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The 3/5/91
Natal Witness

Negotiations continued ✓

The target date (or deadline) April 30 has come and gone, and that of May 9 lies ahead. Both have been accorded special significance as the Government and the ANC attempt to remove all so-called "obstacles to negotiations" to construct a new constitution for South Africa.

There is no doubt the negotiating process is a delicate and sensitive plant that must be carefully tended. The situation is critical, but each side has expressed strong criticisms. This posturing is inevitable as leaders seek to placate their followers. The stability of the country is critically balanced on a knife-edge. Descent into increasing violence and utter chaos is becoming an ever more real possibility.

Yet behind the rhetoric the Government and the ANC are committed to the negotiating process. Each has too much at stake to allow negotiations to fail.

WORLD BRIEFS

Mandela fears tragedy

SOWETO, South Africa — Winnie Mandela warned that South



Africa was heading for tragedy Thursday after touring neighborhoods hit by black factional fighting that left at least 37 people dead and dozens injured.

Police tried Mandela for a second day in Soweto and other black townships near Johannesburg to separate armed bands from the African National Congress and the rival Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party. Police said 37 people had been killed in fighting in the townships since Wednesday.

Looking strained, Mandela visited a squalid home in Soweto where a woman was killed Thursday by a stray bullet. "It is one of the most tragic events," she said. "The country is gripped in this kind of violence. One can just see the direction South Africa is facing."

PAC won't back move by Cosas on schools

By CAROL HILLS

THE Congress of South African Students would not have the backing of the Pan Africanist Congress in its plans to disrupt private school classes and interfere with private school transport, it said yesterday.

Interfering with buses and taxis ferrying pupils to and from private schools could result in a "serious bloodbath", warned PAC education secretary, Dr Mgwebi ka Snail.

While the PAC agreed that private school fees were so high they did not deserve subsidies, it believed any form of violence against private school students would be a violation of their right to education.

"We are talking here about a very sick educational system which needs to be looked at from a broader perspective than just the disruption of elite schools", he said.

Any inequities had to be blamed not on students studying in elite schools, but on the constitution, which while giving all the right to education, also allowed for private schools in a country where most people were poor.

Urging Cosas to "take the problem right to the doorsteps of those responsible for the collapse of the whole educational system", Dr Snail said the entire system needed an overhaul.

The problem was not private schools, rather the strategies needed to close the resources, standards and facilities gap between elite schools and public schools.

The Citizen

THURSDAY 3 MAY 2001

Bad news follows SA

IT IS a pity that when former President Mandela joined thousands of revellers at Trafalgar Square to dance to the tunes of R.E.M., Spice Girl Mel B, The Corrs, Ladysmith Black Mambazo and Hugh Masekela, he was forced to refute allegations of a plot to unseat his successor, President Thabo Mbeki.

All the artists gave their services free. For them, it was for the love of this country. You can't buy that kind of publicity.

Unfortunately the whole world had to watch our former president defend rather than concentrate on promoting our country.

Too often the credibility of the African continent and newly-emergent governments, is marred in the minds of would-be European investors by perceptions brought on by the shenanigans of those in power.

Madiba's mission to take part in the Celebrate South Africa Festival and boost South Africa and the region was not helped by Mr Twete's outburst.

Nor did Zambia's President Chiluba's decision to change his country's constitution to stand for another term help. Nor charges against Zimbabwe opposition leader, Morgan Tsvangirai, of treason for calling on President Mugabe to resign.

President Mbeki has spent much time working behind the scenes to end Africa's many conflicts.

There is still time for all of us in South Africa to show we are serious about our democracy, have the welfare of our people as a primary goal and have a country in which investment is a safe bet and an all-round good idea.

Tshwete to tell of calling police

Mbeki 'plot' sequel in Parliament

By BRIAN STUART

CAPE TOWN – Safety and Security Minister Steve Tshwete will today tell Parliament – and the public – why he called on the police to investigate the alleged plot to unseat Thabo Mbeki as head of the ANC and South African President.

Tshwete has been criticised both within the ANC alliance and by opposition parties for using state machinery to resolve what is claimed to be an internal party political matter.

The hearing is a result of a request by DA safety and security spokesman Andre Gaum to the Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security. He welcomed the news that Parliament will hold Tshwete accountable for his actions.

Committee chairman Mluleki George told *The Citizen* yesterday that the committee would not involve itself in the so-called plot, but would seek answers as to why the police became involved.

National Police Commissioner

Jackie Selebi, who was also asked to appear before the committee, will not be present today. George said it was felt that there was no need for both Tshwete and Selebi to explain the actions.

"Of course, if members of the committee believe that there is a need for Commissioner Selebi to appear as well, we can do that. But so far it is sufficient for the Minister to come."

George also confirmed that he believed the matter should be dealt with in open meeting.

"The main thing the media must understand is that we are not going to discuss whether or not there is a plot against the President. It is to establish whether the Minister has abused or misused his powers – that's all."

"The Minister will be asked to tell us what he believes made it necessary to bring in the police."

Once the committee had heard the explanation, it was up to the committee to make a report to

Parliament.

Gaum said if the DA felt dissatisfied with the answers, it could refer the matter of police involvement in protecting the President against opposition from within the ANC to Public Protector Selby Baqwa.

The DA also believed the police dockets should be handed to National Prosecutions Director Bulelani Ngcuka to determine whether or not any criminal activity was involved.

The alleged plot was not discussed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting in Pretoria, its first meeting since the revelations last week by Mbeki and Safety and Security Minister Steve Tshwete.

Asked after the meeting whether the plot was discussed in Cabinet, government spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe said: "Not at all... It is an operational matter, that doesn't require any policy discussions or decisions."

Arms cost R141,5-m extra ✓

By BRIAN STUART

CAPE TOWN – The controversial arms deal cost the South African taxpayer an additional R141,5-m in the past year, due to price escalations and exchange rates of the rand against the dollar, Finance Minister Trevor Manuel has disclosed to Parliament.

The projected cost of the first payment, for the year ended March 31, according to Manuel's Budget in February, was R2,849-bn. But the actual amount paid was R2 960 500 000.

In written answers to questions by the DA's Raenette Taljaard, Manuel said there had been a "slight saving" as a result of adjustments made during the course of negotiating the final

commitments.

These had brought down the contract price to R30 050-m. To this should be added an estimated price escalation of R7 400-m.

Asked what the effects of escalation were for the year 2000/01, Manuel said the basic payment at contract price was R2 719-m, but the actual payments meant an additional R141,5-m, comprising R95,9 -m in price escalations and R45,6-m in exchange rate adjustments.

"The escalation clauses in these contracts provide for price adjustments in line with industry-wide cost inflation, either locally or in the relevant supply country," said Manuel.

The formulae allow for

escalation of costs from the date of tender to the actual or contractual date of delivery, whichever is the earliest."

This year's Budget Review, tabled in Parliament in February, stated that the arms procurement package amounted to US\$4,8-bn, which was R30,3-bn at 1999 prices. But it would extend over 12 years. The final total was then estimated at R43 776-m.

The projected cost for each year was: 2000/01 R2,849bn; 2001/02 R4,220bn; 2002/03 R5,078bn; 2003/04 R5,828bn; 2004/05 R5,522bn; 2005/06 R5 793; 2006/07 R4,712bn; 2007/08 R3 635bn; 2008/09 R2,863bn; 2009/2010 R1,194bn; 2010/11 R1,041bn; and 2011/12 R1,027bn – for the total of R43 776 000 000.

RC bishops denounce violence by Zim Govt ✗

HARARE – Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic Bishops have issued tough criticism of President Mugabe's government, and denounced the 15-month campaign of violence led by liberation war veterans loyal to him.

The pastoral letter, which will be distributed to every Catholic church, school and institution in Zimbabwe, is the harshest criticism yet of Mugabe's regime from any of the religious groups here.

"In our country the holders of political power, including those claiming to be Christians, do tend to abuse their fellow human beings," the nation's nine bishops said, without directly naming Mugabe or Zanu-PF.

"Violence, intimidation and threats are the tools of failed politicians. We must point out to them that they are engaging in an unjust activity," the bishops said.

"The activities of war veterans, in both rural and urban areas, are not

solving problems in the proper manner," the letter said. "It is the duty of government to ensure the nation is not held to ransom by a few. We urge the government to allow the law enforcement agents to perform their duties without interference, so that there is a sense of security in the country."

The bishops also denounced intimidation of journalists, who have suffered beatings, harassment and two bombings at the nation's only independent daily newspaper.

While the bishops said the issue of land reform should have been resolved long ago, they warned against committing new injustices in trying to correct colonial-era inequalities in land ownership. The church has generally been criticised by opposition groups and some civic organisations for keeping mum over the political violence and lawlessness that has struck Zimbabwe since February last year. – Sapa-AFP.

The Citizen Thursday 3 May 2001

'We'll end land grabs this year'

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe yesterday said his government would complete its land reform programme this year, and that there should be no occupation of white-owned farms by landless blacks by year-end.

"We don't want by the end of this year, that there are people living as squatters. No squatting, no occupations should prevail thereafter," Mugabe — speaking in a mixture of English and vernacular — told mourners gathered at the country's shrine for political heroes for the burial of a Cabinet Minister.

"Our machinery should speedily move in to put them (the people who invaded and occupied white-owned farms) on newly opened permanent ... resettlement areas so that they can start preparations for the next season," Mugabe said.

Youth Development, Gender and Employment Creation Minister Border Gezi died on Saturday in a car crash.

Mugabe took a fresh swipe at the former colonial power Britain, accusing it of meddling in Zimbabwe's internal affairs.

"Let all those who have taken it upon themselves to oppose our land reform programmes do their worst. Led by the Labour government of

Britain of course, we have no goodwill to expect from them, we have learnt that they are destined to condemn us, right or wrong, but let them please leave us alone, we are Zimbabwean, not Britons.

