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IFP report slams ANC over 'hit squad campaign'

■ MK operatives wearing SAP, SADF uniforms - claim:

By Themba Molefe
Political Reporter

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has released a special report claiming covert ANC hit-squad operations against its supporters in Natal.

Compiled by the IFP information centre in Durban, the report is titled "The new face of low-intensity war in Natal: Killers in SAP and SADF uniforms".

The report says 49 IFP office-bearers have been assassinated since the signing of the National Peace Accord in September last year, bringing to 230 such deaths since 1985. Since last August, 55 lives, including those of four leaders, have been lost.

The report says: "Intensifying military-style attacks on IFP supporters and assassinations of tribal and IFP leaders in Natal since August have triggered a sinister new phase of covert ANC hit-squad operations in the province.

"These killings have further receded

dwindling peace hopes and increased prospects of civil war.

"Significantly, where arrests and convictions have been made (and the police record in this regard is abysmal), the assailants have mostly claimed to be ANC members or supporters.

"The systematic elimination of IFP leaders and supporters cannot be said to reflect a random ad hoc pattern of violence. Instead, it illustrates the ANC/SACP alliance agenda to broaden its base by paralysing the IFP and rendering its rival politically impotent."

The report details the attacks on its supporters and notes: "Evidence of ANC infiltration of the SADF and collusion between elements of the security forces and the ANC is also likely to emerge in the future."

The IFP says the Government "appears reluctant" to address the existence of Umkhonto we Sizwe (the ANC's military wing) and cautioned that there can be no negotiations if MK is not disbanded, disarmed and its cadres demobilised.

Sowetan 19/10/92

ANC PWV branches experience problems

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

In a frank assessment of the state of affairs of ANC branches, the organisation's PWV regional chairman, Tokyo Sexwale, outlined several organisational problems at the weekend.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the PWV region, Sexwale said in some branches only the branch executives were operational and in others, only a skeleton of the branch executive committee was functioning.

Recruitment in many branches had come to a halt, "not because we have exhausted the recruitment campaign, but

simply because we, ourselves, are exhausted".

Sexwale said the continuing violence had negatively affected enthusiasm of many branches and people were afraid to attend meetings for fear of being attacked by "anti-ANC forces".

Although the ANC survived 30 years of bannings, imprisonment and exile, it appeared that the organisation, itself, had the capacity to weaken itself.

The problems included:

- A tendency for members to stand for election to executive structures while realising they would have no time to serve effectively in those positions.
- Failing to attend meetings while others attend meetings but do not report back on the discussions to their branches.

- Having quick-fix discussions or none at all, then putting forward personal views on a situation.

- Poor branch administration.
- Starting meetings late.

- Being elected to too many executive positions requiring dashing from one meeting to the next leaving no time for strategic planning.

- Insufficient co-operation between branches and civic organisations, and with the SACP and Cosatu.

However, Sexwale said many branches called meetings regularly, kept their membership files updated, continued recruitment drives and had sound financial support.

A new regional executive will be elected on Sunday.

Star 19/10/92

ANC in PWV calls for 'stronger' mass action

THE African National Congress PWV region called yesterday for the continuation of the mass action campaign.

"Mass action must continue and be strengthened and maintained on a national, regional and local level while taking into account developments in the negotiations process," said a resolution adopted during the organisation's

regional congress in Johannesburg.

In other resolutions, the conference called for the suspension of local level constitutional negotiations, the dissolution of Black local authorities and management committees, the suspension of negotiations on the Interim Measures Act and Provincial and Local Government Acts.

It also resolved that White cities and towns provide resources and funds for the provision of municipal services in the townships, a moratorium on all sales of houses owned by Black local authorities and the halting of evictions, water and electricity cuts, and legal action against rent boycotts. — Sapa.

Citizen 19/10/92

Killers could 'all be indemnified'

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk will be given absolute power to pardon State security officials, even Cabinet Ministers, for possible crimes against humanity, including the murder of Government opponents under apartheid.

Legislation tabled in Parliament on Friday establishes a National Council of Indemnity, appointed by De Klerk, which will advise the President on who should be granted indemnity from prosecution, without making public details of the crimes committed.

While the bill is apparently to release remaining political prisoners, it takes in all political offenders, regardless of their political affiliation.

