

# MDM doubts Inkatha's commitment to peace

N. African 16/3/89

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) have raised serious questions about Inkatha's commitment to peace following its pull-out from the latest peace initiative.

In a statement the UDF/Cosatu said 'after nearly two years of attempted peace talks' they have 'severe reservations' as to whether Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the Inkatha Central Committee (ICC) 'want to use peace talks to end the violence or to establish a national political position'.

The UDF/Cosatu highlighted how Inkatha has been a stumbling block to peace initiatives.

Since November 1987, they said, three written documents had been agreed upon in meetings between the two parties.

'Regrettably none of these documents have survived Ulundi's attention to them,' said the UDF/Cosatu.

'In November 1987 points of agreement were minuted and endorsed by both delegations of local leaders in Pietermaritzburg. However, at the subsequent meeting in December delegates from Ulundi were present and read out

a memorandum from the Chief Minister.'

Central to this memorandum was a publication of the Marxist Worker Tendency' which 'was used to scuttle the previous agreement'.

'With the representatives of the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce as go-betweens, attempts were made in February and March of 1988 to arrange talks involving national leaders of the organisations.

'However, the Inkatha insistence that this cover matters other than Pietermaritzburg violence frustrated the initiative.

'In September 1988 agreement was reached on a comprehensive settlement of interdict actions and this set up the Complaints Adjudication Board. This agreement was signed by Cosatu and Inkatha for various legal reasons.'

Buthelezi then often referred to UDF's non-participation despite the fact that he knew the reasons for them not being able to sign the agreement and despite assurances that the UDF fully endorsed the agreement.

'The Board was effectively



**MDM and community leaders head the march**

sabotaged by the non-appearance of Inkatha respondents on the grounds that this would prejudice their case in criminal actions. 'Where the Board did make a finding against Inkatha members, the Inkatha disciplinary committee decided to take no action of any significance. The people concerned have continued to be involved in actions of violence.

'Then in July 1989, after much preliminary interaction in which Cosatu and the UDF made nu-

merous proposals to unscramble the situation, negotiating delegations finalised a document. This contained the most comprehensive and far ranging proposals on a peace process to date. There is also no doubt that the document envisaged that cooperation on the peace process could lead to a larger political reconciliation and specific provisions were designed to facilitate this. Cosatu and the UDF wholeheartedly endorsed the agreement and expected the meeting of

the four presidents to take place in late August.

'In the resolution passed at the Cosatu Congress the sole concern is to resolve violence in Natal. There is no reference to broader issues.

'However, whilst we understood that the Inkatha Conference had endorsed the agreement, we were to find that the Central Committee would make changes.

'The first change made was to insist that Cosatu, the UDF and the ANC should be regarded as one organisation and that instead of the delegations of 10 per organisation there should be 20 for the ANC/Cosatu/UDF and 20 for Inkatha. This was a carefully calculated demand with an eye to its broader political implications.

'Once again we see the same pattern of introducing documents and demanding apologies and of introducing new demands designed to enhance the political position of Inkatha on the national stage.

'We cannot resolve the violence by continually stressing our differences and by attempting to politically embarrass each other.'

'We have to address the con-

crete issues of violence and in co-operating on this front we will hopefully achieve a long term political co-existence and this could lead to cooperation in our struggle against the apartheid state'.

'However, if we want to continually demand apologies for statements made - and there are endless inflammatory statements made by all levels of Inkatha leadership - then we will not resolve the violence. We have not demanded apologies for flagrant violations of the agreed principles of peace. If Inkatha is committed to peace and political coexistence such statements should be corrected.'

'If we continually override agreements by introducing new demands then there is little prospect of peace. Cosatu and the UDF will continue to seek ways around the impasse between ourselves and Inkatha. In the critical present we will seek all other means to deal with the escalation in violence and seek ways to bring it to a halt. The facts are that when peace talks break down violence escalates. On previous occasions this has happened and it is tragically happening again.'

16/1/84



16/ Aug 89

16/ Aug 89

Mgrew

18/10 '90 11:58

# Treurnicht cheered by 1 000

THE Conservative Party, despite its differences with retired President P.W. Botha, supported him in his clash with his former Ministers. Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht told a cheering crowd in Durban last night.

In an attacking speech, Dr Treurnicht bluntly told the National Party that it had left the white man in the lurch and had lost control.