"We just want our soil, our environment, our everything, including of course our wildlife, our birds, even our snakes and insects. They are ours, they belong to us," said Mugabe.

"Let them leave us alone, with our cows enjoying sanity, with our animals without the mad cow disease.

He said all that Zimbabwe was asking for was its sovereignty.

"The sovereignty must be respected by all big and small. Let those who think a job in the white man's factory is worth the price of the landlessness of the vast majority of our people please think again.

"Let those, therefore, who think that the British penny is worthier than our sovereignty think again. This country is not for selling and traitors are bound to fail and perish as the people's will inevitably triumphs".

Zimbabwe has in recent months resettled some 71 000 families under a controversial land scheme which was launched last year following invasions of hundreds of white-owned farms by liberation war veterans and landless peasants. — Sapa-AFP.

Zimbabwe's high flyers

by David Willers

NATAL WITNESS 3 MAY 1991

THE flamboyant trees still give the streets of Harare a touch of the exotic. So do the taxis, 15 years old in most cases, held together largely by wire and the fervent prayers of driver and passenger alike. Windows are pulled up by hand, doors opened from the outside only. Drivers park their cars on an incline so that they can start them by rolling downhill, brushes for starter motors being unobtainable unless you possess that magic ingredient currently obsessing every Zimbabwean, namely Forex, of which, to put it mildly, there is a shortage.

In Zimbabwe's capital to attend a convention of the Institute of Directors and the Bulawayo Trade Fair, the visitor is soon impressed by this preoccupation with foreign money when checking into his hotel. Foreigners visiting the country are not allowed to pay in the local currency for accommodation but must settle their accounts in U.S. dollars; where the price for a local might be, say, 100 Zimbabwe dollars, the tourist pays the foreign equivalent, usually without benefit of conversion. This is the so-called two-tier system, the despair of tour operators, and a legacy of 10 years of price controls and socialist intervention in the Zimbabwean economy by the increasingly beleaguered Robert Mugabe.

But all that is now fortunately coming to an end. Last week Zimbabweans were bluntly told by cabinet ministers that socialism was a luxury the country could do without and that they must learn to love capitalism. This message, delivered straight from the shoulder, without subtlety, by the government, was supported by IOD guest speaker David Owen. The good doctor, once thoroughly despised by his largely

white business audience, was cheered to the rafters after vigorously endorsing capitalism and what he called the "social market". And every evening on television confident ministers could be seen explaining to the nation why the ideas of Marx had failed.

Throughout Zimbabwe the shift in national mood is perceptible, almost spectacularly so, as though the country has been given a vitamin shot in the arm. Suddenly everyone tells you that there was only ever one man who believed in socialism and that was Robert Mugabe. While he was

chumming up to pals like Nicolae Ceacescu, last seen being propelled before a firing squad in Romania, his ministers were making hay. Some of the corruption was uncovered, much not. Now there is a huge sigh of relief that everybody can get down to making money honestly. Even the talk of land expropriation has suddenly abated and the farmers, who have just been awarded record producer prices, are looking distinctly chirpy.

The adoption of liberal market policies will mean a tough transition though. As announcement followed announcement throughout the week of the lifting of price controls to restore market value to goods and services, Zimbabweans, black and white, began to absorb the implications. One example of cost increases: tomatoes up by 200 percent while other basic commodities saw price increases of between 30 and 50 percent. Housing is already very expensive because of rent controls which skewed the laws of supply and demand. But those white Zimbabweans who stayed on now have cause to be grateful. They have seen the value of their own homes soar to unimaginable heights. Three to four bedroomed houses in places like Emer-

ald Hill, Vainona, Marlborough, Highlands and Borrowdale routinely go for anything between R300 000 to R700 000. Rents for houses are in the region of R2 500 to R4 000. In Bulawayo, where decent suburban homes could be acquired at independence for R20 000, townhouses are now being sold off plan for over R1 million.

What is it like to live in this country, 10 years after Mugabe took over? The overwhelming impression is of tranquillity and peace. The Bulawayo Club is as it ever was, cool, colonial and the hub of a commercial revival in the south. One rarely meets people wanting to leave. "Of course, it'll be like Zambia one day, but until then..." a shrug, and back into the pool, with a waiter in immaculate uniform in the background setting out the tea things.

The introduction of minimum wages in Zimbabwe has not noticeably benefited domestic workers who still only get an average of R150 a month. But it is better to have a job than not have one, particularly since 10 000 civil servants are likely to be laid off as a result of the transition to a capitalist economy. Crime is high and full-time guards, as everywhere

in Africa, are a common sight. Cars parked in a street have the life expectancy of an officer on the western front — about 72 hours. Nothing deters the car thieves who attack a vehicle with the dexterity of warriors dismantling and reassembling AK 47's in the dark. But because there are very few weapons, actual crimes of violence à la South Africa — a country with a dubious future according to Zimbabweans... "it will become a giant repairshop, not a powerhouse" — are not common.

One must be careful, of course, not to drive past Comrade Mugabe's house after 6 pm though because there is a real risk of being shot, as

an innocent motorcyclist and a rather tipsy elderly fellow who had lost his way recently found to their cost. The leader, who is thought to be less than enthusiastic about his cabinet's sudden policy swerve, is also increasingly paranoid about his personal safety, travelling to work in an armoured car, perhaps fearing the same fate as his Romanian chum who only recently was given the freedom of Harare, a slur on the name of that good city if ever there was one. How long a socialist leader can survive in a capitalist Zimbabwe is another question...

There is a shortage of goods, particularly in choice, but the lavatory paper has lost the endearing quality which once made it a useful substitute for sandpaper, and, despite fears, the schools are tolerable. Some state schools are, in fact, very good and the private schools are excellent, offering O and A levels up to British standards and staffed with imported English teachers. Generally their fees are lower than the South African equivalent.

The general infrastructure is crumbling though, the telephone system in a critical state, postal services wonky, and only the wealthy able to afford rates and taxes allowing them to live in the golden suburbs. Not all make it; white derelicts sleeping in the streets are a not uncommon sight. Race relations in Zimbabwe have always been easy and remain so, the Africans treating the settlers with mild contempt while most whites for their part believe they have successfully reinvented neo-colonialism.

In an age when anti-consumerism is the new chic abroad and "downscaling" the current American buzz-

To Pg 2

ZIMBABWE'S HIGH FLYERS From Pg 1

word, white Zimbabweans, in their DIY backwater, live a laid-back Shangri-La existence, in an increasingly open society where the press is vigorous and well, albeit still respectful of authority. But don't imagine that you can join this exclusive club easily. The obstacles placed in the way of would-be immigrants, including former residents who lose their right of return if they have been abroad for longer than seven years, are formidable. It is clear that Zimbabwe feels it already has enough whites living there.

Other qualities in this new society include the readiness of the civil aviation authorities to hand over the controls of sophisticated jet aircraft to their own citizens, instead of recruiting foreigners as is often the case in Africa. The shortage of pilots is a problem in Zimbabwe with many qualified people leaving for greener pastures abroad and the domestic training programme has accordingly been speeded up. Women have stepped into the breach, something the macho Zimbabweans still have difficulty adjusting to.

Travelling to Bulawayo last week, grizzled veterans of both sides in the bush war seemed to blanch and clutch at one another for support as they walked to their Boeing 737. For there, high in the cockpit, cool as a cucumber, nimble fingers flicking across the banks of switches, was lovely Emily Njovani, co-pilot to Captain Muzenga. She it was who would take the controls. Although Bulawayo is only 35 minutes flying time from Harare, the hostess told us (in Shona) that an altitude of 29 000 feet would be achieved. Accordingly, the plane's nose pointed into the heavens until the required height had been reached, held there for three minutes, and then pointed down again. But the landing was featherlight and the return flight, in the dark with an all-African flight crew, was smooth as butter.

The Zimbabwe experience serves to highlight the distance yet to be travelled by South African Airways. How many black pilots has SAA trained? For that matter, how many women pilots are there, and black women at that? None, I'll bet, and this on the very eve of a non-racial democracy. Makes you think. Zimbabwe may be ramshackle, but in some ways it's way ahead of its giant neighbour.



High-flying Air Zimbabwe personnel (from left) Emily Njovani (28) and Debbie Carter (25). They are both succeeding in the world of commercial aviation, until recently, in Africa, dominated by men. Emily is one of the national airline's first officers and Debbie is Air Zimbabwe's first woman captain.

...could get Cabinet role

Big changes in security law promised

CAPE TOWN — The Internal Security Act is to be softened and "drastically amended", but its detention without trial provision stays, President F W de Klerk announced yesterday.

The banning of people, preventative detention, and the consolidated list of names will be scrapped from the Act.

De Klerk told Parliament provisions for detaining people for interrogation (Section 29) and banning organisations would be "amended drastically".

In his speech, the President also said inclusion in the Cabinet of "a relatively broad spectrum of competent South Africans" merited serious consideration.

Government was "positive" about giving non-parliamentary parties a voice in policy decision during the country's transition period. A multiparty conference would be the right place to negotiate this, he said.

Justice and Correctional Services Minister Koble Coetsee would submit legislation on amendments to the Internal Security Act in the next few days.

De Klerk said the suppression of any



• DE KLERK

BILLY PADDOCK

party's right to state its case democratically in an orderly manner was not acceptable to government.

In terms of its Pretoria Minute undertaking to revise security legislation, government had decided to scrap parts of the Internal Security Act which provided for:

- Banning or preventative detention of people;
- The maintenance of a consolidated list of names, including those of office-bearers, members or active supporters of banned organisations;
- The banning of publications;
- Restrictions on newspaper registration;
- Disqualification from membership of Parliament and certain legal professions;
- Restrictions on the publication of statements and writings of certain people; and
- The "misdeemeanour" of furthering the aims of communism.

