

1 CANGA

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COMMENT & OPINION

A fresh display of intolerance?

The ANC policy conference has come and gone. As we predicted, the tantrums at Codesa were contrived to justify "mass action" to force the ANC's constitutional ideas on the rest of the country.

This is to be the 66.66% mass action. It is not a mass action for freedom, or for a new constitution, or for negotiations, but to force a certain percentage as adequate to validate a constitution.

The ANC says a 2/3 majority in a constituent assembly is the "universal" rule for validating a country's constitution. It then points to Namibia as the example of this universal rule.

Where else has this happened? Since when have events in Namibia represented the alpha and omega of constitution-making in the world? Does the ANC leadership really need this campaign to prove its militancy?

We have now reached the stage where the ANC is demanding the right to unilaterally determine all the arrangements concerning the making of a new constitution on pain of bringing the country to a standstill

through mass action.

The government will probably respond by using the security forces to keep order and that will itself bring normal life to a standstill. And who knows what the CP will do? And the AWB? Each party will be seeking to prove a point in its own way.

And the world will look aghast at this theatre of the absurd by politicians in the most developed and sophisticated country in Africa.

It has taken eighty years of struggle and thousands of deaths to bring South Africa to the stage where calm and rational negotiations can take place.

The stakes are exceedingly high. It would be foolish to give in to despair.

Is the ANC reverting to its old ways of wanting to gain freedom through revolution by violence?

For more than 30 years it peddled the lie that it was forced into armed struggle because no other options were open to it.

Now, after a brief period of negotiations in which it failed to get

its way, it would again have the world believe that it has no options but to resort to violence. For there is a mass of evidence to show that coercion is the common denominator in all mass action. And that mass action is a twin of violence.

The ANC, it seems, is about to again display its intolerance of opposition.

The leader himself has set the tone by issuing violent threats.

Apology needed

SIR

The Goldstone commission has spoken on the violence, placing the blame on the ANC/Inkatha feud & blowing away the smokescreen of a Third Force. But it omitted to point out the original cause of the violence - the deliberate killing of township leaders and policemen by the then internal wing of the ANC - the UDF - designed to destabilise the townships and make the country ungovernable. This was more than a decade ago and most of those killed were Zulus, merely trying to earn a living, to send money to that area most disadvantaged by the Nationalist Government, impoverished KwaZulu.

Those whose family members were so bar-

barously killed by the ghastly necklace method and whose homes were petrol bombed, often with children inside, are unlikely to forget such treatment. Retaliation, the inevitable result, continues today.

Given this background, peace and tolerance seem unattainable. A new approach is necessary; one thinks of a concerted effort by the Press, particularly the Black Press, to strive to educate their people to an understanding of the democratic system - emphasising tolerance and the value of the screen ballot to avoid that scourge of the township - intimidation.

It might also help if an admission of wrong doing and an apology could be made, by a

UDF leader, perhaps. An apology for the use of that diabolical communist-inspired policy of 'eliminating' moderates, designed to achieve the destabilisation which they thought necessary to bring down the abhorrent Apartheid regime. Nothing could justify such means. The victims were unfortunate pawns; an admission and an apology from a statesman of stature might go along way towards easing the pain and resentment.

Shirley L Harris
Gillitts

ISAZISO UKUGODLWA
KWELUNGELO
LOKUSHICILELA

Ukushicilela noma ukusakazwa ngaphandle kwemvume kwamatikili akhishwe kuleliphephanda ba akhuluma noma ngasiphi isihloko kwezomnotho, ezombangazwe, nezenkolo, kakuvunyelwe neze futhi kugodliwe ngokomthetho i-Mandla Matla Publishers (Pty) Ltd., 128 Umgeni Road, Durban ngegunya lesiGaba 12, (7) somthetho othiwa yiCopyright Act ka-1978.

Umholi weNkatha uhlaba usongo olwenziwe yi-ANC

ELONDON:-UMongameli weNkatha Freedom Party (IFP), uDr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, ngolwesibili uyihlabe

African National Congress (ANC) ngokusonga kwayo ngodlame ngenhloso yokuphoqelesa abelungu ukuba bemu-

kele lokho okufunwa yilenhlangano maqondana nezingxoxo ngomthethosisekelo omusha wase-South Africa.

UDr. Buthelezi ugququzele umholi we-ANC, uDr. Nelson Mandela, ukuba abuyele ezingxoxweni noMongameli F.W. de Klerk. Izingxoxo phakathi kukaDr. Mandela noMongameli de Klerk sezifike kwangqingetshe okudalwa ukuthi kufanele yini abamhlophe njengesizwe esiyidlanzana babenamalungelo athile uma sekuphethe umbuso wenengi.

Dr. Buthelezi uthethe kuyamjabhisa ukuthi i-ANC seyinqume ukwenza izinsongo, wathi lokhu kufana nokuziphathisa okwengane etetemayo.

UDr. Buthelezi usho lokhu ngesikhathi eHeathrow Airport, eLondon, ohambeni lwakhe lwaseMelika. Usuke izolo ngolwesithathu eHeathrow Airport walibangi-

sa eLos Angeles.

NgeSonto i-ANC isonge ngokuthi izoqala omkhulu umbhikisho ngenyanga ezayo ethi izophoqelela ngawo uHulumeni ukuba emukele iziphakamiso zayo ngomthetho-siisekelo.

UDr. Buthelezi unxuse i-ANC ukuba ithambe, wathi usongo lukhukhulelangoko wombhikisho luzodabula phakathi izwe. Ubuze ukuthi uma kwenzeka lokhu ngubani ngempela ozohlupheka? Uphendule wathi: "Sonke sizohlupheka, ngisho nabo abe-ANC. Akekho ozothola inzuzo."

Ngesikhathi eseMelika uDr. Buthelezi uzobonana noMnu. Ronald Reagan, owayenguMongameli waseMelika. (SAPA-AP).

ICANYA

4-6-06-92

Kusakazwe amapheshana ethusayo ngeqembu iNkatha

ILANGA

4-6-6-92

ETHEKWINI:-Kunepheshana (pamphlet) elibhalwe ngesiNgisi eselisakaziwe eliqhakambisa inhlangothi okuthiwa yiStudents Revolutionary Guard elibhalwe okuchazwa ngokuthi kuyinselelo kubafundi baseDurban Westville University (UDW) eligxeka Inkatha Freedom Party ngamagama ashube kakhulu navusa uhlevane.

Inqikithi yalelipheshana ingukuhlanganisa i-IFP nazo zonke izenzo zodlame ngisho nezokubulala imbala. Kukhona namazwi athi: "Bhidlizani Inkatha!" ngesiNgisi athi "Destroy Inkatha".

Isihloko esikhulu salelipheshana sithi **INKATHA Enyuvesi -Inselelo Evulekile Kubafundi Base-UDW**. Ngaphansi kwalesihloko kuxwayiswa "ngababulali abadla inyama namathambo abantu abangama-Afrika ezitimeleni, kuya emalokishini, kuya emapulazini okumanjenje balungiselela umkhankaso owesabekayo obhekiswe kubantu abacindezelwe. Okuyibona uqondiswe kubona lomkhankaso ngabafundi base-UDW.

"Okaputani bokuchitha igazi bafuna ngoshova ukwamukelwa kuSRC yase-UDW," kusho lesitatimende.

Ngaphansi kwesihlokwana esithi: "Uhlelo lweNkatha: Okuhleliwe ngokukhinyabeza," kulothshwe ukuthi: "Ngenxa yokucekela phansi eNatal naseReef, abangama-Afrika besifazane, izingane, omama nobaba bo-

nke bamemeza ngazwi linye bathi: "Bhidlizani Inkatha!"

Kuthiwa lokhu bakusho ngesizathi sokuthi bayazi ukuthi "noma Inkatha ishaya sengathi iyaluchitha udlame, kodwa ngemuva ifihle amanga ayingozi kakhulu angowokuthi inobudlelwano nabacoboshisi baKaHulumeni abahlose ukuqeda umoya kunomayini enezinjongo zenqubekela-phambili yabantu".

Lelipheshana lisho nokuthi ukubonisana ngokuthula neNkatha kuyogcina kuphethe ngephupho elingafezekanga. Lithi Inkatha akusilona "iqembu lenkululeko", "inhlangothi elwela ukukhululwa kwabantu" futhi ayisona ngisho-ke "nesandla sesithathu" imbala, kodwa "ngumshini wokubulala ovunwa nguHulumeni. Ukuvulela Inkatha iminyango kunqahunyushwa njengokuzibopha ngabhande linye nababulali okubhekiswe kubantu abacindezelwe".

Kuthiwa i-"Operation Vula" iyinhlangothi yomzabalazo ephume umkhankaso wokuvala iminyango ngenxa yemizamo yeNkatha yokungena ntshi enhlanganweni yabafundi.

Lelipheshana liphethwe ngamagama afisela inhlangothi okuthiwa yi-Students Revolutionary Guard impilo ende futhi liphinda amagama agcizelela ukuqedwa kweNkatha abhalwe ngesiNgisi ukuthi "Smash Inkatha".

UDr Michael Sutcliffe, onguMqondisi woMnyango osakaza izindaba Iphela eKhasini 3

Guduza



"YINTO embi kakhulu ukuba kuphele umsebenzi, kodwa kusale udlame."

Kusakazwe amapheshana ethusayo ngeqembu iNkatha

Isuka eKhasini 1

ba eDurban Westville University, ecelwa yiLANGA ukuba aphawule ngalelipheshana, uthi: "Noma sikholelwa kakhulu emgomeni wokuba umuntu akhulume ngokukhululeka, kodwa inyuvesi ngeke neze izibekazelele izitatimende ezinohlevane olunje futhi ezibhebezela udlame".

