set straight: the carrying of lethal weapons has never been Zulu tradition, Zulus carried weapons only when going on hunting expeditions or into war.

Other than that, Zulus were careful what kind of cultural accoutrements they carried in public. They could be punished for carrying what appeared to be a dangerous weapon. To show respect for their fellow beings, they carefully chose the place to which they could go with their weapons.

"It is unZulu for people to carry these weapons and march in a threatening manner into town," she said.

She said the ANC needed to go to Ulundi and discuss this thorny issue with the KwaZulu government.

"Only when the ANC marches on Ulundi and seeks audience with the KwaZulu government can this issue be thrashed out, and further violence prevented.

"Only when Zulus understand each other and stop fighting among themselves in Natal, can unity be forged among black people."

She added that only when blacks are united can lasting peace be ushered in.

ANC to challenge KwaZulu in court

By S'BU MNGADI

WHILE Inkatha defiantly marched through Johannesburg last Saturday - courtesy of the new SA - the old SA remained firmly entrenched back in KwaZulu.

Authorities in the homeland have only granted the ANC permission to hold two public meetings in KwaZulu north of Thukela River since the ANC was unbanned on February 2 1990.

Northern Natal ANC secretary Senzo Mchunu told a press conference in Durban on Friday that KwaZulu authorities' political intolerance continued to deprive non-Inkatha residents of free political activity in the homeland.

The ANC-Cosatu-SACP alliance began preparing on Friday to lodge an urgent Supreme Court application to prevent KwaZulu from blocking non-Inkatha members'

access to public facilities.

Meanwhile, a special meeting of the Natal/KwaZulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee resolved to refer the issue to the National Peace Secretariat (NPS) to be heard at a national meeting of the National Peace Accord (NPA) signatories soon.

According to Peace Secretariat chairman MC Pretorius, the dispute resolution meeting was also attended by Peace Secretariat chairman Antonie Gildenhuys, KwaZulu interior minister Stephen Sithebe, northern Natal ANC chairman Dr Aaron Ndlovu and US observers Angela King and Ismat Steiner.

Pretorius said the national signatories' meeting would negotiate the terms and conditions for making use of venues and find a solution to the recognition of tribal and local government structures.

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In the first place it would contradict his long-standing opposition to independence for KwaZulu. But there are practical reasons, too, why such a step would be untenable. They hinge on three factors:

- The need for unanimous support from the entire region's population;
- The ability to go it alone financially; and
- The muscle to withstand a military attempt to reverse a UDI.

Idasa's Alec Boraine says: "Bluntly, Natal/KwaZulu cannot go it alone. For such a move to be possible consensus is necessary between the main players and I simply cannot see that taking place, particularly with the ANC's stress on an undivided SA."

The consequences of unilateral action would be catastrophic: "One has the spectre of Yugoslavia in mind. It is true that there is no way Buthelezi can be left out of a political agreement flowing from negotiations, not because he has the electoral strength, but because he has the ability to disrupt."

This view is endorsed by RAU's head of political studies Prof Albert Venter, who points out that Buthelezi enjoys sufficient support among the country's 7m Zulus to cause considerable trouble even if he doesn't secede. "It is not clear whether Buthelezi still harbours national ambitions, but he clearly still wants to dominate the KwaZulu/Natal region. The trouble is, neither the IFP nor the ANC are willing to play second fiddle in Natal."

The Human Sciences Research Council's conflict studies chief researcher, Anthony Minnaar, also points to the futility of gambling with secession. Quite apart from the economic problems, there would be insufficient support among all Natalians for a breakaway. Furthermore, the military odds would be firmly against the IFP. "One cannot help but predict a no-contest with 7 000 KwaZulu police ranged against 12 000 members of the SAP as well as the SADF."

And, though Minnaar doesn't mention it, this would be one occasion where MK would endorse the actions of the security forces. ■

KWAZULU-NATAL

UDI not on

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Just how far can Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi go? Is a unilateral declaration of independence for KwaZulu (or the whole of Natal) within his reach if he can't negotiate a federal structure — or is it an empty threat?

Phrases such as "going it alone" have increasingly crept into Buthelezi's public utterances. SA Council of Churches senior vice-president Sheena Duncan warned last weekend that secession by Natal/KwaZulu would precipitate a bloody civil war.

In the same vein, Buthelezi's recent announcement that the Inkatha Freedom Party was picking up where the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba left off in the Eighties could also be interpreted as preparation for such a step. The IFP is intent on completing the process of establishing a Joint Executive Authority and Joint Legislative Authority for the region. Logically, it would be much easier to carry a single "country" into independence rather than two patchwork relics of apartheid.

The reality is that Buthelezi would have to think long and hard before such a drastic step.

A young warrior who wants to be a nurse

with mail 30/10 = 5711192

By PHILLIPA GARSON

MICHAEL DLAMINI squats under a tree, a sub-machinegun under his arm. An 18-year-old matric pupil, he nurtures dreams of becoming a nurse. Now, however, the task has fallen on his shoulders to defend the Patheni community against "African National Congress attackers".

Late last year Dlamini was one of a group selected by the chief to go for a week's training at Inkatha's Emandleni youth camp in Amatikhulu. There, Dlamini says, kwaZulu Police (KZP) trained him and about 100 others from all over Natal on gun use and methods of attack and defence.

Emandleni may have been the site of intensive training for some time. According to the ANC, chiefs around Natal have been instructed to make available 20 young men each for training in preparation for the proposed ANC march to Ulundi.

Meanwhile, Dlamini waits in readiness in the midst of a vicious war, which has fractured the communities in the lush hills around Richmond. ANC supporters from Patheni, refusing to submit to the chief's decree that only one organisation (the Inkatha Freedom Party) can operate in the area, have been hounded out of their homes.

They have fled to nearby Ndaleni, an ANC stronghold. There, Inkatha supporters have been routed in a sim-

ilar fashion, and most have fled to surrounding rural areas.

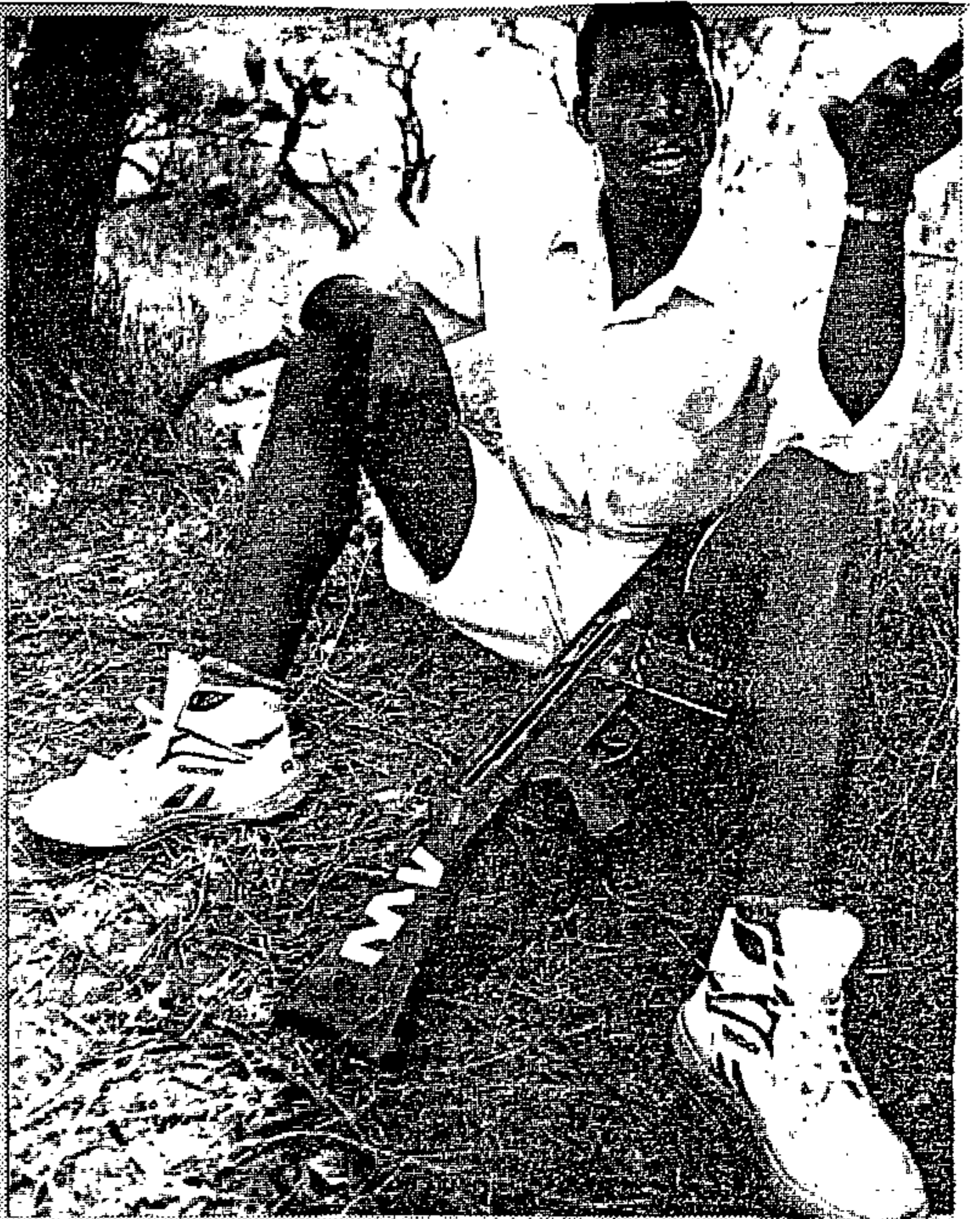
Dlamini is angry that the ANC supporters from his village won't submit to the chief's decrees. They were told not to toy-toy and to respect the fact that this is kwaZulu and there is only one organisation that can exist here.

Recently, the Patheni refugees attempted to return to the empty shells that were once their homes but were halted by Inkatha members. Despite efforts of a large contingency of local and United Nations peace monitors, the return mission was a disaster.

The refugees gathered in a local school, trapped by an Inkatha contingent poised to attack from the nearby tribal court. As darkness fell, ANC leaders who had accompanied them were nowhere to be seen. When the refugees attempted to leave the school that night they were shot at. After retreating to the safety of the school grounds, they had no option but to leave the following morning.

Schoolteacher Favourite Vezi, wife of Patheni warlord Paulus Vezi, says she knows little about what lies behind the war. Her home has been attacked several times and many friends and relatives have died, including Chief Fana Nzimande, who was lined up against a wall with his family and gunned down.

Vezi says he was killed because "he was strong in using weapons".



Michael Dlamini wants to be a nurse saving lives. Instead, he was ordered to be a soldier

Photo: GUY ADAMS

"We are afraid here; we are living in a war situation." Those who have been her neighbours for decades are now her enemies.

In nearby Ndaleni the statue of

Jesus bleeds. Residents have painted it red as a symbol of the ceaseless blood-letting.

They look forward to the day they will scrub the statue clean again.

NEWS ROUND-UP

Mass funeral for massacre victims

STimes 11/11/92

(10)

GRIM-FACED United Nations observers looked on as women wept over 11 coffins as 400 mourners gathered to bury half the victims of last Saturday night's massacre at a kraal near Umbumbulu.

Twenty-two people were killed and 33 men, women and children injured when a gang of men with AK-47s fired on a crowd of mostly Inkatha supporters attending a girl's traditional coming-of-age celebration.

The SAP and Kwazulu police kept watch, perched on Casspirs and police trucks. Nearby young men sat with spears, sharpened sticks and knobkieries, as hysterical women mourners wailed loudly.

"We are very sad that this has happened," said UN Jordanian observer Mousa Olayan, accompanied by Kenzie Joseph of Trinidad.

IFP central committee member Senzo Mfayela told mourners Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was outraged by the killings of IFP supporters.

"These deaths are as a result of politics gone crazy. If there are to be more massacres and violence, then there is no hope for South Africa," he said.

Residents said the funerals of the other victims took place in other parts of the valley.

● See Page 25

Joint action

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Army chief Meiring hits out at 'ANC operations teams'

PIETERSBURG — Army chief Lt-Gen George Meiring lashed out on Friday at what he called ANC-sponsored "special operations teams" which, disguised as security force members, wreaked mayhem before putting the blame on security forces.

Addressing a medal parade at Far Northern Transvaal Command, Meiring said "special operations teams" were attempting to discredit the security forces and, specifically, the army.

He said according to an instruction issued by Umkhonto we Sizwe acting chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda and SACP politburo member Ronnie Kasrils, it had been decided to make available arms and arms caches to MK self defence units and the special operations teams.

"Although some commanders have maps indicating some of the arms caches, detection is difficult because of criminal control over those caches," Meiring said.

He said while there were good indications of the extent of the arms caches, it could be expected, if the "underground" instructions were carried out, that incidents of violence involving MK and the special operations teams would increase.

Meanwhile, government rejected at the weekend a call by the ANC for the inclusion of MK in a joint security

venture to quell rising violence in Natal.

Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said: "We firmly believe MK is part of the problem of violence in Natal."

The call by the ANC follows the deployment of 2 000 SADF soldiers to assist the SAP and KwaZulu Police in a massive joint operation aimed at preventing civil war in Natal.

ANC Natal Midlands executive member Blade Nzimande said last week: "Our demand is for a speedy move towards an interim government and joint control over the security forces."

"You have to have a neutral force which is accepted by all sectors of the community before there can be peace."

Kotze said: "We don't believe in any private army, including MK, usurping the functions of the police force or the military, and in fact it is illegal to do so."

But support for the concept of a joint peacekeeping force has come from national peace committee vice-chairman Bishop Stanley Mogoba.

He recommended that a joint peacekeeping force comprising the existing security forces and MK and other military wings of political organisations should be set up under international command. — Sapa-AFP.

Buthelezi 'will never give in'

GINGINDHLOVU — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi vowed on Saturday to continue resisting the ANC/SACP alliance, saying KwaZulu and Inkatha were the country's final guarantee of a democracy.

Addressing about 15 000 people at Nsingweni near Gingindhlovu in Zululand, Buthelezi condemned what he called ANC president Nelson Mandela's failure to respond to repeated invitations to participate in a peaceful SA.

He said: "We will resist and we will go on resisting the ANC/SACP alliance until one day there is a democracy in SA."

"We in KwaZulu and in the IFP are the final guarantee there will be democracy."

In Johannesburg at the weekend, Inkatha Youth Brigade officials alleged that Siphwe Nyanda, Joe Modise, Chris Hani, Ronnie Kasrils and Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa were responsible for the violence in the country.

The officials said they were going to "target the four and others whom we believe are masterminding the killing of our leadership and membership".

Holomisa denied on Saturday the Transkei Defence Force was training or assisting Umkhonto we Sizwe members. — Sapa.

King urged: help end war

Sowetan 9/11/92

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

(107)

■ **CRY FOR HELP** Mandela says quarrels will

not bring about peace in an appeal to king:

NELSON MANDELA YESTERDAY APPEALED to Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini to help end the violence in the country, especially in Natal.

Speaking in Maritzburg at the funeral of slain ANC Natal Midlands leader Mr Reggie Hadebe, Mandela extended a conciliatory hand to the people and leaders of South Africa to bring peace to the country.

"This is no longer the time for finger-pointing and mutual recrimination. It is not our quarrels that will bring about peace, but our co-operation in rooting out the scourge of violence," he told about 6 000 mourners at Edendale's Wadley Stadium.

"We urge His Majesty, King Zwelithini, in an earnest appeal to him, to use his power to lead us in a determined effort to end the killing of his people, be they Zulu or Venda, Sotho or Xhosa, Shangaan or Ndebele, be they black or white, young or old. We trust His Majesty will note our concern and respond to our plea. His contribution to the restoration of peace will earn him everlasting gratitude of all our people and those in the rest of the world who wish us well," Mandela said.

Mandela also appealed to "traditional leaders" in KwaZulu to support King Zwelethini in the peace process.

He announced that a special sub-committee of the ANC's national working committee had been established to deal with the conflict in the province and that the next meeting of the movement's National Executive Committee would be held in the territory.

Mandela called on the Natal-KwaZulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee to meet "as a matter of urgency".

He urged this meeting be attended by members of the National Peace Secretariat, the National Peace Accord Executive Committee and members of the international observer missions.

Mandela's appeal angers Buthelezi

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LLOYD COUTTS (107)

INKATHA president Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday lashed out at ANC leader Nelson Mandela for appealing to Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini to help end violence.

Buthelezi accused Mandela of attempting to drive a wedge between himself and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Reacting to Mandela's peace appeal at the funeral of slain ANC leader Reggie Hadebe on Sunday, Buthelezi said the ANC was trying to drag the king into the party political arena.

"I find it insulting to His Majesty that Dr Mandela can assume that he can avoid dealing with me and begin dealing with His Majesty directly on the question of violence, which has political origins and which is violence between members of political organisations which he and I are leading."

He said he agreed with Mandela that the spiral of violence called for careful, honest and critical self-examination.

Inkatha executive committee member Walter Felgate said Inkatha was waiting for Mandela to react to repeated calls by Buthelezi for a meeting between the two leaders on the violence.

Felgate said such a meeting would depend on the outcome of a national peace committee meeting tonight.

A national peace committee spokesman said the meeting would discuss attempts by chairman John Hall to arrange talks on political violence. "The way has been paved for the way forward," the spokesman said.

It was not clear whether the envisaged talks would be multilateral or bilateral.

Bid to widen inquiry ¹⁰⁷
A KWAZULU/Inkatha request that the Goldstone committee hearing investigating attacks on the SAP be extended to include murders of KwaZulu Police members was submitted to the committee yesterday but opposed by counsel for the ANC. The hearing was postponed to January 12.

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dies in hospital

Three policemen shot in the township in Springs on Tuesday in East Rand Hospital.

Second policeman was un-3 an operation while the n of the third had stab-

e said the constables, who vestigating a series of rob- were shot at by two suspects 2-47 rifles from a range of wo metres. The suspects d. - *Sowetan Reporters and*

Job Creation finalists

■ Last 20 informed by telegram:

THE finalists of the Job Creation Project will be interviewed at the offices of the Amalgamated Banks of Southern Africa in Johannesburg tomorrow. Get Ahead Foundation's Mr Jackie Kola said telegrams would be sent to individuals.

They are Mr Morris Mosimane of Kagiso, Miss Nhlantla Khumalo of Soweto, Mrs Mmaosia Radete of Diepkloof, Mr KE Sibiya of Soshanguve, Mr Albert Rachidi of Mamelodi, Mr Stanley Mathonzi of Mabababo, Miss Dinakaso of Port Elizabeth, Mr Ben Mambe of Diepkloof, Ms Prindile Mkhwanazi of Rockville, Ms Angelina Ramma of Dube, Dave Medi of Wynberg, Peter Marishane of Meadowlands, Mabey Distributor of Soshanguve, Mr P Dzingwa of Daveyton, Stanely Langa of Soshanguve, Solomon Kekana of Meadowlands, Mrs Lorraine Mabaza of Kew, Mr T Tabata of Kew, Sipho Moganedi of Tembisa, Mr Desmond Yende of Mamelodi and Ms Priscilla of Mamelodi.

Folweni killers are still on the loose

■ Eight arrested for massacre are released:

KWAZULU Police have announced that eight people were arrested and subsequently released at the weekend in connection with the Folweni massacre of 22 people at a traditional gathering at Mpushini Reserve south of Durban last month.

The massacre occurred on October 24 when gunmen attacked the Sabelo homestead during a traditional celebration. Twenty people died at the scene and two others died in hospital later. Captain Kwazi Nene, head of the team investigating the killings, said on Tuesday the men were arrested on Friday but released the next day because "they were not physically involved in the killing". - *Sapa*

No reprieve for three on death row

THE Bophuthatswana government yesterday confirmed that execution orders for three row prisoners were issued last week and that the three men are to be executed on November 17, government spokesman Mr Alwyn Viljoen said.

The three convicts, Jonathan Molema (31), Stephen Mashini (42), and Joseph Minisi (30), were sentenced to death for murder with no extenuating circumstances by the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court. Molema was given the death sentence in 1987.

■ Lawyers for Human Rights trying to prevent the executions.

Mashini in 1985 and Minisi in 1989. Lawyers for Human Rights has since taken up the case of the three death row prisoners, saying it would ensure "through all the means at our disposal" the executions are not carried out. Last week LHR said in a statement: "Lawyers for Human Rights is launching an urgent court application to stay all three executions on the basis, among other things, of the

unconstitutionality of the proposed action. "If such executions were to take place in what is an illegitimate and unrecognised state they would be tantamount to illegal and extra-judicial murder," LHR said. LHR was scheduled to hold a Press conference on Wednesday in Pretoria to discuss the fate of the three death row prisoners as well as detained minors. - *Sapa*

focus on Natal

The KwaZulu Police's Colonel Moses Khanyile admits they do not enjoy the confidence of the community, amid claims that they are Inkatha-aligned and that the deputy commissioner, Major General S M Mathe, is in the IFP executive. **Mathatha Tsedu** and **Ruth Bhengu** report on their investigations:



THE KwaZulu Police have been described as a private army of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

They are accused by the African National Congress, residents of several areas and church groups in Natal of operating as a security arm of the IFP.

ANC southern Natal media spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhaya said the behaviour of the KZP was not surprising. He said the deputy commissioner of the KZP, Major General S M Mathe, was also head of security and defence in the IFP central committee.

Makhaya said many of the victims of the violence in Natal were shot and killed by the KZP. He said the police force, which falls under the direct ministerial control of KwaZulu chief Minister and IFP president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had links with Renamo and was training youths and vigilantes to attack vast communities who did not support the IFP.

KZP's administrative head, Major General J H Buchner, has also been accused of masterminding a destabilisation campaign.

Buchner, a former chief in the notorious Rhodesian Sellous Scouts, is to be retired at the end of the month. He was said to be unavailable for an interview.

KZP spokesman Colonel Moses Khanyile admitted that the police force had an image problem.

"The police do not enjoy the confidence of the community anymore," he said. He said allegations of bias could be true but said this was not policy.

It could result from the political affiliations of individual police officers, he said.

The regulations, he said, barred policemen and policewomen from belonging to political parties. He said he could not comment on the assertion that General Mathe was a member of the IFP central committee, and said we could ask Mathe ourselves. Mathe was not available.

The violence was a tragedy that resulted from the political rivalry of organisations. He did not think it would blow into a full-scale open civil war but would continue in the present form of low intensity, sporadic and well-timed attacks.

Khanyile said most of the attacks occurred at



Colonel Moses Khanyile

night, making the identification of attackers difficult.

He said attacks in the Nquthu and Nongoma areas between January 1990 and November 3 this year had accounted for 619 deaths and 260 arrests. Khanyile could not provide statistics of convictions.

During the same period, 252 policemen were attacked, leaving 48 dead and 78 injured.

He said the KZP was involved in training civil servants and chiefs in handling firearms. These were people who were provided with official firearms for their own protection while on duty or at their homesteads.

There was no training of civilians as vigilantes, Khanyile said. He also denied that Renamo was operating in the area in collusion with the KZP and IFP.

Khanyile said the introduction of special SAP teams to investigate killings in KwaZulu was not a reflection of the inability and or incompetence of the KZP to deal with the problem.

"We only need their help," he said.

He could not identify a single success of the KZP in their investigation of violence.

He said he would need time to go through the files to provide statistics.

Khanyile said attacks on women, children and old people, which according to Zulu custom is taboo, could be an indication that the attackers were not of Zulu extraction.

He said the KZP had a 24-hour response telephone number that could be reached in cases of disturbance. The KZP were morally bound to defend all communities irrespective of their political affiliation.

"We serve the government of the day and the community. We cannot afford to be biased but this does sometimes happen because of the political affiliation of police officers," he added.

Khanyile said despite all efforts to contain the violence, it continued, with more and more dangerous weapons introduced each day.

It was therefore difficult to say when and how it would end. And as long as it continued, peace would never be achieved, and the process of negotiation would be affected.

He said it was untrue that the police were training people to stop the planned ANC march to Ulundi. "We are always ready to deal with any problem here. "If the march is peaceful and legal, there is no problem."

But as Khanyile spoke, one could not help wondering whether he believed it himself. He had confessed to a lack of trust and confidence by the community.

How is this police force, seen by many as part and parcel of the problem of violence, going to play its role as a stabilising factor?

It is a question that, for now, remains unanswered.

History of the force

Established: 1980

Ministerial control: Chief Gatsha Mangosuthu Buthelezi

Commissioner: Major General J H Buchner

Highest medal: King's Cross for bravery awarded to Buthelezi in 1989.

Number of policemen killed in attacks since 1990: 48

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7 800 thumbprint frauds with pensions: Cop jailed

Weekend Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A fingerprint expert investigating KwaZulu pension frauds found 7 872 pension payment vouchers with irregularities, it was recorded in a case which came on appeal in the Supreme Court here.

Detective Warrant Officer L E Harcourt found the "rogue" vouchers were lodged between November 1988 and September 1989.

Mr Justice Squires yesterday rejected the appeal against conviction, on 27 counts of pension fraud, of KwaZulu policeman Armstrong Gcabashe, 44.

He also rejected the appeal against conviction of his co-accused, Ubombo clerks Bongani Ndebele, 23, convicted on 18 counts, and Lekelela Mncube, 31, convicted on nine counts.

Nearly R7 000 in pension money

was stolen by putting fingerprints of people other than the legitimate beneficiaries on vouchers.