The ANC has argued that the Act makes it impossible for the organisation to carry out normal activities.

European parliamentarians have increasingly spoken of the Act as an inhibiting factor to lifting the pressure on SA.

In recent US congressional hearings, the Act has been cited as a reason for not scrapping sanctions.

Diplomats in Cape Town yesterday said De Klerk's announcement was an important step in further removing obstacles to negotiations, but cautioned that it remained to be seen what the "drastic amendments" to the rest of the Internal Security Act represented.

B/Day
3/5/91

LOWING reflection on his European tour, the positive attitudes and the warm reception he got from foreign and businessmen, President de Klerk must now know the honeymoon is over. There is little scope for major internal diplomatic coups and, until dramatic breakthroughs, national ties normalise, the peace and achievements will be limited. The focus must now turn to dramatic, creative solutions to the violence threatening all De Klerk wants to build. Leaving for Europe De Klerk has as no doubt that violence is on top of the agenda. Diplomats and businessmen clearly conveyed this message also had the ANC's message, his police force, political media and Reserve Bank and Chris Stals' warnings leave in no doubt that action was needed to combat the violence. Needed investment will not come unless there is stability. In the meantime, De Klerk is waiting and his trip is planned to push them over the edge of action by committing funds to SA. Government and reports from abroad indicate he failed to achieve this.

Before he left, De Klerk announced a three-pronged initiative: of leaders on violence; the appointment of a Standing Committee of Inquiry on Violence and also that security forces must be made more accountable. Time to time where this is needed, using limited states of emergency. He hoped this would be enough to get the ANC's support and regain confidence. Recent sources confirm he did not. ANC deputy president Nkomo prior to announcing the initiative, and said Mandela had not agreed to the idea. But it appears that he did consult Mandela on the form, time or venue. The response has ranged from ambivalence to negative. In his message he received in Cape Town, he got your house in order,

FW needs urgent solutions as SA's clock ticks on

R Day BILLY PADDOCK in Cape Town 3/5/91

do something to stop the violence or we will not invest. And the message that more action was needed was clear after his first weekend back home — more than 50 people dead in Alexandra and Soweto.

So when his Budget vote started on Monday, traditionally the time for major announcements and new initiatives, it was widely expected he would produce a rabbit out of the hat to get the peace process moving again.

Instead his opening address struck a depressing note. He made major announcements of a R1bn initiative for socio-economic development — poverty being a contributory reason for the violence — and an emergency relief fund for violence-stricken communities.

But woven into the 40-minute speech were elements of desperation and frustration, and reiteration of his proposals of 11 days earlier. He called, almost on bended knees, for Mandela and other community, church, trade union and political leaders to join hands with him, declare war on violence and rise above party-political interests.

He did address some of the issues raised in the ANC's April 5 ultimatum. He suggested cultural weapons

should be used only in the correct cultural environment and not in situations where they could be used as weapons of destruction; he said the hostel and migrant labour systems were receiving priority attention; and he warned he would not tolerate security forces acting partially.

But he made no concrete announcements on any of these issues. To take the first point, the security forces claim they act only within the law. As the law stands certain cultural weapons, including assegais — which police say were used in at least one killing of a policeman — may be carried in public. Why did he not outlaw these weapons? Because Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has threatened a strong reaction, according to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

However, if the situation is as serious as De Klerk warned it is, he should have taken firmer action on some of these issues. Banning cultural weapons would be a step towards stability and would also have gone some way towards putting negotiations back on track.

His initiatives have not yet

amounted, in ANC eyes, to the significant "act of faith" they were asking for before dropping their ultimatum.

Government, in its initial reaction, apparently underestimated the strength of feeling in the ANC over the bloodshed. Driven into a corner the organisation issued what, at first sight, seemed outrageous demands.

According to government the ANC is, for the moment, more concerned with addressing its own constituency than attempting to win back the international moral high ground.

That creative, concrete and determined action needs to be taken is obvious. De Klerk himself warned of the danger that SA could slip into civil war. Other political leaders are beginning to fear the violence is out of control. Lower-level government leaders are beginning to ponder over the options, and their ideas will no doubt reach De Klerk, if they have not done so already.

Two dramatic moves — both radical in different ways — are being talked about around Parliament.

The first revolves around the presence of the police in the townships. Their activities continue to be a major point of disagreement between the ANC and government.

Whether one accepts the SAP view that the police are doing all in their power to curb the violence, or the ANC view that they are fomenting it, the fact remains the police are unpopular in the townships.

In this light, it is now seriously being asked whether it would be possible to remove the problem by getting the police out of the townships and replacing them with the army — excluding the controversial 32 Battalion. The logistics would be awe-inspiring but the situation is probably as serious as anything that has confronted the country in recent years and warrants dramatic action.

Such a move would almost certainly be welcomed in the townships, and would surely go far enough for the ANC to be able to back down, with the necessary honour, from the uncompromising stance it has adopted. It would also free policemen to get to grips with another of the serious issues plaguing the country — common, non-political crime.

Another option mooted is stepped-up security action backed, perhaps, by a limited state of emergency. De Klerk yesterday rejected talk of an emergency arguing that it would destroy foreign policy gains — it would look like a return to the old days — and may provoke more violence than it prevents. However, this does not rule out other firm "law and order" initiatives. For one thing, the "unrest areas" provisions of the Public Safety Act could be applied far more broadly than in the past. And he has already spoken of tightening up the law on intimidation.

De Klerk appears aware, though, that broad support is a critical factor in implementing strong security action, and that is why he has pinned a great deal of hope on the planned summit later this month. The ANC's public reaction so far is little cause for encouragement and is unlikely to change without a fairly dramatic gesture from government.

De Klerk's debate ends today and he is expected to speak for 30 minutes. Perhaps he will have something new. The deadline is a mere week away.

B/D ay 3/5/91

Homeland isolation 'unjust'

CAPE TOWN — Transkei, Ciskei and Venda wanted to be reincorporated into SA because they had increasing doubts about their economic and constitutional viability, President F W de Klerk said yesterday.

He agreed that it was no longer justifiable to keep "homeland" blacks from having rights in SA.

Bophuthatswana, however, had a different view because it was doing well, De Klerk said during a debate on his office's budget.

Government had realised "absolute self-determination" in a heterogeneous society such as SA was not attainable.

"Our democratic and geographic inter-linking, as well as the socio-economic realities, made it impossible."

Political Staff

The conclusion was that millions of South Africans still did not have the rights which citizenship normally included.

This could not continue unchanged because it was clearly unjust, in conflict with Christian values, in conflict with internationally accepted norms and a certain recipe for resistance, civil war and revolution.

SA had been in a dead-end street of increasing unemployment and worklessness and its entry to international markets and modern technology had been systematically restricted.

Politically and constitutionally the situation had not gone much better.

"The policy of separate development was visibly and perceptibly busy failing."

ANC 'corrects' Hani

Business Day Reporter

THE ANC yesterday dissociated itself from reported comments by Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani that the organisation would destabilise SA to discourage investment if the US lifted sanctions.

Hani was reported to have said in an interview with National Public Radio in the US that "it is not in our interest to stabilise the country".

ANC publicity chief Pallo Jordan yesterday reiterated statements by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela that blacks would feel "deserted" if US sanctions were lifted, and this would result in unrest.

Jordan said he did not know whether Hani had been incorrectly quoted or whether he had made the comments, but the ANC's official position had been specified by Mandela.

Plane wreck found in Drakensberg

DRAGON PEAKS — The wreckage of a light aircraft which disappeared last year with five people on board on its way from Richards Bay to Grand Central Airport near Johannesburg was found in the

Intensive ground and air searches last year and private searches this year failed to find the plane which was thought to have gone down near Volksrust on the Transvaal/Natal border.

HAMILTON

NEWS

ANC returnees pledge to help end violence

THE biggest group yet of ANC military commanders flew into Jan Smuts Airport yesterday from Angola, and said they were ready to assist in whatever way the ANC felt was necessary for them to help end the violence.

Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Alfred Nkosi said if the violence continued it would be necessary to use MK commanders' experience to defend ANC supporters. But he said it was more important for all South Africans to meet to solve the problem of violence peacefully.

The contingent of 145 ANC returnees included family members. Page 2

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Judge President

MR Justice E K W
Lichtenberg had been
appointed Judge President of
the Free State Division of the
Supreme Court from May 1,
Justice Minister Koble Coetsee
said yesterday.

3/5/91

B/D Day

...and the judicial system should
extended optimally as soon as pos-
sible," the board said

Eviction bid at hostel

THEO RAWANA

AN ORGANISATION formed in March this year to tackle Alexandra's rent problems, and involving the TPA and the Sandton and Randburg councils, is preparing a court interdict to evict people allegedly brought into a local hostel by Inkatha.

Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO) spokesman Mzwanele Mayekiso told a news conference in Alexandra yesterday that since fighting started in the township last year, Inkatha members had been using the 3 000-bed hostel as their base.

"They harassed people who refused to join Inkatha, and used the place as a 'slaughterhouse' where victims were killed."

"Now most people have been chased away and others brought in from other hostels and Alexandra Township itself," Mayekiso said.

A hawkster still resident at the hostel said all people who refused to join Inkatha were chased away and other people brought in.

Inkatha could not be reached for comment at the time of going to press.

Armed policemen witness even injured Zulu who suffered a head wound after being
attacked by Xhosa youths yesterday in ongoing violence in Soweto.

MK leaders pledge to help end violence

THE biggest group yet of ANC military commanders flew into O.R. Tambo Airport from Angola yesterday, and said they were ready to assist in whatever way the ANC felt was necessary for them to help end the violence.