This effectively means that the killers of Mathew Goniwe, Steve Biko, Ahmed Timol and many others could confess to the President and nobody would ever know.

This, ironically or conveniently, contradicts legislation tabled in Parliament earlier last week which allows for the reopening of inquests that have been dealt with. This bill is expected to be passed by Parliament this week.

■ NEW POWERS: Bill clashes with act on reopening political inquests:

The bill further empowers De Klerk to release prisoners serving life imprisonment or long term sentences, without referring to the National Council on indemnity.

The President is also given power to grant ex-gratia compensation to victims of political crimes.

While the National Council on Indemnity would start working as soon as possible, Coetsee explained that it would only consider crimes committed before noon on October 8 1990 - the original date agreed upon by the government and ANC.

The Council will be headed by a judge, all information submitted to it will be privileged and cannot be used in a court of law.

Council members and persons attending hearings will have to make declarations of confidentiality.

The ANC has interpreted the legislation as an attempt to unilaterally secure an amnesty for State security officials by using the release of prisoners as a

quid pro quo.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said on Friday that the Further Indemnity Bill was not a "general amnesty" and that this could only be done through multiparty negotiation.

Coetsee said the reason for the absence of public disclosure of offences for which persons will apply for indemnity was to protect the person in question from self-incrimination.

"The legislation tabled last week, the Inquests Amendment Bill which provides for the reopening of inquests "has been tabled just in case someone is found guilty", ANC sources said at the weekend.

"But then, all they (the guilty) have to do is say they did it, apply for indemnity, and the reopened inquest will be closed," the sources said.

The new legislation makes provision for a trial (inquest) to be stopped by the Council, and the accused pardoned through indemnity by the President.

Sowetan 19/10/92

Keys employs some shock therapy

WASHINGTON — Two charts Finance Minister Derek Keys has been showing to cabinet, the ANC and overseas policymakers and investors demonstrate the kind of shock therapy he is trying to apply to get consensus on a structural adjustment programme.

The first chart shows an unnerving 10-year decrease in gross domestic investment accompanied by a steady growth in government consumption expenditure.

As a share of GDP, investment is shown falling from 26% in 1983 to 16% this year, while government consumption — money not spent as investment — has risen steadily from 15% to 21%.

Private consumption has risen from 56% to 60% over the period, while the export component of GDP has fallen from a high of 32% in 1986 to 24% this year.

The second chart Keys is presenting compares SA's investment and government consumption ratios with those of 14 industrialised and developing countries.

In every case, the countries are

SIMON BARBER

devoting more of GDP to investment than to government consumption. SA is the only country in which the ratio is reversed.

But others who appear to have got the balance right include such countries as Chile (20/10), Hungary (23/11), Egypt (22/12), India (24/12) and Kenya (21/18).

The message Keys is trying to get across, says SA ambassador to the IMF and World Bank Francois le Roux, is that "we have reached a stage where we aren't even replacing outdated capital stock while at the same time we are financing consumption through long-term loans".

"It's like taking out a mortgage on your home to pay your liquor bills," said Le Roux.

Senior IMF staff economist Desmond Lachman, co-author of the IMF's recent paper on post-apartheid economic options, concurs, though cautiously.

By devoting only 16% of GDP to

investment, SA could not do more than "replace capital stock as it wears out", he said.

However, he said that cross-country comparisons of the kind used in the second chart needed to be approached with care.

Relatively high levels of government consumption could be sustainable if government was raising sufficient tax revenues to fund them.

Also, IMF statistics show that Keys's estimate of 16% for domestic investment may be on the low side because it takes into account falling inventory stocks.

Gross fixed capital formation — a measurement that does not include inventories — may actually be running at closer to 18%.

A recent World Bank paper, SA: Macroeconomic Issues for the Transition, warns that declining investment levels mean that, despite being in deep recession, the economy is in fact running at close to full capacity.

This is troubling because it forecloses any option to jumpstart the economy without running serious inflation risks and stimulating imports.

B Day

19/10/92

Bilateral talks seen as vital

BILLY PADDOCK

THERE was a growing consensus between government and the ANC that comprehensive bilateral talks between various parties needed to take place to ensure that when multiparty negotiations resumed they would be successful, senior negotiators said at the weekend.

However, Inkatha yesterday rejected this approach, insisting that the only legitimate topics for bilateral discussion were setting the agenda for multiparty talks and working out the form a new multiparty forum should take.