Magistrate Mr T N Kruger said the accused would not have succeeded in these crimes if others had not been involved.

He said it was an offence which was difficult to detect as the receipt for payment was a thumbprint, which could not be identified immediately with the naked eye by a layman.

The accused were in a position of trust to pay pensioners who were in need of money. Money also was paid out on vouchers of dead pensioners.

Mr Kruger said the men used their position of trust to enrich themselves. They were sentenced to three months' jail, part of which was suspended, on each count.

Mr Justice Van der Reyden concurred. (107) ARG 14/11/92

Brothers killed

Sowetan 18/1/92

■ Violence flares again at Esikhawini:

VIOLENCE has flared up again at Empangeni's Esikhawini township near Richards' Bay, with four people killed there since Saturday, KwaZulu police said yesterday.

The KZP said two men were killed at Esikhawini's J Section on Monday. They are Mr Mpilo Xaba, a 24-year-old student, and his brother Vuli (19).

In an attack on Sunday, police said the Gumede homestead in Esikhawini was targeted by gunmen who opened fire on people at a feast.

The guests at the function were asked to leave after Mr Gumede sensed a confrontation when a group approached his house.

As the guests were about to board a bus they came under fire. One person was killed and two others wounded. Police are investigating.

The KZP also reported the killing of a hostel dweller at Esikhawini's H Section. He was shot 13 times. - *Sapa*

NEWS Zulu king lambastes ANC

Zulu king hits out

■ Zwelithini says his people will not be ruled by Mandela's followers with their communist sympathies: 107

ZULU KING GOODWILL Zwelithini said yesterday South Africa's largest tribe would resist rather than be ruled by what he called the communist followers of African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela.

"We are not prepared to fight the war - that will find our people have lost a lot," Zwelithini told British Broadcasting Corporation television.

But he added: "If it is the time (to fight), well, we'll have to face it, to save this country from being led by the communist man."

He did not identify "the communist man" but political analysts said he was referring to Mandela.

Mandela is not a member of the Communist Party but says the alliance is necessary to end white minority rule.

About 8 000 people have been killed in Natal since

feuding broke out in 1984 between rival Zulus allied to the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party.

Zwelithini, who denies actively supporting traditionalist Inkatha, said he would not allow his people to be slaves again under an ANC government.

"I won't allow my people to be slaves again. That was enough with apartheid," he said.

Last week Mandela called on the king to appeal for calm among rival factions in Natal. Buthelezi accused Mandela of trying to drive a wedge between him and his nephew.

Buthelezi told the BBC he agreed with the king's sentiments, adding it would take time before the power struggle between his and Mandela's supporters could end.

"I have worked all my life for peaceful change in this country but, of course, if forced to lead my people through the dark water, I will be there." - Sapa-Reuter.



• BOSAL EXHAUSTS & TOWBARS • ARMSTRONG



Anything to hide?

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Mr Justice Richard Goldstone's call this week for extended powers to investigate official and private security forces again spotlights the status of homeland security forces, particularly the KwaZulu Police (KZP).

Though claims that it is the instigator of violence might be cleared up in a blanket Goldstone investigation — mooted by UN Secretary-General Boutros Ghali in August, into security and other active "forces" — no date has yet been set for this. And it is still unclear whether the KZP would consent to such scrutiny. At the time KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi (also Minister of Police) disputed the necessity for a probe.

Howard Varney, of the Legal Resources Centre in Durban, which monitors alleged KZP links with violence, says the problem is exacerbated by government plans to extend the powers of homeland police through the Police Act. It will allow them, in certain circumstances, to operate outside their territories.

At the same time, Varney argues that, though legal opinion suggests otherwise, the SA Police refuses to attend to calls inside KwaZulu because it claims the territory is outside its jurisdiction.

"This reflects no more than an expedient policy arrangement between Pretoria and Ulundi. That Pretoria is at least co-responsible for the KZP is highlighted by the fact that the commissioner is a Pretoria appointee. And in terms of the National States Constitution Act No 21 of 1971, central government has power over the administration of law and order in KwaZulu. The Act provides that the Police Minister can set conditions for the control, organisation and

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establishment of police forces in self-governing territories such as KwaZulu . . . Considering the fact that most unrest-related deaths take place in KwaZulu, the SAP fails to meet obligations in terms of the law," argues Varney.

Buthelezi, as far back as July, rejected the possibility of KZP re-incorporation; he said the force would perform a regional role in the new SA to complement that of the SAP. Government is equally dismissive; Law & Order spokesman Craig Kotze believes it is

unnecessary even to debate the issue now.

"We see the ANC's call for re-incorporation, along with calls for the incorporation of Umkhonto we Sizwe into regional security structures, is a smoke screen to conceal political turmoil as the root cause of Natal's violence. It wants to reinforce the false perception that government security forces can end bloodshed in the province. Furthermore, the one instrument which can deal effectively with certain aspects of the violence is being compromised by its politicisation."

Kotze argues that the future shape of the SAP will be determined by the constitutional solution to the country's problems.

Calls for the investigation of the KZP have also come from the DP and, in August, Judge McCall, of the Durban Supreme Court, who said evidence showed that the KZP "are armed to the teeth with weapons as well as their own personal firearms." He added that there was ample justification for an investigation into the KZP and the overall role of the police in the country. ■

Site dispute - DEC to respond

Umlazi squatters, the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture (DEC) and the local Town Council, are fighting over ownership of an area near Buyani Higher Primary School.

About 30 families claim to have paid R1 000 to the council for sites close to the school premises which the education authorities insist is part of the DEC property.

The squatters moved to the area during the past three years. There was no objection from the authorities until recently when the DEC served notices instructing squatters to leave the area by not later than October 22.

Umlazi Civic Association's (UCA) request to meet the council were rejected on the grounds that UCA is not recognised by the council.

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Plight in Umlazi
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"We then went to offices of the education department with the hope that they would understand the plight of the squatters. But even there, the department officials were also not keen to speak to us. We did not have any choice but to refer the matter to our attorneys," UCA official Sam Makhathini said.

The DEC failed to accept that the squatters were not interfering with the school facilities, said Makhathini. He said the squatters had their own toilets and were getting water from their neighbours. Most of the squatter community's children attend the same school, he said.

On October 26, the squatters' case was heard at the Durban Supreme Court which asked the DEC to furnish reasons why these communities should be denied permission to occupy the disputed land. DEC is expected to respond not later than December 3.

Asked to comment on the matter, the DEC referred Pupils' Forum to the town council. Mayoress Maria Xulu accused the squatters of interfering in the school activities. She said some of the squatters were already living within the school yard. UCA denied this.

"We have an alternative place for them which could be provided if they come to us instead of sending the Civic Association which we do not recognise," added Xulu.

Pupils Forum

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Zulu king: A puppet on a chain?

By S'BU MNGADI

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22/11/92
ON August 6 1979, King Goodwill Zwelithini stunned a packed KwaZulu Legislative Assembly when he scaled an enclosure for diplomats and bolted out of the building into the night.

Unable to endure hours of cross-examination by KLA members, Zwelithini left KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi in a powerful seat as the undisputed political leader of the Zulus from then on. When the Zulu monarch finally returned he was only to become a constitutional king of the Zulu nation with no political power.

The 1979 incident was part of an intense battle for political control of the Zulu throne between senior members of the Zulu royal family on the one hand and Buthelezi, Inkatha and the KLA on the other.

In January 1976, when Zwelithini, chiefs and Zulu traditionalists were allegedly involved in secret attempts to form a political party in opposition to Inkatha in KwaZulu, Buthelezi called a special KLA meeting and summoned the king to answer for his involvement in politics.

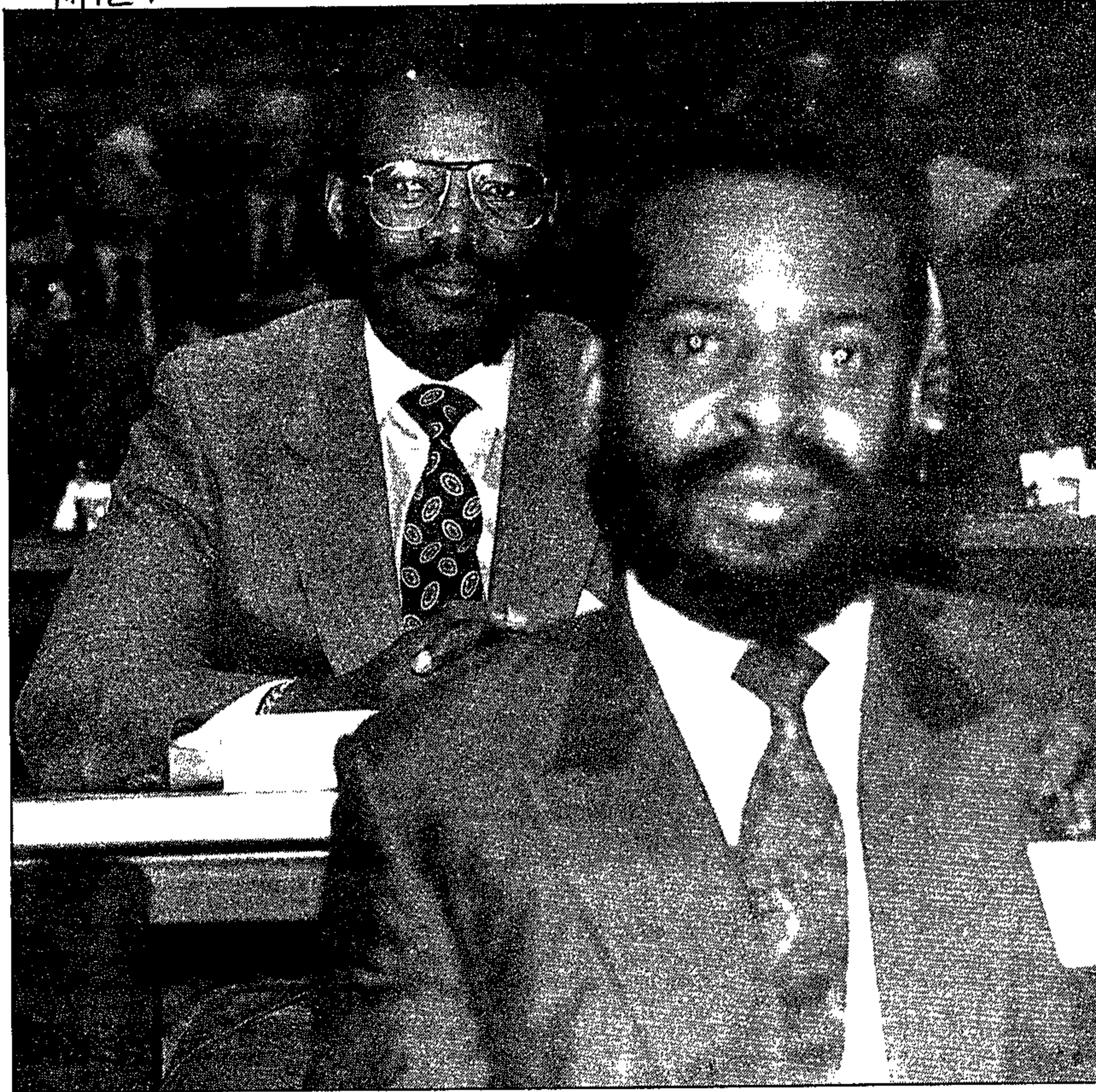
Buthelezi and the KLA made Zwelithini sign an undertaking that he would refrain from party politics.

However, senior members of the Zulu royal family were, and continue to be, unhappy with the removal of the royal family from the seat of political power in KwaZulu. And Buthelezi publicly acknowledges that most royal members have never supported Inkatha.

This tension was to continue and exploded in 1980, when the king was again summoned to the KLA and charged with having accused Buthelezi collaborating with the SA government.

When Zwelithini failed to appear, his salary – which is administered by the chief minister's department from Pretoria – was halved and many privileges withdrawn by the KLA.

In addition, all requests for media interviews with and invitations to Zwelithini were to be approved by the KwaZulu cabinet. The KLA appointed justice minister Rev Celani Mtetwa, the king's chief spokesman, who was to be present at all media



BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING . . . King Goodwill Zwelithini has been forced into a subsidiary position as KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi takes full political responsibility.

interviews.

Writing in *Appetite for Power*, Gerry Mare and Georgina Hamilton stated: "Buthelezi managed to shift the king into a subsidiary position, both in regard to the KLA and to Inkatha."

It was this subjugation of the king in the '80s that gave the KwaZulu chief minister more power to play his "Zulu nationalism" card with the king on his side.

But the king retained his royal status as a symbol of the Zulu nation,

and Buthelezi did much to boost the king in that role, thus offering considerable compensation for the loss of political power.

Since then there has been an amicable truce between them, with both sharing the same speech writers.

The king remained marginalised for many years after this, but suddenly last year Buthelezi thrust him into the spotlight. The Inkatha leader insisted on the inclusion of Zwelithini at Codesa, which Buthelezi later boycotted when he could not have his

way.

Buthelezi campaigned that the position of the Zulu nation be addressed in any new constitutional negotiation and Zwelithini came in handy when Inkatha aggressively proposed a strong regional autonomy instead of an ANC-favoured unitary system for the whole country.

Buthelezi quoted and continues to quote authoritatively to show that kings had been involved in constitutional settlements all over Africa as colonies gave way to independence.

And he argued, much to the irritation of other paramount chiefs, that Zwelithini was the only king in SA.

ANC president Nelson Mandela's recent appeal to the Zulu monarch to help end violence was significant, because for the first time the ANC acknowledged a role for the king in reaching some kind of harmony and accord between Inkatha and the ANC.

Speaking at the funeral of Natal midlands ANC deputy chairman Reggie Hadebe in Maritzburg, Mandela said: "King Zwelithini's contribution to the restoration of peace will earn him the everlasting gratitude of all our people."

Mandela's plea was interpreted by many as a peace gesture, even as an acceptance of the Zulu king's traditional authority to speak on behalf of all Zulus.

But Buthelezi was angered.

He accused his ANC counterpart of trying to drive a wedge between the Zulu monarch and himself, therefore becoming a threat to his power base.

The KwaZulu chief minister said he found it insulting that Mandela had addressed his comments to the king rather than to him on the issue of violence. And predictably, Zwelithini's reaction was a reproduction of Buthelezi's anger almost word for word.

To demonstrate Inkatha's political leverage on the Zulu king, *Vrye Weekblad* senior reporter Hennie Serfontein waited for weeks before the chief minister's office granted him permission to interview His Majesty.

Even then they attached stringent conditions. All political questions were to be faxed to Buthelezi beforehand.

And as if that was not enough, KwaZulu cabinet ministers and senior Inkatha leaders Dr Dennis Madike and L Majila sat through the interview. They were so upset by a reference to Mandela's plea that they interrupted the interview.

This incident highlighted that Zwelithini still remains a prisoner and a political hostage of both Inkatha and the KLA, much to the detriment of his stature as a symbol of unity among Zulus.

March on Ulundi 'should go ahead'

DURBAN. — The ANC's proposed march on Ulundi should go ahead as part of a campaign to ensure free political activity in KwaZulu, said ANC Southern Natal regional chairman Mr Jeff Radebe here at the weekend.

ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said: "We demand there should be free political activity in KwaZulu. Whether Buthelezi likes it or not, we are going to win the right to free political activity".

He said a recent agreement with the Ciskei government that would ensure free political activity there had vindicated ANC "actions" — presumably referring to the march on Bisho.

● ANC Western Transvaal regional general-secretary Mr George Mathuse warned in Rustenberg at the weekend that unless Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope repealed the Mass Action Prohibition Act and allowed free trade union activity there, "there will be no Miss World pageant on December 12".

However, it was reported from Sun City that organisers are continuing with preparations for the pageant. — Sapa

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IFP killers win appeal (107)

TEN death sentences imposed on two Inkatha Freedom Party supporters for murder have been substituted with imprisonment of 25 years on each count by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein. The appellants were Mbongeni Eric Lushozi, a special constable in the KwaZulu Police Force, and Ntaka Khanyile, of Trust Feed. Their 10 victims were attacked in a raid on a kraal in the Wartburg area on October 6 1990.

Arms found in cave

Owner of farm charged with explosion at Sabie magistrate's office:

POLICE have seized an arms cache hidden in a cave on the Eastern Transvaal farm of a man charged in connection with bomb explosions in the region.

Another man, aged 39, from Nelspruit was arrested on Saturday in connection with the cache and is held under the Internal Security Act, Eastern Transvaal regional police commissioner Major-General J J van Zyl said yesterday.

No charges were laid against the owner of the farm Rosenauigh, Mr P J Kruger. His trial in connection with the bomb explosions at the Sabie magistrate's office and Lowveld High School in Nelspruit late last year and early this

year has been postponed to February.

Van Zyl said some of the weapons were used in a murder after they were removed from the cave by two black men.

The men discovered the cave. They sold some of the weapons to someone in Lebowa.

After the murder Lebowa police confiscated four AK-47 assault rifles; two R1 rifles; 800 grams of TNT; 4 000 grams of Exploraxel; two kilograms plastic explosives; about 3 000 rounds of R1 ammunition and 223 rounds of other ammunition.

Police found the remainder of the cache, consisting of a red teargas grenade, a teargas sprayer can and about 1 300 AK-47 rounds. - *Sapa*

Eight die in Natal unrest

More deaths in strife-torn Kwamakhutha:

AT least eight people died in political violence in Kwazulu and Natal at the weekend.

Kwazulu police spokesman Colonel Moses Khanyile said Mr Siphwe Mncube (35) and Mr Mizi Mkhize (38) were killed in strife-torn Kwamakhutha on Friday night. In nearby Umbumbulu Mr Bhekezakhe Maphumulo (30) and Mr Zamo Ndlovu were found dead with gunshot wounds.

An unidentified man was burnt to death at Umlazi on Sunday and in Kwamashu, Mr Themba Ngubane (53) was shot dead. - *Sapa*

STRAW HATS

6 WAY STRAW HATS
BUY FROM THE FACTORY



Tussle over who are the authentic Zulus

Southern 24/11/92

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A TUSSELE is developing within the Zulu nation between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party over who can claim to be authentic Zulus.

This has emerged from speeches and resolutions at the ANC's Southern Natal regional conference at the week-end.

The ANC challenge to the IFP and its leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi over who can speak for the Zulus is similar to the battle within the Afrikaans community over who can claim to be the real Afrikaners.

The inscription on leather briefcases handed out at the regional conference was: "The demon of tribalism must be buried" - the words of a past ANC leader Dr Pixley Ka Isiah Seme.

Mr Jeff Radebe, ANC chairman of the region, said in his address that Buthelezi had claimed "a distorted political status for himself personally and for the IFP generally in our region".

"He claims, for example, that his current position as Chief Minister in an apartheid creation is simply a continu-

■ ANC challenges the IFP and its leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi:

ation of his family history. This is a distortion of the past and he reacts emotionally whenever it is raised precisely because he knows that he is wrong."

Radebe said Buthelezi had tried to use ethnicity to turn people against the ANC in Natal.

"Particularly, he continues to abuse the position of the king, dragging him into party politics in a manner which does not befit his station as monarch," Radebe said.

ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said the conference had to find ways to expose the fallacy put forward by the IFP and Buthelezi in espousing a narrow Zulu chauvinism.

"On violence he said: "While referred to as black-on-black violence, Zulu-Xhosa ethnic conflict, or a power struggle between the IFP and the ANC, the reality is that it is an orchestrated, deliberate policy of Pretoria, using the army, the police and surrogate forces."

NEWS ANC sets free political activity as pre-condition for a meeting with IFP

Buthelezi turns down

Mandela's conditions

Sowetan 25/11/92

By Themba Molefe
Political Reporter

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has rejected preconditions by ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela for a meeting between them.

Buthelezi yesterday said: "I am quite appalled at the preconditions that Dr Mandela has imposed on a possible meeting between himself and myself."

"Dr Mandela must now stop politicking around the issue. We need urgently to act together against violence."
The Inkatha president's reaction co-

IFP leader says Mandela is politicking:

incided with a meeting of the National Peace Committee last night. The NPC was to discuss a report by chairman Mr John Hall after his meetings with the two leaders.

Speaking in Durban on Monday, Mandela said the meeting could take place if Buthelezi allowed free political activity in KwaZulu and accepted aspects of the ANC-Government Record of Understanding.

Mandela also said Buthelezi agree to the banning of weapons in public and the fencing of certain hostels.

Buthelezi said Mandela's demand for political freedom in KwaZulu was spurious.

"There is freedom for any legitimate law-abiding party or organisation in KwaZulu. It is sheer propaganda that Dr Mandela is involved in this demand. Our members are killed almost daily in their own homes in KwaZulu by members of Umkhonto, which he refuses to disband."

Buthelezi said he would stick to his own preconditions.



Killer cops are armed, bitter and hold rank

By S'BU MNGADI

FOUR policemen - including a lieutenant - against whom an inquest magistrate recommended prosecution on charges of murder and defeating the ends of justice, are still holding important positions at the Umlazi police station, two months after the finding.

One of the policemen has been promoted and the position of others remained unchanged, City Press learnt this week.

The policemen include Const Bongani Fortune Ngcobo, who chillingly told the inquest hearing: "I have an evil heart. I have no love of other people since the burning down of my house, and should I find them, (the perpetrators) they will see their end."

The inquest followed the death of Thulani Chester Cele. According to evidence, the teenager was shot twice in the back with an R-1 rifle by Det-Const William Zibuse Maphanga on November 12 1990, while trying to escape after being arrested in Umlazi.

In spite of Cele's bleeding wounds, Maphanga, Ngcobo, Sgt Bongani Cele and Lt Themba Joseph Maphumulo deliberately delayed taking him to hospital by driving around the township for almost two hours.

Cele died 20 minutes after being admitted to the Prince Mshiyeni Hospital from loss of blood.

Dr Abdul Karrim, a medical specialist, told the inquest that Cele's survival prospect was positive had he been admitted earlier.

According to Ngcobo, Sgt Cele and Maphanga, they were looking for Cele in connection with murder and attempted murder. They told the court the deceased had confessed to the murder.

It was later proved that the investigation was one of robbery and not murder.

In a cover-up to justify the shooting, policemen falsified records at the Umlazi police station.

Umlazi magistrate MB Madlala recommended that Sgt Cele, Ngcobo, Maphanga and Mpahumulo be charged with Cele's murder.

The magistrate also recommended charges of defeating the ends of justice against the policemen.

Sgt Cele was promoted to the rank of sergeant after the murder, and his three colleagues still hold important positions at the Umlazi police station, City Press learnt this week.

Umlazi court officials said the court record would be forwarded to the Natal Attorney-General's office shortly.

Buthelezi statement to be 'extraordinarily important'

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will today make an announcement which will have vast implications for negotiations and future constitutional proposals, IFP spokesman Suzanne Vos said yesterday.

In a move which observers as well as ANC and Government

sources believe to be an attempt by the IFP leader to swing public attention away from the ANC's bush indaba with the Government, Buthelezi is expected to reiterate his party's demands for federalism.

Some observers believe that Buthelezi might announce the revival of the Natal-KwaZulu negotiations and in the process stall negotiations at national level.

Vos, whose statement said

Buthelezi would refer to a major initiative of national importance which was of particular relevance to the debate on regional issues and territorial autonomy, told The Star that today's briefing — based on a 40-page document which would become a fundamental, primary source for the negotiations process — was extraordinarily important.

"The document is of crucial

relevance to KwaZulu-Natal, but it also has vast national implications," Vos said.

Another source told The Star Buthelezi would unveil a plan for regional negotiations which would parallel negotiations at national level.

Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer yesterday called on the IFP leader to help make it possible for multiparty negotiations to resume soon.

Ulundi's shock plan to go it alone

From CHRIS
WHITFIELD

ULUNDI. — The KwaZulu government yesterday threw down a negotiations gauntlet to the ANC and the government — adopting a draft federal constitution for Natal/KwaZulu and announcing that it intends holding a regional referendum on the plan.

If accepted, the proposal would result in far-reaching autonomy for Natal/KwaZulu — including a state militia and a separate taxation system.

The announcement immediately drew a strong reaction, with the ANC saying it came "as a bolt from the blue" and amounted to a "very drastic departure from the constitutional process".

The Democratic Party in Natal warned that it could be a recipe for civil war.

Government spokesman Mr Dave Steward said the proposals should "form an integral part of the negotiation process" and "any impression of unilateral action should be carefully considered".

However, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the proposal was essentially a discussion document and "my attitude is not confrontational or adversarial".

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Buthelezi

He dismissed as "nonsense" suggestions that KwaZulu was adopting a "go-it-alone" or unilateral declaration of independence option.

The draft federal constitution for Natal-KwaZulu was approved by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at a special sitting yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said this approval was the "first step in a process which will establish the state of KwaZulu/Natal as a member state of the Federal Republic of South Africa".

It would include the submission for approval and adoption by the joint executive authority for Natal-KwaZulu "and submission to the South African government".

"It is envisaged that after extensive consultations followed by a popular referendum this constitution will become the supreme law of the state," he said.

Chief Buthelezi added: "It is intended that once ratified by the electorate of KwaZulu-Natal, the new constitution will stand in force, regardless of the direction taken by the constitutional process of South Africa."

He and his government "perceive it to be their historical responsibility to bring the issues of federalism, pluralism, minority protection, privatisation and social justice to full national debate".

