

Shake to end bloodshed



ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi shake hands before their meeting at Kempton Park on the East Rand yesterday to discuss ways of ending the violence which has claimed thousands of their supporters' lives. Hopes for peace and a reduction in the level of violence in the country rested on the outcome of the meeting.

PIC: ASSOCIATED PRESS

SOWETAN

24 June 1993

ANC, IFP vow to 'bury the past'

24/6/93

STAR

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for free political activity in KwaZulu, but last night Buthelezi stressed that he had never personally forbidden a gathering by any organisation in the territory.

The two leaders reiterated that there should be a prohibition on the carrying of dangerous weapons to political meet-

ings and rallies, but said enforcing this would be problematic.

Buthelezi was upbeat about the effect of the meeting on negotiations, saying "they should go much better than up to now".

But ANC sources said that while the agreements would improve relations between the organisations' negotiators, immediate hopes for progress with

IFP support had been dashed.

Mandela's delegation included ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, his deputy Jacob Zuma, and Joe Modise, Sydney Mafumadi and Baleka Kgotsilele.

Buthelezi's delegation included IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose and chief executive officer Joe Matthews.



Cordial talks . . . ANC leader Nelson Mandela and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi meet for the first time in two years.

Picture: Ken Oosterbroek

Peace summit success, but deadlock on election date

THE STAR

24/6/93

ANC, IFP to 'bury past'

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

The marathon Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi summit yesterday took a significant step towards easing tensions between the ANC and IFP — but deadlocked on the critical issue of an election date.

The church-brokered meeting at the Kempton Park Conference Centre ended after nearly 9½ hours of deliberations, with the leaders agreeing to share joint platforms and other steps to "bury the past and look to the future".

Mandela said afterwards they had made a great deal of progress in the talks and that the meeting itself would send out a positive signal to their respective supporters.

He acknowledged there remained some possible sticking

points which would have to be resolved and hoped agreement in negotiations would remove IFP concerns.

Buthelezi said the discussions had been held in a good spirit and although he did not think it was "a magic wand that will make violence vanish", it would make a major contribution.

But it was clear afterwards that the meeting was unlikely to contribute much towards immediate progress in negotiations — and could leave the ANC president largely empty-handed for his meeting with US President Clinton next month.

Buthelezi had dug in his heels on the election date, tentatively set in negotiations for April 27 and one of the conditions to the lifting of remaining US economic and trade sanctions.

The IFP president insisted that agreement first be reached in negotiations on principles that would be part

of a new constitution before the KwaZulu government and IFP would get on board.

"We did not achieve the breakthrough we hoped for," a tired-looking Mandela told the press conference.

However, the leaders did make concrete agreements on steps to ease violence between the organisations — including a commitment to "share joint platforms in strife-torn areas to bring about peace". Joint mass rallies, marches and meetings of local and regional structures would be held.

There was agreement that free political activity should be allowed in all areas: "We recognise that if we are to set an example of reconciliation for our people, we must make it clear that both the ANC and IFP support free political activity and reject the concept of no-go areas," they said.

The ANC has campaigned

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Summit agrees on peace moves

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meeting of the signatories of the National Peace Accord to be convened as soon as possible.

The statements, after nearly nine hours of talks between the two delegations, said they had agreed on prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons in public, while calling for the tighter control of illegal arms.

This point, however, was not clarified as Mr Mandela said there were problems in implementing the decision.

There have been several sticking points, but the very fact of our meeting today is an achievement in itself because when you discuss the important issues — and even if there is not agreement — after such discussions you cannot be the same.

"The sticking points will be sorted out."

Mr Mandela, however, revealed that the most contentious issue had been the question of an election, tentatively set for April 27, at the multi-party negotiating forum near Johannesburg.

"We have discussed the question of an election date, and this matter we, as the IFP and the ANC, will have to hammer out to obtain a common position. However, at today's meeting we did not sort it out.

"Although there was

no breakthrough in this respect, we hope that in the next few weeks we will increase movement in sorting out this problem," the ANC president said.

Mr Mandela said they hoped to ensure better communication between the ANC and IFP at negotiations.

Chief Buthelezi agreed there were still several divisive issues which he hoped would be sorted out in further bilateral meetings between various delegates of the two parties.

"Even when we came to some of the sticking points, we spoke openly about them. Of course, violence was the main issue on the agenda. As I said this morning, this meeting is contributing symbolically to our followers."

Violence would not disappear overnight, "but the meeting is the starting point".