"If the violence continues against our people it is necessary for us as Inkathas to use our experience to defend them," MK commander Alfred Nkomo 29, told Sapa at the airport.

"If violence cannot be solved in any other way, violence can also be applied to stop violence."

However, it was more important for all South Africans to meet and "solve the problem of violence peacefully".

It was the fifth plane load of ANC returnees since the beginning of March when the ANC reintegration programme began.

Jackie Seebeli, who headed an ANC reception committee at the airport, was asked about the role the MK commanders would play in stopping the violence. He said they would follow ANC instructions and try to stop the violence.

Seebeli said the MK commanders who returned yesterday were attacked in ANC camps in Angola, but in Luanda.

The ANC's military camps in Angola were closed "about two years ago" and moved to other African countries, he said.

PATRICK B. LAGER reports that Seebeli

also said the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) wanted a general amnesty for all exiles before it became involved in the repatriation of SA exiles.

He said this was one of the points of disagreement between government and the UNHCR. The UNHCR also needed access to detainees and the freedom to go anywhere in SA.

The UNHCR was also unhappy about SA security legislation which would interfere with international norms of legal protection for refugees.

The ANC would continue repatriating people but wanted UNHCR involvement because the world body had the expertise and access to international funding.

The ANC also had 20000 people who wanted to return but the process was being hampered by a lack of clarity on who was responsible for police action against returnees, Seebeli said.

"It seems like we have no government -- one led by De Klerk and the other being the police. Nobody appears capable of bringing the police to book."

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that the British government has set aside \$2.5m to assist in reintegrating exiles and former political prisoners into SA society.

Details of the aid were made in a policy document presented to parliament this week by Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd.

B/D Day
3/5/91

Mandela relatives among 83 unrest dead

TWO relatives of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela were killed in the latest wave of unrest, an ANC spokesman confirmed as the death toll in Reef violence since the weekend climbed to at least 83.

Details of the incident in which the two died in Zond, Soweto, on Wednesday were sketchy last night, but it is understood Mandela reported their deaths to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok. It is believed one was Mandela's cousin.

Sapa reports that the ANC and Inkatha agreed on a truce in Soweto last night, after negotiations organised by the police.

Soweto police liaison officer Col Jac de Vries said the two-hour meeting, which

JONATHAN REES, LINDEN BIRNS
and THEO RAWANA

began at 7.30pm, was held in the open air in Dube, scene of recent violence.

The ANC delegation was led by Tokyo Sexwale and the Inkatha negotiators by Camell Ngidi.

Although there were police representatives at the talks, the negotiations were left to the ANC and Inkatha delegations.

The tense standoff between crudely armed hostel dwellers and Soweto residents continued yesterday following the bloody Workers' Day clashes.

Last night residents of Pinetown town-

ship in Soweto reported the Old Fotechef-stroon Road had been closed by police as Nancefield hostel dwellers and residents fought pitched battles.

The residents said a youth was shot dead by hostel dwellers.

Police said they recovered two bodies at a Kiptown squatter camp yesterday morning, one an old man with a crushed skull and stab wounds.

Two shots fired from near Dube hostel killed a woman standing inside her house and injured a man outside.

Police dispersed youths approaching the hostel and later kept apart groups of resi-

□ To Page 2

Unrest

dents and hostel dwellers - but made no effort to disarm the groups.

An SAP municipal unit inspector said the two sides would not be disarmed. "Would you like to try?" he asked journalists.

About noon men wearing red headbands and clutching sharpened rock and hand-made machetes stood a passing commuter train near Nancefield hostel.

Some residents said police behaviour had been neutral, while others said police either left the area at night or aided attacks by escorting raiders from the hostel.

Police appeared to maintain a relatively low-key presence throughout Soweto's troubled areas during the afternoon.

ANC spokesman Sali Nkomo said

readers reported that police had escorted "heavily armed Inkatha warriors" to a Pinetown railway station, allegedly to protect other Inkatha members.

This was "outrageous" in the light of previous Workers' Day attacks on trains, he said. A police spokesman said there were no serious unrest incidents in other Reef townships yesterday.

An Alexandra priest yesterday told reporters that Inkatha members returning from Workers' Day rally on Wednesday shot four people in the township in full view of the police.

Vitwatersand SAP spokesman Capt Frankto Ester said she was "sick and tired of allegations that police were taking sides. We are there to protect people and not to take sides."

□ From Page 1

8/Day
3/5/91

SACP: everybody loses from violence

Dear Sir,
YOUR analysis of my views on self-defence units (Business Day, May 2) attributes to me an analogy I used of government subjecting the ANC to "water torture" — submerging it and then bringing it out for another round of negotiations. I was not the author of the analogy. The credit belongs to an unnamed "senior Cabinet Minister" quoted recently in Bonth's Sunday Times column.

I believe the analogy is illuminating. The government wants a negotiated settlement and it needs the ANC at the table. But it wants a massively weakened and disoriented interlocutor. There is no question that the violence has precisely served to disorganise our forces.

On the other hand De Klerk, on balance, has gained from it. The world and middle-of-the-road opinion in our country are given the impression that blacks are incapable of ruling. Inkatha has gained too, opportunistically stabbing its way onto the national political stage.

But in the long run our whole country loses. This is my own perspective, and that of the SACP.

De Klerk is dangerously conniving in some of the violence for tactical

reasons. But I never said he now envisaged a violent solution. This is why author Patrick Bulger is altogether wrong when he concludes:

"While Cronin stressed the importance of political initiatives and talks... his perspective by default relegating political solutions below military ones. If his analysis of the violence is correct, it would make little sense to negotiate with a conspirator bent on a violent solution."

The negotiation process can and must succeed. An end to the violence and the ability of townships to defend themselves are, I believe, essential to this.

JEREMY CRONIN
Johannesburg

□□□□

Dear Sir,
DOES Simon Barber really believe his blame-the-victim analysis? He suggests (Business Day, April 30) that in 1976 the new Nicaraguan government sought "to become as autarkic as possible" by strenuously avoiding the IMF, an exaggeration

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he uses to attack the ANC, SACP and even the Perm.

What really happened was that the Sandinistas inherited the highest debt/GDP ratio in Latin America, with debt service in 1979 far greater than total exports. Just nine weeks before Somoza's regime collapsed, the IMF had granted him a \$65m loan, even though it was common knowledge he was diverting massive amounts of official funds into personal accounts. Yet the Sandinistas repaid the IMF's compensatory financing facility in full immediately, signed a commercial bank debt re-scheduling agreement in 1980, and cleared the IMF accounts by 1985.

The Sandinistas wanted to continue borrowing from abroad, however, but the Reagan administration decided to block further loans. A February 1982 World Bank "country

programme paper" called for reduced lending on political grounds.

The US Treasury conceded in 1983 that it was official policy to oppose all multilateral loans to Nicaragua, and in 1985 George Shultz wrote to the Inter-American Development Bank threatening to cut off its US support if the bank approved a \$50m loan for small farmers.

As for Nicaragua's enormous foreign commercial bank debt (13% of the total in 1979), the Sandinistas faithfully paid the full \$663m in debt service due from 1979-83, yet received only \$12m in new loans (90-day trade finance, at that).

All this leads to the exact opposite of Barber's implicit conclusion: even if you play ball with international financial capital, which is indeed profoundly affected by "imperialism", you can't win.

Surely Barber, a commentator in touch with the realities of geopolitics, should have mentioned these facts in his unsubtle attempt to smear advocates of financial sanc-

tions and self-reliant development, at least for the sake of balance?

PATRICK BOND
Johannesburg

DEVELOP

B/D Day 3/5/91

Township justice under fire

CONCERNED residents of Mamelodi have called for the immediate disbandment of the "people's courts" following a spate of brutal assaults on local youths by members of kangaroo courts and "comrades" since the beginning of the year.

They also blamed the local civic body for having lost control over the comrades and the people's courts in the township.

Youths aged between 13 and 18 have been brutally assaulted by members of these courts for a variety of crimes, including offences they claimed they had not committed.

Three such victims are in different Pretoria hospitals, where they were described as being in either "critical", "serious" or "slightly improving" condition.

Alfred Makgopela of Mamelodi East was assaulted at the beginning of April and had been unconscious for more than a week at the Ga-Rankuna Hospi-

Youths are in hospital as a result of punishment by "people's courts", reports MCKEED KOTLOLO.

tal. His parents did not want to discuss his case.

Medupe Phetla, admitted in critical condition to the M F Verwoerd Hospital, was reported to have died as a result of the assaults. He was later said to be alive but in a serious condition.

The latest case is that of a 14-year-old youth who was allegedly assaulted "all night long" last Friday by Mamelodi East comrades. He is in a serious condition at the Mamelodi Day Hospital.

Some parents and relatives of victims said they had been intimidated into not reporting to the police. Others had either reported the assaults or were in a process of laying charges.

They accused the members of the people's courts and the comrades of applying "barbaric

methods of digging out the truth and punishing innocent people".

The liaison officer for the northern Transvaal police, Colonel Frank Alton, confirmed a number of assault cases but said he could not say if they were linked to people's courts.

Colonel Alton said similar cases were also reported from Soshanguve. One involved three youths who were brought to the police on April 24 by a man who claimed they had stolen goods, including a television set.

The youths had been severely assaulted and one had died as a result of the beating.

The superintendent of the Mamelodi Hospital said the hospital had previously received few assault cases linked to the people's courts, but the numbers of such assaults had increased recently.

Victims relatives blamed the local civic association for failing to control the courts, which they had allegedly created.

They called for the immediate disbandment of the structures as they stood, and said only those with knowledge of the law and legal procedures should lead them.

The Star was referred to the publicity secretary of the Mamelodi Civic Association, Pasi Malefo, but he was unavailable.