Asked when he anticipated a referendum taking place, Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu government intended approaching the issue "step-by-step", but added that "this doesn't mean a long time".

Asked if he would press ahead with the plan irrespective of the government's reaction, the chief minister said he did not want to bedevil the process by responding to possibilities.

KwaZulu police criticised

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The KwaZulu Police were yesterday criticised as "a highly undisciplined and openly partisan force" at the Goldstone Commission's investigation here into violence in Natal.

In a damning report, Mr Howard Varney of the Legal Resources Centre said allegations against the KZP included harassment of and assaults on non-

Inkatha members, collusion with IFP "vigilantes", disruption of non-Inkatha political activities, and the failure to assist complainants.

He recommended the SAP investigate all incidents in KwaZulu in which KZP involvement was questioned, that the KZP be investigated fully and that the homeland force be integrated with the Natal SAP under a uni-

fied command as soon as possible.

● Mr William Leslie of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR) claimed that of the 2 171 returned exiles registered with the NCCR in Natal, 25 had been killed in the past month.

Accusing the KZP and SAP of harassment, he said: "It is clear there is a campaign to eliminate returned exiles."

CT2/12/92

Buthelezi seeks federal-type state

KwaZulu ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ starts push for autonomy

B/DAM 2/12/92.

INKATHA leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday signalled his intention to take steps towards claiming autonomy for Natal/KwaZulu.

All future national constitutional negotiations would have to contend with "the new reality" of a federal-type state with its own administration, he said.

Buthelezi said the KwaZulu government and Inkatha had accepted "the first democratic and pluralistic constitution of SA as a first step in a process which will establish the state of Natal/KwaZulu as a member state of the federal republic of SA".

After extensive consultations and a referendum, this would become the "supreme law of the state".

The constitution would be submitted to the joint executive authority for Natal/KwaZulu for approval and to a popular referendum — which could take place within 30 days of approval — for final ratification.

Buthelezi insisted this new regional constitution would remain in force "regardless of the constitutional process in SA".

Nonetheless, only central government can give such a constitution legal effect and it is unlikely President F W de Klerk would accede to the step at this stage of negotiations.

Buthelezi, indicating that he was trying to marshal support in other homelands, said Natal/KwaZulu would be offering technical assistance on adopting similar constitutions to governments of other potential states.

This would probably be done through the Concerned South Africans Group Inkatha

BILLY PADDOCK

set up with Ciskei and Bophuthatswana following their objections to the government-ANC record of understanding.

Buthelezi made his announcement on the eve of the important three-day meeting between government and the ANC which has raised hopes of a speedy return to multiparty talks.

Government negotiation sources expressed irritation at Buthelezi's attempt to "pre-empt" the multiparty negotiations he had been urgently calling for. One source said the statement was obviously timed to unsettle the "vital bilateral talks".

The main aim of the government-ANC talks is to discuss in detail, and it is hoped to agree on, managing the transition process and finding a compromise on the time frame for an interim government and national elections.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday the documents detailing Buthelezi's new plan needed careful study, but he reiterated that only multiparty negotiations could bring a solution to the country's problems.

However, within this framework, the planned new KwaZulu constitution could provide input towards reaching a solution for the problems facing the Natal/KwaZulu region, he said.

The ANC's initial reaction to the KwaZulu leader's announcement was one of surprise — it said the announcement had come "as a bolt from the blue". The step "constituted a very drastic departure from

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KwaZulu ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ □ From Page 1

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the constitutional process that SA had been following".

The ANC added: "This unilateral action has implications beyond the borders of the KwaZulu bantustan, indeed the legislative assembly states the measure applies to both KwaZulu and Natal."

Buthelezi claimed the move would force other parties in the negotiating process to accept the federal state's existence and to develop a new constitution around "this new reality".

He was insisting that the region's federal position be accepted in its entirety. The document amounted to a Natal/KwaZulu negotiating base which could formulate proposals for the kind of central government to which the region would "be prepared to devolve some of its regional powers".

Buthelezi said he was calling the bluff of government and the ANC alliance and

pointing the way to genuine democracy.

He expected support would be forthcoming from members of the NP, the DP, the CP and others within Natal.

DP leader Zach de Beer said Buthelezi's plan would require in-depth study but no one other than the legal government of SA had the right to turn SA into a federation.

The CP said the KwaZulu announcement was of the utmost importance to constitutional planning.

Also yesterday, Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo said he was opposed to a unitary state, despite having signed the Codesa declaration of intent.

He suggested action similar to Buthelezi's at a summit in the eastern Cape.

He recommended the formation of a Kei region bounded by the Kei, Gamtoos and Orange rivers, including the metropolitan areas of Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and East London/King William's Town.

Nats call for urgent meeting with Buthelezi

Alarm over IFP plan

STAR 2/12/92 (107)

Alarm over IFP plan for Natal

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● From Page 1

a regional settlement in the province, had left off.

"An expeditious adoption of this type of constitution will allow us to seize the initiative of the entire negotiations process in our country and, in tandem, immeasurably enhance and strengthen the position of the IFP and the KwaZulu government nationally and internationally," Buthelezi said.

The proposed referendum would have to be held 30 days after the JEA's adoption of the constitution, although the date could be postponed by a specially created referendum committee "to reflect political convenience and other factors".

IFP chairman Mdlalose told the assembly yesterday: "Given the urgency and the enormous pressure which is put on us by the dynamics of the negotiating process at central level, we simply do not have the time nor the opportunity to make amendments to this constitution, even if they are to improve any of its clauses."

Buthelezi, who said people in the region had to be mobilised around "democratic radicalism" to get the country to adopt the fundamentals of federalism and pluralism, said implementation of the constitution was the first step to ensure the region's political supremacy.

Next would come attempts to get the entire country — especially commerce and industry, professional people and religious leaders — to endorse the KwaZulu-Natal constitution "and even to sign approval of it personally".

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter

The National Party today called for an urgent meeting between Chief Buthelezi and President de Klerk in the wake of the Inkatha leader's go-it-alone statement.

The chief's announcement yesterday of plans for a autonomous KwaZulu-Natal state took his negotiating partners by surprise.

The plan — in the form of a new constitution for the region — would go ahead regardless of what happens in central negotiations, according to documents released in Ulundi.

Transvaal NP spokesman Sheila Camerer said Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and IFP chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose had held talks over the past few weeks to organise a meeting between De Klerk and Buthelezi. This meeting, Camerer said, was now more urgent.

"We might see such a meeting within the next 10 days," she said.

Some commentators said Buthelezi's plan virtually amounted to a "unilateral declaration of autonomy" and forecast that it would hamper efforts to negotiate a new constitution for South Africa.

Buthelezi asked, and received approval from, the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for a constitution for a strongly autonomous "state of KwaZulu-Natal" within a federal South Africa.

He also announced he would ask the Natal Joint Executive Authority (JEA) to agree to put the plan to a referendum of all citizens of KwaZulu and Natal.

If it were ratified, the IFP constitution would become "the supreme law of the land

...in spite of whatever course the negotiations at central level happen to take", the IFP said.

The IFP constitution would give KwaZulu-Natal strong powers over matters such as police, health and education, leaving more general affairs such as defence, foreign relations and the currency to the central State.

But the province would reserve strong autonomy even in these areas as, for instance, federal troops could not be deployed in Natal without the Natal government's say-so.

Buthelezi, who has long been a proponent of federalism, presented a special session of the assembly with a 44-page constitution for the KwaZulu-Natal region and called on members to help popularise the document.

The Chief Minister said President de Klerk and his Government had to know that KwaZulu had now "drawn a line through history, and that the Government is not in a position to dictate events either on its own or with the help of the ANC".

Buthelezi criticised the ANC and Government for allegedly trying to make a deal behind other parties' backs.

He added that the KwaZulu-Natal constitution approved yesterday was an initiative "amounting to a KwaZulu-Natal negotiating base which could formulate proposals for the kind of central government to which this region would be prepared to devolve some of the regional powers".

His new initiative, Buthelezi said, was merely picking up where the Buthelezi Commission and the Natal Indaba, which tried to negotiate

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NEWS Pointing way to democracy

KwaZulu's move to federalism

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Sowetan 2/12/92

■ Buthelezi says he will call the bluff of SA Government:

THE KwaZulu government is set to launch its draft constitution for KwaZulu-Natal which will lead the territory, and South Africa, away from "destructive division and despair", Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said.

The draft constitution embraces federalism and pluralism and would induce coalition government. Buthelezi said it would call the bluff of the South African Government and African National Congress alliance and point the way to genuine democracy.

Addressing the KwaZulu legislative assembly, Buthelezi said the time had come to establish a draft constitution for the territory to spell out its national requirements.

The document amounted to a KwaZulu-Natal negotiating base "which could formulate proposals for the kind of central government to which this region would be prepared to devolve some of (its) regional powers".

Already submitted for study and comment, if it was adopted, a KwaZulu-Natal referendum could take place within 30 days.

"The KwaZulu government and the entire region of Natal-KwaZulu must now be mobilised around what we are calling 'democratic militancy', in leading South Africa towards universally adopting the fundamentals of federalism and pluralism which would save the country from destructive division and despair. - Sapa

KwaZulu pawns

New rule

Cause for 2/12/92

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THE KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday dropped a negotiations bombshell by adopting a constitution for what it called "a newly created state of KwaZulu/Natal".

Chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party Dr Frank Mdlalose said yesterday such a state would, at the culmination of constitutional negotiations, fit into a federal new South Africa.

The adoption of the constitution, still to be endorsed by the people of Natal in a referendum, is bound to raise the political pressure.

Mdlalose said he hoped the adoption of a constitution for the state of KwaZulu/Natal would put pressure on other political groups to speed up the process of negotiations. **SEE PAGE 3**



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NEWS Mdlalose urges adoption of constitution to give legitimacy to newly formed state

R25 000 cash up for grabs

Five extra prizes of R1 000 each:

THE Great Sowetan Hunt for Cash competition enters its seventh and last day with our seventh question today.

You will find this question somewhere in your newspaper - just look for the 'N' in Sowetan. Remember that you MUST cut out the 'N' in Sowetan and paste it on your entry form.

And, don't forget to answer today's question and write it on your entry form. If you missed the publication of the Great Sowetan Hunt for Cash entry form on November 20 and November 23, you can buy a copy of the two editions from our offices at 61 Commando Road, Industria West.

The Great cash prize of R25 000 is up for grabs. There are five additional cash prizes of R1 000 each as well as 30 tickets to our VIP box at FNB Stadium. Here's your hint for today: Look for today's clue near page 15.

On the federal path

Sowetan 2/12/92

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KwaZulu bent on adopting a federal constitution to become autonomous:

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution for a constitution for what it called "a newly created state of KwaZulu-Natal".

This "newly created state", KwaZulu Minister without Portfolio and chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party Dr Frank Mdlalose, said yesterday would, at the culmination of constitutional negotiations, fit into a federal new South Africa.

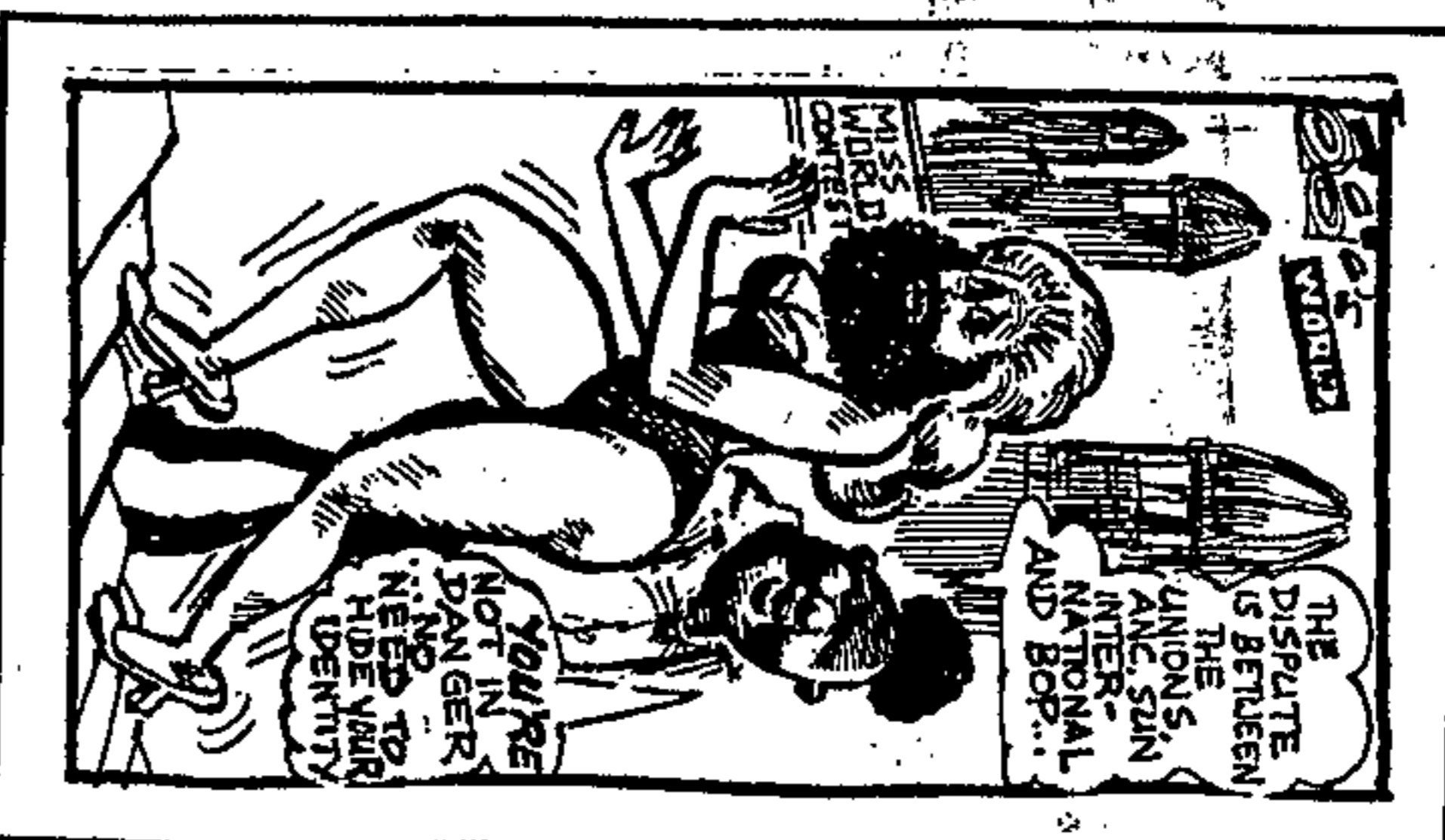
Mdlalose urged the KLA to ratify the constitution and give it "legal legitimacy" and said endorsement by a referendum by the people of KwaZulu and Natal would be sought as would the official sanction of the Joint Executive Authority in the region and of central government.

"With the final ratification, the constitution will

become the supreme law of the land and shall stand as such regardless and in spite of whatever course the negotiations at central level happen to take," Mdlalose said.

He said a new constitution adopted by means of the inherent powers of KLA would provide the region with greater strength in negotiating its ultimate position - as a member in a federation of states. Mdlalose said he hoped the adoption of a constitution for the state of KwaZulu-Natal would put pressure on other political formations in the country to speed up the process of negotiations.

"Because of the enormous importance of this historic moment, I hope and trust that you will all, the political representatives of the people of KwaZulu, unanimously face the challenge of history, and on this day will march with me in tight formation."



Police 'accentuate crisis'

DURBAN — Natal's political crisis was accentuated in areas under the KwaZulu Police jurisdiction, Legal Resources Centre (LRC) attorney Howard Varney told the Goldstone commission yesterday.

The commission, which is inquiring into the ongoing violence in the province, is on the second day of its sitting.

Varney also referred to a August 13 report compiled by the LRC, entitled "Application for Inquiry" on the role of the KwaZulu Police in Natal. The report was submitted to the commission.

From the LRC's evidence, he said the conflict would never have reached endemic proportions had the KwaZulu Police acted "energetically and impartially".

The failure to act impartially had led to a lack of faith and trust on the part of ordinary citizens, Varney said.

He said the relatively low success rate in criminal investigations conducted by the KwaZulu Police had led to many people believing that it was better to take the law into their own hands.

He cited the most serious allegations against the force as:

- Harassment and intimidation;
- Collusion with Inkatha vigilantes;
- Disruption of political activity; and
- Failure to assist complainants and to

investigate matters.

Varney believed thousands of people from KwaZulu townships would welcome the return of the SAP. But, he said, this was more of an indictment against the KwaZulu Police than a change of heart by residents towards the SAP.

He recommended a single structure to unite the SAP and the KwaZulu Police.

The hearing proceeds tomorrow.

Meanwhile police said at least two people died in political violence in Durban on Monday. A man was shot in Ntuzuma and a woman was shot in Umlazi.

UN special envoy Tom Vraalsen said in Johannesburg yesterday that he would accept in writing regional dispute resolution committees' views on the violence if they were unable to meet him in person.

Given the time constraints of his visit to SA he would accept submissions in writing so that he could take them into account in his report to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Vraalsen urged all relevant parties and organisations to resume multiparty talks as soon as possible, saying unacceptable acts of violence like those which occurred last weekend should not be allowed to frustrate efforts towards peace. — Sapa.

Cell deaths report to be released 'soon'

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE extent of the investigation launched to establish the "true facts" about deaths in police detention had delayed the release of results by Justice Minister Hernus Kriel, police said yesterday.

Reports of all cell deaths since January last year — requested by Kriel in July when independent pathologist Jonathan Gluckman claimed detainees were continuing to die at the hands of policemen — were received by the Minister in October.

"The reports have already been received and a thorough study made of them," a police spokesman

said in Pretoria.

"The delay in the release of the results (of the reports) can be ascribed to the massive investigations launched to establish the true facts."

The results would be made available to the public soon, he said.

Since Gluckman claimed on July 26 that he had evidence that the killing of detainees and suspects by policemen had continued at an alarming rate, more than 20 people have died in custody.

About 140 cell deaths have been reported since January.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig

Kotze said on Monday that although Kriel's response to Gluckman's claims and to the reports on cell deaths were in the process of being formulated, "initial allegations made in this regard are not all substantiated".

Sapa reports a 26-year-old man held on two charges of assault tried to commit suicide in the Paarl police cells yesterday, police said.

When police did their rounds they found the man with his blankets tied around his neck. He was semi-conscious and was treated at the police station before being taken to a district surgeon. He made a full recovery.

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Nats call for urgent meeting with Buthelezi

Alarm over IFP plan

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Alarm over IFP plan for Natal

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a regional settlement in the province, had left off.

"An expeditious adoption of this type of constitution will allow us to seize the initiative of the entire negotiations process in our country and, in tandem, immeasurably enhance and strengthen the position of the IFP and the KwaZulu government nationally and internationally," Buthelezi said.

The proposed referendum would have to be held 30 days after the JEA's adoption of the constitution, although the date could be postponed by a specially created referendum committee "to reflect political convenience and other factors".

IFP chairman Mdlalose told the assembly yesterday: "Given the urgency and the enormous pressure which is put on us by the dynamics of the negotiating process at central level, we simply do not have the time nor the opportunity to make amendments to this constitution, even if they are to improve any of its clauses."

Buthelezi, who said people in the region had to be mobilised around "democratic radicalism" to get the country to adopt the fundamentals of federalism and pluralism, said implementation of the constitution was the first step to ensure the region's political supremacy.

Next would come attempts to get the entire country — especially commerce and industry, professional people and religious leaders — to endorse the KwaZulu-Natal constitution and even to sign approval of it personally.

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter

The National Party today called for an urgent meeting between Chief Buthelezi and President de Klerk in the wake of the Inkatha leader's go-it-alone statement.

The chief's announcement yesterday of plans for a autonomous KwaZulu-Natal state took his negotiating partners by surprise.

The plan — in the form of a new constitution for the region — would go ahead regardless of what happens in central negotiations, according to documents released in Ulundi.

Transvaal NP spokesman Sheila Camerer said Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and IFP chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose had held talks over the past few weeks to organise a meeting between De Klerk and Buthelezi. This meeting, Camerer said, was now more urgent.

"We might see such a meeting within the next 10 days," she said.

Some commentators said Buthelezi's plan virtually amounted to a "unilateral declaration of autonomy" and forecast that it would hamper efforts to negotiate a new constitution for South Africa.

Buthelezi asked, and received approval from, the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for a constitution for a strongly autonomous "state of KwaZulu-Natal" within a federal South Africa.

He also announced he would ask the Natal Joint Executive Authority (JEA) to agree to put the plan to a referendum of all citizens of KwaZulu and Natal.

If it were ratified, the IFP constitution would become "the supreme law of the land

...in spite of whatever course the negotiations at central level happen to take", the IFP said.

The IFP constitution would give KwaZulu-Natal strong powers over matters such as police, health and education, leaving more general affairs such as defence, foreign relations and the currency to the central State.

But the province would reserve strong autonomy even in these areas as, for instance, federal troops could not be deployed in Natal without the Natal government's say-so.

Buthelezi, who has long been a proponent of federalism, presented a special session of the assembly with a 44-page constitution for the KwaZulu-Natal region and called on members to help popularise the document.

The Chief Minister said President de Klerk and his Government had to know that KwaZulu had now "drawn a line through history, and that the Government is not in a position to dictate events either on its own or with the help of the ANC".

Buthelezi criticised the ANC and Government for allegedly trying to make a deal behind other parties' backs.

He added that the KwaZulu-Natal constitution approved yesterday was an initiative "amounting to a KwaZulu-Natal negotiating base which could formulate proposals for the kind of central government to which this region would be prepared to devolve some of the regional powers".

His new initiative, Buthelezi said, was merely picking up where the Buthelezi Commission and the Natal Indaba, which tried to negotiate

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Scepticism over IFP 'breakaway'

By Peter Fabricius *SM*
and Esther Waugh *2/12/92*

The Inkatha Freedom Party's surprise announcement of a draft go-it-alone constitution for the "KwaZulu-Natal state" was received yesterday mainly with scepticism and some dismay by the main political players in the negotiation process.

The central Government expressed reservations, without rejecting it out of hand, but the National Party-controlled Natal Provincial Administration mainly expressed approval.

The Democratic Party firmly rejected the initiative, but the Conservative Party warmly welcomed it as a rejection of a unitary South African state.

The Government's chief negotiator, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, said the constitutional debate could be taken further only by multiparty negotiations.

The Government was involved in bilateral discussions with all parties with a view to restructuring the multiparty negotiating forum, and wanted to have discussions with the IFP as soon as possible, Meyer said.

In its preliminary response, the ANC said the announcement of IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi came "as a bolt from the blue" to the organisation and other political players.

"The step taken by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly,

which is wholly dominated by the IFP, constitutes a very drastic departure from the constitutional process that the country has thus far been following," the ANC said.

"This unilateral action has implications beyond the borders of the KwaZulu bantustan."

Natal NP leader George Bartlett said he thought the IFP's proposal for a joint legislature in Natal would be a good interim step on the way to a new national constitution. But he said that President de Klerk had already made it clear that homelands like KwaZulu could not entrench themselves as sovereign states, regardless of the direction of negotiations.

However, Bartlett said he was very much in favour of testing the will of the Natal people through a referendum.

Natal Administrator Con Botha also came out strongly in favour of a referendum and said the rest of the Natal Executive Council would also back it.

DP constitutional spokesman Dr Denis Worrall said whatever the virtues of the IFP constitution, the party had been mistaken in the approach it had taken to getting it implemented.

"Their attitude is 'we will do this regardless of whatever anyone else says'. This is unacceptable and regrettable."

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said the CP had always supported the right of the Zulu nation to self-determination, and would like to continue negotiating with KwaZulu and other states on the establishment of a commonwealth of states.

Key features

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Features of the KwaZulu-Natal constitution include

- Chief Minister, called the "Governor", elected by majority of votes in a state-wide constituency election and serving a maximum of two three-year terms.
- Bicameral legislature: House of Delegates and Senate. Members elected for five years.
- Official languages: English, Zulu and Afrikaans.
- Private enterprise fully guaranteed, private property fully protected. *STAR 2/12/92*
- Protection of minorities and promotion of power-sharing through coalitions.
- Recognition of communal property and the right of traditional leaders to exercise customary law.
- No power of the federal government may be legitimately exercised in the region if it is inconsistent with KwaZulu-Natal's principles and provisions.
- Guaranteed freedom of the media provided they do not "publish erroneous information as a result of gross negligence or malice".
- Inclusion, through negotiation, of areas "historically, culturally and socio-economically strictly connected to the territory and state of KwaZulu-Natal".
- Taxes and duties levied "only with the advice and consent of the state of KwaZulu-Natal".

Parties urged to uphold code of conduct for peace

STAR 3/12/92
DURBAN — All political groups in South Africa should subscribe to a set code of conduct or forfeit participation in elections, Democratic Party MP Roger Burrows told the Goldstone Commission in Durban yesterday.

Suggesting measures to curb the violence in Natal, Burrows said he believed any party not subscribing to a code of conduct — such as that of the National Peace Accord — or found guilty of its violation in a court should be banned from participation in elections for a set time.

Disparities between priorities, conditions and funding in Natal and KwaZulu were cited as contributing to violence in the province.