It is understood that a meeting last week between Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, State Affairs Minister Gerrit Viljoen and representatives of Inkatha, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei made

little headway in getting Inkatha back to the table.

Inkatha was waiting for government to "correct the impression given that there was full consultation with Inkatha on the record of understanding reached with the ANC at the summit on September 26".

Government and ANC sources said at the weekend they were involved in a concerted effort to try and find common ground in order speedily to advance to the interim government stage.

ANC negotiator Mac Maharaj said, however, there was absolutely no attempt on the part of the ANC and government to

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Talks

impose conclusive agreements between them on other parties.

"It happens all over the world. Just look at the Palestinian/Israeli negotiations on the Middle East. The US speaks to one party and then another and it results in a joint meeting to resolve the crisis," he said.

"Likewise, we need to hold bilaterals with numerous parties to create the conditions to make the talks successful.

"We see the bilateral process as discussing a range of issues relating to negotiations at multiparty level and trying to find the common thread where we can find agreement, rather than concentrating on the divisive ones."

Another senior ANC negotiator said that it was vital for the organisation and government to clear some of the ground between them, not because the other parties were not important, but because government and the ANC were at loggerheads.

Viljoen agreed that "the time is not right for multilateral talks". A lot of work still had to be done in bilaterals to clear the

obstacles and get common understanding.

He said government saw negotiations with Inkatha and the ANC as top priority.

Inkatha central committee member Walter Felgate said there had been a perceptible shift in the way the ANC and government were now operating, and attributed this to Inkatha's protest at the record of understanding.

"The original intention behind the scenes was for De Klerk and Mandela to take up the reins and direct the whole negotiations process. Only when they saw our reaction did they take up a more cautious attitude," said Felgate.

He said Inkatha would reject any bilateral agreements that had national implications and affected other parties, such as the record of understanding.

However, he said the government/ANC agreement should not be disposed of but that it should be submitted to a multiparty forum for scrutiny and negotiation and adoption or rejection by all the parties.

□ From Page 1

PAC, Govt prepare for summit

By Themba Molefe
Political Reporter

THE Pan Africanist Congress and Government are expected to meet today to finalise preparations for their high-powered summit in Gaborone on Friday and Saturday.

Although both sides are not issuing statements at this stage, it is understood the agenda for the Botswana summit will be discussed, chief among which would be the PAC's armed struggle and the Government's position on the constituent assembly.

Abandon arms

It is expected that the Government will insist that the PAC abandon arms and disband its military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), while the PAC will seek guarantees that the Government commits itself to a constituent assembly as a means of achieving a government of national unity.

The Government delegation on Friday will be

■ Erstwhile foes battle to find common ground in Botswana indaba:

led by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in his capacity as State President FW de Klerk's second-in-command.

The PAC delegation will be led by first deputy president Dikgang Moseneke.

The Botswana meeting is the culmination of talks which began in August between the Government's chief negotiator, Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer, and PAC foreign

affairs secretary Gora Ebrahim.

The summit will be opened by Botswana President Ketumile Masire and comes exactly a week after a two-day conference of the Organisation of African Unity Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa in the same city.

The OAU meeting was addressed by PAC president Clarence Makwetu and African National Congress president Nelson Mandela.

Sawetla 19/10/92

A high poll vital - ANC

ONE OF the most important things for the ANC to do before an election is to wean voters away from the boycott politics which has ruled in the townships for years, according to the ANC's election commission head, Popo Molefe.

"It will be a mammoth task of motivating the voters to see the need to vote; to see that this election is different from those for illegitimate township councils and has the support of liberation movements," Molefe said.

He said that while the ANC was the only organisation with enough support to organise street committees and develop 1 200 branches around the country, that support was among the poorest people and this meant resources to fight the campaign were scarce.

"The Government spent R30 a voter during the Referendum (on negotiations in February).

With the prospect of an election looming large over the South African political scene, the ANC, short of resources, is banking on its close links with ordinary people. MICHAEL SPARKS reports.

We will not be able to spend nearly that much."

Molefe said the ANC was not concerned about other parties having more election experience, as events in countries such as Namibia and Zimbabwe showed that support was more important.

Molefe said the most important aspect of the first election was to get a very high poll, to give the whole transition process legitimacy.