Chief Buthelezi described the discussions as difficult — confirming that no headway was made on certain points — but added that as he and Mr Mandela were principals, they would not be au fait with the details of discussions at multi-party negotiations at the World Trade Centre.

In his reaction, Archbishop Tutu said a great deal of progress had been made, although not all the barriers and obstacles

had been overcome.

Co-convenor Dr Mogoeba said the meeting had brought about hope, adding the atmosphere had been excellent.

Mr Mandela shared the podium with Chief Buthelezi, Dr Mogoeba and Archbishop Tutu.

The ANC's delegation included its secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, deputy secretary-general, Mr Jacob Zuma, and Umkhonto we Sizwe commander, Mr Joe Modise.

Chief Buthelezi was accompanied by national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose, and Mr Joe Matthews, the party's chief executive officer.

Further meetings are expected to take place.

In an opening statement at the talks, Mr Mandela urged his organisation's supporters and the Inkatha Freedom Party to reaffirm their commitment to a speedy negotiated settlement through democracy negotiations, as well as to jointly commit themselves to all possible steps to curb and eliminate violence.

"The violence is now showing all the potential of becoming endemic in our country. It is also one of the most serious impediments to democratic transformation."

Mr Mandela said it was necessary that peace and

democracy should become the property of the people.

"For this to happen, it is vital that both organisations actively promote a democratic culture based on freedom of association, assembly and other basic human rights."

Mr Mandela suggested several urgent measures to ensure free political activity in every part of South Africa.

Both organisations had to recognise the right of people to assemble freely, each organisation should recognise that their members and supporters should be allowed to hold and express differing views without intimidation and violence.

The ANC president also suggested a better working relationship between the ANC and IFP.

Mr Mandela went on to echo a call by Chief Buthelezi in 1991 for joint rallies.

"This should include joint mass rallies and meetings by local as well as regional structures and joint public appearances by the two presidents in such areas.

"We should agree to immediately set up the necessary structures to ensure regular contact and communication between our negotiating teams to seek areas of commonality and clarify issues on which we may differ."

In opening remarks, Chief Buthelezi attacked certain ANC individuals, including youth leader Mr Peter Mokaba, but at the same time appealed for co-operation between the two organisations.

As "protagonists of our beliefs" the IFP and ANC had to work to normalise relations between themselves "so that we could be of greater service in normalising society around us", said Chief Buthelezi.

"As two parties, we have a duty together to make democracy work. Today we should work with each with this impending reality in mind."

But Chief Buthelezi also went on to table a litany of what he said were scathing remarks about himself by ANC officials as well as Mr Mandela himself.

"We have come here to make this meeting historically important beyond all the expectations that South Africans out there have..."

"(But) I could not understand how you (Mandela), sir, in Lusaka could talk about my hands dripping with the blood of other Black people. Even less can I understand what really amounts to the serial killing of IFP leaders."

There was no need for the current acrimony between the IFP and the ANC. — Sapa.

ANC, IFP pledge on peace

SOWETO
24 JUNE 1993

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

YESTERDAY'S MEETING BETWEEN Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi paved the way for greater tolerance and peace between supporters of the ANC and IFP.

They failed, however, to reach agreement on other major issues, including the ratification of April 27 next year as an election date.

After nine hours of negotiations, the two leaders emerged exhausted, but no closer, in real terms, to each other than before the meeting.

The postponement to July 2 of tomorrow's Negotiating Forum meeting, which was supposed to have ratified the election date, has been blamed on the stonewalling by the IFP and its allies.

Political observers remarked that Buthelezi's filibustering had made the meeting of the Negotiations Forum "rather futile".

Buthelezi said last night he was not prepared to give his support for the election date before his party's demands on constitutional matters such as

federalism were met first.

"As far as we are concerned we believe that the first things should come first. If the things that should be done first are done, we'll go along with the date," he said.

Mandela said after the meeting that he had hoped to take "a confirmation of the proposed election date" to the meeting of the OAU in Egypt on Saturday and to US President Bill Clinton next week, but that this was now impossible.

"I sincerely hope that by Friday we will have been able to remove the fears and concerns of all those political parties, including the IFP, over the election date," Mandela said.

A joint resolution however, paves the way for greater tolerance between supporters of the ANC and IFP. They agreed on the necessity for free political activity throughout the country; agreed on each others' legitimate right to exist; accepted the need for an urgent meeting of the signatories of the National Peace Accord to be convened as soon as possible; agreed to address joint rallies; a prohibition on the carrying of dangerous weapons at certain political rallies and meetings and that the two leaders would visit places and persons affected by the endemic violence in the country.