The majority of the victims interviewed said they had been given a chance to give their side of the case, but the complainant was always regarded as right and defendants' statements were rejected as lies.

One victim, a secondary school pupil who received more than 50 lashes on his back, said he was assaulted for allegedly having told a relative of the complainant that he was not afraid of the comrades. □

STAR
3/5/91

Leaders who fail
To Lead

fail to lead

SOUTH AFRICA finds itself stuck uncomfortably between two political deadlines. The first, on April 30, has passed without inflicting mortal damage on the negotiations process, and while the second, on May 9, is anxiously awaited, it too can be surmounted. There is concern about the situation, but not panic. The deadlocks have been created by politicians and can be removed by them. The same cannot be said of the biggest, most evil and most complex threat to negotiations, and to any hopes of peace and prosperity: violence. Through macabre persistence, township violence has shifted from being a regrettable sideshow in the run-up to the "new South Africa", to being the awful, unavoidable centrepiece. Its progress has been so insidious and so steady that massacres are no longer regarded as aberrations in this society.

There were signs this week that the gravity of the situation is finally dawning on the Government, closeted in the relatively peaceful surrounds of Cape Town far away from the Transvaal bloodshed. Mr de Klerk's impassioned plea on Monday for peace was noteworthy in that it steered away, in large measure, from apportioning exclusive blame to rival political organisations. The tone was very different to that adopted by Law and Order Minister Vlok two weeks before, when he ruined the impact of a change in the rules governing the carrying of traditional weapons by speaking of the ANC as being the "catalyst" for violence in "every instance" — a palpably false and destructive charge.

But it is still not enough. Politicking still bedevils attempts at peacemaking. Leaders continue to work against, rather than with, each other. The "peace summit" called by the Government for later this month will not, as things stand, be attended by the ANC. Both sides are open to criticism: President de Klerk for announcing the summit unilaterally rather than securing agreement in private beforehand, and the ANC for its hasty, knee-jerk rejection of it — a move which suggests to the public a cavalier and even uncaring attitude.

That "public" — which bears the brunt of the violence — needs to act in rare concert. It needs to force the politicians to wipe the slate clean, to accept that no one is blameless, and to get down to solving the problem. Perhaps a start could be made by communities themselves, say in shell-shocked Alexandra. They — the victims — should call a peace summit and shame the leaders into attending. If the mothers of the Alexandra dead were to demand the presence of Messrs De Klerk, Mandela and Buthelezi, it would surely be difficult for any of them to resort to the standard excuses for not accepting joint responsibility.

Leaders should be forced into facing public questioning, and made to answer. Then the "people" — that all-purpose category which politicians bandy about at will for their own purposes — would in this case really govern. It is time they did; they have been let down too often.

STAR
3/5/91

Real hopes for peace emerge

16/1/20

Back from the brink

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

W. MAIL 9/4/1

CHURCH leaders have launched a fresh peace initiative in a bid to break the political deadlock and draw South Africa back from the brink of civil war.

As intense violence continued to rage in Soweto and other Witwatersrand townships this week, the Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was engaged in shuttle diplomacy aimed at drawing all parties to the conflict to the peace table.

Church leaders were arranging to meet President FW de Klerk on Friday morning to discuss their proposals.

Chikane and Dr Beyers Naude met with African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela on Thursday. On the agenda were the ANC's May 9 ultimatum, De Klerk's proposal for a peace summit and for a troika meeting between De Klerk, Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

It is understood that the SACC has won the backing of the ANC for the notion that the churches should host a multi-party conference on violence — taking over this role from De Klerk.

Chikane met on April 23 with Buthelezi, who is pre-

● To PAGE 2



Traditional weapon? Residents of 'Chicken Farm' squatter camp gather to defend their area, armed with a medieval-style axe

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

Top leaders address Fabcos meeting

THREE prominent leaders from different political camps are to address the 1.2-million-member Federation of African Business and Consumer Services (Fabcos) annual general meeting at Nasrec Centre outside Johannesburg tomorrow.

The trio is ANC international affairs director Thabo Mbeki, PAC deputy president Dikgang Moseneke and the president of the organisation for Multi-Party Democracy, Dr Oscar Dlomo.

Fabcos general secretary, Joas Mogale, said the conference would focus on the achievements of black businesses under present political conditions under the theme "Black Business in the Face of Political Change - Fabcos as a Catalyst for Change".

Mogale said that Fabcos has succeeded in its long term mission to identify, mobilise and expand all black businesses; putting more emphasis on stimulating black economic empowerment and generating new job opportunities which would subsequently result in wealth redistribution.

Fabcos gives guidance to black entrepreneurs in the informal sector to enable them to enter the semi-formal sector and ultimately compete in the formal sector of the economy.

N. Nation
2-8/8/91

Security laws to be cut drastically

CAPE TOWN—The notorious Internal Security Act will be softened and 'drastically amended' but detention without trial stays, President de Klerk announced yesterday.

Banning of persons and Section 28 of the Act, preventative detention, and the maintenance of the consolidated list of names is among the list of stipulations to be scrapped from it.

Mr de Klerk said that, in addition, the provisions for detaining people for interrogation (Section 29) and declaring organisations illegal 'will be amended drastically'.

Justice and Correctional

Political Staff

Services Minister Koble Coetsee would submit legislation and give details of the amendments 'in the course of the next few days', Mr de Klerk said.

He said the suppression of the right of any party to state its case democratically in an orderly manner was not acceptable to the Government. 'That phase is irrevocably a thing of the past.'

In terms of the undertaking to revise security legislation, in the Pretoria Minute and 'bring it in line with the dynamic situation developing in SA', the Government had decided to scrap provisions of the Internal Security Act which provide for:

☐ Banning or preventative detention of persons;

☐ The maintenance of a consolidated list of names including those of office-bearers, officials, members or active supporters of banned organisations and the names of people convicted in terms of this legislation;

☐ The banning of publications;

☐ Restrictions on the registration of newspapers;

☐ Disqualifications for membership of Parliament or for accession to certain legal professions;

☐ Restrictions on the publication of the statements and writings of certain people; and

☐ The 'misdemeanour' of furthering the aims of communism.

The ANC have long been arguing that the existence of the Act made it impossible for the organisation to carry out normal activities and mobilise its support base.

They have also been using the Act internationally to prevent the lifting of sanctions claiming that while the legislation was on the statute book free political expression was not possible.

European parliamentarians have increasingly come to speak of the Act as an inhibiting feature to lifting of the pressure on South Africa.

Material Mercury P1 lead 3/5/91

ANC youth protest at U.S. consulate

MEMBERS of the ANC Youth League were pushed around and threatened by police yesterday after a protest in the Durban United States consulate.

About 40 ANCYL members forced their way into the cultural centre, and spent well over an hour on the premises, showing no signs of leaving. They danced round the centre, ignored no smoking signs, replaced the U.S. flag on the desk with the flag of the SACP, and stuck posters on the walls and doors reading, "This is not a game. We want freedom now, otherwise blood".

ANCYL officials said the protest was part of a national campaign in support of the ANC's ultimatum, and that they would be "taking the same action" at the British consulate today. — WR.

Meeting to discuss subsidy for KZT

A DEMAND by the Transport Labour Movement for the Government to subsidise KwaZulu Transport R350 000 for three months pending negotiations will be the main item discussed at today's meeting between the department of transport, KwaZulu Transport and the TLM.

Meanwhile, a Transport and General Workers' Union spokesman denied a report that a march was planned for today. — WR.

SAP 'contributed to Inkatha Party'

Political Reporter

THE South African Police made contributions to Inkatha through its trade union wing Uwusa, Democratic Party MP Kobus Jordaan said yesterday.

Jordaan told the debate on the State President's Budget that after receiving information that the transfer of funds to Uwusa had taken place, he was told by the Government that it was not ready to comment on possible funding of political organisations.

'Big mouth' Hani comes under fire

SIR — Who does Chris Hani think he is? Does he for one moment think we are shaking and shivering by his threats? He is big mouth when he is overseas. And who is Winnie Mandela? If our courts find her guilty, she will go the same way as any other person: why must she be handled with special treatment?

As a black South African and proud to be one I can tell him and all his agents (Hani, Mandela, Slovo & company) that all they want is to be in the top seats and live and eat like kings: to date they have done nothing for us or our country. All they can do is shout. Empty tins make the loudest noise. Why don't they pack up and go and live elsewhere. If they are not happy here, why not go to any other African state where they can try their luck. Thank you, we have seen too much of these black leaders. You only need to go as far as Mozambique and Zimbabwe, Zaire. Look at the unemployment, famine. Those people are the poorest of poor. No thank you.

We must thank our State President Mr de Klerk and Mr Buthelezi for their contribution to make things better for all in South Africa. We do realise it cannot be done overnight. We as blacks salute you.

Happy to be in a land of milk and honey. God bless South Africa. Pray for our country and its leaders.

RICHARD NZUZA

SIR — The recent statement by the ANC (via Chris Hani) that they would create mass action and release Winnie Mandela should she be found guilty in her present kidnapping/assault trial shows no respect for the law in South Africa.

This statement is also just what President de Klerk needs when answering questions on who is to blame for the violence sweeping this country.

E RHODES

Soweto 'truce' hopes

JOHANNESBURG — A truce for last night had been agreed on between the warring factions of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party in Soweto, outside Johannesburg, after negotiations organised by the police.

The violence has seen at least 26 people die on Wednesday and yesterday, police said.

All fatal mercury

3/5/91

Summit goes on 'with or without ANC'

CAPE TOWN—The summit on violence and talks leading up to the multi-party conference will go ahead with or without the ANC's participation, President de Klerk said yesterday.

'We regard the ANC as nothing more or less than an important potential negotiating party — as one of the

Political Staff

many negotiators, albeit an important one,' he said.