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Burrows said there was a need for "a detailed and full consideration" of a new South African structure to include the KwaZulu government, as it was politically naive to think that the power base of this structure would be given up without a struggle.

Democratisation of the social structures in Natal and political tolerance were necessary to curb violence, he said.

Speaking earlier in the day, National Party MP Jacko Maree called for Umkhonto we Sizwe to hand over its arms caches and to disband and for "hardline communists" such as Harry Gwala to "refrain from preaching violence". — Sapa.

By Peter Fabricius
and Kaizer Nyatumba

Relations between the SA and Kwazulu governments plummeted last night as President de Klerk firmly rejected Kwazulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's "unilateral" plan for a Kwazulu-Natal state — and warned him he was heading for direct confrontation with the Government.

De Klerk said that the Kwazulu move could delay the start of multiparty talks and escalate violence. He accused Buthelezi of

De Klerk warns Buthelezi over proposal

Star 3/12/92

abandoning previous constitutional agreements and of frequently adopting a confrontational course with the Government — usually on "erroneous assumptions," Buthelezi's speech to the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly this week had given rise to serious concern, he said. So far there had been no major differences in principle between the Government

and Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party. The Government and the IFP had also agreed to the proposals of Codesa 2, including those for constitutional transition. But the IFP now appeared to be moving away from the consensus at Codesa. De Klerk accused Buthelezi of delaying follow-up meetings. De Klerk said he was par-

ticularly concerned about the impression of unilateral action created by Buthelezi's initiative. The impression was that this action would be:

- Incompatible with multiparty negotiations.
- Could disrupt efforts to resume multiparty negotiations.
- Could escalate violence.

De Klerk urged Buthelezi

to meet him as soon as possible to resolve differences. IFP central committee member Walter Felgate said Buthelezi would not meet De Klerk until the Record of Understanding between the State President and ANC leader Nelson Mandela had been subjected to a multiparty conference of review. Felgate also called on the Government to stop holding

bilateral meetings with the ANC and convene multiparty talks as a matter of urgency, preferably before the end of the year. Meanwhile, National Party spokesman Johan Steenkamp warned Buthelezi against becoming another Bishop Muzorewa by pursuing a Rhodesia "UDI" option. But he expressed approval for the idea of regional nego-

tiations in Natal to seek a solution for the province.

Felgate stoutly defended the new Kwazulu-Natal constitution, and said the people of Natal had a right to decide what kind of government they wanted.

United States Ambassador Princeton Lyman said in Umlazi, Durban, yesterday that the Kwazulu-Natal constitution could be a major contribution to the implementation of a federal-type structure in South Africa if it fitted into the negotiation process.

Buthelezi's proposal is 'racist'

Political Staff

DURBAN. — The Natal/KwaZulu draft constitution is apartheid-inspired and serves the narrow interests of ethnicity, the ANC said in a statement released yesterday.

"Inkatha is an integral part of South Africa's negotiation process", but with the Natal/KwaZulu draft constitution it has "defined itself out of the process", the statement said.

The ANC was commenting on the document released in the KwaZulu capital, Ulundi on Tuesday, and the stated view that it would be presented to the Joint Executive Authority (a Natal local government-KwaZulu body) and residents of "this region".

IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's speech at the launch of the document "is a clear indication the IFP has chosen the path of conflict and confrontation" the ANC said.

"The IFP has opted for enforced balkanisation on the model of the apartheid past.

"South Africa can ill-afford further apartheid-inspired designs that serve the narrow interests of ethnic political formations."

Meanwhile, according to a government source, the government is likely to block any attempt to hold a referendum in KwaZulu/Natal.

The source was speaking after Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi had thumbed his nose at President F W de Klerk's criticism of KwaZulu's constitutional initiative, and signalled his determination to hold a referendum.

The government source yesterday predicted the President would refuse to allow the referendum.

Natal National Party information chief, Dr Johan Steenkamp said its MPs in the province were fully behind Mr De Klerk on this issue.

Dr Steenkamp described Dr Buthelezi as "not an easy customer ... he gets bad advice and we are afraid it will lead to his demise".

"It's a crazy move and might be his last," he said.

Yesterday the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) said if the draft constitution was approved it would mean either enforcement of the federal option on the rest of the country or secession by the region. CT 4/12/92 (107)

THE BEST THING that can be said about Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's proposal for a new KwaZulu-Natal state is that he has placed his cards on the table.

Beyond this, Buthelezi is courting conflict by playing on the sensitive issue of ethnicity.

Besides the fact that Buthelezi is pre-empting the outcome of multiparty negotiations and the adoption of a new constitution, the Chief Minister is also loading his decks in preparation for such talks.

At Codesa II the chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party and Minister without Portfolio in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Frank Mdlalose, explained that his party was a national movement and not confined to Natal.

Mdlalose explained that one of the reasons why Buthelezi had not attended Codesa's second plenary session was that he objected to KwaZulu's exclusion from multiparty negotiations.

After this week's declaration of envisaged regional autonomy in a federal state, Buthelezi could in future multiparty negotiations get his representation as the KwaZulu-Natal bloc and as the IFP.

In other words, Buthelezi is dealing himself a hand before the game has started...

On the downside, Buthelezi is not only pre-supposing that a future settlement will include a decentralised federal new South Africa, he is also playing on the ethnic separatist sentiments propagated by apartheid and that have ripped out former Yugoslavia's heart.

Federalism debate

Looking at the federalism debate, the envisaged regions are based largely on economic and geographic principles and less on ethnicity.

Because of the obvious ethnic base of KwaZulu, the Chief Minister, effectively, seeks to entrench ethnic separatism in a new constitution for South Africa.

Very few of the 19 political parties at Codesa, and even those outside at the time, were identity based.

The ANC aligned Natal Indian Congress and Transvaal Indian Congress were more explicitly identity based, while the Labour Party, because of its status in the tri-cameral Parliament, could be said to have been a "coloured" party.

Parties on the outside, such as the PAC, Azapo and the Conservative Party, were also to a large extent identity based, with only the latter objecting to non-racialism in a future South Africa.

The CP clearly made no room for black people in its vision of the new South Africa, while the PAC and Azapo made room for non-blacks.

Sowetan 3/12/92
Chief Buthelezi is courting conflict by his proposal of a KwaZulu state based on ethnicity while the federal state envisaged in the debate on a new South Africa is based on economic issues. **Ismail Lagardien**, Political Correspondent, reports: (107)



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi ... his decks are loaded.

It is easy, therefore, to explain the prognosis that emerged at Codesa; that the next South Africa would move away from the concept of ethnic racial identity as a political mechanism into a non-ethnic and non-racial democracy.

Ethnic entities

But now, with a very distinct ethnic entities entering into multiparty negotiations, ethnicity could, at that level, become a bigger issue.

Worse still, Buthelezi's move could spark similar responses from Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and even Transkei or Lebowa and any of the other self-governing territories or homelands even before multiparty negotiations are resumed.

The overwhelming concern has to be: what if, in his referendum to the people in his "new State", Buthelezi's proposals are rejected by people in the region loyal to the ANC, Democratic Party, National Party, NIC, PAC, and the

province's Joint Executive Authority?

How will this affect the already tenuous situation in the region?

In other words, if the people of Natal disapprove of Buthelezi's plan, how will this influence the violence that is sweeping through the rest of the country?

There are, it seems, more questions than answers.

Present period

Given the flimsy peace in the country during the present period, between the collapse of Codesa and the resumption of multiparty talks, it might have been better if Buthelezi had not dabbled in political experiments that threaten to entrench the conflict that prevails in the country in a constitution. Chances are that if negotiations at the central level do not take in Buthelezi's option, he could secede ...

'Bosberaad' tackles crisis

By Kaizer Nyatumba
and Peter Fabricius

STm 4/12/92
suspended since June.

Government and African National Congress negotiators at a three-day "bosberaad" are believed to have changed their agenda urgently to seek ways of rescuing multiparty negotiations.

The breakdown in relations between the Government and both the KwaZulu government and the Pan Africanist Congress have put multiparty negotiations in jeopardy.

Government and ANC negotiators return today from an intense round of discussions in the northern Transvaal bushveld aimed at an early resumption of multiparty talks which have been

They started with an agenda devoted to addressing bilateral problems, but two dramatic events have shifted attention elsewhere.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi announced a unilateral initiative to establish an autonomous KwaZulu-Natal federal state. Then the Government broke off talks with the Pan Africanist Congress following claims that its armed wing Apla was responsible for the King William's Town golf club attack.

It was not clear yesterday whether a planned meeting next week between President de Klerk, Buthelezi and other homeland leaders

would go ahead.

The Government said it was going ahead with planning for it.

The KwaZulu government and Inkatha Freedom Party were prepared to put their autonomy plan for a KwaZulu/Natal state to multiparty discussions if requested, IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose said on SABC's "Agenda" programme last night.

Yesterday, in its first formal comment on the KwaZulu plan, the ANC joined the Government in condemning it as a unilateral initiative threatening negotiations.

In another development, the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa yesterday said approval

of the "KwaZulu-Natal constitution" would mean either an enforcement of the federal option countrywide or secession by that region. Either outcome, Idasa programme director Paul Graham said, would not be acceptable to the other parties involved in national negotiations.

Natal Administrator Con Botha said yesterday if KwaZulu asked the Joint Executive Authority (JEA) to conduct the referendum, the Natal Provincial Administration component of the JEA would have to consult the central Government "and I doubt that they would give the go-ahead".

● Collision course - Page 15

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND
ENERGY AFFAIRS**

No. 3287

107

4 December 1992

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE KWAZULU GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXERCISE OR PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN POWERS, DUTIES OR FUNCTIONS AS CONTEMPLATED IN SECTION 21, READ WITH ITEM 32E, OF SCHEDULE 1 OF THE SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT No. 21 OF 1971) WHICH RELATE TO MINERAL MATTERS

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the KwaZulu Government recognise the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and their inhabitants;

AND WHEREAS Southern Africa is richly endowed with a wide variety of minerals;

AND WHEREAS prospecting and mining operations and other activities in connection with mineral matters are being conducted on land within the borders of the Republic of South Africa, including the territory of KwaZulu;

AND WHEREAS it is considered essential to regulate and stimulate the mining industry within the borders of the Republic of South Africa, including the territory of KwaZulu, in an orderly manner and in the best interests of the aforementioned Governments and their inhabitants;

AND WHEREAS the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly is empowered, with effect from 31 December 1986, to legislate on mineral matters;

AND WHEREAS the executive authority in regard to the said matters vests in the KwaZulu Government;

AND WHEREAS the laws relating to the said matters which were in force on 31 December 1986 in the Republic of South Africa, including the territory of KwaZulu, continue to be in force in the territory of KwaZulu until repealed or amended by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly;

AND WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of South Africa has, through its Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, the resources and expertise at its disposal to assist the KwaZulu Government in the administration of the laws relating to mineral matters;

AND WHEREAS persons or bodies in the service or under the control of the Government of the Republic of South Africa have, at the request of the KwaZulu Government, continued to exercise or perform certain powers, functions or duties conferred or imposed in terms of the said laws within the territory of KwaZulu;

AND WHEREAS the aforementioned Governments deem it expedient that the exercise or performance of such powers, functions or duties be formalised;

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN
ENERGIESAKE**

No. 3287

4 Desember 1992

OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN KWAZULU OM VOORSIENING TE MAAK VIR DIE UITOEFENING OF VERRIGTING VAN SEKERE BEVOEGDHEDE, WERKSAAMHEDE OF PLIGTE SOOS BEOOG IN ARTIKEL 21, GELEES MET ITEM 32E, VAN BYLAE 1 VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE SELFREGERENDE GEBIEDE, 1971 (WET No. 21 VAN 1971), WAT MET MINERAALAANGELEENTHEDE VERBAND HOU

AANHEF

NADEMAAL die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die KwaZulu-Regering die vriendskaplike betrekkinge erken wat tussen die twee Regerings en hul inwoners bestaan;

EN NADEMAAL Suidelike Afrika ryklik bedeeid is met 'n groot verskeidenheid minerale;

EN NADEMAAL prospekteer-, myn- en ander werksaamhede in verband met mineraalaangeleenthede op grond binne die grense van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, insluitende die gebied van KwaZulu, verrig word;

EN NADEMAAL dit as noodsaaklik beskou word om die mynindustrie binne die grense van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, insluitende die gebied van KwaZulu, op 'n ordelike wyse en tot die grootste voordeel van vermeldde Regerings en hul inwoners te reël en te stimuleer;

EN NADEMAAL die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van 31 Desember 1986 bevoeg is om wette te maak met betrekking tot mineraalaangeleenthede;

EN NADEMAAL die uitvoerende gesag met betrekking tot gemelde aangeleenthede in die KwaZulu-Regering gevestig is;

EN NADEMAAL die wette met betrekking tot gemelde aangeleenthede wat op 31 Desember 1986 in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, met inbegrip van die gebied van KwaZulu, van toepassing was, in die gebied van KwaZulu van krag bly totdat dit herroep of gewysig word deur die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering;

EN NADEMAAL die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, deur sy Departement van Mineraal- en Energiesake, oor die hulpmiddele en kundigheid beskik om die KwaZulu-Regering met die administrasie van die wette met betrekking tot mineraalaangeleenthede behulpsaam te wees;

EN NADEMAAL persone of liggame in die diens en onder die beheer van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, op versoek van die KwaZulu-Regering, voortgegaan het met die uitoefening of verrigting van sekere bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte by of kragtens bedoelde wette verleen of opgedra, binne die gebied van KwaZulu;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the KwaZulu Government (hereinafter jointly referred to as the Parties) agree as follows:

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1

The Parties recognise that the administrative control, powers, duties and functions in relation to mineral matters within the territory of KwaZulu vest in the KwaZulu Government.

2

The Government of the Republic of South Africa shall, through its Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, administer for and on behalf of the KwaZulu Government the laws relating to mineral matters that are applicable within the territory of KwaZulu.

3

The KwaZulu Government shall, on the recommendation of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, designate in writing either a person in the service of, or a body under the control of, the Government of the Republic of South Africa, who or which shall be required to exercise or perform any power, function or duty conferred or imposed in terms of any law relating to mineral matters within the territory of KwaZulu.

4

The person or body referred to in paragraph 3 above, shall exercise or perform any such power, function or duty in accordance with the directions, directives or policy of the KwaZulu Government as laid down from time to time.

5

The KwaZulu Government undertakes to—

- (a) indemnify the Government of the Republic of South Africa or any of its servants against any claim, loss or damage which the Government of the Republic of South Africa or any of its servants may sustain or incur as a result of or in connection with the exercise or performance of any such power, function or duty; and
- (b) reimburse the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs of the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its expenditure incurred in connection with any services rendered in the territory of KwaZulu on a basis to be agreed upon between the relative Department of or body under control of the KwaZulu Government and the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

6

The Government of the Republic of South Africa shall pay to the KwaZulu Government all monies, lawfully due to the KwaZulu Government, which

EN NADEMAAL die voormelde Regerings dit dienstig ag dat die uitvoering of verrigting van sodanige bevoegdheids, funksies of pligte geformaliseer word;

NOU DERHALWE kom die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die KwaZulu-Regering (hieronder gesamentlik die Partye genoem) soos volg ooreen:

1

Die Partye erken dat die administratiewe beheer, bevoegdheids, pligte en funksies met betrekking tot mineraalaangeleenthede binne die gebied van KwaZulu, in die KwaZulu-Regering vestig.

2

Die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika moet deur middel van sy Departement van Minerale- en Energiesake, die wette wat op mineraalaangeleenthede betrekking het en wat binne die gebied van KwaZulu van toepassing is, namens en ten behoeve van die KwaZulu-Regering administreer.

3

Die KwaZulu-Regering moet, op aanbeveling van die Departement van Minerale- en Energiesake van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 'n persoon in die diens, of 'n liggaam onder die beheer van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, aan wie of waaraan die uitvoering of uitoefening van enige bevoegdheid, werksaamheid of plig ingevolge enige wet op mineraalaangeleenthede binne die gebied van KwaZulu van toepassing is, opgedra of opgelê is, skriftelik aanwys.

4

Die persoon of liggaam waarna in paragraaf 3 hierbo verwys word, moet enige sodanige bevoegdheid, werksaamheid of plig uitoefen of uitvoer ooreenkomstig die voorskrifte, opdragte of beleid wat die KwaZulu-Regering van tyd tot tyd voorskryf.

5

Die KwaZulu-Regering onderneem om—

- (a) die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of enige van sy dienare te vrywaar teen enige eis, verlies of skade wat die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of enige van sy dienare mag ly of opdoen as gevolg van of wat in verband staan met die uitvoering of uitoefening van enige bevoegdheid, werksaamheid of plig; en
- (b) gemelde Departement van Minerale- en Energiesake van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te vergoed vir sy uitgawes wat ontstaan in verband met enige dienste in die gebied van KwaZulu gelewer, op 'n basis waarop die betrokke Departement van of liggaam onder die beheer van die KwaZulu-Regering en die Departement van Minerale- en Energiesake van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ooreenkom.

6

Die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika sal alle gelde wat in verband met die toekenning of hernuwing van enige lisensies of regte met betrek-

have been received on or after 31 December 1986 by the Government of the Republic of South Africa in connection with the granting or renewal of any licences or rights relating to prospecting and or mining rights in the territory of KwaZulu.

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7

- (a) In order to regulate and stimulate prospecting and mining matters in Southern Africa in an orderly manner and in the mutual interest of the Parties, the KwaZulu Government may consult with the Government of the Republic of South Africa through the latter Government's Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs with regard to prospecting and mining, the production, processing, beneficiation, marketing and export of minerals and mineral products, and the financing and control of such activities.
- (b) The Government of the Republic of South Africa undertakes, at the request of the KwaZulu Government, in so far as it is able, to provide geological and other professional, technical and administrative assistance, information, advice and guidance to the KwaZulu Government in regard to any matter referred to in paragraph (a).
- (c) The KwaZulu Government undertakes to grant to all authorised persons in the service of the Government of the Republic of South Africa reasonable access to, exit from, and freedom of movement in, the territory of KwaZulu to enable them to exercise or perform any power, duty or function in or in respect of the territory of KwaZulu under this Agreement.
- (d) The KwaZulu Government undertakes to provide such facilities, assistance or means as may be reasonably necessary to enable any person in the service, or any body under the control, of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, to carry out the terms and to achieve the objectives of this Agreement.

8

The Parties undertake to consult with each other before they pass any legislation relating to mineral matters which may affect the objectives of this Agreement.

9

- (a) This Agreement may be terminated by either Party giving six months' written notice of such termination to the other Party.
- (b) Any amendment to this Agreement shall be in writing and signed by the Parties.
- (c) Should any of the Parties fail to meet or carry out any of their obligations in terms of this Agreement or the arrangement referred to in paragraph 5 (b) above, the other Party shall be entitled to give such Party notice to comply therewith within a period of not less than 30 days. Should the defaulting Party fail to do so the other Party may terminate this Agreement without further notice.

king tot prospekter- en mynregte in die gebied van KwaZulu, wat op of na 31 Desember 1986 aan die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika betaal is, en wat regtens die KwaZulu-Regering toekom, aan die KwaZulu-Regering oorbetaal.

7

- (a) Ten einde prospekter- en mynaangeleenthede in Suidelike Afrika in die gemeenskaplike belang van die Partye op 'n ordelike wyse te reël en te stimuleer kan die KwaZulu-Regering met die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, deur bemiddeling van laasgenoemde Regering se Departement van Mineraal- en Energiesake, oorleg pleeg in verband met prospektering en mynbou, die produksie, prosessering, veredeling, bemarking en uitvoer van minerale en mineraalprodukte, en die finansiering en kontrole van sodanige aktiwiteite.
- (b) Die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika onderneem om op versoek van die KwaZulu-Regering, in soverre hy daartoe in staat is, geologiese en ander vakkundige, tegniese en administratiewe bystand, inligting, advies en leiding aan die KwaZulu-Regering in verband met enige aangeleentheid bedoel in paragraaf (a) te verskaf.
- (c) Die KwaZulu-Regering onderneem om aan alle gemagtigde persone in die diens van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika geredelike toegang tot, uitgang uit en vryheid van beweging in, die gebied van KwaZulu te verleen, ten einde hulle in staat te stel om enige bevoegdheid, werksaamheid en plig ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms uit te oefen of te verrig in of ten opsigte van die gebied van KwaZulu.
- (d) Die KwaZulu-Regering onderneem om sodanige fasiliteite, hulp of middele beskikbaar te stel wat redelikerwys nodig mag wees om enige persoon in die diens, of enige liggaam onder die beheer, van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in staat te stel om die bepalinge van hierdie Ooreenkoms na te kom en die oogmerke daarvan te bereik.

8

Die Partye onderneem om met mekaar oorleg te pleeg voordat hulle enige wetgewing met betrekking tot mineraalaangeleenthede aanneem wat die oogmerke van hierdie Ooreenkoms kan affekteer.

9

- (a) Hierdie Ooreenkoms kan deur enigeen van die Partye opgesê word deur aan die ander Party ses maande skriftelike kennis van beëindiging te gee.
- (b) Enige wysiging aan hierdie Ooreenkoms moet op skrif wees en onderteken word deur beide Partye.
- (c) Indien enige van die Partye versuim om enige van sy verpligtinge ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms of die reëling bedoel in paragraaf 5 (b) hierbo, na te kom of uit te voer, sal die ander Party geregtig wees om sodanige Party kennis te gee om daaraan te voldoen binne 'n tydperk van nie minder nie as 30 dae. Indien die versuimende Party versuim om dit te doen, sal die ander Party geregtig wees om hierdie Ooreenkoms sonder verdere kennisgewing te beëindig.

10

(107) Any notice referred to in paragraph 9 above, shall be valid if addressed in a prepaid registered envelope to—

- (a) The Secretary for the Interior
KwaZulu Government
Private Bag X02
ULUNDI
3838
or
(b) the Government of the Republic of South Africa
c/o The Director-General
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
Private Bag X59
PRETORIA
0001

or any such other address in the territory of KwaZulu or in the Republic of South Africa, as the case may be, as either of the Parties may hereafter give notice in writing to the other Party. The Parties hereby choose their *domicilia citandi et executandi* at the aforementioned addresses.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed this Agreement.

DONE at Pretoria, in duplicate, in the English language, this 26th day of August 1992.

G. S. BARTLETT,
MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DONE at Ulundi, in duplicate, in the English language, this 8th day of October 1992.

E. S. C. SITHEBE,
MINISTER FOR THE INTERIOR
FOR THE KWAZULU GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. 3266

4 December 1992

BUREAU OF HERALDRY

REGISTRATION OF HERALDIC REPRESENTATIONS, A NAME AND A SPECIAL NAME

The Bureau of Heraldry hereby gives notice in terms of section 10 of the Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act No. 18 of 1962), that the undermentioned have been registered:

H4/3/1/74: The badge of the **South African Rugby Football Union**, as published under Government Notice No. 2321 of 14 August 1992.

H4/3/1/3410: The arms of the **Groothoek Nursing College**, as published under Government Notice No. 2208 of 13 September 1991.

10

Enige kennisgewing soos bedoel in paragraaf 9 hierbo, is geldig indien dit in 'n gefrankeerde, aangekennende koevert gerig is aan—

- (a) Die Sekretaris van Binnelandse Sake
KwaZulu-Regering
Privaatsak X02
ULUNDI
3838
of
(b) die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
p/a Direkteur-generaal
Departement van Mineraal- en Energiesake
Privaatsak X59
PRETORIA
0001

of enige ander adres binne die gebied van KwaZulu of binne die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, na gelang van die geval, waarvan enige van die Partye hierna aan die ander Party skriftelik kennis mag gee. Die Partye kies hiermee hulle *domicilia citandi et executandi* by bogemelde adresse.

TEN BEWYSE WAARVAN die ondergetekendes, behoorlik deur hulle onderskeie Regerings daartoe gemagtig, hierdie Ooreenkoms onderteken en geseël het.

GEDOEN te Pretoria, in tweevoud, in die Afrikaanse taal, op hierdie 26ste dag van Augustus 1992.

G. S. BARTLETT,
MINISTER VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE
VIR DIE REGERING VAN DIE
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

Gedoen te Ulundi, in tweevoud, in die Afrikaanse taal, op hierdie 8ste dag van Oktober 1992.

E. S. C. SITHEBE,
MINISTER VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE
VIR DIE KWAZULU-REGERING.

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING

No. 3266

4 Desember 1992

BURO VIR HERALDIEK

REGISTRASIE VAN HERALDIESE VOORSTELLINGS EN 'N NAAM EN 'N SPESIALE NAAM

Die Buro vir Heraldiek gee hierby ingevolge artikel 10 van die Heraldiekwet, 1962 (Wet No. 18 van 1962), kennis dat die ondergemelde geregistreer is:

H4/3/1/74: Die kenteken van die **Suid-Afrikaanse Rugbyvoetbalunie**, soos by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2321 van 14 Augustus 1992 gepubliseer.

H4/3/1/3410: Die wapen van die **Groothoek Nursing College**, soos by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2208 van 13 September 1991 gepubliseer.

On a collision course

Star 4/12/97
107

ALTHOUGH the incoming Clinton administration has yet to choose its South Africa specialists, some influential experts who were consulted on events in the country during the election campaign believe that Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is heading for an early clash with the new US president if he persists with his go-it-alone constitution for KwaZulu and Natal.