NEWS Tembisa residents threaten rent boycott if demand is not met

SOWETAN

24-6-93

Demolish hostel demand

By Isaac Moledi

■ **TIME'S UP** Residents target 'IFP stronghold':

AUTHORITIES IN TEMBISA were yesterday given an ultimatum of two weeks to demolish the notorious Vusumuzi Hostel or face an indefinite rent boycott in the township.

Residents also threatened to launch a consumer boycott of white businesses in the area. The warning was made by residents of the East Rand township to the Tembisa Council and the police when more than 50 000 people stayed away from work and marched to the local police station to hand over a memorandum.

The stayaway was aimed at forcing the Tembisa Council to demolish the hostel, said to be a stronghold of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Residents are also demanding that all hostels be converted into family units, that more land be

provided for homeless people and that alleged toxic dumping at nearby Chloorkop be stopped. ANC Tembisa deputy chairman Mr Timothy Mahena warned the authorities that if their demands were not met by the end of the month residents would begin a rent and consumer boycott from the beginning of July.

Pupils and teachers had also stayed away from school and all shops were closed.

There was near-chaos at Jan Lubbe Stadium, where a rally was held earlier, when angry youths demanded that the handing of the memorandum to the police should be followed by a march on the hostel to demolish it.

But this was averted by the arrival of ANC PWV region chairman Mr Tokyo Sexwale and

other ANC leaders who pacified the crowd. Sounds of gunfire were heard while marchers were on their way to the police station.

Addressing the rally near the police station, Sexwale condemned police actions in dealing with residents.

"We want to make it clear today that we want our own police force. We have made it clear many times that our people want peace and not fighting but there are those who are forcing us to fight," he said.

Sexwale also condemned people who continued killing innocent people and said: "Today Mr Mandela and Mr Buthelezi are meeting. Those who stand accused in the killing of our people should be exposed."

Buthelezi talk record

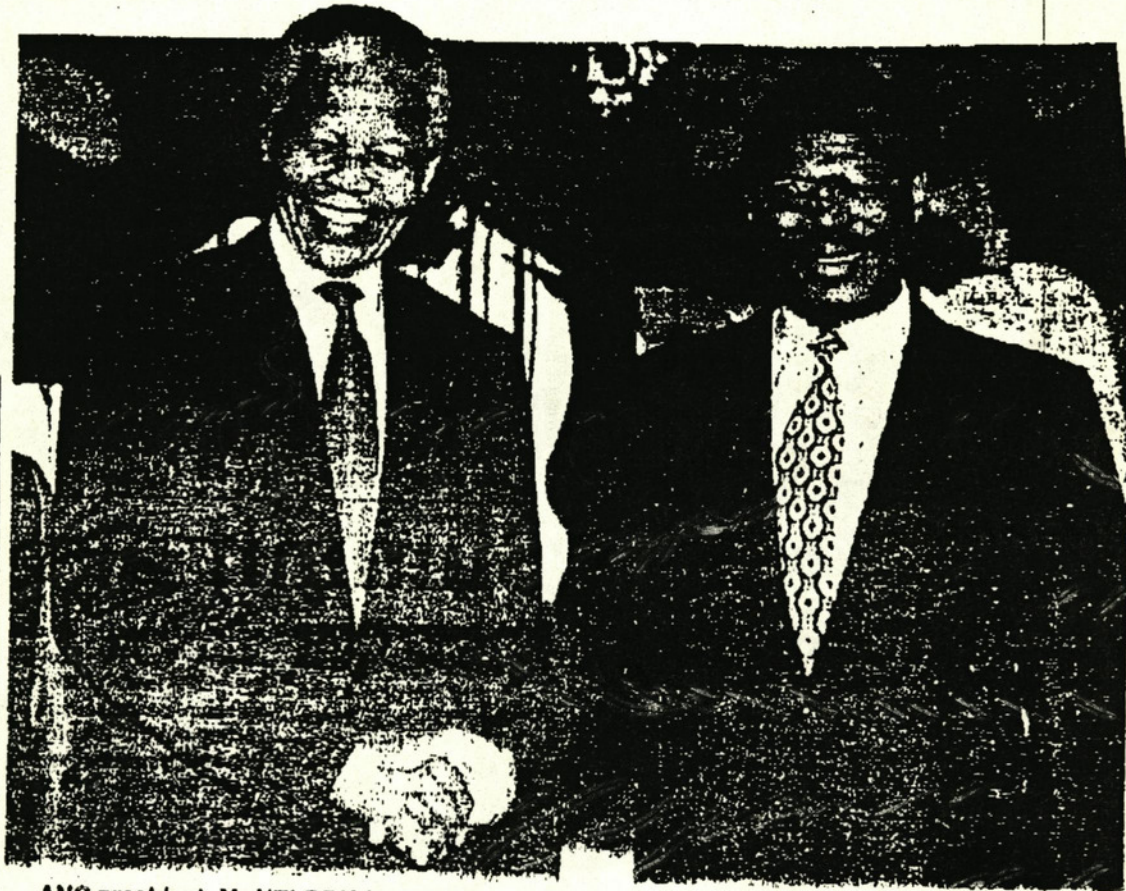
INKATHA Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has made it into the 1994 Guinness Book of Records for delivering the longest speech.