It seemed that the ANC would not participate in the summit on violence but the Government could not relinquish this initiative with the deterioration of the violence just because the ANC was not prepared to participate.

He understood the ANC's position and the impression he gained was that the organisation would not be ready for negotiations or the multi-party conference before its July conference.

While the ANC will be given this period before embarking on multi-party negotiations the aim of the Government remained that the speed and momentum of the negotiation

process and democratisation had to continue.

'Nobody can expect the Government to wait for the ANC before the process of peace begins. Therefore this issue (talks and democratisation) will enjoy the highest priority with or without the ANC before July 1991,' Mr de Klerk said.

Good progress was also be-

ing made in the working group of the Government and the ANC dealing with the subject.

Mr de Klerk said the current provisions on intimidation were inadequate and steps were being taken to strengthen the existing provisions, and possibly broaden the definitions. He did not expand on this.

Kate Mercury 3/5/91

A holiday?

WORKERS' DAY continues to be a problem. Previously the difficulty was over whether it was a concession to communism for the Government to give recognition to a day acknowledging the contribution of workers. Now it is over how the day is being celebrated.

What the country badly needs to get away from is political rabble-rousing on public holidays. Instead, Workers' Day is going the same way.

This week, the holiday was hijacked by political groupings for rallies, leading almost inevitably to renewed clashes and bloodshed. Even soccer league games had to be cancelled at the behest of political overlords. And the message from the meetings also struck a wrong note. The day was not set aside, as one speaker claimed, so workers could 'commit ourselves again to the struggle against our bosses and against the cruelty of the capitalist system'. In Moscow, the day ironically was used this week for demonstrations against the communist government of Mr Gorbachev.

ANC Youth occupy offices

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 40 members of the Southern Natal ANC Youth League occupied the cultural centre of the American Consulate in Durban for about an hour-and-a-half yesterday in protest at the alleged response of the United States Government to political demands made by the organisation.

The regional secretary of the ANC, Mr Sbu Ndebele, arrived later and the demonstrators left the building to hold an impromptu Press conference on the pavement. Members of the Riot Squad then dispersed the protesters.

The chairman of the southern Natal branch of the ANC Youth League, Mr Mzwandile Mhlanzi, said the the US Government had 'distorted' demands made by the ANC, had shown a blatant lack of concern for the majority of South Africans and had also shown themselves to be firmly on the side of apartheid and the South African Government.

MERCURY

Political or not?

MR NELSON MANDELA has said the days leading up to the ANC's May 9 deadline to the Government would determine whether hopes of moving quickly towards a democratic society were dashed before negotiations began. We are not sure whether this is another ultimatum or, to coin a word, a penultimate (you get another chance). But this time Mr Mandela seems to have painted himself into a corner by emphasising that 'the gravity of the situation does not allow for rhetorical gestures of any kind'.

Democracy also means different things to different people. But moving quickly towards a democratic society does NOT involve threatening to terminate negotiations every time the ANC encounters something not to its liking. That is all the more reason to negotiate.

The ANC's previous 'penultimate' demanding, among other things, that the Government sack its two security ministers and wave a magic wand to stop endemic black-on-black violence, now seem to be linked to a fresh stumbling block concerning the definition of political prisoners. Clemency is appropriate when two sides are seeking reconciliation. But acts of war are circumscribed by civilised conventions. Raping elderly women and committing murder by placing a burning tyre round the victim are not regarded as legitimate methods of 'armed struggle' in any cause whatever.

That is why President de Klerk has rightly rejected the claims to political status of prisoners who have committed such ghastly deeds. Whether the ANC regards them as heroes of the struggle is not clear. But if it presses their claims or blesses their hunger strikes, then it too must be prepared to be judged at the bar of civilised international standards. It should make its position clear as soon as possible.

all Natal Mercury
3/5/91

Friday 3 May 1991

THE CITIZEN

Tuks students ban 4 Right-wing bodies

By Fred de Lange

FOUR Right-wing organisations were yesterday effectively banned from operating on the campus of the University of Pretoria after Monday's disruption of a planned speech by ANC deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela.

The Conservative Party, the Afrikaanse Studentefront, a group called Faktor and the Afrikaner Volkswag were disaffiliated from the Students' Representative Council until such time as they apologised to Mr Mandela, the students and the rectorate of the university.

A mass meeting, called by the National Party and attended by about 700 students, decided that disciplinary action should also be taken against individuals involved in Monday's incident.

Mr Mandela was prevented from addressing students when groups of Right-wing students stormed the stage.

Afterwards, the rectorate of the university banned all political activity on the campus until May 31.

National Party and other students yesterday argued that by interfering with the right of freedom

of speech, the involved organisations had disqualified themselves from being allowed the same freedom on campus.

Although very few Right-wing students attended yesterday's meeting, those who did told the meeting that it appeared as if, in the new South Africa, freedom of speech meant getting rid of your political opponents.

A further mass meeting is to be held on Monday to discuss the matter, and the Conservative Party at the university gave notice that it would move for that meeting to overturn yesterday's decisions.

Yesterday's meeting passed without incident, with strict security being maintained by campus security guards, who allowed only registered students to attend.



Students of the University of Pretoria ban four Right-wing political bodies after Mr Nelson Mandela's visit.

Citizen 3/5/91

Summit goes on: FW

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — The May 24-25 summit on violence will go ahead, as will plans for a multi-party conference (MPC), "with or without the ANC", State President De Klerk said yesterday.

Reacting to the ANC's May 9 ultimatum, Mr De Klerk made it clear he would not meet its demands, nor would he sack General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, and Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order. He singled them out for praise and approval.

While he understood the problems faced by the ANC, he was concerned at signs that it was becoming more radical and at "unreasonable" May Day statements made by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

Speaking during the debate on his vote, Mr De Klerk confirmed that he regarded ANC participation as important, but the situation could not be left unattended until the ANC decided to take part.

"The government has no illusions over the fact that the participation of the ANC in a summit on violence and intimidation is important if the peace process is to succeed totally. However, from recent statements it appears the ANC will not take part.

"The door for partici-

pation by the ANC stands wide open, and I would welcome a final positive decision. Such a decision would not be a victory or defeat for anybody, but South Africa would be the winner if the ANC decided to take part."

Mr De Klerk said the government's response to the May 9 ultimatum and the ANC's opposition to the summit on violence was as follows.

- The negotiation process must maintain its momentum and the ANC should fulfil a constructive role in this.

- In spite of the ANC's "footwork" about the negotiation process, it remained a central party in that process and could not escape the demands of the circumstances which it helped to create; and

- The latest demands of the ANC contained matters which were on the agenda of the summit on violence.

"I am not without understanding of the ANC's problems," said Mr De Klerk.

"The general impression is that this organisation will be ready to enter the negotiation process and take part in a multi-party conference only after its national conference in July.

"While the ANC is granted the time until July, the government must emphasise its con-

cern about the radicalisation tendency of this organisation.

"The general aim of the government remains to give speed and momentum to the negotiation process, and to ensure that the democratisation of South Africa continues steadfastly.

"Nobody can expect the government to wait for the ANC before the restoration of peace begins. Therefore, this matter will enjoy absolute priority even before July, with or without the ANC."

Mr De Klerk said the most recent statements by the ANC were unreasonable and removed from the truth. The claim that the government was being unnecessarily bureaucratic with regard to releases and indemnities was not true, as these procedures had been approved over and over again by the ANC and the government.

He quoted Mr Mandela's May Day statement: "We have not heard Mr De Klerk say he is putting an end to violence, he is going to release all the political prisoners and we can bring home all exiles. We are waiting for productive responses now."

This was extremely unreasonable, in view of his speech earlier this week. He hoped Mr Mandela would read his speeches, including this one.



Armed Z

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FROM

tions organ police.

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Top cyclist banned

Parliament

Reports by

Sapa

Transition Cabinet may follow all-party talks: FW

A TRANSITIONAL Cabinet, which included a relatively broad spectrum of competent South Africans, could merit serious consideration, said the State President, Mr F W de Klerk.

Replying to debate on his Budget Vote, Mr De Klerk also spelled out details of how the government thought a planned multi-party conference (MPC) should work, and said good progress was being made in a government/ANC working group on issues surrounding such a conference.

He said the government had acknowledged the need to give non-parliamentary parties and organisations a voice in important policy decisions during the transitional period to a new constitution.

Progress

"I am positive about the need for transitional arrangements," he said. "This should not, however, impair the orderly progress of good govern-

ment and administration in terms of the existing Constitution and laws.

"I do not have a negative attitude towards the idea of a Cabinet which would include a relatively broad spectrum of competent South Africans, irrespective of race or colour.

"If consensus proves to be attainable at a multi-party conference, this idea would merit serious consideration, provided that the principles of Cabinet government under the present Constitution are not negatively affected."

He believed an MPC would be the appropriate forum to discuss the best way to achieve transitional measures at the executive and legislative levels.

Mr De Klerk said it was important that the executive under a new Constitution be made up of leaders and representatives of the country's main political groupings.

Mr De Klerk questioned whether a facilitator or arbiter was necessary in the run-up to a new constitution.

"Why should this be necessary?" he asked. "I have no wish to use my executive position to manipulate the negotiating process in any way to the detriment of other parties or sections of the population. I also have no intention whatsoever of being both player and referee."

Nor did he have any intention of assuming a special or privileged role for the government at an MPC.

The government believed that, although the State President would probably have to issue the initial invitations to an MPC, the first item on the agenda should be that the conference decide on its own chairman or panel of chairmen.

The conference should be free to discuss and de-

cide on its own requirements, and appoint whomever it wanted to whatever position.

"Let the conference define the need, if there is a need, for facilitators. If I do it myself, it will be regarded once again as unilateral action."