The National Party, he told an enthusiastic audience of more than 1 000 people in the Durban City Hall, was determined to lose the election.

In a speech delivered almost entirely in English because "the CP is also the party for English-speakers," he said: "I have come to claim a large part of Natal for the Conservative Party."

"I am making the claim just as

② **BRUCE CAMERON**  
Political Correspondent

we claim a large part of Natal for the white man.

"It should be ruled and governed by the white."

"KwaZulu can be governed by Chief Buthelezi."

He said the NP, with its lack of unity and dominated by intrigue, was selling out the whites.

Referring to the strife in the NP, Dr Treurnicht said it had been a very unfortunate day when a State President was forced to resign.

Although the CP opposed President Botha for his reforms such as power sharing, the CP supported him in his fight with the Cabinet.

President Botha had objected to the people with whom Mr de Klerk wanted

to negotiate the future of South Africa.

"Dr Kaunda wants to be the spokesman for the ANC with the Government."

The Conservative Party said the ANC had no rights in South Africa. It was not part of the South African political system.

"If Mr Botha declines to get involved with Dr Kaunda we support him."

"If some black nations claim the ideals of the ANC they can have them, but not in our system."

Defending the CP policy of partition was the only way to protect the future of white South Africa "justly".

He spelt out how all the scrapped measures of apartheid of yore would be re-introduced when the CP came to

power because "a portion of South Africa belonged to the whites."

Influx control, labour preference areas, the linking of urban black areas to the homelands, the ban on black trade unions would be re-introduced and only "whites would be citizens in white South Africa."

He accused the NP and Democratic Party of having the same starting point — a single and undivided South Africa.

Dr Treurnicht said the DP stood for liberalism based on the individual — this would be the death of people and nations.

"If the DP should come to power it will be the end of the rights of whites. It will be the end of peace and the start of conflict."

News by B. Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban



# Seychelles NATION

PO Box 321, Victoria, Mahé  
Tel: 24161  
Telex: 2320 SZ 2322SZ  
Fax: 21006  
Publisher: Press Section, Information Division  
Chief editor: Ronnie Jumeau  
Editor: Denis Rose

## The problem not just economic

LAST week, the secretary-general of the ACP secretariat, Dr Edwin Carrington, talked of the differences between the African, Caribbean and Pacific nations and the EEC over what should be covered by the next Lome Convention.

On Saturday, the Egyptian foreign minister, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, pointed out the disagreements between North and South that he believed would come to dominate world issues with the present thaw between the superpowers.

It is clear that the developing countries, faced with their ever growing debt, environment and social problems, are beginning to thump harder on the doors of the industrial states, demanding a better hearing of their case for a more equitable distribution of the world's riches.

The North, to whom practically all the \$1.3-trillion Third World debt is owed, would be wise to listen more carefully than they have done in the past, for their own good as well as that of the developing nations.

The alternative is yet more destitution, more upheaval and more social instability in developing states. These will in turn, threaten not only world economic stability, but international peace and security as more and more Third World economies go desperately out of kilter.

The situation is now so bad that the poor of this world cannot hope to even dream of a better tomorrow without massive infusions of aid and extensive debt relief measures from the North.

The developing countries are in a no-win situation. They simply cannot afford to continue repaying their debts at present levels without damaging their chances for domestic growth. And yet it is this very which is so necessary for them to be able to pay their bills.

The more developing countries tighten their belts to pay back their debts at the social expense of their people, the greater the danger of political upheaval which will only serve to worsen the economic situation even further.

The problem seems to be that the North continue to myopically see the issue from the point of view of creditors who simply want their money back. But it is not a purely economic matter.

Indeed, it's political and social dimensions are as critical, if not more so.

So until the industrial states seriously look at the situation through the eyes of the debtors also, they will never fully understand the real nature of the problem or that the approach they have adopted up to now is doomed to failure.

If they want their money back in a way that does not threaten the world's economic and political stability, they had better start listening anew to the Third World's case and soon.

## Incapacity of ANC leader comes at critical time

OLIVER Tambo, the veteran African National Congress (ANC) President who entered a London hospital last week, is absent at a critical moment in the South African guerrilla group's 77-year struggle against apartheid.

Lusaka-based diplomats said the guiding presence and authority of the ANC leader would be sorely missed at a time the movement was facing internal tension and the prospect of critical talks with South Africa's racist government.