Uthwembise ukuthi iziphathimandla zeNyu-

vesi zizophenya ngalesitatimende ukuze zithole umnyombo waso ukuthi ngabe sikhishwe yiyona yini ngempela iStudents Revolutionary Guard. Uthe abaphathi beNyuvesi bazokhipha isitatimende esigcwele futhi baphawule ngalelipheshana uma sebephenye kabanzi ngalo. Ngesikhathi sokuloba kazitholakalanga izikhulu zeNkatha keziphawule ngalokhu ukunukubezwa kwayo.

Ngivumela othi phansi ngama-AK.47

MHLELI, - Ngithi ake ngiphawule ngomfowethu othi igama lakhe linguB M' wasePort Edward. Mina mfowethu noma dadewethu, ngithi angikubonise ukuthi ngiyamvumela lowomlobi owabe ethe uDr Mandela ucela atshele abantu bakhe ukuthi phansi ngama-AK.47.

Mina ngiyamvumela umfowethu lowo owabe ebhale eLANGENI la-ngomhlaka March 9-11

ngaphansi kwesihloko esithi "Ngifikelwa ukudabuka", owabe ethe igama lakhe linguG B waseSikhawini. Nami ngithi kuDr Mandela phansi izikhali sibonisane-nje kuphela sibhekane nesitha sethu. Uma simunye siyonqoba noma yikanjani.

Wena mfowethu musa ukuthi uma ungayithandi inhlangothi yethu thina bantu abaNyama, kodwa engakhethi bala lamuntu, i-IFP, ube usubhala ephepheni ukuthi

uG B akasho ngani kumNtwana ukuthi cishe bonke lababantu abafayolapha bafa ngawo lama-AK.47 ayizikhali zeMK (ANC).

Mina ngiyayihlaba kakhulu le-ANC ngoba lama-AK.47 abo abawasebenzisi ezitheni ezinobandlulo. Baqedana nathi nje. Angikaze-nje ngizwe kuthiwa badubule elilodwa iBhunu, wona asicindezele. Angisho ukuthi adubuleni ngoba umphefumulo ungokaNkulunkulu.

Mina ngithi asihlalani phansi thina PAC, IFP, ANC, Azapo, UDF nezinye izinhlangano. Phansi izikhali. Sizowubona umvuzo. Ngineqiniso lokuthi siyonqoba simunye sibaNyama sonke silwela amalungelo ethu. Akukho nhlangano engiyivunayo. Futhi ayikho engiyilandelayo. Kodwa angazi ukuthi siyonqobakanjani singezwani kanje.

Engikwaziyo wukuthi singamaXhosa, Zulu, Venda, Shangane, Mpo-

ndo. Sonke-nje siyefana. U Mandela ungowethu noButhelezi ngowethu. Siyonqoba ngabo, asisoze sanqoba ngoyedwa kubona.

Musani ukubulalana nodwa sibaNsundu sonke. Mina ngithi i-ANC uma ibona ngelinye iso ayihlale phansi ibonisane ne-IFP ukuthi ukuze kube-nje asenzeni kanje kuphela.

- Mr Bee,

MUNSTER.

Ayinkinga amanesi ekilini yasoLundi

MHLELI, - Ngithi ake ngibhale hleze inkinga yethu lapha oLundi kwa-Unit A ingaxazululeka.

Indaba nje ingamanesi asekiliniki. Akuve kuyinkinga ukuya khona. Ufike ukhokhe u-R3 bese ungena egunjini lokuhlalela, ufile unesi avele akubuze ukuthi uphethe yini. Uchaze. Abhale phansi, bese ekutshela ukuthi hamba uyothatha imithi. Sekuphelile njalo. Ngisho nokubuza-nje ukuthi kubuhlungu kanjani, lutho.

Kanti uma ugula unesi kumele okungenani akuthintathinte-nje bese ubanethemba lokusinda. Awakwa-A wona lutho!

Kukhona asebeqale ukukwenza manje. Lutho abakhulelwe abasakalwa ububanzi nobude besisu nesisindo. Ngomhlaka 5 May kukhona-nje unesi owayebotozana. Wayekala ngeminwe ethi akaso isikhathi se-tape ujahe kabi yena.

Uhambe-ke ukhulelwe ugula, ungazi uzotshela muphi unesi ngoba banolaka. Kodwa u-R5

usuwukhokhile. Uma ucela umjovo bathi awukho, iNkonjeni ayikakawehlisi, kodwa uma usuthetha bese bethi unehlanhla kukhona owo-dwa osalile.

Kwenzenjani kanti? Safa sikhokhela ubala. Mhlawumbe bathi umuthi wokukhwehlela asinawo ungawuthola ekhemisi kodwa imali isihambili yona.

Engikubona kuyinkinga kakhulu sekunamanesi aseguile, othi uyangena ugula, aqale akubuze izinto ezingahlangane nokugula, uyaquma

uzwa ubuhlungu yena akanendaba ulibele imibuzo ebhedayo. Kungcono umuntu athathe impesheni uma esenenkinga yokusebenza.

O-R3 no-R5 bethu siyabakhalela. Ngisho ungaphathwa yini abazihluphi nangokukuthinta-nje kumbe bapopole. Lutho!

Ake nisisize webaphathi bekiliniki nizolungisa lento. Siyakhala, impatho ayikho. Yirobhane phela le. Sheshisani kungaze konakale.

- Okhathazekile, ULUNDI.

1/LANGA 4-6-6-92

The black sheep and the prodigal son

What a turn-up for the books. ANC president Nelson Mandela, heading what his organisation somewhat naively prays will be the next South African government, is shunned by his movement's erstwhile ally of some seventy years standing.

More than two years after Pollsmoor's most famous prisoner was released, Mandela has not yet been accorded the opportunity of thanking his old friends in the Kremlin for the loyal and steadfast support they had given the ANC and SACP.

Ironically of course, those old friends are no more, which is why the seemingly impossible has happened. While Mandela has been globe-trotting to visit other old-style allies in Cuba and Libya, the Soviet Union has disappeared along with its ruthless Stalinist leadership.

Unlike Castro and Gaddafi, neither of whom can spell glasnost or perestroika, let alone understand what the concepts mean, Yeltsin has taken over from where the great Russian reformer Gorbachev left off, and has now totally thrown off the yoke of past ideological constraints and myths to embrace the real world.

That being so, what sound reason has he or the Russian leadership, to meet with the head of an organisation which has yet to unshackle itself from what must by now be one of last few remaining communist parties actually believing in the socialist myth.

Mandela may be no communist, but as the Russians know more than anyone else, this can't be said for much of the ANC's leadership still wearing the two hats of the "national democratic" and the socialist revolutions.

Meantime, the reformist head of the regime responsible for the implementation of the monstrous totalitarian apartheid system, is whisked away by one of SAA's spanking new Boeing 747s to Moscow, where the haunting strains of Die Stem met State President de Klerk and his entourage on their arrival in the Russian capital.

Also meeting them was the South African diplomatic representative in Moscow, from whose premises was proudly unfurled and waving in the city's spring breeze, the South African flag.

That is politics for you - hard-headed, unreal, full of surprises. But the national interests of Russia and South Africa, long confrontationalist, are now converging, and it is the South African black sheep rather than the prodigal son that stands to benefit the most.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Badumele ngokushiwo owe-ANC

DUDU MBATHA

ETHEKWINI:-Intsha yeNkatha Freedom Party esifundeni saseMpumalanga Randi izwakalise okukhulu ukudumala ngenkulumo eyenziwe yiphini likaMengameli we-ANC, uMnu. Walter Sisulu yokuthi kufanele amaphoyisa ayeke ukusesha izakhamizi zasePhola Park kodwa aye kosesha amahostela.

Isitatimende esikhishwe yintsha ye-IFP sithe, "Kusobala ukuthi uSisulu kanye nalenhlangano yakhe kusekude ukuba behlukane nobuphekulazikhuni kulelizwe ngoba phela amaphoyisa ayazithola izikhali eziyingozi ezinjengama Ak-47 nokunye ePhola Park.

"Kuyasimangaza ukuthi kanti bafunani abakaKhongolose, kuyacaca ukuthi uMnu. Sisulu umhlophe mahala ekhanda kodwa ucabanga njengengane. Siyacela ukuba uSisulu athathe umhlalaphansi ngoba usegugile.

"Sicela ukuba azi ukuthi izikhali lezi zabo yizona ezenza ukuba izwe lizithole linodlame nokuba abantu bafe mihlalamalanga. Futhi yizona kanye neziseshenziswa yizelelesi.

"Sinxusa bonke abathanda ukuthula ukuba basebenzele ukuthula noxolo kulelizwe, futhi sicela ukuba iANC iphume iphele nya kuNational Peace Accord ngoba yehlulekile ukudala ukuthula".

Usinde ngokulambisa uKaunda emhlanganweni

ELUSAKA:-OwayenguMongameli waseZambia, uDr. Kenneth Kaunda, usizwe ukubaleka engqungutheleni ebiseChingola ngempelasonto ngesikhathi isixuku sabantu ebesimklolodela sithi asimudle simfele.

UDr. Kaunda, ongumholi we-United National Independence Party, uthethe uyasukuma efuna ukukhuluma emhlanganweni obekugcwele kuwo izinkulungwane zabantu, kwasuka iqulu labantu laqonda ngqo kuye lifuna ukumenzakalisa. Kuthiwa iqulu lizwakale limemeza lithi alifuni nakuzwa ukuba akhulume.

Kuthiwa kuthe lapho isimo sesibonakala ukuthi siyonakala, onogada bakhe bamthatha bamfaka emotweni encane eshaye yachitha naye.

UUDr. Kaunda wabusa iZambia kusukela ngo 1964 kodwa kuthe ngo-October ngonyaka odlule wehlulwa ngamalengiso nguMnu. Frederick Chiluba okhethwni lokuqala lwamaqumbu ehlukene ezepolitiki eZambia.