He delivered the tongue-crippling address to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly between March 12 and 29 last year.

Chief Buthelezi spoke on 11 of the 18 days, averaging nearly two-and-a-half hours a day.

Record speech

INKATHA leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has made it into the 1994 Guinness Book of Records for delivering the longest speech, delivered to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly between March 12 and 29 last year. He spoke on 11 of the 18 days, for nearly two-and-a-half hours a day.



ANC president, Mr NELSON MANDELA, and Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Chief MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI, shake hands when they met at an East Rand church yesterday for a peace summit.

• Picture by John Parkin, Associated Press

Buthelezi warns of Angola-type warfare

SOUTH Africa would face an Angola-like civil war if the issue of federalism was not entrenched in the constitution before elections, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has warned.

Being interviewed on TVI's Agenda programme last night after his nine-hour meeting with African National Congress president Nelson Mandela, Chief Buthelezi said agreement on the issues of regionalism and an election date had yet to be reached.

"Once there is a craze about elections everyone will forget everything else and I think that's a recipe for disaster in this country.

"If we don't entrench, for instance, the regions, their powers and functions before the elections and get them entrenched in the constitution, then we are asking for trouble.

"If we don't do this the first-time round, then we'll have the same experience as Angola."

On the election date, Chief Buthelezi said Mr Mandela had been anxious about the issue.

He did not endorse the date because he did not want to pre-empt discussions on the matter at multi-party talks, he said.

On the IFP's demand that the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe be disbanded, Chief Buthelezi said the issue had been left hanging, adding it was being discussed at multilateral talks.

Nevertheless, it was imperative for free and fair

elections that it be disbanded, stressing he could name MK cadres in self-defence units all over KwaZulu.

"As far as I'm concerned, as long as such people are deployed in that manner there will not be an end to violence and I cannot see that we are going to have a democratic and free election so long as they are deployed in that way."

On the issue of the carrying of dangerous

weapons, Chief Buthelezi reiterated there was a distinction between dangerous and cultural weapons.

Mr Mandela and his secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa had not agreed with him at the meeting, he added.

He emphasised the Zulu people in Johannesburg and Durban had demonstrated against the banning of cultural weapons. Arms like pangas, however, should be banned. — Sapa.

SUMMIT AGREES ON PEACE MOVES

A PEACE summit between African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party leaders, Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, forged a fresh commitment to end the carnage between their supporters.

Nevertheless, the talks, chaired by Archbishop

Desmond Tutu and Methodist presiding bishop, Dr Stanley Mogoba, failed to bring the two closer together on several political issues.

A statement read out by Archbishop Tutu said the two leaders had agreed to address joint rallies in various strife-torn areas, as well as share joint platforms where the ANC and IFP hierarchies would urge

their supporters to lay down arms.

The two leaders also agreed on the necessity for free political activity throughout the country.

In addition, the ANC and IFP, following the meeting, agreed on each others legitimate right to exist, while they also accepted the need for a

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Forum delays next meeting

BILLY PADDOCK

THE negotiating forum, scheduled to meet tomorrow, has been postponed for a second time this month.

Instead it will meet on Friday July 2, with a commitment from all parties to make sufficient progress so that the forum can reach firm decisions on issues like an election date and the process of writing a final constitution.

It is understood that the decision to postpone the forum's meeting results from ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi failing to agree on setting an election date.

Also at multiparty talks yesterday, the PAC refused to clarify its position on sus-

pending the armed struggle and blamed the media for "causing the confusion".