His condition also raises questions about the future leadership of the ANC which Mr Tambo, who will be 72 in October, has directed unchallenged for the last 20 years.

ANC officials say Mr Tambo is suffering from fatigue, the result of a gruelling schedule of meetings and tours. He was flown to London last Friday for a medical check-up and a rest.

Sources close to the movement said Mr Tambo had suffered a stroke, but ANC officials denied this.

The wide respect and unauthoritative that O.R., a nickname derived from his Christian names Oliver Reginald, enjoys in his broad, loose-structured organisation would also make him difficult to replace, the diplomats said.

Mr Tambo failed to attend a summit of Southern Africa's frontline states in Lusaka last Thursday and he may also miss a meeting in Harare on August 21 of the Organisation of African Unity's ad-hoc committee on Southern Africa.

The meetings were called to address the question of whether the time was right for the ANC and its allies to talk directly to the South African government about ending apartheid.

While opposing unconditional talks with Pretoria, the ANC is preparing a negotiating position which it is expected to present at the Harare meeting.

rare meeting.

ANC officials say the debate about negotiations coincides with a growing restlessness among younger cadres uncertain about the future.

This, and the frustrations, difficulties and boredom of living in exile, has led to incidents of violence and indiscipline among the several thousand ANC members in Lusaka.

The relationship was further strained more than a week ago when ANC security officials abducted four former members of the movement, saying they were suspected South African agents and blaming them for recent bomb attacks against the ANC in Lusaka.

The Zambian government says the four were refugees awaiting resettlement and has demanded their immediate release.

Diplomats said these tensions and divisions in the movement between hardline guerrilla commanders who favour armed action and more moderate politicians who favour diplomacy made Mr Tambo's role as a steady, unifying figure all the more crucial.

His incapacity, however temporary, also invites speculation about who will eventually succeed him as ANC President.

Secretary-General Alfred Nzo is deputising in his absence and the next-in-line in the hierarchy is treasurer Thomas Nkobi. Both are Mr Tambo's contemporaries and members of the "old guard" in the ANC's governing national executive committee.

But they are not seen as likely candidates to lead a movement which increasingly draws its strength from youthful military commanders and up-and-coming political activists.

However, diplomats say young military commanders like Chris Hani and political firebrands like



Mr Tambo received an honorary doctorate in the GDR in 1987, on behalf of Mr Nelson Mandela for his unbroken fight for freedom of the South African people

Steve Tshwete are also ruled out because their unrepentant support for armed action is alienating valuable international backing for the movement.

Joe Slovo, the general-secretary of the South African Communist Party, is highly respected senior member of the ANC but the fact that he is white could spoil his chances of leading the mainly black movement, ANC sources say.

Apparently best placed to eventually assume the mantle of the presi-

dency is Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's newly-appointed head of foreign affairs who is in this forties.

In the past year Mr Mbeki has increasingly taken on the bulk of the ANC's diplomatic work and won widespread recognition.

His nationalist credentials are also impeccable. His father is veteran ANC activist Govan Mbeki, now freed from prison in South Africa and like Tambo, a contemporary of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

## South African ruling party seeks election plus in Botha debacle

F. W. de Klerk, leader of South Africa's ruling National Party (NP), has improved his image as a strongman by pushing President P.W. Botha into resigning early, but he will need all the skills he can muster for political battles ahead, says Andrew Steele of Reuters.

Analysts polled by Reuters warned that the pace of apartheid reform may not increase as rapidly as the world wants with the probable election on Tuesday of De Klerk as acting president.

And black leaders described as a meaningless sideshow the departure of Mr Botha after a brutal public row with his heir-apparent over protocol details about a trip to Zambia.

"For many Blacks it is just the replacement of one racist President with another," said activist Nthato Motlana.

"Since F.W. (De Klerk) became the heir-apparent of the Afrikaner government, he has not done or said anything that suggests that he will dismantle apartheid," Mr Motlana added.

His views were echoed by political analysts, who said that Mr De Klerk's plans for dismantling race segregation in South Africa did not challenge the basic apartheid assumption that designated groups should live separately.

Mr de Klerk, a lawyer who has held several cabinet posts, has given no indication of any plans to release jailed nationalist Nelson Mandela, the universal symbol of protest against apartheid.