"You can't have legitimacy without the participation of the vast majority. We need more than just over 50 percent of voters. We are hoping for a poll of 90 percent.

"This would give legitimacy to a Constituent Assembly which would, in turn, give legitimacy to the constitution which emerged," he said.

To get a high poll it was essential that the issue of voter registration be dealt with soon - preferably in the next round of constitutional negotiations.

He said it would be impossible to rely on the "inefficient" Department of Home Affairs to issue millions of people with ID books in the time available. The ANC itself had still to decide on voter identification, he said.

In order to get large numbers of voters to the polls it was vital for all parties to have ac-

cess to voters, particularly those in the rural areas.

Molefe said National Party supporters were throwing tea parties for domestic workers - with madams serving the tea - in order to try to encourage them to vote for the NP.

The ANC was holding meetings in white suburbs.

"It is crucial to have the white voters listen to us explain what we stand for, rather than have them listen to what the hostile SABC says we stand for," Molefe said.

Confidently asserting the ANC would be the next government, Molefe went on to say it would change the attitudes of people in the country.

"The scales and cobwebs will fall from the eyes of even the most conservative people once they realise we are not cannibals, and they will realise they have a future here." □

Star 19/10/92

Work together, FW tells SA leaders

OUTDSHOORN. — President FW de Klerk on Saturday again called on "the collective leadership of South Africa" to work together to turn around the country's misfortunes.

Mr De Klerk told a National Party public meeting in the Cape town of Oudtshoorn that the best remedy for South Africa was rapid reform through honest negotiation.

He also assured his listeners that the National Party Government would not give way under pressure nor hand over the country to chaos.

Instability and violence benefited only radicals. Realists and moderates needed to stand up to stop this element in its tracks.

After congratulating the Oudtshoorn NP for

being the fastest-growing in the country, he took the ANC to task for having blockaded roads to stop buses which were to bring NP supporters to the meeting — "and then they are the people who claim to believe in democracy."

"They are the people who complain they cannot organise politically in KwaZulu but are themselves intolerant."

"The ANC are fighting politics in an ugly manner," he said.

"They call for mass action but how many job opportunities did that create? No, thousands of jobs were destroyed as a result."

"They organise strikes, but did anyone obtain a job because he went on strike?"

The President called on

his audience, conspicuously dominated by Coloureds and Blacks, not to let themselves be intimidated.

It was not the policies of the government which were behind violence and the failing economy, but people who did not really want peace and who were involved in a power struggle.

"That is the root of the evil," he said.

What was needed was positive involvement by all leaders and opinion-makers in building reconciliation.

The National Party offered the only peaceful alternative, the only attainable road to justice in South Africa, he said.

"And justice is the only basis on which to build a peaceful future." — Sapa.

Citizen 19/10/92

NP slams burning of coffins bid in Soweto

Citizen Reporter

THE National Party yesterday expressed concern over what was perceived to be a lack of control by the leadership of the ANC over its supporters.

This followed an incident in Soweto yesterday when a group of about 100 members of the ANC's Youth League marched to the Diepkloof Police Station where they attempted to set fire to three coffins representing President De Klerk.

Brigadier Oupa Gqozo and President Lucas Mangope.

A spokesman for the NP, Mr Derek Christophers, said in Cape Town yesterday actions such as these were inflammatory, childish and against the spirit of the Peace Accord.

Mr Christophers said with multi-lateral negotiations expected to resume next month, one would have thought that the ANC leadership would have made sure that no

barriers were placed in the way of peaceful negotiation.

"It almost seems as if they want to stop democratic elections to be held which makes one wonder if they really believe they can win an election," he said.

Mr Christophers said it appeared as if the ANC leadership had no real control over their grassroots members, which could become a stumbling block in negotiations.

14/10/92
Stylor

Most unions hit by recession

Lost jobs cut into Cosatu's membership

COSATU — until recently the fastest growing trade union federation in the world — could be experiencing an overall decline in membership as a result of massive retrenchments.

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said the overall rate of growth of Cosatu had definitely slowed down due to retrenchments arising out of the recession.

But he said the overall growth trajectory was upward as the federation was making gains in previously unorganised areas. He cited the public sector and the agricultural sector as two areas where Cosatu was making inroads.