Ngesonto eledlule uDr. Kaunda umemezele ukuthi akakazimiseli ukuyeka izindaba zombusazwe, wathi yena unenkani ngokwenele ukuba kungabakhona abamphoqelela ukuba ayeke ezombusazwe.-(Sapa).

ICANGA 4-6-06-92

JKulwa kwabe-IFP

ne-ANC kuvale ifemu

ETHEKWINI:-Ukulwa phakathi kwabalandeli be-African National Congress (ANC) nabeNkatha Freedom Party (IFP) sekubenomphumela wokulwisa okwesikhashana kwefemu, iMoor River Textiles (Moiitx), ephilisa ngomsebenzi abantu abaningi base-Moor River nabaselokishini eBrunville. Abantu abangaphuzu kuka 1 000 bangase balahlekelwe umsebenzi uma ivalwa unomphelo.

Sekuphele izinyanga eziningi abalandeli be-ANC nabe-IFP belwa kulendawo. Abaphathi balenkampani bakhiphe isitatimende ngolwesibili lapho batha udla-me luwuthikameze kakhulu umsebenzi walefektiri.

Imeya yaseMoor River, uMnu. Theo Pratsch, uthethe kungeke kwenzeke ivalwe inomphelo lenkampani, eqashe izisebenzi ezingu 1 300 kuyowulimaza kakhulu umphakathi wakulendawo emaphakathi neNatal.

UMnu. Pratsch uchaze lenkinga ngokuthi kayixazululeki "ngaphandle uma abantu bezobona ukuthi inisebenzi yabo ibaluleke kangakanani."

Ubuye wathi kuyoba yinto embi kakhulu uma ingase lefektiri ivalwe unomphelo ngoba imindeni eminingi eNatal nakwaZulu yehembele emahloweni athokalela kulefektiri.

UMnu. Pratsch uqhube wathi ukulwa phakathi kwe-ANC ne-IFP sekusize izigebengu. Uthe izigebengu ziyasizakala uma kungasekho ukugcinwa komthetho.

Umxuse abalandeli be-ANC nabe-IFP ukuba babekezelane ukuze bangalahlekelwa umsebenzi abaphilisa ngayo imindeni yabo.

Imenjenja yalenkampani, uMnu. Peter Riding, uthethe izisebenzi zasefektiri kazidilizwe, wathi kusazobuye kuboniswa nezezebenzi. Uthe abaqondisi benkampani bayathanda ukuba kuqhushkeke nonsebenzi, wathi kodwa lokhu kuyoya ngomphumela wezingoxo.-(Sapa).

Acting-President speaks out on party's aims

Pik predicts black NP leader

CAPE TOWN—Acting-President Pik Botha yesterday painted a picture of a future National Party led by a black man and with a majority of black members.

Asked at a press briefing if the NP could have a black leader in future, Mr Botha said: "Yes ... for sure. Colour doesn't play a role any more."

"The best thing that could happen to the National Party is the day that the majority of its members are non-white."

The National Party aimed to become the majority party in the new dispensation. He believed it had 10% support from the black community and needed another 10% to take it "close to a figure of 50% plus".

Mr Botha appeared to be revelling in his role of acting-State President and, asked for

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

his impressions on the job, recounted a story from the PW Botha years.

The then President was overseas and Dr Piet Koornhof, standing in for him, was woken by a knock at 5am.

A surprised and somewhat worried Dr Koornhof opened the door to be faced by fellow Minister Hendrik Schoeman.

"Yes Hendrik, what's wrong," said Dr Koornhof.

"You so-and-so b*****d," responded Mr Schoeman, before turning on his heels and leaving.

He later told Dr Koornhof "he just wanted to tell his grandchildren what he had once said to the State President", Mr Botha recounted.

He did not indicate whether colleagues were treating him with similar deference.

'Cautious optimism' for progress at Codesa

CAPE TOWN—A cautiously optimistic acting-President Pik Botha yesterday raised hopes of progress being made at Codesa in spite of recent setbacks.

And he told a press briefing yesterday that he believed the ANC was going to honour agreements reached before the stalemated Codesa II plenary session.

"It is my impression that the ANC is not reneging on agreements and understandings already reached," said Mr Botha.

Another impression was "that there is room for making progress, hopefully, in the days ahead of us".

But the ANC's Saki Macazoma yesterday denied that plans were being made to im-

Political Correspondent

plement initial agreements such as the first phase of the interim government.

"I am not aware of any substantive issues being discussed at the moment and we will not go for implementation of phase one until phase two has been agreed upon," he said.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, with Mr Botha at the briefing, said developments in Codesa's management committee indicated that "we are making progress ... negotiations are continuing".

He also said the agreements reached in Codesa's working groups stood and he believed they would be implemented.

32 Battalion *Natal Mercury 4-6-92* withdrawn from Imbali

By Ingrid Oellermann
Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE controversial 32 Battalion has been withdrawn from Imbali township here with effect from June 2 and replaced by 3 SAI Battalion.

This was confirmed after a second joint meeting yesterday with the SAP, ANC and Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce and Industries.

The withdrawal follows sit-ins and stayaway action last month by the ANC whose demands included the withdrawal from Imbali of 32 Battalion and other security forces accused of displaying partiality in the political conflict in the township.

A joint statement signed by ANC midlands deputy chairman, Mr Reggie Hadebe, SAP district commissioner, Brig GC Wolhuter, and the vice-president of the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr R Hawkins, confirmed yesterday that 32 Battalion has now been withdrawn from Imbali.

All parties agreed to adopt a policy of "restraint" in an effort to resolve the present situation in the township and committed themselves to working towards a lasting peace.

● Meanwhile a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order confirmed yesterday that the declaration of Richmond as an unrest area had been lifted by the Government in terms of a notice gazetted on June 2.

Judge 'may head inquiry'

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A full public investigation led by a Supreme Court judge into allegations of a cover-up in the Trust Feed case was "a possibility", Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said yesterday.

Responding to a question tabled in the House of Assembly yesterday by Democratic Party law and order spokesman Tony Leon, he said: "The possibility exists".

He added that former regional court president Willem Krugel had been appointed to co-ordinate and analyse the evidence "and to advise me in this matter". At that time "a decision will be made".

The General Bar Council of South Africa has called for the full investigation.

Natal Mercury
4-6-92



'It would be better for all if you stopped smoking ...'

ANC president NELSON MANDELA on the need for a free, vigilant press

'Conformism' in SA media

IN 1912, when the ANC was founded, there was a great diversity of media in our country. There existed at least two weekly newspapers in the Xhosa language, published and owned by African companies. There was at least one Tswana language weekly, owned by African business interests. And there were at least two Zulu language newspapers, similarly owned and published by Africans.

The false impression is sometimes created that the demise of the black-owned newspapers was purely the outcome of market forces. The hard facts are that successive white minority governments steadily undermined and destroyed the legal property rights of the disenfranchised majority.

Three large conglomerates, drawn exclusively from the white racial group, dominate the print media today. This has produced an alarming degree of conformism. With the exception of one daily, *The Sowetan*, the senior editorial staff of all SA's daily newspapers are cast from the same racial mould. They are all white, they are all male, they are all from a middle-class background and tend to share a very similar life experience. The same holds true for the mass circulation weeklies — again with few exceptions.

The ANC has no objections in principle to editors with such a profile. What is disturbing and harmful is the threat of one dimensionality this poses for the media as a whole. It is unacceptable that a country whose population is overwhelmingly black is serviced by a media whose principal players have no knowledge of the life experience of that majority.

The scandal that has rocked SA in the past month, the revelations that serving members of the Government share responsibility in ordering the deaths of four political activists, reaffirms the crucial role of a diverse and independent press.

We have long suspected that senior officers of the Defence Force are deeply implicated in the violence that has decimated the African population of Natal and the Witwatersrand. Proof has now been provided. The investigations that have uncovered the sordid facts were conducted by small, independent publications which pioneered a new tradition of investigative journalism that SA sorely lacked for the last 30 years.

Founded at a time of severe repression, it was these publications that kept the flag of press freedom flying in the face of draconian press censorship. They offered a platform to the people and issues generally excluded from the mainstream media. The established newspapers are beginning to follow the lead given by the alternatives in order to compete.

The removal from SA's statute books of the scores of laws and measures that abridge the rights of citizens to know the truth, and which repress the freedom of the media to publish, is essential for the creation of a climate of free political activity. We have insisted that this be effected as speedily as possible, because these laws provide a convenient shield to conceal government misdeeds. They also inhibit the growth of a democratic culture that is beginning to find roots, and which needs careful nurturing.

The tradition that has

emerged through this process must be safeguarded if we are to achieve democracy. A critical, independent and investigative press is the lifeblood of any democracy. It must be free from state interference. It must have the economic strength to stand up to bullying by government officials. It must be protected so as to protect our rights as citizens.

To ensure the free flow of ideas and information is an objective the ANC seeks to attain in a new constitution. The maintenance and extension of the limited diversity the alternative newspapers have injected into our print media is vital. The huge imbalances that persist in the press sector between a handful of struggling independent alternatives and the giant monopolies must be redressed. This includes re-assessment of the control over distribution.

Tension between the mainstream and the alternatives peaked during the 1985 to 1989 State of Emergency when the then State President, PW Botha, tried to conclude special agreements with the NPU at the expense of the alternatives. There were also differences because the alternative media were prepared to defy press restrictions, while the mainstream newspapers, despite their power, continued to support shameful special agreements with the SA Police, the SADF, and the Department of Prisons — a regime of rigorous self-censorship that protected the Government against revelations of its worst excesses. This compliant attitude has not yet completely altered.

We hope that the new political climate, created through the struggle of our people, in which

the alternative media play an outstanding role, will afford the two sides of our media industry the opportunity to accept each other as partners, with a shared interest in defending freedom of the press now and in the new dispensation.

We stress that the mainstream media have an equal interest in ensuring the diversity of the SA press, even in the teeth of the economic pressures that militate towards monopolies.