Western diplomats have said that Mr Mandela may be released soon after parliamentary elections on September 6 as proof of the NP's commitment to

discussion with black leaders.

Robert Schrire, political scientist at Cape Town University, said Mr De Klerk would benefit from succeeding a leader whose popularity has plummeted because of irascible behaviour and bizarre political outbursts in recent months.

"This gives De Klerk visibility and the image of a tough leader. Until now, the conflict with Botha had made him look a bit of a weakling," Mr Schrire said.

He said, however, that the NP would lose support in the September general election from older voters who were loyal to Mr Botha.

Although Mr de Klerk has rallied his party by saying apartheid reform must happen drastically and quickly, he stresses that whites must not be dominated by the black majority, which has no voting rights at national level.

A cautious five-year plan for apartheid reform which was unveiled in June gave little concrete detail, although it pledged to give the country's 26 million blacks full political rights at national level.

But it also promised to maintain some of apartheid's most hated elements, particularly residential segregation.

Willie Breytenbach of Stellenbosch University said Mr De Klerk was likely to lead the NP into serious negotiations with the African National Congress (ANC).



## In Brief

## Talks ruled out

IRAN's leader Ali Khamenei Monday strongly attacked the United States, ruling out hostage talks with Washington unless it gave up supporting Israel.

It contrasted with previous statements from newly-elected President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, who offered to help Washington resolve the hostage crisis in Lebanon.

## Mid-East peace

A United States ambassador urged an Arab League committee Monday to resume its efforts to end bloodshed in Lebanon, Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials said.

They said Thomas Pickering, the new US ambassador to the United Nations, expressed Washington's concern over the carnage in Lebanon during talks with Egyptian foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Maguid.

## Demonstrations

ALGERIAN security forces sealed off two villages east of Algiers Monday because of demonstrations against the way the local authorities have allocated housing, witnesses said.

Travellers from the area said traffic could not enter the villages of Corso and Tidjelabine on the Mediterranean coast about 30 km (20 miles) from the capital.

## Mass protest

SOME 150,000 Azerbaijani workers waving red banners and chanting "strike, strike" poured into Baku's central square Monday after a day of work stoppages to back demands for greater local autonomy.

Speakers demanded the retention by Azerbaijan of the disputed area of Nagorno-Karabakh which has a predominantly Armenian population, as well as more autonomy for Baku from central control in Moscow.

## Kiszczak gives up

PRIME Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak bowed to pressure from the opposition Solidarity movement Monday and said he was giving up his efforts to form a communist-led government.

Kiszczak said he was handing the task to Roman Malinowski, the head of the United Peasants' Party (UPP), a small party.

## Aoun vows to fight on as battle rages in Beirut

SHELLS crashed around the shattered presidential palace of Christian army commander Michel Aoun Monday but he vowed to fight on until Syrian troops were forced out of Lebanon.

"There will be no ceasefire unless it is linked to a timetable for a Syrian pullout from Lebanon," Major-general Aoun told Reuters at the palace in Christian East Beirut.

In a telephone interview punctuated by the sound of shellbursts, he said he had enough weapons to fight a long war but he did not expect it to last for long.

"We are coming to the point of the withdrawal of the last Syrian soldier from Lebanon," Mr Aoun said. He did not elaborate.

As he spoke, shells rained down on Christian east and Muslim west Beirut in a fifth

successive day of savage artillery bombardments, killing at least six people and wounding 31.

Among the dead was a pregnant woman whose baby girl, delivered posthumously, is struggling for life in an incubator.

Artillery duels have been raging since Mr Aoun five months ago declared a "war of liberation" to expel Syria's estimated 33,000 troops, but they reached a new intensity Thursday.

On Sunday pro-syrian forces launched the first major ground attack of the campaign, across the Souk al-Garb mountain ridge which overlooks Lebanon's Christian enclave.

"The problem in Lebanon is with Syria. It's a problem of occupation and of terrorism and this escalation was inevitable," Mr Aoun said.

## Talks with PLO will continue, US says

THE US dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is expected to continue regardless of the outcome of talks in Tunis Monday between the two sides, the State Department said.

"I would expect the dialogue to continue. We don't necessarily expect a specific breakthrough at each particular meeting ... this is part of an ongoing process," deputy spokesman Richard Boucher told reporters.