They believe that unless there is full acceptance of the plan by all the parties, inside Natal and KwaZulu and elsewhere in the country, the new US administration would have little hesitation in siding with those South Africans who oppose it.

There is general agreement that any future US policy on South Africa would be dictated by all the parties.

There is a general expectation that Clinton will closely consult the new and larger congressional black caucus on any major policy decision involving South Africa. The caucus has discussed South Africa informally — the subject briefly arose last week on a general agenda, but the discussion was inconclusive — and has long-

standing and extensive links to the ANC.
A Washington consultant said this week: "The only way a unilateral solution would be accepted, as I see it, would be if it had the blessing of all the major parties in addition to a majority of the population of KwaZulu and Natal."
"In other words, Inkatha will not be able to pull this off alone if, for example, the National Party or the ANC decided that they could not support it. It is not simply an issue for a local region. It is a national decision."
What would happen if Inkatha went ahead regardless and attempted to conduct a referendum, possibly with the NP taking an ambivalent stand?
"Well, obviously, local state and city sanctions would stay in place for the whole country, including KwaZulu and Natal, and there could well be an ini-



tiative in Congress to get federal sanctions reimposed," he said.

The new administration probably would not oppose some form of strong regional structure within a federation, provided this had the support of all the major parties, but such a structure would have to emerge from consultations and negotiations involving everyone, and there would be little sympathy for unilateral action aimed at excising KwaZulu and Natal from the rest of the country. — Star Bureau, Washington. □

POLITICS

Playing with fire

FM 4/12/92

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Mangosuthu Buthelezi's announcement of plans for the adoption of regional constitution is the first tangible step in what he has been threatening for a long time — namely, to go it alone. In a hard-hitting address at an Ulundi press conference on Tuesday, Buthelezi (Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Inkatha Freedom Party leader) announced a special two-day sitting of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to "pass urgent legislation."

He claimed that a regional constitution would lead either to acceptance in its entirety of the region's federal position, or expose the "the game of government and the ANC/Communist alliance."

Buthelezi said he believed he would be taking the initiative by creating a KwaZulu/Natal negotiating base, which could formulate proposals for the kind of central government to which the region would be prepared to devolve some of its regional powers — powers which are there, he says, by dint of historic precedent and political reality.

He also reiterated his outright rejection of President F W de Klerk's and ANC leader Nelson Mandela's "unilateral agreement" to create an elected constituent assembly as a constitution-making body. He stressed that he'd cut all negotiating ties with government and the ANC, in terms of constitutional negotiations, until the whole matter of government dealing bilaterally with the ANC had been resolved and a multiparty conference is convened to deal with the constitution. "It is only in a multiparty conference that we can possibly now find a way forward."

Detailing his constitutional plans, Buthelezi said he was proposing picking up where the Buthelezi Commission and the Natal Indaba left off. "The time has arrived for us to establish a Natal/KwaZulu-proposed constitution and spell out the national requirements as we see them in order to make that constitution a reality," he said.

The first step would be the adoption of the constitution by the IFP, KwaZulu Government and the Joint Executive Authority of Natal — a consensus-based statutory body that was established to develop permanent co-operation between the Natal provincial and KwaZulu administrations.

The next stage in the process would be a referendum, possibly within 30 days of adoption. Once adopted provincially, the constitution would be canvassed nationally. The result, said Buthelezi, would be a document undersigned by "millions of people" and the national negotiating process would be forced

to take account of this reality.

Early reaction to the proposal was less than starry-eyed. DP spokesman on local and regional government Jasper Walsh says the proposal smacks of Buthelezi attempting to go it alone, and this would be in contradiction to the national effort.

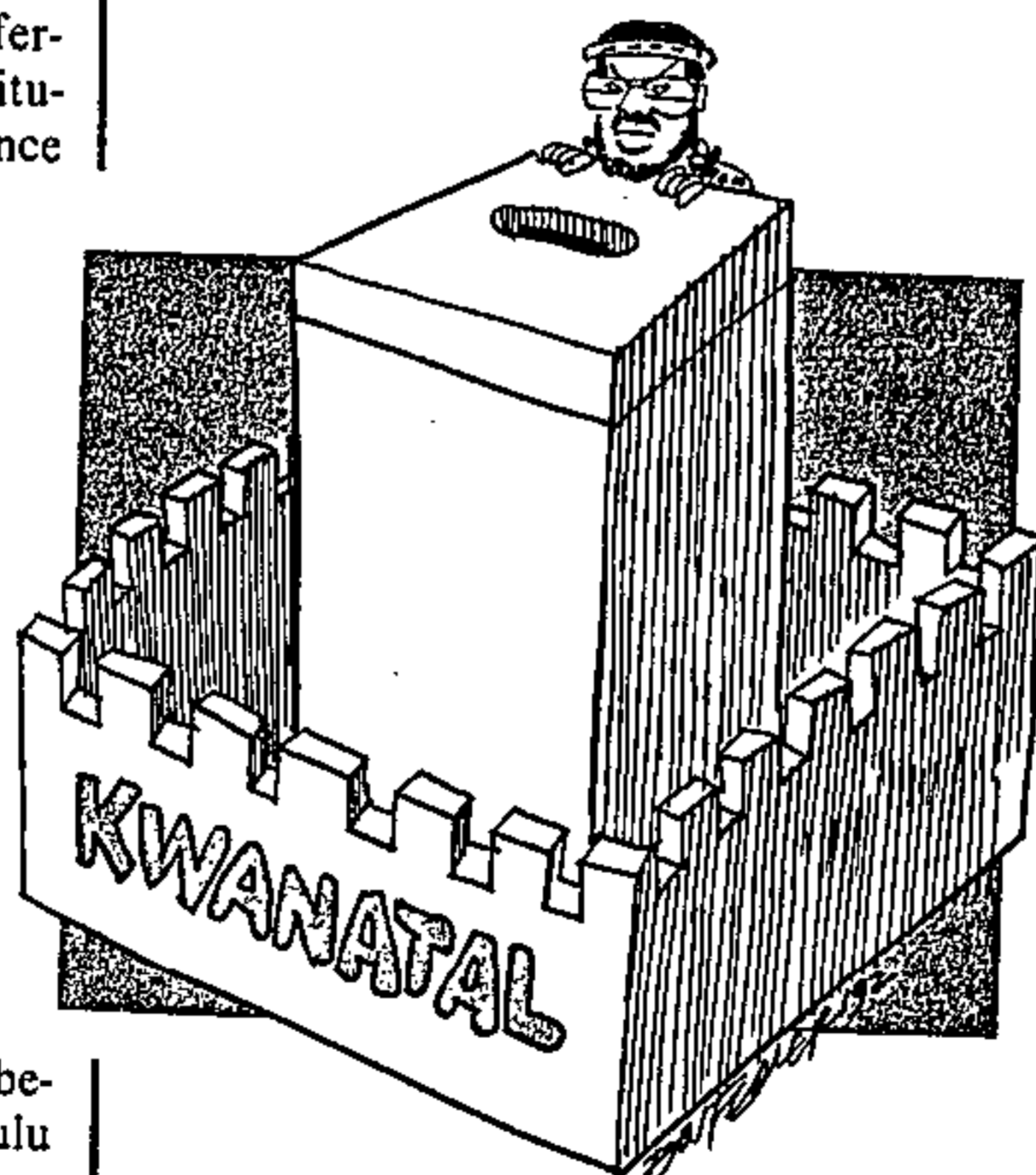
Says Walsh: "Our first priority must be to devise a national constitution. Thereafter regional negotiations will play an important part and the one need not wait for the other, but nor should it force the pace. We support local negotiations towards regional solutions. But clearly this must be within the framework of a nationally approved constitution."

"Clearly difficulties can arise where a strong regional proposal is in conflict with what is agreed upon at a national level. However, we would caution against attempting to reach a conclusion regionally at a time when we're about to re-open multiparty negotiations on a national constitution."

Walsh stressed his concern at what appeared to be an attempt to put pressure on national negotiations — but that is exactly what Buthelezi is trying to do and he's making no bones about it.

Walsh adds that it would be nice if he were just confirming that such a constitution was within a framework of anything agreed at a national level.

Wits University's Tom Lodge wonders why Buthelezi is being so confrontational



about the issue, when some form of regional government is already on the agenda of the (national) constitutional talks.

Buthelezi's plan to pick up from where the Natal Indaba left off assumes that nothing has changed, says Lodge. Would there be the same level of support that businessmen and

others gave the plan in the mid-Eighties? Lodge also points out that blacks in Natal are bitterly divided (between the ANC and Inkatha) and that reactions to the plan might well be quite different now. Relaunching the KwaNatal Indaba therefore seems absurd.

Buthelezi is clearly thinking in terms of consociational federalism, in which the centre has virtually no control over regions — a notion that simply will not fly. Where, in any event, is the tax base for such a plan in Kwazulu/Natal?

Buthelezi does not head a fiscally self-sufficient administration, and could simply be cut off by Pretoria, which pays for the KwaZulu Police.

Yet there may well be an element of bluff and threat in Buthelezi's announcement. Miffed at being left out, as he sees it, from the government/ANC understandings, this may simply be a warning to them to sit up and take notice of him. ■

DEVELOPMENT

Beyond the feuding

Development Bank of Southern Africa chairman-designate Wiseman Nkuhlu says an independent panel to co-ordinate the efforts of development agencies and determine priorities is essential if an interim government is to have any chance of tackling demands.

In an interview with the *FM* this week he outlined, for the first time, proposals he will make to major political players and development agencies for the establishment of what will in effect be a national commission for economic restructuring and development.

It will be more than an advisory body and could put members in a position to influence government spending, economic restructuring and development strategies.

FM 4/12/92

Energy and resources

Nkuhlu, who is also CEO-designate of the Independent Development Trust and on several corporate boards, including Barlows, Old Mutual, Genbel and Standard Bank, believes the interim government — the first phase of which is expected in the first half of next year — will not be able to devote the necessary energy and resources to development.

There's a danger that it will face massive demands and high expectations but have no development programme to implement, no way of determining priorities and will be unable to make significant progress on development issues while also wrestling with the creation of a new constitution.

cont-p

INKATHA leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's declared intention to call a referendum on the question of autonomy for the kwaZulu/Natal region has sent political temperatures soaring in the violence-hit region.

Just as bilateral discussions between the government and the African National Congress began in earnest, the disgruntled kwaZulu chief minister pulled his 44-page "bottom line" out of the bag — a draft constitution for a virtually autonomous kwaZulu/Natal region. The move has stoked speculation that Buthelezi is gearing up for secession.

Commented feisty ANC Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala: "We are not going to take this lying down. We are going to organise the people against it, to denounce all these things which are calculated to further increase friction in the country."

"Buthelezi is not the person to decide a referendum. This can come from central government only. There will be trouble if this is allowed to go on." Asked whether the referendum would cause violence if it went ahead, Gwala said: "Of course — we'll use any method to reject it."

The ANC's three Natal regions are to meet today to discuss Buthelezi's proposals. The Inkatha leader's move could create headaches for the ANC, which has described his announcement as a "consequence of blind ambition, confusion or sheer desperation".

Yesterday the ANC warned that Inkatha's proposal could "exacerbate tensions in this trouble-torn province."

"Given the repression, formal and informal, that is pervasive in kwaZulu it would be impossible to hold a free and fair referendum." The ANC said the National Party and Inkatha were integral to multi-party negotiations.

After managing to sell their power-sharing option to more militant regional national executive committee members last week, the ANC will now have to contend with the potentially dangerous groundswell of opposition to the moves from those who, engaged in daily battle with Inkatha, are distant from the political milieu at national level.

Outraged at the chief minister's proposals, the ANC regions have not only threatened to disrupt any referendum which may take place, but are again talking of marching to Ulundi.

There is some concern that the ANC has been less than diligent about aspects of voter education, such as urging people to apply for identity documents, while Inkatha has been quietly gearing up for a referendum.

Buthelezi's move is clearly calculated to woo whites, particularly the

Buthelezi's UDI plan could fan Natal violence

A referendum on autonomy for kwaZulu/Natal will

exacerbate tensions in the troubled province,

reports PHILIPPA GARSON

Conservative US experts helped draft constitution

Weekly Mail Reporter

CONSERVATIVE constitutional experts from the United States were instrumental in drawing up the proposed constitution for the kwaZulu/Natal region.

The two experts, Professor Albert Blaustein and Dr Mario Oriani-Ambrosini, drafted the constitution. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi wants to put to the people of the region by means of a referendum.

Blaustein, who says he has advised 27 countries on their constitutions — including President Boris Yeltsin's Russia, Fiji and Rumania — has been Buthelezi's legal adviser since the early 1980s. He was booted out of the Inkatha delegation at Codesa earlier this year when other parties discovered he was not a South African citizen.

Blaustein works in the same law firm as Bruce Fein, another US constitutional expert, who is employed by Renamo and who is paid — on his own admission — a monthly salary of \$40 000 by the rebel Mozambican group.

Speaking from Ulundi, Oriani-Ambrosini said he and Blaustein, who operate as Human Rights Advocates International Inc, had

business community, into embracing the idea of an autonomous region.

Already influential businessmen in Natal have expressed support for the idea. While the South African Chamber of Business recently endorsed a federal option for the country, extreme anger at the move has emanated from some business quarters in the region. Sections of the Indian business community have also greeted the proposals with dismay.

The Inkatha leader has no doubt achieved the desired effect with his constitutional proposals.

been working on the constitutional draft for the past few months. He denied the release of the document was timed to disrupt the African National Congress government bilateral talks. "The timing is purely coincidental. It is something that has taken months and months."

He described the document as "highly technical... Some of the best minds in the world co-operated on this, with a very long consultation with political leaders, social leaders and businessmen throughout the state."

Oriani-Ambrosini said the constitution was approved by "unanimous vote" in the kwaZulu legislative assembly. Giving assurances that members of the legislative body had seen the draft beforehand, he said the reason for the lack of publicity about the constitution prior to its approval was because "we're in Africa. Most processes are not in the public eye... What is important is not so much the constitution drafting process as the outcome of the process."

He added that the current negotiating process was "not, from our point of view, focused on the real issues".

Divisions within government over whether to dance with the ANC or Inkatha are becoming increasingly apparent. Several cabinet ministers, including Hennis Kriel, Kobie Coetsee, Pik Botha and Tertius Delport, are said to be more and more hesitant at the swift pace of agreement between the government and ANC over the establishment of a government of national unity. Some in the government are also unhappy at having ditched Inkatha as an alliance partner — if only for the moment.

In a clear indication of the confu-

sion in government, President FW de Klerk came down hard on Buthelezi, while his Natal representatives made positive noises about the leader's constitutional proposals — applauding his attempt to stamp federalism on the map by way of a referendum, if not his disregard for "the course (of) negotiations at central level".

Buthelezi implied that the Joint Executive Authority (JEA), which liaises and implements executive decisions on matters of mutual concern between the Natal Provincial Administration (NPA) and kwaZulu government, would rubberstamp a referendum to ratify his constitution.

However, this seems to have caused some embarrassment among NPA representatives who, while wholeheartedly behind the federalist option, know full well that a referendum would have to be given the go-ahead by central government.

Commented JEA vice-chairman Tino Volker: "The JEA can express support for the content of the document but cannot give effect to it if the province (is not legally) empowered to do so. From a practical point of view I can't see that the JEA can give the final executive stamp on it — we don't have that power."

Volker was at pains to deny there was any substance to Buthelezi's "go it alone" threats. "It is an initiative of the chief minister to place the issue on the negotiating table, and possibly give it a power base by suggesting that a referendum be held so as to give 'people backing' to his proposals."

De Klerk's sharp warning to Buthelezi, however, that his moves could bring about an escalation of violence and direct confrontation with Pretoria, carried a far more threatening tone, one usually reserved for the ANC's mass action campaigns.

The state president hinted that the hand that feeds him can pull back at any time.

Still smarting over the ANC-government Record of Understanding, the Inkatha leader continues to snub De Klerk's requests to meet him before next week's scheduled meeting with the government, Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope and Ciskei leader Oupa Gqozo.

Meanwhile, Gqozo is also dancing to Buthelezi's tune. At the Ciskei-hosted summit on federalism, Gqozo suggested the establishment of a "Kei state" whose boundaries would be determined by the Kei, Gamtoos and Sundays rivers, but would exclude Transkei.

He also proposed that the state, tested by referendum, should have a right to secession, its own security forces and tax base.

Goldstone witnesses want KZP disbanded

By FRED KHUMALO

ATROCITIES allegedly committed by the KwaZulu Police dominated this week's sitting of the Goldstone Commission. Witnesses pleaded with the commission to call for the disbandment of the homeland police force.

Also under fire at the Durban sitting were the Zulu chiefs who, it was said, were being used by Inkatha in a bloody territorial war.

Legal Resources Centre lawyer Howard Varney said: "There exists today a continuous, low intensity war in many areas of KwaZulu between the KZP and Inkatha-based vigilantes on the one hand and persons and entities who represent a threat, or who challenge the legitimacy of the KwaZulu government."

He based his finding on his own research and from a document entitled *Obstacle to Peace: The role of the KwaZulu Police in the Natal Conflict*.

He said the KZP has been implicated repeatedly through:

- Acts of harassment and intimidation, including shootings and assaults against non-Inkatha people;
- Collusion with Inkatha vigilante elements in carrying out acts of harassment and intimidation against Inkatha opponents;
- Disruption of political activity such as harassing people at meetings and other events; and
- Failure to assist complainants and to investigate matters.

He said one of the steps towards peace would be the disbandment of the KZP and its incorporation into the SAP.

Weapons

Varney called for "a strong campaign" to clamp down on the proliferation of automatic weapons in the region.

He said part of the problem was the lack of control over the issue of weapons in the security forces.

He quoted from a recent judgment by Judge McCall who said: "The evidence reveals that policemen (in the KZP) are armed to the teeth with weapons issued to them as well as their own personal firearms."

Independent Law Enforcement Facilitation Office (Ilefo) staffer Adrian Paul repeated Ilefo's call during an April Durban sitting of the Goldstone Commission for a thorough investigation into the KZP.

Paul regretted the fact that earlier allegations made against the police force were only denied orally by the KZP and that the Commission itself did not deem it necessary to call witnesses so that the matter could be laid to rest.

He said that allegations of uniformed KwaZulu policemen being involved in attacks in Malukazi and Uganda had formed part of his submission on the causes of violence in the Umlazi area.

Idasa Natal director Steve Collins submitted that there would be no justice in KwaZulu while the KZP remained unchanged.

Collins said tribal chiefs, or amakhosi, were responding to change with violence.

"If you talk about sharing land, automatically you threaten the material basis on which the chief lives," he said.

Paranoid chiefs had turned to Inkatha for protection, and had been issued with automatic G-3 rifles. The chiefs had handed these to their followers.

Ilefo's Paul said the trend among traditional leaders in areas on the Natal upper South Coast was to block peace efforts.

He said traditional leaders and their assistants, the indunas, and their armed cohorts, had disrupted peace meetings.

Natal Legal Resources Centre director Richard Lyster cautioned against immediately dismantling the chief system.

He said the chief system was still vital and necessary, but needed to be transformed.

SA Foundation for Conciliation director Robert Conway called for the introduction of a team of professional mediators to work "on the ground".

By S'BU MNGADI

KWAZULU's justice minister Celani Mletwa has challenged the homeland's magistrates and prosecutors to be unshaken in their support for the Inkatha-KwaZulu government axis when the crunch comes to fight the SA government and the ANC. *6/12/92*

Mletwa, a senior Inkatha leader, was addressing a meeting of the KwaZulu Staff Association's legal wing in the Kwamaphumulo Magistrate's Court near Stanger at the weekend. The meeting, attended by 21 magistrates and prosecutors, was called to highlight alleged disparities in salaries and conditions of service of KwaZulu court officials and those of their counterparts in SA and other self-governing and indepen-

Kwazulu man talks tough

dent homelands. *(107)* However, Mletwa's speech - castigating State President F.W. de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela for committing against the Zulus - turned the meeting around and politicised it. In a vote of thanks, Kwamaphumulo magistrate M Mkhize said KwaZulu magistrates and prosecutors feared

Clipped 6/12/92 being reduced to "underlings of other nations" when the country's many separate departments were reconstituted into one department. Mkhize appealed to the justice minister to consider upgrading their conditions of service and ranks so they could be on an equal footing with their counterparts from SA and other homelands.

Mletwa, King Goodwill Zwelithini's chief spokesman, reiterated the king's recent threats that Zulus would not enter into any constitutional agreement with communists - an oblique reference to the ANC. Mletwa then asked the meeting for applause and a standing ovation. He expressed disappointment at the poor attendance at the Kwasa meeting.



By S'BU MNGADI

DEFIANT KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi is poised to push ahead with his UDI-style autonomy for the proposed state of KwaZulu/Natal, in spite of the negative reaction his plan has received from political opponents.

Buthelezi's constitution for the "state of KwaNatal", adopted by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, is a constitution of a member state of an imaginary federal republic of SA.

Conservative constitutional experts from the United States, Prof Albert Blaustein and Dr Mario Oriani-Ambrosini, were instrumental in drawing up the constitution. Blaustein was ejected from the Inkatha delegation at Codessa earlier this year when other parties discovered he was not a South African citizen.

Powers reserved for the federal government are listed in the constitution and the "state" is divided into autonomous regions. The

Buthelezi pushes on

with KwaZulu/Natal

AP/SA 6/12/92

constitution purports to create "a truly free, pluralistic and democratic society".

Pluralism within the state of KwaNatal is recognised by the entrenchment of territorial and personal autonomies and the constitution argues that most governmental functions are best exercised at regional level.

The constitution says the role of the state government shall be limited, and empowers the people as individuals and members of social and cultural formations to regulate their own interests.

The constitution recognises and guarantees the full list of internationally accepted human rights. It ensures real equality among all the citizens of the state who are free and equal be-

for the law, irrespective of race, colour, creed, religions, sexual orientation and social and personal status.

"Democracy by itself is not sufficient without the blessing of pluralism. The constitution recognises and respects that civil society expresses itself in a plurality of forms," the constitution says.

The constitution recognises and protects the independence from the government and the autonomy of schools, institutions of higher culture, religious activities, private charities, leisure and sports organisations, professional associations, trade union and labour organisations, chambers of commerce and mass communication media.

It creates a social state,

not a socialistic state. "The state has the role to protect the less privileged and the most vulnerable segments of the population, as well as the fundamental needs of all citizens," it says.

"The role of the government shall be to regulate the private sector, not to operate it. The constitution mandates that all public enterprises which can be operated with comparable reliability and quality by the private sector shall be returned to the private sector.

"The constitution sets forth clear provisions structuring and promoting economic growth, common wealth and greater employment opportunities for all citizens. Private enterprise is fully guaranteed and assisted, and private property

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is fully protected."

The constitution mandates the role of democratic participation at all levels of political life. The people of the state shall be empowered to participate in all the decision-making processes which directly affect them.

"The state of KwaZulu/Natal is a relatively complex society in which different people express different political affiliations, cultures and social aspirations."

The role of political parties is kept within democratic parameters and the constitution discourages the formation of a political class of politicians who interpose themselves, with their own political agenda, between the people and the state.

The constitution recognises and protects the rights of those who identify with traditional and customary law to live by their own set of rules, and respects the role of traditional leaders and court systems to create and administer such law.

Inflexible charter doomed

TONY LEON says Inkatha's proposed constitution for Kwazulu/Natal is too dangerous to ignore and too problematic to implement

S/Times 6/12/92

BACK in 1973, when federalism barely registered on our political radar screens, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi saw it as an instrument for spanning the great divides of our society. He went further and began to mobilise black opinion in favour of a federal dispensation.

When the government opposed the granting of universal franchise in a context of regional and local autonomy, Buthelezi again pioneered consensus and consociational politics with his own commission in 1982 and the trail-blazing Kwazulu/Natal Indaba of 1986.

Thus Chief Buthelezi's pedigree as a federalist is impeccable.

Yet the "Constitution of the State of Kwazulu/Natal", published this week in Ulundi, has unleashed a firestorm of criticism. Timing is everything in politics. Perhaps it was no coincidence that the day of the bloody ANC march on Bisho in September was the same day President de Klerk summoned federalists to convene in Pretoria. Likewise, Chief Buthelezi's latest initiative coincided with the start of a government/ANC "bosberaad" attempting to

restart negotiations. There is also a delicious irony in the fact that Buthelezi's latest salvo was launched from a toothless legislative assembly in Ulundi — designed by the mad scientists of apartheid to subjugate and divide black aspirations.

But if timing is the one guiding force of politics, then context is the other. Whereas Buthelezi's previous initiatives were multilateral in design and consensual by nature, his latest charter is defiantly unilateral and vehemently final. The chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr FT Mdialose, sounded an ominous warning when he introduced the document:

"With final ratification (through referendum) the constitution will become the supreme law of the land and will stand as such regardless, and in spite of, whatever course the negotiations at central level will take."

Yet it was the IFP, less than a year ago, which objected to Codesa's declaration of intent on the basis that it pre-empted negotiations by prescribing a unitary state. But Buthelezi now visits the very sin of prescriptiveness on his brand of federalism. It

establishes a draft of rights and powers for the state of Kwazulu/Natal and forbids encroachment on them by the yet-to-be-created federal republic of South Africa. It admits of no negotiations or amendments or flexibility.