As the SA newspaper industry rejoins the world media community, it is important that meaningful steps are taken to reduce the imbalances in control and access to the media. In this regard, it is necessary that the conglomerates who today bestride the media like colossi, find ways to disaggregate themselves so as to make room for other players.

I cannot over-emphasise the value we place on a free, independent and outspoken press in the democratic SA we hope to build. This task will be even more important given the legacy of information manipulation and distortion employed by the Nationalist Government.

Such a free press will temper the appetite of any government to amass power at the expense of the citizen. A free press will be the vigilant watchdog of the SA public against the temptation to abuse power. This is all the more reason why the press, including its ownership, should reflect the composition and varied viewpoints of all our people.

This is an excerpt from an address made by Mr Mandela to the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers' conference in Prague recently.

Full pension for former Development Aid head

NATAL MERCURY 4-6-92

CAPE TOWN—Former Development Aid Department director-general Gilles van de Wall has left the State bureaucracy on full pension benefits.

Regional and Land Affairs Minister and former Development Aid minister Jacob de Villier yesterday announced that Mr van de Wall had retired as a director of the South African Development Trust Corporation (STC) at the end of last month.

Mr van de Wall was implicated in Mr Justice Benjamin Pickard's Report as chairman of the STC and also in corruption, theft and bribery within his department when he was director-general.

He also announced the retirement of another director, Mr E Cuyler, and said that the terms of office of five other directors of the STC, all from

Political Staff

Regional and Land Affairs, had been extended to the end of December.

He said that in terms of the Government's rationalisation programme certain activities of the STC would be transferred to regional development institutions.

"It is envisaged that about 70% of the STC's activities will be transferred within the next few months which will result in an abatement in the functions of the STC in the short term," Mr de Villiers said.

He said the board of directors of the STC had undertaken to report on a regular basis on the handling of the remaining functions and on the management and activities of the STC.

FW's accord with Japan

TOKYO—South Africa is set on a new phase of normalised relations with Japan following yesterday's meeting between President de Klerk and Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

But, in spite of the positive approach, the bottom line is that "investment remains on hold" — at least for the present.

There is little doubt as to the importance which President de Klerk accorded to his visit to Japan.

Yesterday, addressing a lunch meeting, he spelled out his Government's position bluntly, saying that although there were rough times ahead — particularly in the next few months — he was confident about the outcome.

And, he pointed out, South Africa was the "gateway" to

**By Patrick Cull,
the Mercury's man
with President de Klerk**

Africa.

This sentiment was echoed by a foreign affairs source who said last night that trade was "poised for a take off".

South African sources took a bullish approach last night at a special briefing, but could not get away from the fact that ultimately the decision rested with the businessmen and the determining factor was the situation in South Africa.

But there is nothing in the bag and it appears that Mr de Klerk will return home politically triumphant, but with little economic triumph.

Both Japan and Russia are

politically supportive. But Japan remains on hold, in spite of the lure of South Africa as a gateway into the whole of Africa.

Addressing the South African Trade Association and Springbok Club here yesterday, Mr de Klerk said those "clinging to the concept of revolution" were delaying the process of change in South Africa.

According to Mr de Klerk, things were "extremely dynamic" in South Africa, but while he was confident of success, there would be setbacks and delays in the next few months because not all parties had broken with the past.

Mr de Klerk said the real problem was the strong radical element within the ANC which was allied to the South African Communist Party.

But he added, the inevitability of change was accepted by the majority.

Mr de Klerk also hit out at Mr Mandela saying that he wished he would accept co-responsibility for ending the violence.

It was a pity he failed to do so, he said.

According to Mr de Klerk, the political approach Mr Mandela was adopting had no credibility in anyone's eyes.

Mr de Klerk also addressed the issue in his talks with Russian President Boris Yeltsin in Moscow earlier this week, telling him that there was a problem between Government and the ANC, specifically over the organisation's refusal to become a political party and its unwillingness to abide by the Pretoria Minute and DF Malan Accord.

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The Natal Mercury

Cosatu conference

Labour Reporter

THE 1,5 million-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) is to host an historic worker and management conference, entitled "Them and Us", to unveil its vision for the future.

The half-day conference, to be held in Durban on June 25, will provide a forum for Cosatu and members of the business community to discuss issues and "find out the truth behind the public face of trade unionism in South Africa today".

Speakers at the conference are Mr Chris Dlamini, Cosatu's first vice-president and also current president of the Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu), Prof Ari Sitas, director of the Centre for Industrial Labour Studies at the University of Natal in Durban, and Mr Alec Erwin, national education officer for the country's biggest trade union, the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa).

Topics include the changing role of the shop stewards, macro-environmental politics and workplace conflict.

Further job losses in mining industry

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Workers have lost their jobs in the mining, engineering, and construction industries so far this year as labour bears the brunt of the prolonged domestic recession.

All three sectors are closely linked. Low gold and other commodity prices have blighted the mining industry, and have had a drastic knock-on effect on those companies which supply the sector with mining equipment and building materials.

Rand Mines yesterday began retrenching 5 000 workers from its marginal Harmony gold mine, just one day after Gengold announced 1 100 jobs would go at its West Rand Consolidated gold mine.

Harmony's workforce has fallen from 30 000 workers to 19 000, and now 14 000 on the latest wave of job cuts.

A Gengold spokesman said the group's workforce was 48 000, down from 53 000 at the same time last year. An Anglo American gold and uranium division spokesman said its workforce had fallen to 172 000 at the end of April this year, compared with 181 700 at the same time in 1991.

He said the job-cutting pro-

gramme at Freegold's north and south divisions, under way since late 1990, was coming to an end. The mine had lost 15 800 jobs, about 15% of its full complement, but early retirements, natural attrition, extended unpaid leave programmes had ensured retrenchments numbered only 4 000.

Employment levels on gold and coal mines are at their lowest level since the late 1970s, says the Chamber of Mines.

Meanwhile, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) said yesterday that more than 11 000 employees had been retrenched in the metal industry in the first four months of this year.

Seifsa economist Michael McDonald said retrenchments in the first four months of 1992 were worse on a monthly basis than any other time since 1989, and there was little sign of a recovery this year.

SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors economist Henk Langenhoven said employment in the civil engineering sector dropped from about 96 000 in 1989 to about 60 000 at the end of 1991.

Only a fraction of Govt's food aid distributed

CAPE TOWN—The Government has distributed little more than one-sixth of the money allocated to its feeding scheme since the 1990/91 financial year in spite of the deepening drought.

It was revealed yesterday that only R124,7 million of the R660 million freed from the sale of strategic stockpiles since 1990/91 and earmarked for the Government's Nutrition Development Programme (NDP) had been distributed to date.

The announcement by National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter was immediately slammed by the Democratic Party, which said that "with more and more people affected by the drought a system of speeding up the distribution process is essential."

Dr Venter revealed during question time in the House of

By Chris Whitfield

Political Correspondent

Assembly yesterday that problems in the distribution of the funds had led to delays, but these should be "overcome shortly".

DP health spokesman Mike Ellis, MP for Durban North who tabled the question, said later that "it is a cause for very real concern that so little of the money made available for the Government's feeding scheme has been utilised to date."

He asked why provincial administrations had not been given greater authority to distribute the money — "they have the infrastructure to handle the scheme and are more likely to be aware of the needs of the people in the region."

CCB matters to be referred to judge

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN—All "unfinished matters" regarding the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) have been referred to Mr Justice Piet van der Walt, Defence Minister Gene Louw said last night.

He said the move followed a decision taken by the Cabinet yesterday.

Mr Louw said that Justice van der Walt had agreed to act either as mediator or in his capacity as Ombudsman "to assist in the termination of all relevant matters".

The Judge would also look into representations made this week by the former managing director of the SA Defence Force's CCB, he said.

The Democratic Party MP for Pinelands, Mr Jasper Walsh, said that senior members of the CCB "clearly wished to put their side of the story and must be allowed to do so".

"The public have a right to know all the facts. This is not a witch-hunt but a search for the truth and a spirit of reconciliation."

Mr Walsh said the DP repeated its demand for a judicial inquiry in which every person who gave evidence would be indemnified.

The Citizen 4/6/92

3 attacks on KwaZulu Min's home

PIETERMARITZBURG. — Three attacks have been made on the Imbali home of KwaZulu Deputy Minister of Works, Mr Velaphi Ndlovu in the space of 24 hours.

On each occasion gunmen opened fire through the rear security fence, causing damage costing hundreds of rands before being beaten off by KwaZulu Police.

Mr Ndlovu was in Ulundi at the time, and his family escaped unhurt.

In the most recent attack at 11.45 am yesterday, one attacker was shot and wounded and another arrested following a shootout with Kwa-

Zulu Police guards. A third suspect evaded a police dragnet.

Mr Ndlovu's home has now been attacked no fewer than 11 times since the signing of the National Peace Accord on September 14. He has become the second-most targeted IFP leader after KwaMashu branch chairman George Vilikazi, whose home has been attacked 15 times.

Gunmen also attacked the nearby home of Imbali IFP Youth Branch ward chairman Mr Nhlalayenza Ngcobo. No one was injured.

Inkatha Institute spokesman Mr K. K. Hodgson said a shooting had been made on the

lives of seven IFP leaders so far this week. All had attended Saturday's Imbizo (cultural rally) at Taylor's Hall, where Mr Ndlovu was master of ceremonies.

Mr Ndlovu said: "There is no doubt that certain elements who are well known to us have lost faith in the Peace Accord, and have decided to use violence in order to attain their warmongering and undemocratic goals.

"The IFP will not be daunted in its campaign for peace and stability. These attacks strengthen our resolve and unity."

The controversial 32 Battalion has been withdrawn from Imbali in the Pietermaritzburg area since the Internal Stability Unit

— formerly the Riot Unit — will be replaced by ordinary SA Police members in the township.