PAC delegate Patricia de Lille, when called on by NP delegate Dawie de Villiers to clarify the organisation's position, said government was "overreacting to our statement last night and as we will be meeting them tomorrow there is no need to deal with it here".

The council decided it was necessary for the PAC to respond. It then proceeded to read once more the statement the PAC's Jaki Seroke read to the council on Tuesday

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in adopting the declaration to cease or suspend the armed struggle. The PAC said it accepted the declaration "on principle and subscribes to it. It is our understanding that this declaration satisfies our requirement for a mutual cessation of hostilities."

De Villiers wanted to know whether, in subscribing to the declaration, the PAC reconfirmed the text of the declaration and thereby denied "the perception that the PAC will continue to wage the armed struggle". De Lille responded that her organisation was "not prepared to be held hostage by one party" and refused to answer the question. She rejected any other questions other parties wanted to ask, stating: "I said no, that means nee."

Claiming that the media had created the

confusion, she said: "We are not prepared to answer to any reports by the media, which is in any case owned by the government or the liberal Press."

She was supported by ANC negotiator Mohammed Valli Moosa, who said no-party should be called on to explain the council settlement in the media. But he did support the idea that the PAC restate its position to the council as it did on Tuesday.

De Villiers said he would be raising the matter in a motion to enable the council to get clarity on the PAC's position.

It is understood that the council would not be sympathetic to a government motion censuring the PAC until after a meeting between the two today.

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Two influential black politicians expressed hopes of ending the violence in South Africa after they met yesterday in Johannesburg. Nelson Mandela, left, of the African National Congress and Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party stood with Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, right. Reuters

Mandela and Buthelezi Unite to End Violence

By BILL KELLER

Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, June 23 — After their first meeting in more than two years, Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, one-time liberation comrades who now preside over the deadliest political rivalry in South Africa, promised tonight to travel together through war-torn regions in a joint appeal for peace.

Meeting reporters after 10 hours together at a Lutheran conference center outside Johannesburg, the two men said they had not resolved their differences at the talks on a nonracial constitutional, where Mr. Buthelezi's group, the Inkatha Freedom Party, is the most important holdout.

But by clearing the air of many unforgiven insults and dramatizing their commitment to reconciliation, several participants said, the encounter greatly improved the climate for peace and a new constitutional order.

Buthelezi Wins on Points

If either man could be said to have won the encounter, it was Mr. Buthelezi, a proud man burdened by the memory of countless slights, who has long sought such a meeting as evidence of his national legitimacy and importance. He beamed tonight as Mr. Mandela referred to him as "my brother," and echoed the phrase in return.

But Mr. Mandela was denied what he most wanted — Mr. Buthelezi's endorsement of an election date. Mr. Buthelezi said he would not agree on a date until his demand for a federal state has had a full airing.

The tentative election date approved by most of the parties, April 27, 1994, is likely to be ratified even without Mr. Buthelezi's consent, but Mr. Mandela is bound for the United States next week and badly wanted to sail there on a wave of consensus.

Mr. Mandela made light of his disappointment. But other members of his delegation were furious, and said Mr. Buthelezi had used the meeting merely to boost his own ego.

Putting Aside the Sniping

For many months Mr. Mandela has resisted pleas by Mr. Buthelezi for such a high-profile meeting, fearing it would boost the Inkatha leader's stature without winning any concessions.

Mr. Buthelezi, in turn, has bristled at assertions by officials of the African National Congress that Inkatha, a conservative Zulu-based party, is little more than a surrogate for the white Government, which has admitted funneling aid to Mr. Buthelezi in the past. The Anglican Archbishop, Desmond M. Tutu, persuaded the two men to meet as a step toward containing the political violence that has claimed

thousands of lives, especially in Natal, the province where Mr. Buthelezi's support is strongest.

The two men conceded tonight that their joint appeals for a cease-fire would not by themselves end a civil conflict that now rages beyond any political control.

Can a Symbol Bring Peace?

Mr. Mandela, however, called the agreement to stomp through troubled areas together a breakthrough. Mr. Buthelezi predicted that the image of the two men clasping hands, however reluctantly, would still passions and may encourage the spread of local peace treaties that have quelled violence in a few Natal communities.

On South Africa's future, the two men remain divided by disagreements that are part substance, part pride and protocol.

Inkatha is the most important member of a conservative, dissident alliance at the talks, where 26 political factions are trying to work out a new constitutional blueprint.

The two biggest parties — the African National Congress and the Government — have agreed on most details of a nonracial democracy, and are prepared to push on without Inkatha. But they realize the final deal will carry more weight if Mr. Buthelezi signs on, and he is holding out for guarantees of greater powers for regions like Natal.