Although Alexander Hamilton is quoted with approval by the IFP on constitution-making, its drafters blithely ignore the great American's warning on the "evils of a central government too dependent on the states, too much governed by its humours... till the union is dissolved and weakened".

In Buthelezi's new state, no tax or charge can be levied by the central government without local approval; no army or police force may enter the territory without the state governor's permission and no power may be exercised at the centre which is inconsistent with his constitution. Such rigidity and inflexibility seems doomed at the outset. It ignores the sage advice that constitutions which do not bend will ultimately break.

Back in 1788, faced with state demands of a similar kind, Madison warned the fledgling United States of

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America that such a constitution "would make it impossible for any government to defend itself and to preserve the union". Had Madison not prevailed, it would have been impossible for President Eisenhower in 1956 to have enforced the desegregation orders of the Supreme Court in the high school in Little Rock, Arkansas. Equally, President Roosevelt would never have financed the lend-lease lifeline which kept Britain alive in the dark, early days of World War 2.

All constitutions require balance. The American one, perhaps the most flexible and successful governmental structure in human history, displays the necessary compromise between the demand for state rights and the needs of the greater union. The Ulundi document fails this test by destroying this balance.

The squandered constitutional chances and missed opportunities of the past year have now reached a bizarre apotheosis in the Ulundi document. It is too dangerous to ignore — and too problematic to implement.

● Tony Leon is the Democratic Party MP for Houghton.

Graham Linscott reports that SA cannot afford a stand-off with Kwazulu

Ominous line drawn in the dust

STAR 7/12/92

LAST week was the week of UDF — unilateral declaration of federation. The National Party and the Democratic Party have already published constitutional proposals embracing federalism but when Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi does so, certain shock waves go out.

Not entirely without reason either. Once senses that, with his release of a constitution for an autonomous Natal/Kwazulu, a state within a federal South Africa, he has drawn a line in the dust.

While others debate the principles of regionalism, devolution, federalism, and the gradations between, Chief Buthelezi has produced the finished article — so there!

He had a jump on most of the others, of course, with the proposals six years ago of the Natal/Kwazulu Indaba, which were explicitly for the region to become the first unit in a future

federal state and were devised by some of the country's keenest minds in the field of constitutional law.

The latest proposals are substantially the same, apart from the Indaba's provisions for enforced power-sharing and for separate representation of the different ethnic groups in an upper house. The Indaba's formula for protection of minority cultural and other interests appears also to have been dropped (though the proposed Bill of Rights would presumably take care of them). This time Natal reverts to the Zulus and anyone else who goes along with them.

And that could well be the \$64,000 question. Anyone who has his ear to the ground in Natal these days knows that sections of the business community are becoming extremely restive about the prospect of being governed in perpetuity by a Pretoria which would have to satisfy not just the

Nat constituency but the ANC one as well. That, they reason, would mean Natal continuing to be used as little more than a transport corridor between the PWV and the ports of Durban and Richards Bay — the people being left to rot.

Chief Buthelezi has always stayed close to his business community. It would be interesting to know how many of them he has on board in this latest venture, and of what calibre. One hazards a guess that this is more than just an IFRP sortie.

However, it seems important to remember that this is UDF — not UDI. Chief Buthelezi (and his presumed business backers) are talking about federation, not independence for Natal. And federation is very much on the agenda for constitutional negotiations — ask the Nats and the DP.

But that line in the dust is ominous. The implication is that if a federal dispensation is not adopted from the outset, there could be

all kinds of aggravation.

Anyone who recalls such things as the 1972 Durban dock strikes, which lasted a matter of weeks but crippled the PWV for months, will know that absolutely the last thing we need is a stand-off between Kwazulu and the rest of the country.

Chief Buthelezi's mode of expressing his federalist agenda is no doubt jarring, and not only to opponents of federalism. He implies that the issue has already been settled and there is nothing to be debated.

But if Buthelezi is a player in the power game — and both the Nats and the ANC seem to have accepted that — it is surely important that he be engaged in discussion, not simply slapped down and repudiated.

Otherwise the wild talkers, the confederalists, the unilateralists, could begin to hold sway. And then the country as a whole would be in a great deal of trouble. □

B1097
10/12/92

Squatters to be moved

THOUSANDS of squatters in the Dukuduku forest in KwaZulu were to be resettled within the next six months, senior Natal MEC Tino Volker said at a meeting in Mtu-batuba yesterday. (107/2)

The Natal Provincial Administration has provided serviced plots of land for the squatters.

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they intended to rely upon the aforementioned scheme to spread rights onto Stand 50 Rosebank when, in fact, it was previously claimed that Stand 50 had no other potential than parking", the investigation report said.

The management committee agreed to request the Administrator to rectify a 1980 Provincial Gazette notice stating that the intent of the developer's application was only to approve an additional 5 000m² of retail space and not an additional 31 181m² of office space.

Veale confirmed the possibility that, under certain circumstances, and after a court order had been obtained, the building might have to be demolished.

JH Isaacs could not be reached for comment last night.



Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel responds to a question at a news conference held in Pretoria yesterday.

Picture: SUE KRAMER

Govt does not discount cross-border raids on Apla

PRETORIA — Government would not rule out cross-border pre-emptive raids to combat Apla actions against SA civilians, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel told a media conference yesterday.

He estimated the size of Apla to be about 120 people and said it had bases in Transkei and Zimbabwe.

He said government was not "looking for trouble" with its neighbours, but had a responsibility to protect its citizens.

A cross-border raid would be the last resort and government would not do it unless it possessed hard facts.

He said he was pleased by the Zimbabwean government statement ordering Apla to stop making claims regarding its criminal actions from Zimbabwean soil.

Kriel noted that Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa had not made a similar statement.

The ANC, in a statement yesterday, said threats of cross border military action were "totally unacceptable".

"It is irresponsible, unstatesmanlike and provocative in the extreme. It lends credence to the argument that agents provocateurs may be responsible for the acts of terrorism in the eastern Cape region, the intention being to rationalise an attack on these territories.

(Handwritten signatures)
TIM COHEN

"These misgivings are reinforced by the raid conducted by the SAP on the ANC regional office in East London, ostensibly looking for Apla members, and the unwarranted arrest of three ANC members.

"An attack against Zimbabwe would destabilise the entire southern African region, including the delicate peace process in Mozambique," it said.

It said ANC president Nelson Mandela would raise the matter at the special emergency meeting of the Frontline states in Harare today.

Meanwhile, an Apla commander, Vuma Ntikinca, said in Umtata yesterday that Apla had several bases in SA, particularly in the PWV area. He said attacks launched by Apla on the Reef, including the deaths of several policemen, proved the army had bases in the PWV area.

BILLY PADDOCK reports that the PAC said after a meeting with the DP in Johannesburg yesterday it recognised the destructive effect of violence and "in particular the killing of innocent civilians", but adamantly refused to distance itself from the attacks on soft targets in King William's Town and Queenstown.

Five killed in townships

DURBAN — Five people were killed in separate incidents in KwaZulu townships on Wednesday and yesterday morning.

KwaZulu police said two people died and one was seriously injured when a "powerful device" exploded at a house in Esikhawini yesterday.

The bodies of two children — who were shot dead — were found near Kwamakhutha on Wednesday.

A 14-year-old youth was also shot dead at Sawpits near Umbumbulu.

In Johannesburg, four people were injured on Wednesday and yesterday in incidents on or near railway properties in the Germiston area, police said.

And taxi driver Maria Molefe was shot dead by a passenger in Roodepoort on Wednesday — Sapa.

Goldstone told of disciplinary action | ANC officials

BUTHELEZI AND HIS BASE

A spoke in the wheel

Mangosuthu Buthelezi's decision to play the KwaNatal constitutional card has clearly caught everyone in the political arena off balance. But he may have committed a long-term strategic gaffe by going for short-term tactical gains.

His unilaterally devised constitution, as set out in the steamy atmosphere of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on December 1 (*Current Affairs* December 4), is a significant departure from the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader's consistent stance on federalism in recent years. Suddenly he appears to have opted to lead a rightist, confederal charge.

Analysts say this is the implication of his policy document, which advocates strong regional authority and a virtually impotent central government — particularly with reference to the establishment of a State militia and taxation powers. Nevertheless, some feel Buthelezi's constitution, which is well prepared and thought out, stops short of calling for a unilateral declaration of independence.

Others, like Tony Minnaar of the Human Sciences Research Council, believe that in seeking such wide autonomy — with control of the purse strings, education and security forces — he is calling for independence. "There's no provision for negotiation on this constitution at all. That effectively means he's talking about a referendum and then declaring UDI."

But, though it may elicit a strong groundswell of support from many Natalians, including white businessmen, the IFP leader must realise there is little likelihood of his constitution ever being tested at the polls prior to a general election next year.

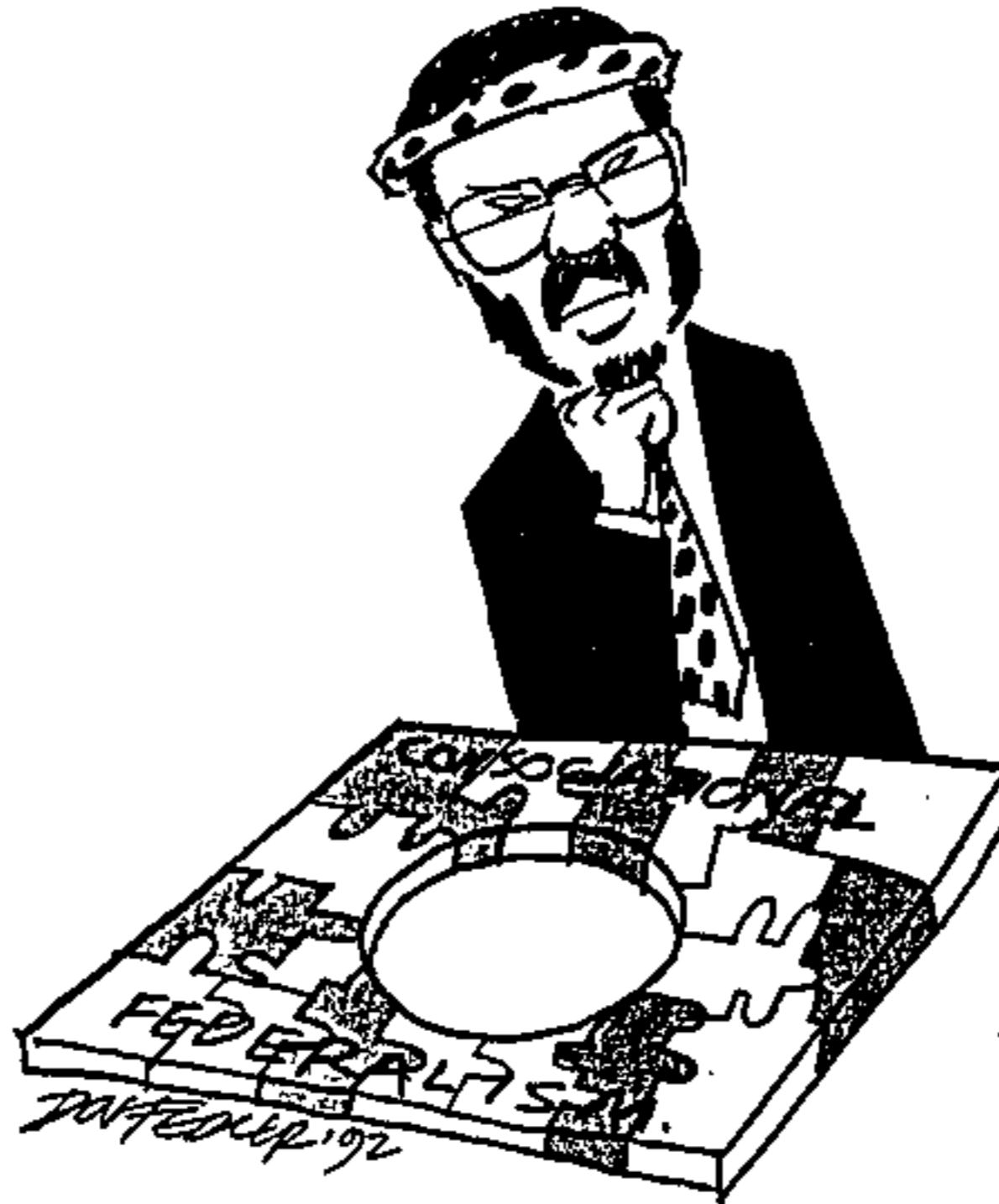
However, as Stellenbosch's Willie Breytenbach puts it, Buthelezi has alienated the Nats — formerly his natural allies — along with the DP. Instead, Breytenbach says, he's cosy up to the Conservatives — who are delighted with the latest tactical shift. However, this seems as much to be a protest against the ANC/Nat Record of Understanding, as seeking a binding alliance.

"He's been a lot quicker to opt for this fallback position than I expected," Breytenbach adds. "His first objective always seemed to be central troika power on a non-elected interim government basis lasting as long as possible. I thought he'd opt for securing regional autonomy only if that failed."

"Now early elections seem probable — possibly even before the end of next year. And perhaps he feels such an election, either for a constituent assembly or new parliament, might show him to be a significant power — but not one in the top three — and that would mean the end of the troika."

Breytenbach, however, doubts that Buthe-

lezi has suddenly become a confederalist. That would snap the golden thread running from the Buthelezi and other commissions, where he and the Democratic Party emerged as SA's original federalists. Breaking off to the Right doesn't match ideals and visions



carried throughout the Seventies, Eighties and Nineties.

"Therefore, I think his constitution is a bargaining chip. I still expect Buthelezi to play a political role, more or less in the middle of the political spectrum and not to the right of centre. Politically, he belongs in bed with De Klerk and possibly Mangope; they share many common principles, such as federalism and belief in free-market economies."

However, based on the reactions of his "natural partners" to the constitutional proposals, Breytenbach feels Buthelezi has blundered tactically. "First prize was Nat and DP support, representing bureaucracy and business. Instead, the only approval came from the CP, Afrikaner Volksunie, Ciskei's Oupa Gqozo and Bophuthatswana's Mangope."

It looks as though Buthelezi will be left on a limb for some time. Though the ANC and Nats may be natural opponents, they will probably be forced to co-operate after an election because of "sunset" clauses and interim government principles. Only after this will partnerships be reformed to decide who governs SA. According to Breytenbach, those partnerships will be much along Codesa divisions with the IFP in the Nat-led "system" camp, pitted against the ANC-led "struggle" group.

Minnaar is less convinced that Buthelezi has blundered. He believes it was a good tactical move for the constitution to be launched on the eve of the *bosberaad* which

brought together government and the ANC — it reasserted the need to consult Buthelezi at national level. "Ironically the PAC's Apla has to some extent thrown a spoke in the wheel because its actions have led to greater government/ANC consensus on political directions."

Unlike Breytenbach, he believes Buthelezi was shrewd to publish the constitution now. "He's showing other power players what he can do. He is saying 'this is what I'll do in my regional power base: I'll have total independence from SA if you don't take cognisance of me and as a national leader.'"

Minnaar adds that Buthelezi probably also feels that if he isn't given his regional autonomy he can make it difficult for a unitary central government to impose law and order. That will eventually lead to a handover of State control. Crucial to the success of the plan is the necessity for Buthelezi to show how much control he has over Natal — hence the heightened levels of violence in the region's "contested terrain."

Minnaar differs with Breytenbach over whether Buthelezi is genuine about confederalism. "Though Buthelezi may have fought homeland independence for KwaZulu from SA, his position had already shifted considerably by 1983, when he was looking at consociational politics and there has been a logical progression from the concept of equal states since then. That also explains the *toenadering* to the political Right..."

Whether he has blundered or not remains to be seen, but the IFP leader has certainly stirred the pot and shown that he's far from impotent.

PAC/APLA FM 11/12/92

In the firing line

Unless it splits or reins in its universally condemned armed wing Apla, the PAC risks working itself out of the negotiations process and being sidelined altogether.

This week's scheduled meeting between it and government was, predictably, called off. Following the Apla-claimed atrocities at King William's Town and Queenstown last weekend in which five people were killed and 34 injured, government demanded a clear and satisfactory explanation of the PAC's relationship with Apla as a condition for the meeting. This had not been received by Tuesday.

On the contrary, PAC information director Walters Toboti underlined the link with Apla. He said it was an "integral" part of the organisation, which would not be abandoned even if this meant scuttling Wednesday's

ANC scorns plan for independent Natal

Guardian / Win / Man
11/12 - 17/12/92
THE African National Congress launched a vociferous attack on Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's plans to create a new state in Natal, but the Zulu leader insisted he was going ahead with a referendum on the issue, writes David Beresford in Johannesburg.

In a lengthy and heated statement on the KwaZulu-Natal draft constitution released by Chief Buthelezi, the ANC described it as a scheme devised by those "spawned by apartheid" to "perpetuate this crime against humanity under a new guise". It also bitterly attacked white "sugar barons" in the province for their part in the scheme.

Chief Buthelezi reacted to strong criticism from President F. W. de Klerk by issuing a statement that said people in his region would have the opportunity to "exercise their

sovereignty" through a "democratic referendum" on what he described as "the Constitution of the State of KwaZulu/Natal".

The ANC's statement described Chief Buthelezi's scheme as hare-brained and said that the pervasiveness of repression in KwaZulu made it impossible to hold a free and fair referendum. It added that the Inkatha Freedom Party administration's established practice of requiring declarations of loyalty to the party and its president as a condition of employment in KwaZulu belied Chief Buthelezi's commitment to freedom of expression.

The short-sightedness of the Natal sugar barons and some elements in the province's business community in lending support for such a scheme was further cause for alarm, it said.

By S'BU MNGADI

A STATE pathologist has suggested to an inquest hearing that one of three teenagers shot dead by policemen two years ago could have had a gun fired inside his mouth.

Prof Jan Christian Botha, head of forensic medicine at the University of Natal's Medical School, was testifying this week at an inquest into the death of three Umlazi boys on October 2 1990.

Mapi Sifiso Mbuyisa, 15, Thulami Mkhize, 18 and Sifiso Kenneth Nene, 18, were guarding Durban lawyer Kwenza Mlaba's newly built house when the shooting occurred.

Botha told the court the bullet entry wound in the victim's mouth was situated in the soft palate at the margin of the hard and soft palates.

The wound had blackened edges and there was tattooing over the surrounding hard palate.

The pathologist said the abrasion suggested the gun might have been fired inside the deceased's mouth.

However, KwaZulu policeman Det-Const Fortune Bongani Ngcobo has claimed he fired at the deceased over his (the policeman's) shoulder.

Ngcobo is one of the four policemen against whom an Umlazi inquest magistrate recently recommended prosecution on charges of murder and defeating the ends of justice in connection with a separate killing.

According to evidence in this week's inquest hearing, seven policemen went to a house in Umlazi after

Gun could have been inside teenager's mouth, doctor tells inquest

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CP Press 13/12/92

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receiving information that three murder suspects were hiding there.

The policemen surrounded the house, knocked on the doors and shouted at the occupants to open.

And when there was no response, Det-Const William Zibuse Maphanga entered the house through a partially opened toilet window.

Maphanga allegedly gave his R-1 rifle to Det-Const Thokozeni Lloyd Dlungwane and kept his pistol. While entering the house through the window, he claimed he felt someone removing his pistol from his holster. He then realised that one of the suspects had taken his pistol and the suspect was walking backwards away from the toilet.

Maphanga had his R-1 rifle passed through the window to him, according to evidence before court.

Twice the suspect allegedly cocked the weapon and pulled the trigger in quick succession while pointing the

weapon at Maphanga and two rounds went off. Maphanga said he fired only one shot at the suspect, who fell in the passage.

In another room inside the house, Ngcobo claimed a suspect fired one shot at him but missed.

Ngcobo immediately took action to defend another policeman in the firing line of the suspect. He allegedly fired one shot into the back of the suspect's head.

The policeman claimed someone suddenly grabbed him around the neck from behind with one arm. Ngcobo moved his weapon across his chest and fired a round over his left shoulder and when he turned around he saw that he had shot the suspect in the mouth.

The inquest has been postponed to January.

A month after the three killings, both Ngcobo and Maphanga were linked to another murder.

In a recent inquest into this murder, Ngcobo chillingly said he had an evil heart and had no love for other

people.

The inquest had arisen from the death of Thulami Chester Cele. According to evidence, the teenager was shot twice in the back with an R-1 rifle by Maphanga on November 12 1990 while trying to escape after being arrested in Umlazi.

Despite the fact Cele was bleeding profusely from two gunshot wounds in the back, Maphanga, Ngcobo, Sgt Bongani Cele and Lt Thamba Joseph Maphumulo deliberately delayed taking him to hospital by driving around the township for almost two hours.

Cele died from loss of blood 20 minutes after being admitted to Umlazi's Prince Mashyeni Hospital. Medical specialist Dr Abdul Karrim told the inquest had the victim been taken timeously to hospital he could have survived.

According to Ngcobo, Sgt Cele and Maphanga, they were looking for Cele in connection with one murder

and attempted murder. They told the court the deceased confessed to the murder.

The court later proved that the docket concerned was one of robbery and not murder.

In a cover-up to make the shooting fair and justified, policemen falsified records at the Umlazi police station.

The shock came when it was Ngcobo's turn to take the witness stand.

When asked by Howard Varney of the Legal Resources Centre (representing the deceased's family), whether he considered himself fit to carry out police duties, Ngcobo replied: "I have an evil heart. I have no love of other people since the burning down of my house (in February 1990), and I'm still looking for those who set my house alight, and should I find them they will see their end."

Supporting his evil heart, the policeman quoted a verse from the Bible: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

The inquest magistrate recommended that Sgt Cele, Ngcobo, Maphanga and Maphumulo be charged with Cele's murder.

He also recommended charges of defeating the ends of justice against Sgt Cele, Ngcobo and Maphanga for making false statements to deflect a police investigation and for laying a false charge of robbery against the deceased.

The sergeant had informed the court it was a general practice at the Umlazi police station to falsify police documents.

GAME reserves are focusing sharply on eco-tourism and working for the support of local black communities, even to the extent of involving them in the management of parks.

Conservation officials say they believe the old policy stylebook has to be updated to suit the new SA, and its uncertain future.

"There will be no conservation miracle until we address the needs of the man in the veld — the rural dweller," said Kwazulu Bureau of Natural Resources director Nick Steele. "Gone are the days when we could talk about lofty strategies which are not supported by the average person.

"We face a disaster unless there is an agreed approach by both the political leaders and the scientific community on the importance of the natural, physical and biological environment."

Conservation Corporation chairman Dave Varty warned: "It is now increasingly recognised that wildlife projects which fail to recognise the socio-economic aspirations of communities around them serve to foster resentment and antagonism. This eventually leads to interference with conserved areas, and even an invasion of them."

The Kwazulu Bureau, established

A people's policy for parks

B10A9 14/12/92

KARIN FRANKEN

in 1982, has practised a policy of sharing natural resources with people living in the area, Steele said. He suggested three principles for securing nature reserves in the present and future:

□ Where conservationists are attempting to prevent degradation of nature — for example, where there is a need to protect a forest from exploitation for firewood — alternatives should be provided for the local community;

□ Conservation cannot be divorced from the economy of the region in which it is practised. If changes to lifestyle and culture are to be made as a result of conservation activities, there must be tangible benefits for the communities involved; and

□ Conservation will be successful only if the people of the region see that it is in their interest to take part.

National Parks Board CE Robbie Robinson said the national parks had been involved in helping rural communities by employing local people or training them to become self-sufficient. He cautioned that certain undeveloped regions on the perimeters of parks needed individual and sometimes unique solutions.

Eco-tourism consultant John Fowlkes said the National Parks Board had initiated joint management with the Richtersveld Park in the northern Cape and the West Coast Park at Langebaan Lagoon.

"About R200m was approved in September for eco-tourism projects in the Kwazulu region," Fowlkes said, adding that tourism brought spinoffs, such as improved infrastructure for surrounding communities.

The Natal Parks Board said that apart from employing people from local communities, it also offered brushwood and cut grass for fuel and cull animal meat at low prices for "undernourished residents".

Conservation Corporation recently received a grant of R650 000 from the European Trust which had heard of the group's commitment to involving local communities in its plans and to ensuring that they shared in the benefits of its nature reserves. The money has been placed in the Rural Investment Fund, founded by the corporation.

The corporation currently manages three game parks — Londolozi and Ngala in the eastern Transvaal and Phinda Resource Reserve in northern Natal.

Ngala's trust fund is jointly managed by the National Parks Board and Conservation Corporation.

Conservation Corporation management were inspired by Londolozi's community projects to initiate their own ecotourism projects. It plans to use the grant for a primary school and clinic, a skills and training centre focusing on carpentry, building techniques, permaculture, and marketing fresh produce in Kwazulu.

"The problem of poaching is also being approached differently now", said Phinda game ranger Rory du Plessis. "If we catch a poacher in the act, we refer the matter to his chief or headman, who punishes the culprit by committing him to three months' work in the reserve."

Spokesman Jane Conyngham said Phinda's projects included a brick-making business, charcoal production from felled trees, the distilling of wine from indigenous itala palms, cutting thatch grass and firewood for the locals, and selling meat from culled animals.

"The revenue generated from these natural resources is used to purchase recreational equipment and provide facilities for staff and community members."

Future plans for the Rural Investment Fund include fund-raising efforts for rural development. The targets will be business corporations, pension funds, foundations, family trusts and government agencies.