This was announced after a meeting yesterday between the SAP, the African National Congress and the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Delegations from the ANC's Natal Midlands region, the SAP and the Chamber met in Pietermaritzburg to address policing problems in Imbali that led to a mass stayaway and protests in the city last month.

Protesters claimed soldiers from 32 Battalion, riot police and KwaZulu Police in Imbali actively sided with the Inkatha Freedom Party in the po-

litical conflict there.

A joint SAP/ANC statement after yesterday's meeting said 32 Battalion had been withdrawn from Imbali on Tuesday and replaced by soldiers from 3 SA Infantry division.

The Internal Stability Unit will be replaced by ordinary police in blue uniform and will only be involved in exceptional circumstances if required.

According to the statement, the SAP had recommended the unrest area regulations in Pietermaritzburg be lifted, except in Imbali. However, after yesterday's meeting the SAP had agreed to commend its lifting to the

The Citizen 4/6/92

Arms cache: Ex-SADF man appears in court

A FORMER SADF stores employee yesterday made a brief appearance in the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court in connection with a large number of arms and ammuni-

tion allegedly found at his flat by police.

Mr Andre du Plessis (32), was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to June 17 for further investigation.

Police allegedly seized a R-1 rifle, seven mortar bombs, an anti-personnel mine and a large amount of ammunition in the Kempton Park flat on Tuesday. — Sapa

The Citizen 4/6/92

Not same as killing of Jews by Nazis

DURING the past few weeks, ANC President Nelson Mandela has publicly denounced the violence in South Africa by comparing the local atrocities to what the Nazis did to the Jews.

Please allow me to enlighten Mr Mandela on the two vastly different situations.

The Nazi regime of Adolf Hitler systematically and ruthlessly put into action a plan to annihilate all the Jews of Europe and they succeeded in their monstrous plans by actually, in various manners, killing more than six million Jews as well as other non-Aryans. Of course, this was all accomplished with the assistance and knowledge of the majority of the German nation.

Admittedly, there have been numerous deaths of Blacks in South Africa over the past number of years, but these were perpetrated by individuals and not at the behest of the South African Government.

Also, unlike Nazi Germany where the killing of Jews was rewarded with medals, there have been many, many cases where these individual culprits have been brought to justice, some even receiving the death sentence.

Thus, it is pretty obvious that there can be absolutely no comparison between what is happening in South Africa now and what transpired in Nazi Germany from 1934 until 1945.

Finally, let Mr Mandela not forget that it was

mainly adherents of his organisation that instigated the so-called neck-lace murder of anyone who did not measure up to ANC ideals and whims. How many Blacks were killed in that manner by fellow Blacks?

Also, it was the ANC that brought into South Africa the dreaded AK-47 rifles, and I would like to know how many Blacks have been killed by Blacks with those weapons?

And what about all the killings and torture of their own people in their notorious camps all over Africa?

Mr Mandela, let him who is without sin cast the first stone.

REFLAG

Johannesburg

The Star 3/6/92

Alex 3 claim police assault

Three Alexandra men, who claim policemen assaulted them in a random attack on residents early yesterday morning, intend laying charges of assault.

David Mangaliso (27), Reginald Maleke (21) and Jeffrey Mthapo (21) said the policemen entered their homes and assaulted them at about 2 am.

The three men were reportedly treated at the

Alexandra Clinic, and would lay charges later.

SAP spokesman Colonel Frank Alton said he had no knowledge of the assaults, but would welcome it if the alleged victims registered a complaint.

Clinic staff said they had no record of three people being brought into the clinic with assault injuries. — Crime Staff.

SAP sprinkle teargas powder near razor-wire

Citizen Reporter

POLICE yesterday sprinkled tearsmoke powder near razor-wire barricades in Phola Park to prevent criminals from removing the wire and using it to block roads.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, the Police Public Relations Directorate, said certain residents of the squatter camp dragged portions of the wire across the main road, disrupting traffic and endangering the lives of innocent people.

"There have been certain incidents in which the traffic using the road has been stalled," the police said. "The police will not tolerate such behaviour."

Police has a duty to protect innocent people. Whenever any action is planned, the action with the least serious repercussions must be employed.

While the police were aware that the tearsmoke powder might cause a "slight degree of irritation," it was felt that, under the circumstances, this was the method with the least serious consequences.

"The use of tearsmoke powder is one of the accepted methods of riot control."

Police had also come under attack on several occasions by elements of the Phola Park community.

Security Force patrols had been fired on and stoned when they became stuck in concealed ditches which had been dug in roads.

"These ditches are filled by the security forces, but as soon as they leave that particular area, the people re-dig the holes, some using their bare hands."

The SAP said it was sure people would understand that it was using the least harmful method of deterrence and said it was certain there would have been a greater outcry if more harmful methods, such as birdshot or rubber bullets, had been employed.

13. Day 4/6/92

NP will be the majority party — Pik

CAPE TOWN — The NP was on the brink of becoming the majority political party in SA and could have a black leader in the future, Acting President Pik Botha said yesterday.

Speaking at a weekly Codesa briefing, he said the NP was now an open party in which colour played no part. It was logical that it could have a black leader in future.

Botha, who is also the leader of the Transvaal NP, said:

"It is our purpose to become the majority party and I believe we need

only another 10% to add to the 10% we have already gained, and then we approach the 50%-plus situation.

"When we are the majority party we will have to share power with the minority parties," he said.

"There is an assumption that we want to protect ourselves (constitutionally) and this perception I want to clear up," he said.

"The country could not be governed for the foreseeable future on a Westminster system, which was no way to reduce violence. — Sapa.

Page 4

Mass action is intimidation: Pik

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — The ANC could not claim to be using peaceful methods of protest if it substituted "mass action" for "armed struggle" in order to obtain political objectives, the Acting State President, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

"The South African Government does not object to peaceful protest of expression — that is a democratic right. As long as it takes place within the law, and does not affect the rights and interests of other citizens.

"That is the general attitude adopted by all responsible governments throughout the world.

"However, the government does not believe in violence, in threats, mass action or intimidation as a means of achieving political objectives.

"In other words, if the ANC abandoned the armed struggle and intends to replace it by mass action then it is not, in our opinion, a peaceful process any more, but a substitute of tactics with the purpose of intimidating. And that clearly is unacceptable."

Speaking to a media conference on Codesa,

Mr Botha said this sort of action would inherently contain the possibility of violence and conflict.

The door for negotiation was "wide open", and in these circumstances he questioned whether it was necessary to start such a campaign at a time when the country needed a lowering of tension, reconciliation and understanding.

There was keen interest from abroad in new trade and investments. Businessmen would be scared off if the impression was created that there would be no further negotiation, or if mass action was to be used for political aims.

No doubt

While government spokesmen, including members of the Cabinet, have in the past been reluctant to refer to the government's constitutional proposals as "federalism", Mr Botha left the issue in no doubt.

"We strongly support, as do numerous other parties, federalism and power-sharing as the model best suited to the needs and aspirations of our people. South Africa is a country of diversity.

"This model of federalism and power-sharing is a model that favours people above political parties. It serves the interests of the people rather than those of a particular political party. It is a model that shares power with the people, even at the lowest level."

Mr Botha said the government believed there should be effective checks and balances to the exercise of power, with the emphasis on federalism and on the need for individual regions to retain powers against the federal government. This would prevent the misuse of power.

However, the government unconditionally rejected any form of federalism based on ethnicity, race or colour.

Answering questions about the Codesa negotiations, Mr Botha said his impression was that the ANC was not reneging on past agreements, but that negotiations would continue on the basis of what had already been achieved.

"My impression is that progress is being made," he said.

The Citizen 4/6/92

THE CITIZEN COMMENT Statesman

THE contrast in styles between State President De Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela has never been more marked than in recent weeks.

Mr De Klerk talks as a head of state and a statesman seeking to re-establish the country's ties with the rest of the world.

At the same time, as in the case of Japan, he seeks investments that will benefit all.

Mr Mandela, on the other hand, talks like a leader whose movement still trades on its "liberation war" credentials and forlornly wants foreign countries still to do its bidding. He denigrates the State President, by accusing him of either encouraging violence, or playing a major role in it, or doing nothing to stop it.

At the same time he persists with his calls for the continuation of sanctions until a democratic, non-racial constitution is in force, or an interim government is in being, we are not quite sure which.

We wonder whether he realises that his negative attitude is becoming counter-productive.

Mr De Klerk has been able, as a reformist president, to demonstrate his sincerity and to establish that his reforms are irreversible.

He does not meet heads of overseas governments as a mendicant; he also does not meet them as a leader who takes part in the violence that wracks his country and therefore cannot be trusted.

He is the State President of South Africa, a reformist who destroyed the evil system of apartheid.

As such, he is received warmly, with all the protocol that a man of his standing deserves, including the playing of his national anthem, Die Stem, and the flying of his national flag.

Mr De Klerk said he left Russia convinced that those in political power there were truly well-disposed towards South Africa and that he and Russian President, Mr Boris Yeltsin, had achieved a good rapport with each other during their talks.

"I found him a man who can go to the point, who can grab the gist of an argument, and who doesn't waste time with niceties and fancy footwork. Because that is my style, we got on very well with each other."

Asked about recent attacks on him by Mr Mandela, Mr De Klerk said he had never found it necessary to make wild and personal attacks on his political opponents.

"I don't want to misuse this opportunity to make an attack on Mr Mandela, but I find it a pity that he fails to respond to the tremendous responsibility which he also has in bringing violence to an end."

"I don't think the political approach of blaming your opponent has any credibility in anybody's eyes."

Those are the views of a true leader and statesman.

In Tokyo he was also given red-carpet treatment, and huge South African and Japanese flags hung from the airport building.

Mr De Klerk emerged optimistic from an hour of "extremely constructive" talks on investment with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

"I am convinced that much good will emerge for South Africa from this discussion," he said.

South African participants in the meeting said Mr Miyazawa had described Mr De Klerk as "bold and courageous" in his moves towards constitutional reform, and had said all obstacles in the way of bilateral relations had been removed.