During the Tunis meeting, involving US ambassador Robert Pelletreau and a PLO team, the United States told the PLO that Palestinians must abandon the belligerence of the past.



Mr De Klerk



Mr Botha

## Botha resigns, De Klerk pledges 'new South Africa'

F.W. de Klerk, leader of the ruling National Party (NP), was due to take office as acting head of state yesterday after pledging to "begin the construction of a new South Africa".

He emerged Monday as winner of a bitter political feud with 73-year-old President P.W. Botha, head of the government for more than a decade, who promptly went on television and announced his resignation.

Mr Botha said cabinet members had asked him to plead ill-health to withdraw from active politics and to appoint a stand-in until after elections on September 6.

"It is evident to me that after all these years of my best efforts for the NP and for the government of this country as well as for the security of our country, I am being ignored by ministers serving in my cabinet," Mr Botha said.

"I consequently have no choice other than to announce my resignation," he told the nation in his television address.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said that Mr De Klerk, 53, would stand in as head of state until after the general election, when Mr Botha had been due to step down.

Mr De Klerk said he was saddened that Mr Botha's long career should end in such a way, but denied that he had ever shown the President any disrespect or contempt.

"Tomorrow we begin the construction of a new South Africa," he said shortly after Mr Botha's resignation speech.

But political analysts say that the programme of political reform promised by De Klerk would probably not proceed quickly enough for a world impatient to see an end to Pretoria's apartheid policies.

## Afghanistan to launch peace offensive



Mujahideen rebels fighting the Afghan government

AFGHANISTAN's Foreign Minister Monday said the Kabul government was stepping up international diplomatic efforts to force the United States and Pakistan to back negotiations for peace in Afghanistan.

Abdul Wakil outlined government plans for a diplomatic offensive that will start next month at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit conference in Belgrade.

In particular, Mr Wakil said Afghanistan wanted the summit to pressure Pakistan to stop its support of the Mujahideen rebels who are fighting to oust the Kabul government.

Afghanistan accuses Pakistan of increasing its military and logistical support for the Mujahideen since Soviet troops pulled out of Afghanistan six

months ago.

Mr Wakil said Afghanistan received a great deal of support from a Non-Aligned Movement foreign-ministers meeting in Harare last May and now wanted the summit to come up with a formal resolution condemning what he said was Pakistan's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

"I think the Non-Aligned Movement and the host country, Yugoslavia ... have an important role to play in the settlement of the problem of Afghanistan," Mr Wakil said.

He said Afghanistan wanted to see a final resolution at the summit calling for:

1) the observance of the UN-sponsored Geneva accord for peace in Afghanistan by all signatories, including Pakistan.

2) initiatives to seek a political settlement to the war.

3) the non-interference and non-aggression of other countries in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

4) the encouragement of talks and negotiations between Afghans for peace not war.

"No country of the Non-Aligned Movement can stand against the proposals, all of which go against Pakistan," Mr Wakil said in an interview.

Afghanistan's position will be put to the summit by President Najibullah, Mr Wakil said. It will be the first international conference Mr Najibullah has attended since the Soviet withdrawal and underlines the importance Kabul attaches to the summit, which begins on September 3.

## Mozambican rebels agree to further peace talks

MOZAMBICAN church leaders and rebels agreed Monday to meet again after holding a week of highly secretive talks on how to end their country's 14-year civil war.

"I think, under the circumstances, the talks went reasonably well and we can expect a further instalment soon," a senior Western diplomat monitoring the talks in Nairobi told Reuters.

"The fact that they met at all for a whole week augurs well for the future," another diplomat said. "There has been a lot of blood-letting and mistrust created over the years."

The churchmen, representing the Maputo government, discussed a 12-point government peace plan with a delegation from the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR)

rebels.

As a first step towards ending the war, the plan says the MNR must cease all acts of terrorism and banditry before direct talks can take place between the rebels and President Joaquim Chissano's government.

The war has killed an estimated 100,000 people, forced one million refugees to flee to neighbouring states and crippled the economy of Mozambique, a former Portuguese colony.

The MNR delegation, headed by their leader Afonso Dhlakama, and the clergymen, who included Maputo's Roman Catholic Archbishop Alexandre dos Santos and Anglican Archbishop Denis Sengulane, agreed to hold further discussions, but set no date for a second round of talks.