Discussing calls for the abolition or phasing out of "own affairs", he said the government was attending to certain aspects of "own affairs", such as rationalisation, which could be dealt with without changing the Constitution.

Momentum

However, an MPC was too close to begin amending the Constitution ad hoc.

The government was not prepared to allow the momentum of reform to be sabotaged by people or parties that were merely seeking to use it for selfish motives such as destabilising the country.

Mr De Klerk also said that neither enmity nor animity was at issue in the government's relationship with the ANC.

It regarded the ANC as nothing more or less than an important negotiating party.

"Our commitment to the constitutional negotiating process is clear and beyond dispute. We are prepared to work with every party and organisation that shares our commitment to peaceful solutions, and to the peaceful negotiation of a new constitution."

CP policy a recipe for revolution: De Klerk

POWER-SHARING could work, but the constitutional model of the Conservative Party could not, said State President, Mr F W de Klerk.

Speaking during debate on his Vote, he said the basis of the power-sharing policy had majority support among all South Africans — the policy of racial separation had the support of only about 30 percent of the White population.

If South Africa had not started getting its house in order and taking its rightful place in its part of the world, "it would just have gone worse with us — pol-

itically, economically and socially".

"This, Mr Speaker, is the only future the Conservative Party can offer our country and all its people," he said.

South Africa was on the brink of a breakthrough, internally and internationally.

Much progress had already been made towards the envisaged new South Africa, and overseas sanctions were crumbling.

The CP sought South Africa's redemption in a return to the past, but a relevant question was how South Africa would

have looked if the government had not taken the initiatives of 1987 to 1991.

Economically, the country could just have gone further backwards in the past decade the population had grown by an annual average of 2,6 percent while the economic growth rate had been only 1,6 percent.

If the country should return to 1986 and accept the CP's policy, they would have no prospect whatsoever of ever attaining it.

This would be a certain recipe for uprising, civil war and revolution.

'Koos Paner' bills

3/5/91
C. Klerk

Troops called in as death toll hits 96

By Cobus Oosthuizen
and Sapa

TROOPS were called in to Soweto yesterday as the death toll since renewed violence erupted between Inkatha and ANC supporters in townships on the Witwatersrand last Friday rose to at least 96.

Continued violence in Soweto since May Day celebrations on Wednesday has claimed 26 lives and at least 43 people, including two policemen,

have been injured.

Soweto police liaison officer, Captain Mikhiachane Ngobeni, said at least 19 people were killed in what was described as a night of serious unrest on Wednesday.

Sporadic incidents yesterday morning claimed a further seven lives.

Police were forced to use teargas and live ammunition to separate warring crowds, liaison officer, Col Tienie Halgryn, said.

Police were called out

frequently to scenes of violence only to find the attackers had vanished, leaving bodies behind.

Late yesterday a man's body was found with back wounds near the Nancefield bridge in Soweto, Col Halgryn said.

He also confirmed that a woman died when what was believed to have been a stray bullet smashed through the window of a house in Orlando West and hit her. The bullet was fired during fighting between inmates of the

Dube hostel and nearby residents.

The house of Inkatha central committee member, Mr. Musa Myeni, was set alight in Pimville last night.

Mr Myeni said a handgrenade was thrown through the living room window about 10 o'clock. It exploded and set the house alight.

Earlier it was reported that a truce for last night has been agreed on between the warring factions of the African Nat-

ional Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party in Soweto, after negotia-

TO PAGE 2

Page of
unrest
pictures

—Page 10

Citizen 3/5/91

Pay by May 15, or Lekoa will be in the dark

Citizen Reporter

THE power supply to Lekoa which includes Sebokeng, Boipatong, Bophelong and two large Black townships at Sasolburg will be cut off on May 25 unless 70 percent of the residents pay their accounts before May 15.

This was announced by Mr Klasie Louw, the Town Clerk of Lekoa yesterday. Mr Louw said final warning to the approximately 25 000 con-

sumers in the area will be given on May 15.

Mr Louw's statement followed the collapse in negotiations last week after the seven year boycott of payments once again could not be resolved.

Mr Louw told The Citizen that another meeting would be held today in an attempt to resolve the dispute over the payment for services, but sources at

the Lekoa Town Council said letters informing the consumer of the cut-off date were already being prepared.

Towards the end of last year Eskom issued a summons against the Lekoa council for R5,6 million in arrear payments.

Since the negotiations began the arrears have increased to R16 million and is rising at the rate of R2 million a month.

3/5/91

Citizen

While he understood the role in this...
supporters. There is no implication that they carried out their threat.

Death toll hits 96

FROM PAGE 1

tions organised by the police.

A pleased Col Jac de Vries, police liaison officer in Soweto, said the two-hour meeting, which began at 7.30 pm, was held in the open air in Dube, where much of the recent violence in the township has taken place.

The ANC delegation was led by Mr Tokyo Sexwale and the IFP negotiators by Mr Canwell Ngidi.

"They spoke to each other in very friendly terms. They said they wanted peace," Col De Vries said. "We hope to have a quiet night."

It had been left to the

IFP and the ANC to spread the word of the peace pact.

Further meetings might be organised to extend the truce, Col De Vries said.

Police found the body of a youth in front of the Baragwanath Hospital. The cause of death was unknown.

The bodies of two men who had been assaulted were found near the Klipspruit squatters' camp in Kliptown, and in Meadowlands a man, identified as a Jabulani Hostel inmate, was shot dead and a Zulu-speaking man hacked to death with a panga.

Col De Vries said that,

although it seemed as if the unrest situation was improving yesterday, troops had been called into Soweto to relieve overworked policemen who had been on duty for periods longer than 24 hours.

It was the first time in several months that troops were being used to quell township violence.

Several residents in the Klipspruit and Meadowlands areas said they heard gunfire throughout the night on Wednesday.

Many residents were leaving their homes yesterday to stay with relatives until there is peace again.

Mrs Anette Clear, a

spokesman for the Baragwanath Hospital, said about 250 people sought shelter at the hospital during Wednesday night.

They were accommodated in the hospital's recreation hall and returned to their homes yesterday morning.

Eleven people with various injuries, three with gunshot wounds, were admitted to the hospital yesterday.

Shots were also fired at police vehicles in various areas.

During one incident police escaped injury when their vehicle was hit by automatic rifle gunfire as they drove past the Dube Hostel.

10-point plan on violence

Intimidation 'now a part of daily life'

By Tony Stirling

INTIMIDATION has become the biggest single factor in the lives of people living in Black townships.

This opinion was expressed this week by Major-General J A P Burger, second in command of the Operational Unit of the SA Police — the unit most often at the forefront in dealing with unrest and violence in Black communities.

In an interview with *The Citizen*, General Burger said the ultimate form of intimidation was death — the murder of an opponent, sometimes in the most gruesome fashion imaginable, to get across a message.

This had happened in the case of the Inkatha Mayor of Diepsmeadow, Soweto, Mr Moses Khumalo, who was buried amid renewed violence last weekend.

Refused

The police and the provincial authorities have no doubt that the murder of Mr Khumalo, who was butchered in an ambush on April 19, was due to the fact that he had been among leading councillors refusing to resign in

accordance with Left-wing demands.

The organisation which has been at the forefront of the campaign to get councillors to resign, the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (Cast), quickly distanced themselves from the slaying.

There is no evidence to link Cast to his murder, but authorities believe that whoever killed him did so to send a message to others who have remained in office to resign.

Gen Burger said that it is impossible for the average White to imagine what it is like for Blacks in the townships, where intimidation has become a part of daily life.

Marshals

Intimidation, he said, could take various forms, from extreme violence to subtle forms.

For instance, in the boycott of businesses taking place in certain areas, people wearing the uniforms of ANC marshals are being posted outside premises under boycott. Customers run the risk of being identified by the marshals, who may call upon others to punish them for breaking the boycott.

In the vast majority of cases, would-be purchasers simply will not take the risk.

Top-level police memorandums on the subject of intimidation identify it as the factor underlying all the crisis points in the country's Black communities, with a huge influence both on community welfare and security.

'Cancer'

Intimidation was being used intensively by radicals to mobilise the masses in order to make the country ungovernable, said a recent police memorandum sent to regional commissioners.

It is a well-documented fact that intimidation in this sense is a tactic that has long been used by the ANC.

Unfortunately, according to the police, this "cancer" has spread. Other organisations, having seen how effective it is, are now also using it as a tactic.

Intimidation, along with the violence of which it forms part, is increasing to the levels seen in mid-1990, when the violence that hit the PWV area was the worst in the country's history.

Intimidation: only one in three convicted

Citizen Reporter

THE police are getting a successful prosecution in about one case of intimidation out of every three reaching State Prosecutors for action.

The police returns on intimidation cases showed the majority of cases were being withdrawn. The reason for this was "insufficient evidence" — which often indicated the complainants were unwilling to testify.

The returns also showed a tremendous variation in the types of sentences meted out for intimidation.

Some perpetrators were convicted of common assault and discharged with a warning. Some were given fines of up to R4 000 as an alternative to a year's imprisonment. Others had been sentenced to caning or fines.

Convicted

In one case, dealt with in Queenstown, a man convicted of eight counts of intimidation was sentenced to 18 months on each count, with half of each sentence suspended for four years — an effective 'six years' imprisonment.

Of 32 cases brought before the courts between January 18 and April 10, 22 were withdrawn because there was insufficient evi-

dence, in one case the suspected perpetrator could not be traced, and in another the case was found to be without foundation.

During this period there were eight convictions.

There were 224 complaints made to the police and 318 arrests made in connection with intimidation during the period.

In February alone there were 215 cases of intimidation noted in the police statistics. Of these 74 were to be sent for trial, 43 cases were withdrawn, and in 45 cases the suspects could not be traced.