But sources in Cosatu affiliates said that, although there were new growth areas, the impact of retrenchments on Cosatu had

DINK HARTFORD

been "massive" and there was a real fear that the federation was currently in a "negative growth phase".

Cosatu's major affiliates — the NUM, Numsa and the SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (Sactwu), which collectively represent more than half of Cosatu's total membership — have all suffered heavily from retrenchments.

Both the NUM and Numsa have also made significant gains in new areas. The NUM has picked up tens of thousands of members in platinum mines in the past year and Numsa has recently gained "thousands" of members in the motor industry — where it recently balloted for strike action. And Sactwu, which has organised about 90% of the hard-hit clothing and textile industry, has made gains in the leather industry.

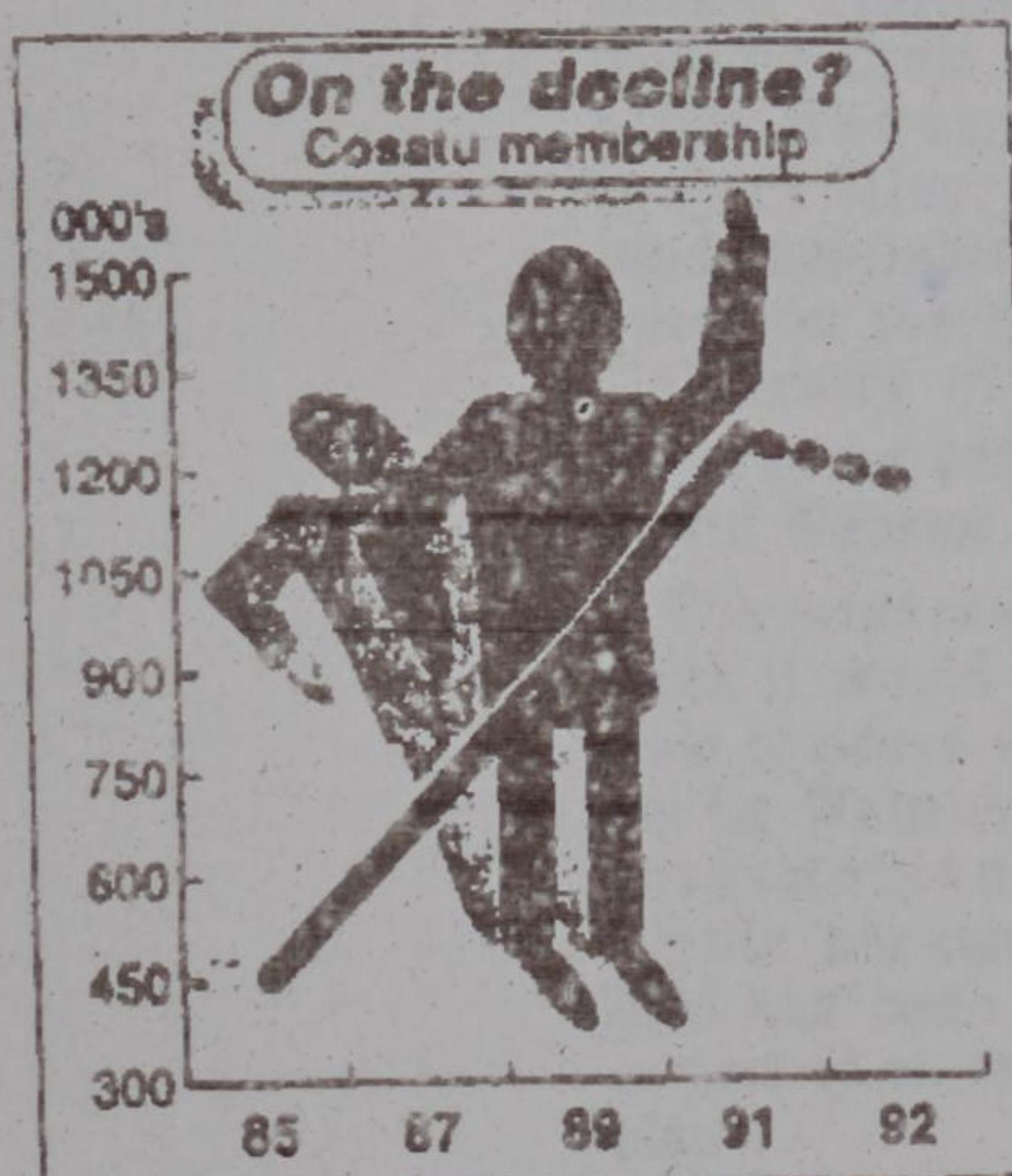
Nevertheless, an estimated 35 000 workers in the steel and engineering industry will be retrenched this year, the same number as were retrenched last year.