Steele said: "In Zulu culture the land is there for the use of all the people who live on it, rather than for the individual. This is the natural starting point for a conservation strategy. Game reserves and conservation areas must produce benefits for the local communities."

BOOKS

Complete guide

On swimming the Fishar river right



Holomisa, Buthelezi clash

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The war of words between Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi erupted anew at the weekend.

Chief Buthelezi's office said Gen Holomisa had "the nerve"

to criticise the leader for dabbling in constitutional matters.

Gen Holomisa earlier told the ANC's Natal Midlands regional conference Chief Buthelezi had pre-empted a future constituent assembly by demanding federal autonomy for the Natal area.

Chief Buthelezi said: "The adoption by the KwaZulu legislative assembly of the consitu-

CT 14/12/92
tion of the state of KwaZulu-Natal is the end product of a 20-year-long process.

"It is quite contradictory that the head of a military junta which has no legitimacy in any sense should pontificate to the people of KwaZulu, while sitting pretty in Umatata as the head of an independent state."

Buthelezi attacks Holomisa

THE war of words between Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi erupted anew at the weekend.

In a strongly worded attack, Buthelezi's office said yesterday Holomisa had "the nerve" to criticise the Inkatha leader for dabbling in constitutional matters.

On Saturday, Holomisa told the ANC's Natal Midlands regional conference that Buthelezi had pre-empted a future constituent assembly by demanding federal autonomy for the Natal area.

"The fact of the matter is that the adoption by the KwaZulu legislative assembly of the constitution of the state of KwaZulu/Natal is the end product of a 20-year long process of consultation, co-operation and negotiation," Buthelezi said.

"It should be no surprise to anyone that

RAY HARTLEY

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the proposal of building democracy, pluralism and social justice from the ground up ... should meet the opposition of a military leader with the background of Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa.

"In fact, it is quite contradictory that the head of a military junta which has no legitimacy in any sense should pontificate to the people of KwaZulu, while sitting pretty in Umtata as the head of an independent state à la Pretoria," he said.

"We would be grateful if before criticisms, he (Holomisa) can explain to us why the deaths of our people on the South Coast have subsided ever since the security forces were deployed on the borders of KwaZulu and Transkei," he said.

To Page 2

Buthelezi

Holomisa had blamed Buthelezi's "insatiable lust for power" for the violence in Natal, Sapa reports.

"Like Savimbi, Inkatha wants to ascend the political centre stage through the barbarism of violent bloodshed," he said.

Meanwhile, a weekend report said firm evidence existed that Apla guerrillas were being trained and directed from six bases in the Transkei. Bases had been established at Komga, Bolotwa, Encobo, Cala, Umtata and Sterkspruit, near the Lesotho border.

Instructions for Apla attacks were issued by an internal high command operating from Umtata, the report said.

Holomisa warned government not to

From Page 1

raid Transkei soil and challenged Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel to prove claims that Apla had launched recent terrorist attacks from Transkei soil.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Rusty Evans said diplomatic communication was under way to build co-operation between SA and Transkei regarding the reports, but no cross-border action was being considered.

"That is a last resort, and not an option at the moment," he said, adding that government had spoken to the governments of Lesotho and Transkei through conventional diplomatic channels about attacks allegedly launched from their territories.

Holomisa lashes at Inkatha leader

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■ **Accused of insatiable lust for power and following in the footsteps of Unita and Renamo through the barbarism of bloodshed:**

TRANSKEI military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa has launched a scathing attack against Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, saying his "insatiable lust for power" has turned Natal into killing fields.

Speaking at the African National Congress Midlands region's regional conference on Saturday, Holomisa said the Inkatha Freedom Party was following in the footsteps of Unita and Renamo.

"Like Savimbi, Inkatha wants to ascend the political centre stage through the barbarism of violent bloodshed," he said.

"Natal has been turned into killing fields because one individual has an insatiable lust for power and ruthlessly imposes his will on an unwilling people," he told delegates to the conference.

But KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday countered, saying it was contradictory that the head of a military junta, which had no legitimacy, should pontificate to KwaZulu on democracy.

‘ **Like Savimbi, Inkatha wants to ascend the political centre stage through the barbarism of violent bloodshed** ’

Holomisa had said the rising death toll did not bother Inkatha "as long as violence guarantees the party an assured out-of-proportion space and say in negotiations".

But the Transkei leader expressed hope that planned meetings between the ANC and Inkatha would dramatically reduce tensions and "wipe out the scourge of violence".

He warned the South African military not to cross Transkei's borders and invited Law and Order Minister Mr Hermanus Kriel, or anyone else, to the Transkei to investigate claims that the Azanian People's Liberation Army was launching attacks from the homeland. - Sapa.

DAY, Tuesday, December 15 1992

True picture still clouded as Natal hearing closes

B/DAY 15/12/92
DURBAN — After six days of submissions from organisations and interested parties from across the political spectrum, the Goldstone commission has the task of cutting through layers of rhetoric and propaganda in search of the catalysts of violence in Natal.

After hearing nearly 20 submissions, Judge Richard Goldstone will be examining issues which surfaced most frequently.

Chief among these will be the use of illegal firearms, the issue of G-3 automatic rifles to headmen for their protection, and how to reintegrate the KwaZulu Police into the SAP.

Illegal firearms as a main catalyst of violence was cited by many witnesses in the first week of the sitting.

G-3s were issued to headmen by the chief minister of KwaZulu's department in terms of Section 45 of the Arms and Ammunitions Act, and the weapons were misused, it was submitted by various organisations.

The commission subsequently heard from a legal representative of

the KwaZulu police, Col T Reed, that these allegations were true.

The rifles were now being withdrawn, he told the commission.

On the issue of SAP-KwaZulu police amalgamation, various organisations saw the attitude of the KwaZulu police as partisan and favouring Inkatha.

RAY HARTLEY reports that a leading unrest monitor told the commission yesterday efforts by KwaZulu to implement its constitutional proposals, which would grant the Natal region autonomy, would lead to greater violence.

"Given the level of violence in the province at present, and the politicisation of ethnicity which has taken place, any attempt to implement such proposals is likely to lead us down the road to a Yugoslavian type situation," said independent Natal unrest monitor Mary de Haas.

She said urgent action to end the violence must include:

- Amalgamation of the KwaZulu police and the SAP;
- Giving police officers "with proven track records" more authority;
- A tightening up of bail conditions

for those arrested for violence, and Greater control over weapons.

She praised the Durban stabilisation unit of the police for giving black residents "the type of protection they have not received from the KwaZulu police".

On the issue of the carrying of dangerous weapons, an Estcourt farmer who is also co-convenor of the local dispute resolution committee, Graham McIntosh, said Zulus should be allowed to carry sticks.

These, he said, should not to be construed as dangerous.

Inkatha's Philip Powell, in his submission yesterday, said according to statistics in his possession, only 10,03% of killings had involved the use of so-called dangerous weapons.

The commission is expected to investigate all claims it has heard and provide a detailed report next year, possibly in January.

The Human Rights Commission said yesterday 132 people were killed in political violence in Natal during November. This brought the total number of people killed in Natal this year to 1 279. — Sapa.

There was little controversy... and Mrs. Joosab, who ran a...

Partial secession even with economic aid is the road to penury, argues A J Ardington

KwaNatal cannot go it alone

STAR 15/12/92

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THE strategy of the KwaZulu government in calling for a federal structure at this stage of the negotiation process in South Africa is to be questioned. Unless Natal/KwaZulu gets its share of the proposed federation's fiscal resources, a federation will not serve the best interests of the people living in this region.

More than 23 percent of the people of South Africa live in Natal/KwaZulu and yet it generates only 14 percent of the gross domestic product.

Without fiscal transfers from central government to Natal/KwaZulu, there will not be the resources to meet the needs of its people.

They would be condemned to inferior education, health care and welfare services, no matter how well intentioned and competent the regional government.

Despite the relative weakness of the Natal economy there has been a long history of Natal politicians and businessmen flirting with the concept of a federal

structure with a measure of autonomy for individual regions.

Originally, this was a response to a feeling of isolation from the mainstream of SA politics, but the more recent initiative arose from a desire to start building a democratic SA by chipping away at the NP's apartheid edifice.

An example of the latter was the response of Natal business interests to Government's proposals for the further consolidation of KwaZulu in 1980 in commissioning the Lombard Report.

The report of the Buthelezi Commission and the initiative of establishing the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba are other examples.

While the thrust of all these proposals was enfranchisement of all people of the region and creation of the first element of a new democratic federal state, they were all fatally flawed for two reasons.

First, the proposals were not developed with the participation of all significant political groupings and, second, they had major economic shortcomings. The ini-

tiators did not consider the former fatal as the thrust was essentially democratic.

The economic flaws proved crucial. The KwaZulu/Natal Indaba was quite specific on this issue, producing an economic report which stated that only in the event of the negotiation of satisfactory fiscal transfers from the central fiscus to the individual regions could the constitutional proposals be considered.

Likewise, the Buthelezi Commission drew attention to the economic difficulties of negotiating a federation with specific proposals coming from one region.

While appreciating these difficulties, the prime movers of these various initiatives were hopeful that the Government would see them as a constructive contribution to the political debate, and that the economic difficulties of poorer regions would be fully met by the negotiation of a formula of fiscal transfers between the central Government and the regions that related to the needs of each.

In the event the government of

the day was totally unimpressed with the proposals of the Lombard report, the Buthelezi Commission and the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba. They were all rejected and the region found itself powerless to do anything about it.

Likewise, the current proposals could be rejected both by the Government and the various parties committed to a negotiated constitutional process and the KwaZulu government would be powerless to do anything about it.

Given the tensions that exist in our society, and given the relatively poor grasp of the economic realities, it is possible that a majority of the people living in Natal/KwaZulu would vote for the region to become part of a loose federation.

The example of the former Soviet Union and the east European countries splitting up into independent republics gives encouragement to secessionist ideas. Further, there is a view that the free enterprise stance of the IFP would encourage relocation of industry to the region and the poor

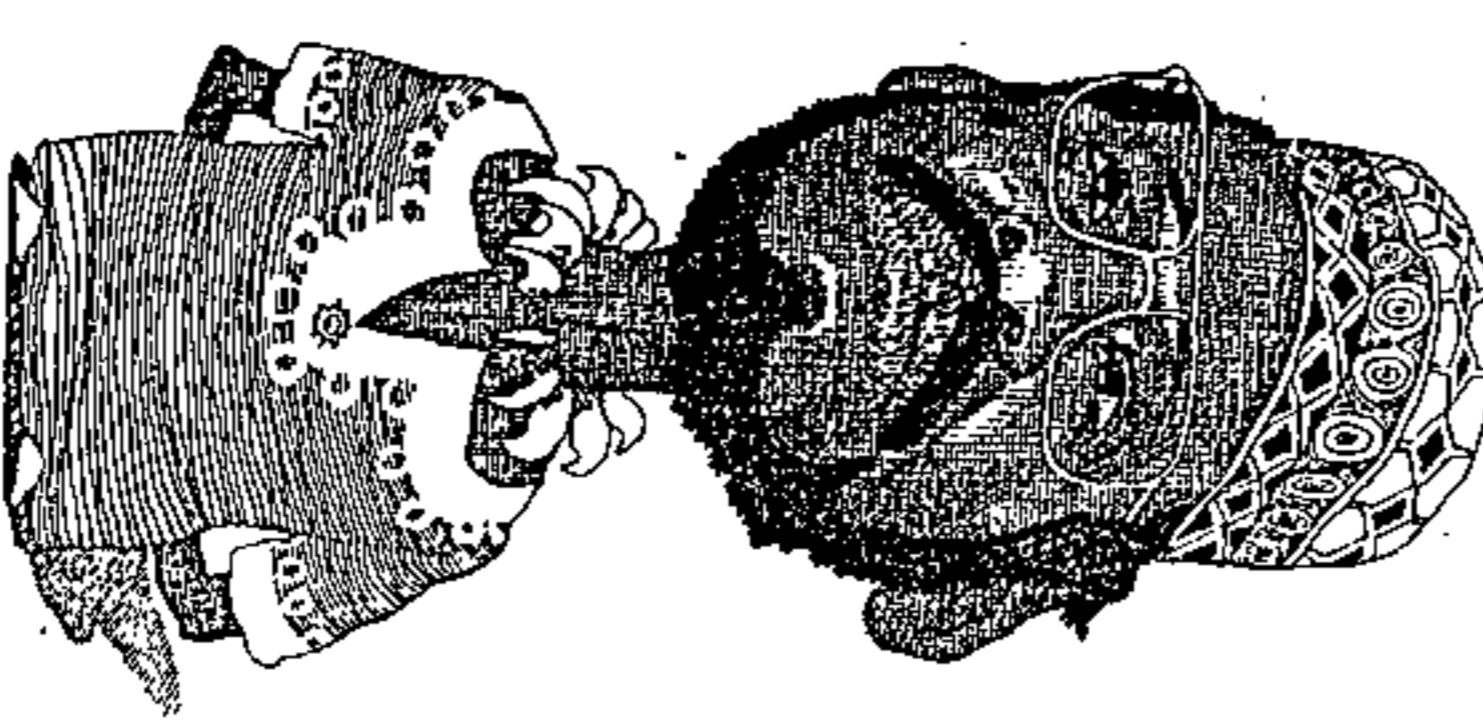
economic position of Natal/KwaZulu would be transformed by rapid economic growth.

The stark reality is different. Even if this region were to experience growth 70 percent greater than that of the rest of the country, it would only improve its relative position by one percent over a period of five years.

The population growth rate in the region is greater than in the rest of the country and so relatively rapid economic growth will be partly offset by the increasing needs of a burgeoning population.

Natal/KwaZulu has a realistic option to remain part of a union or negotiate to become part of a federation with firmly embedded principles of regional redistribution. It does not have a sensible option to initiate federal structures unilaterally and any moves towards partial secession are the steps down a road to penury. □

● A J Ardington is chairman of the South African Sugar Association and was chairman of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba Economic Committee.



Buthelezi... federal state could not survive without aid.

Goldstone's search: the causes of violence

DURBAN — After six days of submissions from organisations and interested parties from across the political spectrum, the Goldstone Commission has the task of cutting through the layers of rhetoric and organisational propaganda in search of the causes of violence in Natal.

After hearing nearly 20 submissions, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone will examine issues which surfaced most

frequently to aid him in his investigations.

The chief issues will be the use of illegal firearms, the issue of G-3 automatic rifles to headmen for their protection, and how best to reintegrate the KwaZulu Police (KZP) into the SAP.

Illegal firearms as the main cause of violence was cited by many witnesses.

G-3s were issued to headmen by the Department of

5742 15/12/92.
the Chief Minister of KwaZulu in terms of the Arms and Ammunitions Act, it was submitted. (107)

Various organisations, including the ANC and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, told the commission chiefs were randomly issued with the rifles and that the weapons were misused.

A legal representative for the KZP, Colonel T Reed,

conceded the allegations were true but said the rifles were being withdrawn.

Submissions to amalgamate the KZP and SAP were also made. Various organisations saw the role of the KZP as being partisan and favouring the Inkatha Freedom Party.

The carrying of "traditional" weapons was another sore point brought before the commission. — Sapa.

Buthelezi defends proposal for KwaZulu/Natal state

18/12/92 10:1
BILLY PADDOCK

INKATHA president Mangosuthu Buthelezi has rejected claims that he was trying to go it alone in adopting the KwaZulu/Natal "federal constitution".

He also said the region had proved that in "terms of income produced and revenues collected in the state of KwaZulu/Natal it is currently subsidising the other regions of SA".

However, SA Sugar Association chairman Tony Ardington, who was also KwaZulu-Natal Indaba economic committee chairman, disputed this, saying unless the region got a share of the proposed federation's fiscal resources it would not serve the best interests of the people living in that region.

The Indaba was one of the key bodies involved in the formulation of the proposed constitution.

Ardington said more than 23% of the people in SA lived in KwaZulu/Natal "yet it generates only 14% of the GDP".

Without substantial fiscal transfers from central government there would not be the resources to meet the needs of the

people living in the region.

"They would be condemned to inferior education, health care and welfare services, no matter how well intentioned and competent the regional government," he wrote in a newspaper article this week.

Buthelezi said that by no stretch of the imagination did his proposed constitution suggest KwaZulu/Natal could be self-sufficient but it would be viable as a federal state within a federation.

"This is consistent with the reality of the state of KwaZulu/Natal whose economy is surely not self-sufficient in terms that it does not provide for the full range of required services and industries..." he said.

He said the proposed constitution required that a federal republic for SA be adopted by the population of the country before his idea could succeed.

However, he did not explain why he threatened to take his constitution to a referendum of the people in the region before there was a federal republic.

'DP membership gains sparked ANC attack'

18/12/92
BILLY PADDOCK

THE significant inroads the DP was making into the black and coloured areas was the prime reason for the ANC's attack on two of its senior MPs in Khayelitsha last week, DP federal chairman Ken Andrew said yesterday.

He said one of the MPs involved, Jasper Walsh, had written to the regional dispute resolution committee to record the DP's protest, but asked the body to take no action. The DP and the ANC regional offices would try to resolve the issue bilaterally.

He said the party's recruitment drive since mid-year had borne startling results, with the region

recording the highest number of new membership applications in one day in the history of the party.

"About two weeks ago in one day we received 220 application forms in the post. It is the biggest number in one day in the history of the party," Andrew said.

He said the party had made good inroads into coloured and black areas in the western Cape, and especially in the Boland region.

At the beginning of the year the DP had 14 branches in the Western Cape, mainly composed of white members. Since then, the membership drive had increased the branches to more than 40.

"These are mostly due to coloured and black members increasingly joining the party, and in this region the DP is by far the strongest and has the best chance of success in an election," he said. Other areas — especially the far Northern Transvaal — were showing strong growth.

The branches consisted of between 50 and 400 members. Some older ones had more than 900 members.

He said in some of the more remote places with too few members to form a branch, support groups were formed to carry the recruitment drive.

While there was not significant Indian membership of the party, there had been interest shown from certain sectors of the community in Natal, Andrew said.

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BUTHELEZI'S PROPOSALS

FM 18/12/92

On the road to UDI?

107

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has warned that his controversial confederalist draft constitution will be tested at the polls one way or another — with or without government blessing.

Though he says he is confident that President F W de Klerk will accede to a request to hold a regional referendum on the proposals, he adds: "However, should government fail to fulfil this responsibility, the referendum will be organised by a committee established in terms of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly resolution which approved the constitution."

His assertion came from his office in response to an *FM* suggestion that there is speculation that the popularity of the constitution may never be tested because the referendum must be sanctioned by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natal. Such blessing seems improbable since government has already voiced its displeasure at the constitution and the timing of its publication.

But even this is disputed by Buthelezi: "We are under the impression that the decision to organise and hold a referendum is an activity which requires no approval from any legislative or administrative entity."

In promulgating the proposals (on December 1), Buthelezi said the intention, following its ratification in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, would be to seek approval of a referendum through the KwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority (JEA), a consensus-based, regional power-sharing, administrative body.

However, NPA executive member and JEA vice-chairman Val Volker claims that even if the poll is endorsed by the JEA, it must also be ratified by central government.

Meanwhile, the political hornet's nest stirred by the publication of the document continues buzzing.

The latest agitator is General Bantu Holomisa who launched a vitriolic attack on Buthelezi and Inkatha at the weekend, claiming that the IFP was trying to force its hand in the constitutional arrangements now being mooted. Buthelezi understandably claims that Holomisa, as the head of an unelected military government, is on shaky ground when it comes to pointing democratic fingers.

But the controversy over the timing of the constitution's publication and whether it has a chance of being tested at the polls all but eclipses the proposals.

The constitution outlines a three-tier governing structure comprising a state governor, a senate elected through proportional representation and a legislature elected from small constituencies which respects existing cultural divisions. It also envisages consider-



Buthelezi . . . determined to hold a regional referendum

able devolution of powers to the regional authorities within the State.

The most controversial aspects of the document centre on the clauses which create a virtually independent State and an impotent central government — and have led to it being labelled a confederal constitution — and on the proposal to establish KwaZulu/Natal state militia and tax systems.

Less controversial are the establishment of a bill of rights, pluralism, universal franchise, minority protection mechanisms, entrenched employment, housing rights, an independent judiciary and a free press. There are safeguards against a burgeoning public sector and sex discrimination.

The document also protects the role of traditional leaders in terms of law and communal property.

On the economic side, there is a commitment to private property ownership, free enterprise and the establishment of structures to promote economic growth. Safeguards against government abuses will be provided through a civil service commission, the appointment of an ombudsman and a constitutional court.

On the face of it, this is a liberal and broadminded document with a lot going for it — hence the apparently growing level of support for it among Natalians.

Wits University's professor Alf Stadler agrees that the constitution is "probably very expertly drafted" and that though theoretically federal systems are terrific and some even work, he has always taken an anti-federal line in the SA context because systems cannot be judged purely on merit.

"It must be considered in the SA context based on structures established by Verwoerd. Unless a way can be devised of estab-

lishing a federal system that does not coincide largely with homeland borders, the concept has an inescapable major weakness.

"However, I have never seen a plausible case, so we're probably stuck with homeland-type structures or a unitary state — and even then, as the ANC is discovering, compromises must be made with some of the leaders."

Natal University's law professor George Devenish points out that while the Buthelezi constitution carries similar clauses to other proposals in terms of civil liberties and checks and balances, his main concern centres on the *de facto* confederal connotations of the constitution. "SA needs a balanced regional system which will probably effectively be federal, though I prefer the term regionalism because it is less contentious.

"However, a strong central government is also needed. It must be capable of dealing with national crises as well as the process of national reconstruction."

Devenish maintains that strong regional and central governments are not incompatible, as demonstrated by the US. He points out that the ANC has increasingly indicated its willingness to accept entrenched regional power, though it initially strongly opposed the principles of federalism. Based on this, he believes the Buthelezi constitution may simply be an "opening" in the constitutional debate.

"Obviously there are good aspects to it," he says. "These proposals build on what the pioneering Natal/KwaZulu Indaba built; so the baby shouldn't be thrown out of the basket. However, so much of it revolves around Buthelezi's negative, arrogant and undiplomatic public image."

If the pragmatists can gain the upper hand, it should be possible for government, the ANC and the IFP to throw their proposals into a melting pot and cook up a workable regional government — balanced against a strong central structure. ■

APLA FM 18/12/92

Small but rabid

The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and its "operationally independent" armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), have received more publicity following the attacks on white civilians in the eastern Cape recently, than at any time since the PAC was banned and forced into exile 30 years ago. Is this perhaps a measure of its effectiveness?

Until recently, the PAC was to most blacks a half-forgotten, rather colourful

THERE is a new mystery force in Natal — the Bambata Battalion. It is believed to consist of Inkatha "self-defence units" that are receiving paramilitary training in Ulundi and other centres around the country.

The name — first cited in a call by an Inkatha Freedom Party leader for the organisation to defend itself — has appeared in graffiti left behind at scenes of violence.

In the volatile Esikhwini area in northern Natal, "Bambata" is scrawled on electricity boxes and roads. In April, a house in Eshowi was burned down. Next to it a notice was pinned, reading "Bambata's battalion has arrived. We are here to stay".



Secession within secession ... Tsonga separatists at last weekend's rally to promote the plan for an independent Natal

By PHILIPPA GARSON
CHIEF Mangosotho Buthelezi's attempts to push his federalist option for kwaZulu/Natal may well give impetus to two separatist movements in Maputaland, northern Natal, where deep-seated resentment simmers against the kwaZulu administration.

Addressing a rally in the drizzling rain in Kosi Bay at the weekend, as "the leader of Natal/kwaZulu", the chief minister kicked off his own election campaign — selling his draft constitution to the people of the region.

It was clearly a warning to those with other ideas. Two separatist organisations, the Tsonga Independence Party and Isididi, are pushing for secession from kwaZulu. The first, a small group of people wanting to establish their own Tsonga homeland as a British protectorate, has little support.

The Tsonga people, who settled in the area in the 1700s, are divided by the Mozambican border and have somewhat lost their identity, absorbing the culture and the language of the Zulu people who settled there over the years.

However, Isididi, meaning "grain basket", is a more serious initiative, lobbying for the reincorporation of the territory into South Africa — not Swaziland — which is the version kwaZulu propagandists bandy about to discredit the movement.

Appealing to the common Zulu heritage of the people, Buthelezi reminded them at the weekend rally

Bambata: Rebels linked to the Inkatha cause?

Inkatha officials confirm the existence of Bambata — named after the Zulu hero who led a revolt against British-imposed poll tax in the early 1900s — but offer cryptic explanations, refuse to comment or refer the questions elsewhere.

An IFP youth official from Esikhwini, Raymond Dlamini, said Bambata members, whose task it is to protect communities, are receiving

A shadowy 'battalion', named after a turn-of-the-century Zulu hero, has emerged in Natal.

By PHILIPPA GARSON and ENOCH MTHEMBU

training in several camps around the country, including one in Ulundi. According to Dlamini, both securi-

ty force members and a private security company are training them.

IFP Northern Natal official Zazi Zabenda said: "It came from the idea that the IFP would not stand by to look at people being mowed down, people ignoring the Peace Accord clause that says people should not have armies.

"If the government fails to get others to disband their private armies

then we as an organisation would be irresponsible if we left our people at their mercy like cannon fodder."