Clearly the nature of the battle has changed. Mr Mandela is no longer seen as head-of-state-in-waiting, but as another player in the political drama unfolding in South Africa.

Foreign countries, from Scandinavia to Japan, want either to trade with South Africa or increase the trade they already have with South Africa.

The outside world also wants an end to the violence, an end to the "liberation" struggle and the creation in peace of a democratic non-racial South Africa.

Mr Mandela can show his statesmanship by changing the battleground from mass action, intimidation and blackmail to negotiation in the fullest sense of the word.

The Citizen 4/6/92

Ellisras murder: MK man asks court for indemnity

By Ilse de Lange

A MEMBER of the ANC's military wing, who was allegedly responsible for the murder of a policeman in the Ellisras district in August 1988 as well as the attempted murders of a police sergeant and two civilians, has applied to the Pretoria Supreme Court to set aside a decision by the State President not to grant him indemnity on the charges.

The application by MK member Mr Jacob Rapholo against State President De Klerk and the

Minister of Justice, Mr Kobic Coetsee, was yesterday postponed by Mr Justice Kirk-Cohen to August 25 in order for the Transvaal Attorney-General to consider his position in the application.

Mr Rapholo is seeking an order, directing the State President to grant him indemnity in terms of the Indemnity Act of 1990 in respect of a charge of murder and three of attempted murder.

It is alleged that he had murdered Constable N. N. Komias Cornelius Claassen

and attempted to murder Sgt Willem Johannes Jacobus van Rooyen on August 8, 1988, when an MK unit under Mr Rapholo's command allegedly set up an ambush for South African security forces and attacked a patrol with machine-guns and hand-grenades.

Mr Rapholo is also facing a charge of attempting to murder Mr Willem Johannes Jacobus van Rooyen, an employee of SA Transport Services, who was shot from the back of a police vehicle

shortly after Mr Rapholo's arrest on January 12, 1990.

It is further alleged that he had attempted to murder a civilian, Mr Otto Bousema van Dyk, who was shot during a robbery.

Mr Rapholo initially faced 17 charges, including further charges of attempted murder, robbery charges and several charges under the Arms and Ammunition Act.

He was granted unconditional indemnity by the State President on July 10 last year in respect of 13 of the charges, with the exception of the four remaining counts.

Mr Rapholo submitted in court papers that, even if the State could prove every allegation contained in the indictment against him, he was nevertheless entitled to unconditional indemnity in respect of the four charges, as the motive for the alleged crimes had been political.

Mr Kobic Coetsee in court papers pointed out that, although a serious crime, like murder, could in certain circumstances, be regarded as a political offence which qualifies for indemnity, it did not mean that all murders committed with a political motive should be indemnified without regard to the circumstances under which committed.

The Citizen 4/6/92

MK man's bid for trial postponement fails

Citizen Reporter

AN application by Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) operative, Mr Joseph Koetle (38), to have his trial postponed pending an application for indemnity was dismissed in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Koetle is charged with murdering Constable M Makhamele on October 23, 1989; motor vehicle theft; robbery with aggravating circumstances; illegal possession of arms and ammunition and two charges of escaping from police custody.

Mr Koetle earlier claimed that he had carried out all the acts to further the aims of the African National Congress.

Mr G Marcus, appearing for Mr Koetle, told Mr Justice C J Eloff that his client had previously submitted an application

for indemnity in 1991, and that this application had been refused because the document had been "cryptic".

He submitted that Mr Koetle should be given the opportunity to submit a second, properly motivated application.

Mr Marcus also asked Mr Justice Eloff to grant an order prohibiting the use of the evidence given yesterday, should Mr Koetle go to trial.

Mr Justice Eloff, however, dismissed the application for a postponement, stating the Mr Koetle's earlier application was refused.

He said justice would be "impaired" by a postponement, and that Mr Koetle simply wanted "another bite of the cherry".

Regarding the prohibition of the use of yester-

day's evidence, Mr Justice Eloff said the matter was one for a trial court to decide.

B-Day 4/6/92

Codesa accords on track — govt

CAPE TOWN — The deadlock in Codesa negotiations had not been broken, but the ANC had still stuck to agreements reached before the impasse and preparations were being made for their implementation, government's top negotiators said yesterday.

Chief negotiator and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and Acting President P.W. Botha were both cautiously optimistic yesterday.

They told a briefing that progress was still being made, with the parties holding bilateral talks.

Meyer said two steering committees and a technical committee had been directed by the Codesa management committee to start refining the agreements reached in the working groups that were not deadlocked.

They had been told to prepare for their implementation.

Working group 2, dealing with the constitution-making body, had also decided to defer a report to the management committee for another week to allow parties to consult each other, and hopefully resolve their differences.

Meyer said the working group was attempting to identify points of difference so as to focus attention on their solutions.

He said progress was being made.

Botha said it was his impression that the ANC was not reneging on agreements reached so far.

It was possible, he said, to clarify

BILLY PADDOCK

some misunderstandings and make progress in days ahead.

However, ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma pointed out later that the ANC had said it would go back to its supporters for a renewed mandate.

He said it had at no stage decided to withdraw from Codesa or from direct bilateral talks.

Macozoma denied that any plans were being made to implement initial agreements, such as the first phase of interim government.

"I am not aware of any substantive issues being discussed at the moment," he said.

Referring to the ANC's planned mass action campaign, Botha said government did not object as long as protests were peaceful.

But if the ANC was replacing armed struggle with mass action, it was merely a shift in strategy which could result in intimidation and further delay negotiations, he said.

Botha warned that mass action could lead to violence and intimidation which would scare off investors.

It could also have a negative effect on economic growth and was not conducive to creating a climate for negotiations, he said.

Botha also claimed that the NP's insistence on protection of minority rights and strong devolution to regions in a federal structure was not intended to entrench white privilege.

B Day 4/6/92

Train thugs targeting taxis now, says ANC

THOSE responsible for train violence had changed tactics and were now targeting taxis, an ANC official said yesterday.

ANC PWV official Wally Mbele said yesterday violence had resulted in a large number of commuters deserting trains in favour of other modes of transport.

It was suspected now that perpetrators of train violence had changed tactics and were bent on "striking terror into taxi commuters", Mbele said.

There had been no attacks on train commuters on the Reef in the past three weeks but, said Soweto police spokesman Capt Joseph Ngobeni, there was no evidence to link the present surge in taxi violence with "the lull in train violence".

On Tuesday seven people travelling in a minibus taxi were killed in the Soweto suburb of Orlando West when four fellow passengers, believed to be Inkatha-supporting hostel dwellers, opened fire on them. Police said the incident had resulted from an argument over the taxi's route.

Mbele dismissed that theory. He said that had the shooting been sparked by an argument over the taxi's route, "only the driver ... and not the other passengers would have been shot".

Inkatha official Musa Kubheka dismissed as "nonsense" ANC allegations that Inkatha-supporting hostel dwellers were behind attacks on taxi commuters.

Sapa reports that the SAP yesterday sharply criticised the ANC PWV region's accusation, following Tuesday's taxi kill-

WILSON ZWANE

ings, that police did not have the political will to end violence.

The SAP said it was clear the ANC was "seizing on purely criminal acts to further its political agenda. The result is that the SAP is once again dragged into the political arena and used as a convenient political football."

The statement said that while police were doing everything in their power to stop the taxi "war", it was impossible for policemen to be present in each and every taxi.

"Yet when the SAP does act effectively to end violence, such as in Phola Park and Alexandra, members of the ANC are quick to condemn the police action as being provocative."

In another development, the establishment of five working groups by the SA Rail Commuter Corp (SARCC) and political leaders failed yesterday when representatives from Cosatu and churches did not turn up for a meeting.

The working groups were to be set up in terms of an agreement which Spoornet, Transnet and the SARCC reached with representatives from the ANC, Cosatu, churches and the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast) last month. Yesterday's meeting was attended by representatives of only the ANC and Cast.

The working groups' objective is to find ways of curbing train violence.

B. Day 4/6/92

Revolutionaries delay change, says De Klerk

TOKYO — People who were "clinging to the concept of revolution" were delaying the process of change in SA, President F W de Klerk said yesterday.

His remarks come at a time when his relationship with ANC President Nelson Mandela appears to have hit a crisis point.

Addressing the SA Trade Association and Springbok Club in Tokyo, the President said things were "extremely dynamic" in SA, but while he was confident of success, there would be setbacks and delays in the next few months because not all parties had "broken with the past".

But, he added, the inevitability of change was accepted by the majority which was committed to "peaceful change through peaceful negotiations".

De Klerk criticised Mandela at a news conference on board his SAA 747 jet early yesterday morning, saying that he wished Mandela would take co-responsibility for ending the violence.

It was, he said, a pity that Mandela failed to do this.

The political approach Mandela was adopting had no credibility in anyone's eyes, he said.

De Klerk also addressed the issue in his talks with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, telling him that there was a problem be-

PATRICK GULL

tween government and the ANC, specifically over the organisation's refusal to become a political party and its unwillingness to abide by the Pretoria Minute and D F Malan Accord.

The ANC, he told the Russian president, was "out of step with bringing about a democratic solution".

De Klerk said the real problem was the strong radical element within the ANC which was allied to the SA Communist Party.

He said radicals were now busy delaying the process and organising mass demonstrations and strikes.

In reply to Yeltsin's inquiry on where Mandela stood, De Klerk said that while he was a moderate and he had brought the ANC to the negotiating table, "lately he was not resisting pressure from radicals and had given in to this faction".

"He has become abusive and arrogant and has attacked me in recent statements abroad," De Klerk said.

While warning of difficult months ahead for SA, the President said the strategy was to keep negotiations going and that radical action would not be taken.

However, he said, law and order in the country would be tightened.

B. Day 4/6/92

ANC threatens to destroy city's nonracial council

THE ANC said yesterday it would organise mass action to ensure the collapse of Kimberley's single city council project.