And at least 20 000 workers will have been retrenched in the mining industry by the end of the year.

In the clothing and textile industry, about 20 000 workers are also expected to have been retrenched by the year-end.

In all these sectors, the forecasts are of even more retrenchments.

The situation is not much better in the building, retail, food, pulp and paper and service sectors. Cosatu unions organising in these sectors have all been adversely



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Cosatu

affected by retrenchments.

In addition, many Cosatu affiliates have faced mass dismissals due to strike action. And they have not always been successful in winning those jobs back.

Ironically, Cosatu's fastest growing union is the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union which picked up thousands of members during the recent hospital workers' strike. The union has reportedly doubled its membership to 80 000 members since the strike.

However, the bottom line is that no one — not even Cosatu and its affiliates — knows exactly how many members of Cosatu affiliates there are.

Cosatu affiliate membership tends to be inflated close to Cosatu congress time as this could boost the number of votes an affiliate gets. The last biennial congress was held in July 1991. It tends to be deflated in between congresses as this would decrease the affiliation fee each union has to pay to Cosatu.

In addition, dismissals and retrench-

ments confuse the figures because these are not always accepted by Cosatu unions and they will regard these workers as members for as long as the union is still trying to get their jobs back.

Also, the federation is still implementing a huge computer-based system to cope with the enormous demand on its resources from Cosatu's rapid growth between 1985 and 1991.

At Cosatu's launch in December 1985 it had 462 359 paid-up members in 33 affiliates. By 1987 it had 712 213 members and in 1989 it had 959 263 members in 14 affiliates.

At its Congress last year, Cosatu claimed 1,26-million members. The Manpower Department said Cosatu had 1,2-million members in 1991, representing 11% of the economically active population.

In a period when union growth in the western world was declining rapidly, Cosatu's growth stood out. Only Brazil, South Korea, Namibia and the Philippines showed any similar trend.

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CCB files intact, says mystery letter

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — An anonymous letter whose author claims to have missing Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) project files, has been made available to the inquest on the murder of University of the Witwatersrand academic Dr David Webster.

The court was told last week it would be impossible to prove whether or not Dr Webster had been assassinated by CCB agents because project files had been destroyed as part of an "emergency plan".

The letter was sent to The Star's sister newspaper in Cape Town, The Argus, addressed to the inquest judge, Mr Justice Michael Stegmann. Its authenticity has not been

proved.

The author claimed the files had not been destroyed, but would not be "surrendered" until a general amnesty was declared for all CCB members — excluding Staal Burger, Cilla Botha, Ferdi Barnard and Slang van Zyl.

Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad head Brigadier Floris Mostert, told the Rand Supreme Court hearing that not a shred of factual evidence existed to implicate the CCB in the murder.

Investigating officer Warrant Officer Wessel Rousseau said he had investigated the clandestine unit as a possible path to Webster's killer.

Several CCB agents were arrested but released on the instructions of the Minister of Law and Order.

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IFP: WE'LL STILL DEFY BAN WEAPONS

By Chris Steyn and
Tony Stirling

THE Zulus would continue to defy the government's ban on the carrying of cultural weapons at political gatherings, senior Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman, Mr Walter Felgate, said yesterday.

IFP leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, would neither take responsibility for his followers carrying such weapons, nor call on them to stop doing so, Mr Felgate added.

He was reacting to an announcement by police

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IFP defies ban

FROM PAGE 1

yesterday that they are investigating the possibility of criminal charges against the organisers and leaders of Saturday's 20 000-strong Zulu march in Johannesburg during which spears, knobkerries, and other traditional weapons were carried by many marchers.

"The government's ban is totally unenforceable. It will therefore be defied," Mr Felgate said.

Police spokesman, Captain Eugene Opperman, said dockets had been opened by the police. He declined to say whether the Inkatha Freedom Party president and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was among those whose role in organising the march and the carrying of the weapons was under investigation.