Intimidation

Seventeen complaints were found to be false on inquiry. This figure compared to the 185 reported cases in January and 149 in December.

One of the police reports on intimidation makes mention of community resistance to intimidation, and referred in this regard to the public stand taking by the mayors of Diepsmeadow, Dobsonville and Soweto in expressing their determination to resist calls for their resignation.

Among them was Mr Moses Khumalo, the Diepsmeadow Mayor, gunned down by unknown assassins on April 19.

3/5/91 Citizen

New SAP campaign to fight intimidation

Citizen Reporter

THE Police have launched a new nationwide offensive to bring intimidation in the Black townships under control.

The first prong of the police effort was the launching of a public relations campaign and arranging on-going meetings with community leaders in an effort to encourage members of the public suffering instances of intimidation to lay charges.

New methods, such as the identifying of suspects through one-way mirrors instead of touching them

on the shoulder, and in-camera trials are to some extent helpful.

But because a witness will at least be known to the accused, these are not methods which will remove the fear that the friends of the intimidator will not wreak revenge.

This, according to General J A P Burger, second in command of the Operational Unit, is a very real fear, and that it happens is borne out through numerous examples from past trials where witnesses have paid the price for testifying.

But the police are ad-

ament the communities must be brought to the realisation that the SAP alone cannot solve the problem, and that every citizen has a moral obligation to bring the problem under control.

The current police approach is to encourage support of the efforts of the SAP, to get more people to join the reservists, to spare no effort to get communities involved in policing and the provision of information to the SAP so that the culprits can be arrested.

The rationale behind this is that once communi-

ties see that culprits are paying for their crimes, the fear against testifying will begin to dissipate.

And as has been seen since the uplifting of the state of emergency, the declaration of areas as unrest areas, which gives the SAP wider powers of action against intimidation, is another tool being used in the campaign.

Provision is also made for the physical protection of the staff of local authorities and private contractors rendering essential services to the townships.

Lesotho coup men sworn in

MASERU. — A Military Council and Council of Ministers for Lesotho were sworn in yesterday following an army coup on Tuesday.

An announcement over Lesotho Radio said Lieutenant-Colonels Mothibeli and Lehohla had joined the six-man Military Council headed by Colonel Elias Ramaema.

Council members have already said there would be no change in government policy.

The radio said

Lieutenant Pius Molapo had switched from the Employment Ministry to replace a sacked Minister in Foreign Affairs, Information and Broadcasting.

Col Ramaema (57), replaced Major-General Justin Lekhanya, who was forced out as Military Council head on Tuesday after a row within the army over pay.

Gen Lekhanya had himself come to power in a military coup in 1986 which ousted Leso-

tho's strongman of 20 years, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

Also dismissed with Gen Lekhanya were Military Council member, Colonel Michael Tsotetsi and two Ministers from the subordinate Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Tom Thabane, and Finance Minister Evaristus Sekhonyana.

The radio said Mr L Thoaahane had moved to the Finance Ministry from the health portfolio, which was taken

over by Colonel Khuele.

Lt Molapo was succeeded as Employment Minister by Colonel Matlakati.

Former Police Commissioner Major-General Dingizwayo was appointed Minister of Agriculture, a post previously held by Gen Lekhanya.

Other posts in the Military Council and Council of Ministers were unchanged. — Sapa-Reuters.

LETTERS

The Citizen PO Box 7712
Johannesburg 2000**Only Buthelezi can
rescue SA**

THE ANC is increasingly portraying itself as an organisation to which the Western style process of democratic debate and discussion is absolutely alien.

Its reaction to all problems is threatening and confrontational. It does not request, it demands. It issues threats of mass mobilisation, a return to the armed struggle, the formation of military styled defence units in the townships. It treats government protests with contempt because the ANC senses that De Klerk, through his reform process, has lost control of the domestic security situation.

By internationalising his reform process, De Klerk has probably won international acclaim, but the price he has paid is devastating.

He has bartered away political control of the country by linking his ex-

ternal credibility to the granting of permanent immunity to the ANC radicals against any restrictive government action.

He has, in effect, given them carte blanche to spread mayhem and anarchy in his brave new South Africa.

It is a classic case of the tail wagging the dog. Note the unseemly haste in releasing political detainees to meet the April 30 deadline. Note the response of the government to the outrageous statements of the ANC radicals. Never a strong condemnation, only a low key response. The sign of a weak and conciliatory government.

There is only one man, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, a man consistently sidelined by the NP, and feared by the ANC, who

can rescue this country from the naivety of the liberal visionaries and the intolerance of the power hungry despots.

The White and Black moderates of this country have no future unless an effective alliance is forged with Inkatha. Only by merging the combined power of the SADF with the nationalism of the Zulus under the Inkatha banner can the atheistic tide of an ANC takeover be averted.

Behind this shield, the wild men in the ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance can be neutralised and a new constitution based on a Christian philosophy of negotiation, non-violence and respect for the individual's right of self-determination can be formulated under Dr Buthelezi's leadership.

J ALLEN

Bedfordview

**Political climate is
ominous**

IT is difficult to see what purpose can be achieved by the NP and ANC pursuing their current round of talks. The gulf between the two parties is rapidly widening, and short of a major retreat by either before May 9, the political climate in the country is growing increasingly ominous and threatening.

The ANC stands for total Black domination over all minority ethnic groups, the arbitrary confiscation of selected White property in the name of asset redistribution, nationalisation of certain key industries, and a milking of the White taxpayer to alleviate the poverty of the Black masses brought about partly by uncon-

trolled reproduction.

Add to this the alarming deterioration in the level of personal safety, the widespread incidence of robbery accompanied by violence and even murder, and the threats against the sanctity of White possessions made recently by hardline Communist Hani.

No wonder the attitude of an increasing number of Whites is one of growing alarm and unease and an increasing inclination to consider the Chris Barnard option.

There can never be peace in South Africa unless the ethnic plurality of the country is accepted

and firm guarantees extracted for the safeguarding of the economic, cultural and political rights of all minority groups.

A loosening of the ties that bind the many ethnic groups in the country under possibly a federal constitution is a prerequisite to avoiding a racial conflict. This the De Klerk government has refused to accept.

They are hell-bent on consigning the moderate majority to the tender mercies of a Communist-dominated organisation which they are treating as a government in waiting.

P MCCARTHY

Bedfordview

**Impotent
anger**

THE near-riot at Pretoria University, when Mr Nelson Mandela was due to speak, was deplorable.

A custom of all nations, in all historical periods, has been to treat a guest with courtesy and consideration. One has to show the utmost courtesy to an invited guest, even if it is the Devil himself.

Just imagine the psychological effect of friendly, brotherly conduct towards the de facto leader of the ANC in this citadel of conservatism! Tolerance and a friendly give-and-take discussion would have hit Mr Mandela and the rest of the ANC leadership like the kick of a mule!

As it is, this preposterous conduct can only have strengthened their sickening self-righteousness.

Would it not have been a sign of subtlety and intelligent reasoning if a display of friendship and brotherhood on such an occasion had been aimed at deepening the known (if latent) divisions within the ANC leadership?

As it was, the Right-wing have, once again, conducted themselves like a bunch of clowns. Fight? They couldn't fight their way into a supermarket on a Saturday morning!

Those, here in South Africa, who are genuinely concerned about the survival of civilisation at the southern tip of Africa, can only laugh a sad and bitter laugh at this further display of impotent anger.

SICARIUS

Germiston

Schwarz lays down embassy priorities

WASHINGTON — SA's new ambassador to the US Harry Schwarz reviewed his troops for the first time yesterday and told them to "look after the interests of all 37-million South Africans". "Everybody in America must know" that this was how SA's diplomats now viewed their task, he said.

His immediate objective was to help "normalise" relations between the US and SA both in terms of atmospherics and the "disappearance" of sanctions at all levels.

He warned that despite a certain "euphoria" in SA, the task of rolling back the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act and other federal legislation would not be "an easy job".

Just to persuade one university, one pension fund, to change its SA divestment policy would be an achievement.

In the longer term, he wanted to ensure that once apartheid had been eradicated, the US would not "wash its hands" of SA.

"We have got to keep the US actively involved."

The US had to be persuaded to use its influence to ensure that a "minority oligarchy" was not replaced by another "authoritarian" regime but rather by a truly democratic constitution based on protected equal rights for all and a market economy.

SIMON BARBER

He hinted that he intended a sweeping review of the embassy's use of locally hired consultants, arguing that when outsiders wanted to talk to the embassy, they did not want to talk to mere interlocutors.

He expected to be officially accredited by the State Department by mid-week, but had not yet been given a date for presenting his credentials to President George Bush.

Emphasis

It is understood, however, that Bush is anxious to see him on a more than ceremonial basis, and wants to schedule a meeting of up to an hour.

In a separate interview, Schwarz indicated he was putting a special emphasis on broadening lines of communication with the World Bank and IMF, whose MD Michel Camdessus he met in SA last month.

He believed the US administration would be in a position to support an IMF loan application by SA when all the conditions of the CAAA were met, which he hoped would be the case by the end of April.

FW's pledge to civil servants

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — President FW de Klerk last night assured the public service corps its interests would be protected in a new SA, saying the NP would ensure their careers and pensions were not endangered.

He said the NP would not agree to a constitution which would allow the unfair manipulation of public servants by the state or allow a system of "jobs for pals" to be instituted.

Wrapping up the NP's Maitland by-election campaign at a meeting in Milnerton last night, De Klerk nevertheless said there could be no escape in SA from "the absolute necessity of fundamental reform".

The old order, in which the white minority exercised all the meaningful power and dominated others, was "a sure recipe for a massive revolution with active or silent international support".

He promised the NP would safeguard the interests of all minorities and prevent black domination in a new SA. "Own" education would remain an option.

S/3/91 B/1 Day