ANC Northern Cape region media officer Pakes Dikgetsi said yesterday the ANC asked the Kimberley City Council at the start of this week not to go ahead with inaugurating the single council.

He said the allocation of councillors was "a clear illustration of the racist and undemocratic manner" in which the council had proceeded with the project.

"It has been our view that negotiation has to take place between all parties — as equals — to restructure local government in terms of agreement reached at national level.

"A multiparty commission on local government

PATRICK BULGER

was proposed and it is that forum which must decide on restructuring.

"We proposed to the city council not to go ahead with this inauguration and to re-open negotiation around this matter, and it refused. We are now left with no other option but to struggle to render this structure unworkable. An all round campaign of mass action to ensure its collapse will be undertaken and its inauguration will be greeted by demonstrations."

Dikgetsi said the ANC had informed the council "that we do not agree with their approach of twinning together discredited apartheid-created local authorities and then claim to have a nonracial, democratic local authority".

The Star 4/6/92

Jurists lay blame for violence on Buthelezi

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau

LONDON — The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) has put much of the blame for South Africa's present township violence squarely on the shoulders of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

A hard-hitting report produced in Britain after a visit to South Africa by a five-man fact-finding mission goes on to suggest that while the amount of violence caused by the ANC had increased, this was "perhaps inevitable" in the absence of effective law enforcement or a curb on Inkatha supporters.

The members of the mission are unequivocal about the seriousness of the situation as they saw it. Their report says flatly: "Law and order has broken down in Natal and in the parts of the Transvaal we visited. The violence was significantly worse than it was in September 1990. The ordinary black population has been absolutely ham-

pered."

So bad is the situation that the ICJ believes that free and fair elections are now impossible — a view held by the vast majority of people the mission interviewed.

The commission blames unemployment, the absence of social security, massive urbanisation, squalid living conditions, the hostel system, the evolution of the police as the enforcers of apartheid, the loss of influence of traditional and religious leaders, the collapse of education for blacks and the rise of gangs who kill indiscriminately.

The ICJ goes on to accuse the security forces of siding with Inkatha and indulging in random killings (one example of which was witnessed by the members of the mission themselves, the report states). The conduct of the KwaZulu Police had deteriorated since the ICJ's last visit and the situation was set to slide even further if Chief Buthelezi did not assert his authority and control the excesses of his supporters, the ICJ said.

"It is our view that Chief

Minister Buthelezi carries a heavy responsibility for the escalation of the violence."

The mission believes that the police could still play a major part in bringing the violence to an end, though "we do not think the police force as presently constituted will ever be able to gain the confidence of ordinary people. South Africa needs a new civilian police force."

The ICJ recommends that Codesa should call on the help of a team of international experts to monitor on a continuing basis South Africa's law enforcement agencies and other signatories to Codesa.

It also suggests outside supervision of elections, the introduction of senior civilian administrators into the SAP at all levels, and a ban on all weapons at meetings or in public places.

It urges a new agency to supplant the old riot squads, immediate action by the security forces to end all violence, and the replacement of hostels by homes for families and single people which provide a degree of privacy.

ANC UNVEILS BATTLE PLAN

Sun. Times

4/6/92

The implementation of Operation Exit, adopted at an alliance summit in May 1991 and developed at the ANC's policy conference, was discussed at an alliance meeting on Thursday.

Representatives emphasised that all action should be disciplined and peaceful.

Yesterday Constitutional Development Minister Mr Meyer said after a meeting with the ANC that ANC leader Nelson Mandela had twisted the facts to justify mass action in a speech made in Durban on Friday.

It was not true, Mr Meyer said, that the government was clinging to power at all costs and that the negotiation process had reached a dead end. The best proof was the meetings that had taken place with the ANC recently.

The government remained committed to negotiations but would not be threatened. It was also untrue, Mr Meyer said, that progress had not been made in negotiations.

"The ANC knows it has reached agreement with the government on a transitional phase in which provision will be made for a transitional parliament and a transitional government," he said.

ANC's battle tactics

□ From Page 1

brought to justice. Laying siege to prisons to demand the release of political prisoners is also envisaged.

Homeland governments, particularly Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, would also come under pressure. Mass occupation of the casinos has been discussed.

People would be encouraged to boycott products advertised on the SABC, which the ANC alliance believes should be transformed.

Central to the ANC plan is an appeal to the international community to put pressure on the government to bow to the ANC's demands for rapid movement towards an interim government.

"What needs to be understood is that there is a smooth and a rough road to democracy. The government blocked the smooth road at Codesa 2. We must now travel the rough road," Mr Kasrils said yesterday.

Sustained

The alliance envisages that by this point the pressure that has built up since June 16 will have become unstoppable, and that the numbers involved in campaigns will have swelled to several million.

There is no deadline for the termination of the action. It would be sustained until democracy was won, Mr Kasrils said.

"This kind of action, as demonstrated in Eastern Europe to bring about democracy, was applauded by the West. To deny South Africans the same right to become the handmaidens of democracy would be racist and undemocratic," Mr Kasrils said.

The action would be directed at "snatching up the wheels of government". This could include besieging and occupying government buildings and clogging their telephones and fax machines.

Institutions that have been connected with corruption and hit squads, such as police headquarters, would also be targets. Mr Kasrils said the people would demand that individuals involved in corruption and murder be

□ To Page 2

Focus

If the government ignores the June 30 deadline, the second phase swings into action from July 1.

The focus will be the continuation of national campaigns. For example, said Mr Kasrils, a day could be decided on when people take to the streets across the country or a week could be identified for certain boycott action.

During the first week of the second phase, the alliance will also decide on the date and length of a national strike and stayaway. The middle of August has been proposed.

Phase three would begin with the general strike and stayaway, and intensified civil disobedience. Efforts to target corrupt institutions and bring the government to a standstill would be intensified.

Phase four, dubbed "exit gate", in which the government is supposed to exit from power, begins after the national strike.

By EDYTH BULBRING and MIKE ROBERTSON

THE ANC has spelt out details of a four-phase battle plan for mass action aimed at bringing the government to its knees — starting with Tuesday's day of protest.

Occupations, sit-ins, marches, boycotts and acts of disobedience and disruption are planned in an escalating campaign dubbed "Operation Exit", which will culminate with an effort to stage a general strike in August.

ANC campaign co-ordinator Ronnie Kasrils, a Communist Party member, yesterday told the Sunday Times details of the plan adopted by the "alliance" — the ANC, SACP, Cosatu, youth movements and civic organisations. The campaign was condemned yesterday by Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer as "dangerous, disruptive and with no moral grounds".

As the country girded itself for an extended period of disruption, an SADF spokesman announced on Friday that army reserves were being called up. Yesterday the ANC declared the call-ups amounted to a declaration of war on peaceful protest.

The first phase of the ANC campaign begins on Tuesday with 70 rallies across the country and lasts until June 30 — the deadline the alliance has given the government to establish an interim government.

Another key date in this period is June 24, when the alliance will present draft legislation, a "Transition to Democracy Act", to "people's assemblies" for approval.

During this first phase, Mr Kasrils said, action will be planned locally and regionally.

(2)

FW is optimistic

FROM PAGE 1

to exploit the Japanese tourism market.

Mr Miyazawa agreed in principle to the idea, but said it was still subject to further negotiation.

The problem, the South Africans said, was that Japan's runways were already clogged with airlines, a physical rather than a political problem.

Mr De Klerk urged the Japanese to accept the idea of South Africa as a gateway to the rest of Africa.

Japan, as one of the world's major economic powers, had a moral obligation "not to walk away from Africa" and let Africans die of Aids, poverty or starvation.

South Africa saw itself as one of the major channels for investment-related aid to the continent.

Japan had kick-started the economies of a number of countries on the Pacific Rim, and it could in the same way help South Africa to become the "Japan of Southern Africa".

The South Africans said there had been a good rapport between Mr Miyazawa and Mr De Klerk.

The South Africa leader had invited Mr Miyazawa to visit this country, and the Japanese had indicated there was no reason why this should not take place.

Mr Miyazawa had shown an acute and well-informed interest in even-
ing in South Africa.

Attending the dinner that followed the talks was a member of a delegation from Keidanren Kaikan — an influential

body representing major Japanese businesses — that recently visited South Africa. Indications were that he was "madly impressed" with what he saw here, reporters were told.

Mr De Klerk received red-carpet treatment when he arrived in Tokyo from Russia, where he held talks with President Boris Yeltsin.

Streets around the hotel where the State President and his entourage are staying were decorated with South African and Japanese flags hung side by side on lamp-posts.

Shortly after his arrival Mr De Klerk told a group of Japanese businessmen at a reception organised by the Southern Africa Trade Association that South Africa was the gateway to Africa, and that he looked forwards to a "new era, a new chapter in the relations between our countries and their peoples".

Addressing about 200 members of the Springbok Club — an organisation for Japanese businessmen with links with South Africa — the State President said he wanted to thank "our friends in Japan" for standing by South Africa when it was difficult to do so.

Referring to constitutional talks, Mr De Klerk said: "We have to build a bridge between the interests of those who have much to lose and the hopes and aspirations of those who have suffered for a long time as a result of backlogs".

He also visited the headquarters of the Sony Corporation, a major trader with South Africa, and viewed a selection of its newest spectacular high-tech computer and video equipment.

In the evening, in the Prime Minister's yellow-brick official residence in the grounds of the Japanese Diet or Parliament, Mr De Klerk signed a visitors' book before shaking hands formally

with Mr Miyazawa under the flashes and television lights of a battery of journalists.

"That is why politicians lose their eyesight early," he said, apparently slightly stunned, before the two men went off to talks.

Mr De Klerk will deliver a major address today at a luncheon of the Keidanren Kaikan.

Major corporations in Japan will have representatives at the luncheon.