Chief Buthelezi was at the forefront of the march, which started at the George Goch Stadium and ended at John Vorster Square, where a petition was handed over to the police.

According to Captain Opperman, video material will have to be studied and investigations carried out before the dockets are handed over to the Witwatersrand Attorney-General, Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, SC, for a decision on whether or not to prosecute.

The police had not acted to disarm the marchers because this could have endangered the safety of the public. The police also wished to

avoid the possibility of a bloody confrontation that might have ensued if the police had resorted to force to remove the weapons.

Before Saturday's march, the Witwatersrand Regional Commissioner of Police, Major-General Gerrit Erasmus, issued a warning that the carrying of weapons would be illegal.

He said it was clear from a Press release by the organisers that the march was political in nature, and thus fell within the definition of a political gathering as envisaged in the government notice on February 28 prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons at such a gathering.

He warned it would also be a breach of the law to carry the weapons at stations or on trains and called on all involved to leave their weapons at home.

After the march, the police said in a statement that it was "generally well-behaved and disciplined".

Before it started, a man reported that a group of men carrying traditional weapons had hijacked his car near the George Goch Hostel in Benrose.

A bystander had reported being hit over the head with a stick by a marcher as the march moved away from John Vorster Square. This had caused her a slight injury.

In the third incident, an innocent man had been hit over the head with a knobkerrie.

In a fourth incident,

about 30 people were reported to have been injured and damage caused to seats and doors when three Inkatha supporters entered the Goodhope Cinema in Johannesburg and patrons panicked in their rush to get away from the Inkatha men.

Mr Felgate said even if Chief Buthelezi called on IFP members to refrain from the carrying of "cultural" weapons, the Zulus "cultural and political men" were the ones who decided on the carrying of such weapons.

"And they will continue to honour the Chief Minister and the King by carrying their cultural weapons," Mr Felgate said.

The IFP realised that continued defiance of the government's prohibition on the carrying of dangerous weapons at political gatherings would lead to arrests of and charges against Zulus.

"But we will continue carrying cultural weapons into the new South Africa, it is AK-47's that are killing people, not the Zulus traditional weapons," Mr Felgate said.

The IFP had already compromised by calling on Zulus not to carry weapons in unrest areas. "And that is how far we will go."

Zulu nation was on the march, not IFP - Myeni

By Themba Molefe
Political Reporter

The Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday said a march by 30 000 people led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Saturday was a march by the "Zulu nation" and not of the IFP as a political party.

IFP central committee member Mr Musa Myeni told *Sowetan* that the organisation, as a political party, had had nothing to do with the march.

Asked to comment on police statements that Buthelezi and other leaders faced possible charges for defying the ban on weapons Myeni said: "I am not aware of this. The police must explain if they want to prosecute leaders of the Zulu nation and may launch a full investigation if they wish. They must name all the Zulu leaders they want to charge."

KwaZulu Chief Minister Buthelezi led chanting supporters through the city streets to John Vorster Square to protest against the Govern-

■ CINEMA STAMPEDE Babies hurt as scared cinemagoers flee Inkatha impi:

ment's ban on the carrying of traditional weapons in public.

The marchers defied the ban and openly carried their weapons.

Buthelezi handed a petition to the police protesting against the Record of Understanding between State President FW de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela which led to the ban on traditional weapons.

Buthelezi, surrounded by KwaZulu Minister Dr Frank Mdlalose and other leaders, told the crowd at a pre-march rally in George Goch that De Klerk's acceptance of the ANC's conditions for returning to negotiations "have nothing to do with negotiation but everything to do with joint action by the State and the ANC against other parties at Codesa and in particular the Zulu nation".

Buthelezi said Zulus would not allow themselves to be fenced inside hostels like "pigs".

Police said at the weekend that a docket would be handed to the Attorney-General for a decision.

Earlier, about 30 cinemagoers were injured and the doors of the Goodhope Cinema damaged when a crowd panicked trying to get away from three Inkatha supporters who entered after their march, reports Sapa.

Rate manager Mr Sanjith Lutchman said most of the 400 seats had been broken and babies hurt as people rushed to get away.

Police videotaped the damage and said those hurt could file charges if they so wished.

Former Zambian president Dr Kenneth Kaunda arrived in South Africa on Saturday to mediate in a dispute between the IFP and ANC.

Sowetan

19/10/92