That was all he would say. He said kwaZulu Justice Minister the Reverend Jeffery Mtetwe (who is also in charge of KwaZulu security), was the person to talk to. But Mtetwe was unavailable.

For another northern Natal IFP official, Robert Mkhize, Bambata has nothing to do with the IFP, and in fact does not exist at all.

The concept of Bambata was suggested at a rally earlier this year, says Mkhize, when "the killing of IFP members was getting serious. When one of the leaders addressed the meeting he said in passing that if the ANC doesn't want to disband MK we will have to start a Bombata Battalion.

"Opposition parties are claiming that it exists but it doesn't really. What it refers to is a decision taken by the kwaZulu government — not the IFP — to start defence units to protect all the people of kwaZulu. Now people tend to believe that Bambata Battalion is the defence units."

Mkhize said the Bambata graffiti was nothing more than gangsters giving a name to themselves.

"Like the Black Cats (vigilante gang) in Ermelo. In the IFP no-one ever set up the Black Cats. This Bambata is not something approved by the IFP. It has never been discussed by the IFP."

Another version is that Bambata is comprised of Inkatha strongmen, kwaZulu police and gangsters and that it stretches into the Transvaal where it is headed by top IFP officials.

For African National Congress supporters, Bambata is just another name for kwaZulu Police (KZP) hit-squads.

"When we got to the stomach of this thing all we found was the KZP," said an ANC activist.

Others say Bambata is the new name given to the kwaZulu government's own self-protection units which are being recruited via the chiefs, who each select 10 fit youths from their area and send them to Ulundi for training. IFP central committee member Albert Mncwange recently confirmed that training for the self-protection units was taking place there.

The ANC activist elaborated: "They are special people who are dealing in killings. They are KZPs who are hit-squads doing a 'better' job to get more money. They use AK47s, they are given employment cards and uniforms."

He claimed the hit-squads are given combat training only and are therefore not bona fide policemen. "The more you show you can kill then the more training you get." Asked how he knew this, the man nodded his head sagely, saying, "When people get drunk in shebeens they start talking and boasting about their activities."

Ironically, Bambata the warrior was a rather reluctant rebel — a relatively minor chief once charged with stock theft and not the brutal, brave killer the myths around him suggest.

The Bambata Rebellion of 1903 — led by the chief who declined to obey orders to collect taxes from his people because they could not afford them — goes down in history as the last of the black uprisings against the British colonists.

Bambata took to the forests of Natal and led a fight against the British in which 3 000 Zulus, himself included, eventually died.

For the "Zulu nation", Bambata's defeat marked their final subjugation by the British.

A further irony is that ANC supporters regard him as a hero of black resistance against colonialism.

Maputaland separatists resist Buthelezi's plans

of his own past efforts to resist the incorporation of the territory into Swaziland in the early 1980s — part of the government attempt to woo the cooperation of Swaziland in combating cross-border raids.

"You will remember the very recent history in which the South African government wanted to throw you aside and draw the boundary around you and give you to Swaziland. You will remember that I did great battle for you and saved this place from destruction in the supreme court of South Africa," Buthelezi said.

"When I travel in kwaZulu, I see the people before me with roots in history which go deep into the past ... there are those among you who are trying to tear history apart by making this place something history never intended it to be," he told a crowd of about 5 000 people, including kwaZulu officials and dignitaries.

"You will remember how ... important this area was in defining kwaZulu's boundaries with that of Swaziland. It was you in this place who helped define what kwaZulu was."

But foremost in the minds of Maputaland's rural population is the devastating effect that kwaZulu's nature conservation policies had on their lives — something Buthelezi has no intention of reminding them about.

Over the past 10 years, the kwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources has acquired 30 percent of Maputaland to establish game reserves in the area, plunging into jeopardy the subsistence economy of 50 000 people. Many people have lost their land rights and others have been forced to leave altogether. There is talk of further removals to follow.

Widespread dissatisfaction at inadequate compensation offered by the kwaZulu administration has been countered by harsh oppression in the area, crushing any attempts to oppose the moves. Such heavy-handedness has led to growing support for those who advocate re-incorporation into South Africa.

At the weekend rally, the only signs of disquiet were the blunt refusals to discuss anything at all. Clearly, it was Buthelezi's day.

But away from the hubbub in the small town, inhabitants of villages nearby hesitantly put forward their views, looking over their shoulders as they did so.

They spoke of the severe oppression in the area, particularly of the

African National Congress, which is virtually a banned organisation. "We are under Inkatha here. We are forced to be. If you say you're ANC, they'll kill you," said a woman who wouldn't be named.

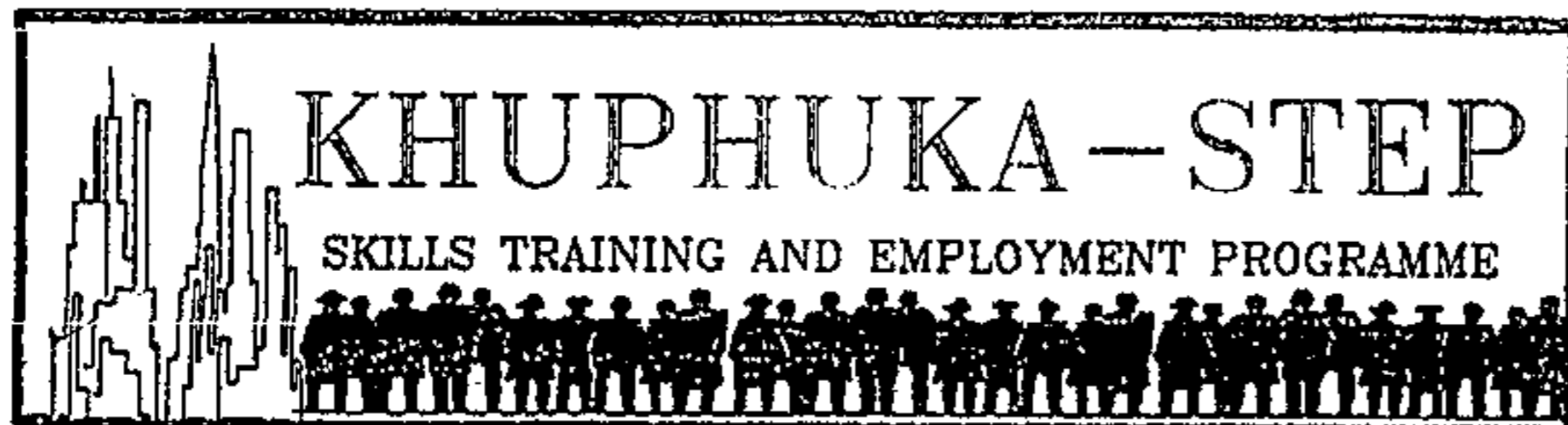
While the ANC has the support of youths in the area, a sizeable section of the elderly, more rural people, who have borne the brunt of the crude conservation policies, are supportive of the reincorporation lobbyists. "The people that were living in the (Tembe Elephant) game reserve are scattered all over. They would grow bananas in the area which is very fertile and sell them in Empanzeni. This paid for their schoolchildren's fees," she explained. "But how will they survive on the new land which is not fertile?"

Although they have been compensated for their land, "they are not satisfied. They oppose Buthelezi but at the end of the day, if you come out clear, you die."

Plans to hand over to key police stations in the Ingwavuma and Mangazi areas — currently under the South African Police — to the kwaZulu police have contributed to the fear and resentment of Maputoland's inhabitants.

For northern Natal Inkatha official Zazi Sibande the "ANC is trying to hitchhike on to the problem but they'll never get support there.

"The people who are trying to plant the spirit of the ANC are those who wanted the land to be incorporated into Swaziland. Because kwaZulu refused, they now hate kwaZulu."



Khuphuka is a pilot skills training and employment project being developed in the Durban Functional Region for unemployed disadvantaged persons between the ages of 18 and 35 years. The project will provide certificated training courses in the following areas: construction skills, wood based technology, plumbing, electrical installation and repairs, electronic servicing and repairs, textiles and garment-making. Literacy, numeracy, production and enterprise skills will be integral to the training process. On completion of training, trainees will be absorbed into production units (operating at the project and on site elsewhere) for a 10 week internship. Graduate trainees will be linked (through an extensive service) to employment opportunities in the community, development, informal and formal sectors. Training will commence in July 1993 and the project intends to train approximately 1200 persons per annum when fully developed.

The following persons are required to commence duties as soon as possible but preferably not later than March 1993.

ADMINISTRATION UNIT MANAGER

The Administration Manager will be required to design, implement and maintain administrative and financial systems for the total project; manage administrative and support staff; carry out budget estimates; conduct internal audits; prepare financial reports; advise the Project Director and Unit Managers on financial and administrative issues.

EXTENSION UNIT MANAGER

The Extension Unit Manager will be required to plan, develop and implement the extension services of the project; manage and oversee the extension officers; negotiate trainee selection and employment opportunities for graduate trainees with community structures, ngo's, employers, unions, local and regional government structures, development agencies, financing institutions, micro-enterprise development agencies, informal sector agencies.

PRODUCTION UNIT MANAGER

The Production Unit Manager will be required to develop, implement and maintain production workshops and programmes (in the project workshops and on construction sites) that link training to production; develop and market services and goods; generate income for the project through production; negotiate contracts for the purposes of income generating activities for trainees; assist communities to create their own production projects.

The project requires persons who are sufficiently qualified and skilled to implement and develop the project and thus applicants for all posts should preferably:

- be above the age of 30 years
- have appropriate qualifications
- have worked for 10 years of which 5 years should be relevant to the position applied for
- have a minimum of 3 years proven management experience at a senior level
- have development experience and the ability to plan and organise without constant supervision.

Persons appointed to the above positions will work in a team together with the Project Director and Training Unit Manager to set up, develop and manage the project.

Salary and benefits will be competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applications should contain copies of qualifications and a curriculum vitae, contact details of three referees and an indication of availability for commencement of employment.

Applications should be sent to the following address by 15 January 1993:

The Director
Khuphuka Project
1017-1020 Tower B
Salisbury Centre
349-351 West Street
Durban, 4000

25% discount and a free calendar ...
if you subscribe to
The Weekly Mail NOW!
Offer expires Dec 23

The selling of the Lost City

From PAGE 6

Instead, he claims that coverage of the Lost City opening was "a straightforward programming decision, and also aimed at promoting tourism" and that "public interest in the project is such that the SABC as national broadcaster had felt the need to reflect some of the excitement in this regard".

He also confirms that "the board of the SABC was invited by Sun International to have its regular monthly meeting at Sun City" and that — surprise surprise — "this December meeting also coincided with the Lost City events at Sun City".

In Sol Kerzner: A Man And His

vision, viewers were told that Kerzner understands "the media is vitally important" and is "as happy sitting down with a reporter as he is with Princess Caroline of Monaco".

Indeed, Sun International has treated media personnel like royalty: even the lowliest cameraman was a minor baron, offered free transport, accommodation and meals during the two-week opening jamboree.

Media representatives were given the run of a media centre that was a little entertainment palace itself, offering a dining room serving free food and wine, free telephones and editing suites and darkrooms, and a bank of press releases and publicity

pics larger than a fair-sized public library.

But, comment several of the journalists who decamped to the Valley of the Ancients in the past couple of weeks, this special treatment was contingent on toeing the line. Says one: "If the Lost City is an empire and you, as a media person, happen to note that the Emperor is wearing no clothes, then you will be summarily and rudely dismissed."

Take the experience of *The Star* journalist Monica Oosterbroek. At a press conference, she asked Kerzner about proposed African National Congress/Cosatu boycotts and Jean-Michel Jarre whether he felt bad

about the fact that the R90 tickets to his show would mean that there would be very few black people in the audience.

Kerzner's response was to call her "horrifyingly stupid". Then, following the conference, when she tried to ask Jarre the question again, Kerzner literally bumped her out the way, showering her, she says, with rage. "I was shocked," says Oosterbroek. "I have never experienced intimidation like that on the job. I said he was a bully and he shoved me. I lost my balance and fell to the ground."

Kerzner responds "it is entirely untrue I assaulted the young lady". He says Oosterbroek in fact "jumped in front of Mr Jarre, blocked his way and, wagging her finger in his face, insisted on further discussion with him. I took her by the shoulder and moved her to one side so Mr Jarre could move on."

In a statement to *The Weekly Mail*, Kerzner also apologises to the newspaper's co-editor Anton Harber for berating him at a launch and suggesting he leave. He said he had lost his temper because he was "appalled" when he read a *Weekly Mail* article that, in his view, "seems to have been written in such a way as to incite militants to take action against the Lost City".

Kerzner was particularly upset with a quote from the article that read: "The Lost City launch is a gift for local activists, who know that an embarrassment for Kerzner is a problem for the government."

Kerzner says that "in our business we must accept criticism", but stresses he was "absolutely committed to doing my best" to achieve "the objective of boosting foreign exchange earnings by about R6-billion per annum and creating about 150 000 new jobs". The subtext is this: I'm doing it for South Africa, and thus anyone who challenges me is unpatriotic.

With skill and with charm, the Lost City has courted the media as never before. But publicity is not journalism — and when it becomes so, one enters the world of fantasy, the world of a Lost City which never existed. That, perhaps, is precisely what Sol Kerzner wants.

THE DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES CENTRE

is a one-year old nonprofit development agency that provides information-related services to community-based organisations and NGO's seeking to transform society in favour of the poor. Information services include:

- a LIBRARY SERVICE specialising in development management, fund raising, people centred development, and networking;
- a comprehensive on-line data base of "who's who in development" in South Africa;
- the Independent Study into an Enabling Environment for NGOs;
- the South African NGO Network (SANGONet), a non-profit electronic information and communications network.

The Centre is currently seeking applications for the following positions:

HEAD OF ADMINISTRATION

An experienced administrator is required to manage and oversee all aspects of organisational administration. Applicants should have five years of administration experience and a strong background in personnel relations and in designing and managing administrative systems. The successful applicant will supervise three administrative support staff and be part of the Centre's senior management team.

SENIOR LIBRARIAN

A senior librarian is sought to take responsibility for the day to day running of the Centre's library and documentation centre and for developing and maintaining an outreach information dissemination programme. The successful applicant will have at least five years of experience in the information and documentation centre, a first degree plus a H.Dip. Lib or B.Bibl. (or equivalent professional experience); the ability to supervise staff and experience in working with computerised data bases. An interest in and understanding of development issues is also an important qualification.

NETWORKER/PUBLICATIONS OFFICER

The Independent Study into an Enabling Environment for NGOs is seeking a motivated person with social science research and policy skills to service the growing national network of organisations involved in the Independent Study. This will involve collecting and disseminating information relevant to the work of the Independent Study at international, national and local level. Word processing skills are required and desk top publishing preferred. The successful candidate will have a social science graduate degree.

INFORMATION SERVICES OFFICERS

Under the general supervision of the SANGONet Editorial Collective, these two persons will assist in editing and managing SANGONet's online library of information. Duties and responsibilities will include all aspects of collecting, reviewing, editing, abstracting, drafting and organising information on SANGONet. The work entails both the production and adaptation of resource materials on the topic of development management (such as salary and benefits surveys of the nonprofit NGO sector) and liaison with organisations and individuals acting as "information providers" on SANGONet. The successful applicants will have knowledge of:

- the principles and methods of organizing, managing and presenting information;
- general social justice issues and the work of non profit and human service organizations;
- word processing;
- correct English language grammar and style, editing principles and techniques of preparing complete and concise written materials;
- knowledge of computer networking, uses, functions and capabilities preferred, but not required.

The successful applicants will have skill in:

- word processing at a rate of at least 40 words per minutes;
- learning new computer applications and gaining proficiency in a short period of time;
- acquiring, writing, reviewing, editing, summarizing and organizing various information for inclusion in an online information service;
- communicating information clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing;

OFFICE MANAGER

A person with at least three years of administrative experience is required to manage all aspects of the day to day operations of the Centre's sole office. Applicants should have a good working knowledge of and at least two years of experience on personal computers in an office environment and a grounding in common office computer application such as spreadsheets and word processing application.

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE

A senior secretary/administrative assistant is sought to work in the Office of the Executive Director. The successful applicant will have three years of experience in providing secretarial and administrative support in a fast-paced environment. In addition to superior general secretarial skills such as filing, transcription, and diary and correspondence management, the successful candidate will demonstrate an aptitude for interacting with the general public, NGO's, donors and the media. Both men and women are encouraged to apply for this position.

GENERAL: All successful applicants will demonstrate an ability to deal tactfully, cooperatively and effectively with other staff members, SANGONet subscribers, community organizations, representatives of funding sources and the public, including people from different racial, ethnic and cultural groups and from different backgrounds and lifestyles.

Full job descriptions and salary ranges for the positions are available from the Centre Administrator.

The start date for these positions is 1 February 1993, or sooner. Full CV's and three contactable referees should be provided by interested applicants before 15 January 1993.

The Centre offers competitive remuneration and benefits packages commensurate with experience and qualifications. Benefits include a comprehensive medical aid and health insurance package, provident fund contributions, and generous holiday provisions. When not enjoying their holidays, DRC staff are expected to earn them, and then some!

Send applications to: Development Resources Centre
P.O. Box 6079, Johannesburg, 200
Phone: 011 838 7504 Fax: 011 838 6310

'No KwaZulu link with Renamo'

GOLDSTONE Commission investigators found no link between Renamo and the KwaZulu Police, as claimed earlier this year by the ANC, Judge Richard Goldstone announced on Friday.

CP News 20/12/92
Commission investigations showed that the claims were based on the presence of 10 armed Portuguese-speaking men at a bar in Nseleni in August this year.

The presence of the men was the sole origin of the belief concerning a relationship between the KwaZulu Police and Renamo, said a statement by Judge Goldstone.

In September reports said northern Natal ANC leaders had claimed Renamo soldiers were in KwaZulu and that their presence was linked to alleged hitsquad training.

But an extensive probe in Natal by the commis-

sion's investigators found "there is no justification for the allegations of a Renamo connection with the KwaZulu Police ... or of the presence of Renamo soldiers in KwaZulu" ~~(10)~~ (107)

KwaZulu's police-commissioner had told the Goldstone Commission. KZP investigations showed no substance to the allegations. - Sapa

Koert Meyer too big for his boots, says Inkatha official

LLOYD COUTTS

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INKATHA chairman Frank Mdlalose accused Constitutional Development Minister and key government negotiator Roelf Meyer yesterday of "getting a little too big for his boots". Mdlalose was responding to recent statements by Meyer in the US that Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi would be left out of negotiations if he did not agree to join multiparty talks soon. "I fear Meyer is getting a little too big for his boots. It is a bit rich for him to pontificate abroad about the need for multiparty talks when he himself has just emerged from bilateral talks with a party that unilaterally withdrew from Codesa to scupper the process." Fortunately, Inkatha did not have to take too much note of what Meyer said, since his own party did not take him all that seriously, Mdlalose said. Sapa reports from Ulundi that Buthelezi said Meyer's threat to leave Inkatha out of talks was "the clearest rejection of a federal formula by government" and smacked of baasskap.

"It is old baasskap for a mere Minister to threaten me with being left out merely because I do not fall in with his line of trotting behind the ANC/SACP alliance as he has been doing for quite some time." Addressing KwaZulu government officials at a Christmas dinner, Buthelezi said: "(The decision), taken by government in cahoots with the ANC/SACP alliance to exclude the Zulu nation from Codesa ... remains the position and as long as that is the position, I consider myself to be already excluded." Referring to the proposed state of KwaZulu/Natal, Buthelezi said the constitution would have to be negotiated with political parties at central level. "No one should interpret this constitution as an act of secession. We are not suggesting that the state of KwaZulu/Natal should be independent or even self-sufficient," he said.

See Page 4

Forum delayed by Cabinet shuffle

ADRIAN HADLAND

PLANS to launch a national forum on the future of local government by the end of this year had been delayed following recent changes in the Cabinet, a SA National Civics Organisation (Sanco) spokesman said. Sanco publicity secretary Max Mabase said the appointment of Tertius Delpport as Local Government Minister on December 1 had "disrupted the whole process". Manpower Minister Leon Wessels dropped the post in favour of a greater role in

national negotiations. Mabase suggested the portfolio change was a deliberate action by the Cabinet to delay the establishment of the national forum. Mabase said civic leaders were suspicious of Delpport's role in the collapse of Codesa and were wary of his intentions regarding strengthening NP influence at local government level. A Local Government Department spokesman said

establishing a national negotiating structure was one of Delpport's highest priorities and that he envisaged a far broader forum than negotiations between government and the civics. Mabase said a local government steering committee comprising representatives of Sanco, the four provincial administrations and local authorities, would be meeting in January to continue discussions about a new national forum for local government.

P

Buthelezi's provocative Christmas message

■ Chief lambasts Natal's 'pseudo-liberals': (107)

Sowetan 22/12/92

A DEFIANT Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday delivered a provocative Christmas message to his homeland officials that discounted any possible rapprochement between himself and the Government or ANC.

Buthelezi rejected a democratically elected constitution-making body, the disarming of civilians and fencing in of hostels and came close to insulting white people in Natal who opposed his constitution for a KwaZulu/Natal state.

Buthelezi compared KwaZulu to Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. He said the Zulu people were forged together by a single identity.

Referring to a sugar-cane farmer who reportedly rejected his constitution for KwaZulu/Natal, Buthelezi said: "We (black people in Natal) were dragged into the Union of South Africa as the Kingdom of KwaZulu, willy-nilly without any consultation."

Educate the masses on need for tolerance, says Goldstone

Judge urges peace drive

STAR
28/12/92
Political Staff

Peace-loving South Africans need to embark on a mass education drive for tolerance, Mr Justice Goldstone said today in the Goldstone Commission's third report.

The judge said political organisations had failed to do this successfully, and the thrust could now well come from non-political bodies.

"It would be difficult for the political leaders to ignore such an initiative. Public funding therefor should be sought and, so too, the support of the international community."

The judge was highly critical of the IFP and the ANC.

"It remains clear that a primary trigger of violence and intimidation remains the rivalry between, and the fight for territory and the control thereof by, the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and the African National Congress (ANC)."

He said the situation in Natal/KwaZulu had "if anything, deteriorated".

Contributory factors to violence continued to be socio-economic issues, suspicion and negative perceptions of the security forces, and the availability of sophisticated weapons.

The commission believed the violence in Natal/KwaZulu could only be curbed if there was agreement by the parties concerned on:

- Free political activity in all areas.
- The role of tribal chiefs.
- The police investigation of political deaths and injuries.
- The withdrawal of G3 rifles given to tribal authorities in KwaZulu.
- The cessation of political attacks in breach of the National Peace Accord.
- The cessation of attacks on all existing authorities.
- Affiliation to a political party and public rights or privileges.

Unable

According to the report, complaints were made by the ANC and the IFP that there were "no-go" areas in which one party or the other was unable to carry on political activity.

"If elections or referenda are to be held in South Africa, or, as suggested by the IFP, in Natal/KwaZulu, it is obviously a precondition that the parties contesting such an election or participating in such a referendum must be free to carry on political activity," said the report.

Such activity must include the holding of meetings and peaceful demonstrations. A public commitment by the KwaZulu government, the KwaZulu police (KZP), the

IFP and the ANC to allow such free political activity was therefore essential.

The report said there should be an undertaking by all parties to give due recognition to the role of tribal chiefs (amakhosi) and to pay due respect to them. Their role should be defined.

Complaints were also received about the inability of or failure by the SAP and the KZP to arrest and successfully charge the perpetrators of serious political crimes. On the other hand, the SAP and the KZP complained about the lack of community co-operation when they sought to investigate such crimes.

"The commission believes that international police observers could be of substantial assistance to both the SAP and the KZP. Their presence and involvement, for example, in selected police stations, would go a long way towards lessening the fears of many that they would not receive fair and serious attention to complaints.

"Without the full co-operation of the communities in which they operate, the police cannot be expected to perform adequately or successfully," said the report.

"In this area, too, an ade-

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quate, well-known and trusted witness protection programme would encourage witnesses to report information to the police."

Concern was also expressed at the frequency and ease with which bail was granted to persons arrested on charges relating to serious cases of public violence and intimidation. "This phenomenon heightens fears of further violence and

Judge urges peace drive

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acts as a form of intimidation that prevents witnesses from furnishing information to the police."

The commission suggested that consideration be given to withholding permission to address public meetings to those parties which clearly breached the National Peace Accord.

And, while the present negotiations for a future constitution proceeded, it called on all political parties to desist from making inflammatory political attacks on the present authorities.

"For the same reason, there should be a suspension of any further transfers of land or po-

lice stations to the KwaZulu government."

The judge said the commission was impressed by a plea from Priscilla McKay, of Pine-town Child Welfare, for the education of the youth on political tolerance.

"National organisations such as Child Welfare might consider

embarking upon a mass education drive for tolerance and actively engage the political leaders of South Africa, at all levels, in such a programme," he said. Since the commission's second interim report on April 29, at least 10 committee reports have been submitted.

The committee will also hear evidence in preliminary inquiries to be held at Port Shepstone, Empangeni and the Ncutu area.

STAR 29/12/92
36 killed in KwaZulu

DURBAN — At least 36 people have died violently in KwaZulu over the Christmas season and the figure is expected to rise.

KwaZulu Police spokesman Colonel Moses Khanyine said most of the murders were alcohol-related with the victims being chopped, stabbed and battered to death. — Own Correspondent. (107)