Mr De Klerk told South African journalists at a Press briefing before he landed in Tokyo that he wanted to achieve in Japan "what is best for all South Africans".

This included South Africa's full return to the international community and instilling the confidence necessary to draw substantial foreign investment into South Africa.

"I don't think that in two or three weeks after my visit Japanese capital will suddenly flow into South Africa. That is not my objective.

"My objective is to build on foundations which have already been laid, to build confidence, to open up the eyes of entrepreneurs to the opportunities offered by South and Southern Africa."

Tomorrow, the third day of his Japanese visit, Mr De Klerk is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on the Emperor before flying on to Singapore for the last stop on his three-nation tour. — Sapa.

The Citizen
4/6/92

① The Citizen 4/6/92

FW OPTIMISTIC AFTER TOKYO TALKS

TOKYO. — State President De Klerk emerged optimistic from an hour of "extremely constructive" talks on investment with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa yesterday.

"I am convinced that much good will emerge from this discussion," said Mr De Klerk in a statement issued through his Press officer.

Mr De Klerk arrived in Tokyo yesterday morning on a three-day mission to lure Japanese capital to both South Africa and the Southern African region.

Japan is already South Africa's second-largest trading partner.

South African participants in the meeting said Mr Miyazawa had described Mr De Klerk as "bold and courageous" in his moves towards constitutional reform, and had said all obstacles in the way of bilateral relations had been removed.

Now that this stage of political normalisation had been reached, the South Africans said, it was up to individual Japa-

nese companies to decide what their position on investment should be.

"They are poised for take off," said one.

"What precisely the trigger will be, one can speculate. It will be different things for different companies — their assessment of political stability in the country, the violence factor and all those things.

"The State President pushed hard and consistently for the Japanese now to look at South Africa as an investment."

The delegation was unsuccessful in attempts to secure a firm commitment on a direct air link between the two countries, which would have opened the way for South Africa

TO PAGE 2

The Star 4/6/92

'Give whites their slice'

AN AMERICAN constitutional expert told a symposium being attended in Washington by some of Codesa's leading members that it was critical for South Africa to choose a system which not only protected the rights of the white minority, but which also gave whites a stake in the government and the country.

Stuart Eizenstat, a lecturer at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and executive director of White House domestic policy under former president Jimmy Carter, was responding to misgivings about federalism which were expressed earlier by South African participants.

The symposium is a joint venture of American University, the International Human Rights Law Group, the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Justice and Peace, and the University of the North at Turfloop. Representatives of virtually all groups in Codesa, including the Government's chief negotiator, are attending.

Addressing the concerns of South African participants, Mr Eizenstat said: "It is critical that you devise a system which not only protects white minority rights, in ways black rights were not guaranteed when the white minority governed, but which also gives whites a stake in the government and the country, to which they can continue to add economic strength."

He identified what he believed were points from which South Africa could learn from

South Africa's leaders get a lesson on federalism. By HUGH ROBERTON of The Star Bureau in Washington.

the American experience of federalism:

- "Adopt a Bill of Rights in your basic constitution with similar protections to those in the first 10 amendments to the US constitution. Make it clear that those amendments apply to the actions of all subdivisions in government, not simply to the federal government — something which has been left to judicial interpretation over many generations in our (US) system."

- "Establish an independent, unelected judiciary which is empowered to interpret the constitution and your (SA) bill of rights."

- "Establish a federal model in which your states, provinces or cantons have their own legislatures and executives, with significant taxing and governmental powers, so long as those do not conflict with the powers of the central authority."

- "Have your central authority powerful enough to clearly have sole authority over defence, foreign affairs, monetary power, customs, trade, social regulation and national taxes."

- "I would not suggest that you adopt a presidential system, unless you conclude that your country will be so divided that you will be unable to have two

or three stable parties. A parliamentary system is more efficient. You could have an upper and lower House, with the lower House selected by population and given the majority power to legislate and the upper House a veto authority only."

Earlier, several members of Codesa raised questions about federalism as a constitutional concept, and expressed reservations about the American system of federal government.

South Africa's Deputy Minister of Constitutional Affairs and chief National Party negotiator at Codesa, Dr Tertius Delpont, pointed out that the US and South Africa approached federalism from very different perspectives, and that South Africa's system would have to take into account the demographic realities and the range of languages and national diversity.

Colin Eglon of the Democratic Party asked American participants to consider whether federalism would solve the developmental and social imbalances in South Africa.

Firoz Cachalia, vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, questioned whether federalism was relevant to South Africa and pointed out that the country had distinct social and historical differences from the US.

SA Communist Party central committee member and Codesa delegate Thenjiwe Mtintso said she had a great deal of suspicion about federalism when she heard erstwhile supporters of apartheid now being so positive about it. □

The Star 4/6/92

ANC pair get bail

Two senior ANC officials in the Vaal area were granted R2 000 bail after appearing in the Vanderbijlpark Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of murder and attempted murder. Bail was not opposed by the State. Both Petrus Mazibuko (25), of Zone 3 Sebokeng, and John Radebe (32), of Evaton North, pleaded not guilty. The case resumes on July 7.

The Star

4/6/92

Bid to ensure 'civility'

Monitors may screen police raids

Staff Reporters

Pressure is mounting across the political spectrum for independent violence monitors to accompany police on raids into strife-torn areas to prevent security force abuses.

Ahead of tomorrow's National Peace Accord executive meeting where the role of monitoring groups tops the agenda, political parties and violence monitors have endorsed a call for local groups to escort security forces into townships.

Interim Crisis Committee convener Liz Carmichael said the recent exercise in Alexandra, where committee members joined the police, had ensured that the SAP were "civil and even-handed" in their dealings with the community.

The ICC had based their monitoring on three key areas: even-handedness, thoroughness and civility. In each of these categories, the police had been observed to be acting correctly in conducting searches.

This follows the highly successful operation in the Alexandra township north of Johannesburg when members of the ICC accompanied police on two massive police

raids of a group of shacks and then the Madala Hostel.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the initiative was most welcome and white South Africans could act as a reserve monitoring force and could play an observer role in consultation with the local structures.

"There is a tremendous role for civil society, in particular white South Africa, to assist in discussion with local structures.

"The initiative would be one of the quickest to ensure that the police acted properly".

Warn

Backing the initiative, Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Suzanne Vos today told The Star monitoring groups should not be based on racial lines but should be representative of communities as a whole.

National Peace Committee spokesman Val Pauquet said that monitoring groups could bring together such unlikely bedfellows as the SADF, political parties, trade unions, business and industry in affected areas.

She believed such groups would be more effective than a United Nations peace-keeping force because of their intimate knowledge of

specific areas and the credibility with communities.

The police themselves have welcomed the monitoring groups to put paid to rumours that policemen assault and rob residents while searching.

Colonel Johan Mostert of Pretoria's police headquarters said police, if requested, would consider taking interested parties on raids.

Mrs Pauquet said: "It's in the true spirit of the peace accord." Members of each Local Dispute Resolution Committee, which include police and residents, would discuss the possibility and work through proper channels.

Police liaison officer Major Ray Harrauld said the project could only work if the residents wanted to co-operate and help the police root out criminal elements.

But Major Harrauld, backed by the liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, Captain Eugene Opperman, warned that residents or other parties could not interfere with police work or tell police how to operate.

● The Goldstone Commission on violence is investigating allegations of recent excesses by members of 32 Battalion in Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand.

TWO die in new taxi attack

By Sapa and Citizen Reporter

TWO women were shot dead and four passengers wounded in an attack on a taxi near the Meadowlands Hostel in Soweto last night.

Police spokesman Lt. Col. Phanyana Zwane said between 7 pm and 7.30 pm three passengers in a taxi started shooting at their fellow passengers with 9 mm

and 7.65 mm pistols, killing two women. Three men and another woman were seriously wounded.

After the attack, the gunmen jumped out of the taxi and fled.

The seriously wounded passengers were admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital. No motives for the attack could be established and no arrests had been made, Col. Zwane said.

The method of attack was the same as that on Tuesday night when seven passengers were shot dead by gunmen who entered a taxi and opened fire.

In another taxi incident on Tuesday night, three people

New taxi attack in Soweto

PROBABLE

were killed when a minibus taxi crashed into a shock after the bus was hijacked in Diepkloof.

African National Congress PWV region spokesman Ronnie Mamoepe said:

"We are concerned at these escalating taxi attacks. We find it strange that they have actually escalated after the successful train boycott last month and the call for mass action by the ANC."

"Clearly the violence is orchestrated from somewhere."

Mr. Mamoepe said the ANC PWV region was in the process of organising a meeting of all major taxi associations to discuss violence.

"At the core of this meeting will be the security of our people," Mr. Mamoepe said.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Mamoepe issued a statement saying the ANC found it unacceptable that taxi attacks occurred, despite the existence of an efficient police force equipped with modern technology to respond rapidly.

The police had shown

no political willingness to address the problem of taxi attacks, and this was partly because they had no overall strategy to deal with the violence.

"This underlines our belief that only a speedy movement to an interim government with power over security forces can bring about an end to this carnage."

Reacting to the comments, the SAP said it was clear the ANC was "seizing on purely criminal acts to further its political agenda. The result is that the SA Police is once again being dragged into the political arena and is being used as a convenient political football."

While the police were doing everything in their power to stop the senseless taxi war, it was impossible for policemen to be present in each and every taxi.

"Instead of attacking the police at every opportunity, the organisations concerned should strive to put an end to the violence."

"Once again, the ANC claims that these

attacks take place despite the existence of an efficient police force equipped with modern technology to respond rapidly.

"Yet when the SA Police do not effectively to end the violence, such as in Phola Park and Alexandra, members of the ANC are quick to condemn the police action as being provocative. This orga-

nisation must now decide what it wants."

The police said it seemed clear from the statement that the ANC's PWV region was seizing on purely criminal acts to further its own political agenda.

"The result is that the SAP is once again being dragged into the political arena and is being used as a political football."