Dangerous myth of the Zulu warrior

port he is able to muster among whites. Alone, without the support of whites and — by extension — the security forces, the Inkatha threat will be rapidly extinguished.

Why are whites flocking to Inkatha? Because they judge that power in the future will be contested between black political organisations and have decided pragmatically to opt for what they perceive to be Chief Buthelezi's protective mantle.

The ANC, they have been taught to believe, stands for recrimination, restitution, redress of past injustices. Inkatha, whose leaders like to dress in what one Zulu journalist calls "the postcard Zulu" style, nostalgically re-enact in white minds an old colonial order where blacks, noble but vanquished warriors in the manner of King Cetshwayo, know their place. Or, at least, may be entrusted

when they ratify a date for the country's first democratic elections. Mr de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, who will jointly receive a peace award from President Clinton in Philadelphia on 4 July, have achieved a remarkably sane degree of consensus on the need for the country to be run by a government of national unity for five years after the election. It is a deal that the people of Bosnia and the rest of the world's turbulent nations can only marvel at and envy.

Inkatha is South Africa's potential Serb factor. But it is a factor that can be quashed. The degree to which Chief Buthelezi will be in a position, first, to plunge the election campaign into bloody chaos, and second, to lead his warriors into battle — as he threatened last week — against the government of national unity sought by the De Klerk government and the ANC, is in proportion to the sup-

IF SOUTH AFRICA ever re-enters the Commonwealth, and if the Prince of Wales ever becomes king, a good number of black South Africans may demand an explanation from him. What possessed the heir to the throne to dignify Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha leader and Zulu prince, with a private audience on 1 May at his Highgrove home?

What would the two princes have talked about? Conversation must have turned to the last recorded encounter between members of the British and Zulu royal families, at a luncheon Queen Victoria hosted in 1882 for King Cetshwayo. The Zulu king was defeated by the British Army in 1879, but immortalised in celluloid — in a part played by Chief Buthelezi himself — in the film *Zulu*. King Cetshwayo, who stayed at a rented house in Kensington, proved enormously popular among Londoners, attracting flocks of sightseers.

If the Zulu warrior myth retains to this day a barulless hold on the minds of certain Britons, it is the legacy of that visit and the preceding war. No less surprising, but far more dangerous, is the degree to which the myth still captivates white South Africans. The latest opinion polls show that Chief Buthelezi enjoys as much — and indeed dramatically growing — support among the white population as he does loathing among the black.

It is all a question of which side of Chief Buthelezi you want to see. Machiavelli, speaking of princes, set out the choice: "A certain contemporary ruler ... never preaches anything except peace and good faith; and he is an enemy of both one and the other, and if he had ever honoured either of them he would have lost either his standing or his state many times over."

A member of F W de Klerk's government, the leading figures of which have finally seen through Chief Buthelezi's pious preaching, recently confided that his greatest fear for the future lay in the prospect of Inkatha and right-wing whites taking up arms in defiance of the new constitutional order. The African National Congress shares that fear. Talk to any leader of the far right, tell him that his people are too outnumbered to impose their undemocratic will on the majority, and he will reply, with a knowing smile, "The Zulus will do the fighting for us."

Without "the Zulus", at least 50 per cent of whom abhor Inkatha, the threat to democracy in South Africa becomes reduced, at worst, to containable levels of sporadic right-wing violence. In such circumstances, the South African miracle will have worked. The miracle, in the teeth of opposition from Chief Buthelezi, is that today the South African government and the ANC, once the bitterest of enemies, are expected to consecrate a historic series of negotiated compromises



Chief Buthelezi: support among whites is growing

Photograph: T.J. Lemon

INDEPENDENT

LONDON

24 JUN 1993

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23 JUN 1993

Power-sharing quietly slips out of De Klerk's agenda

The government's declared negotiating position was dropped without a word, writes **David Beresford** in Johannesburg

IN A WAY it is one of those "emperor's new clothes" stories, but it is a turning point in the history of South Africa.

The "clothes" are those in which President F. W. de Klerk dressed his reform programme — his drive to reach a constitutional settlement with the country's black political leadership.

To the extent that there was a robing ceremony, it occurred on March 17 last year when his government asked the country's white voters in a referendum for a mandate for negotiations.

In its successful campaign for a Yes vote, his National Party described what it was negotiating for. There were a number of issues, the most important of which is that lying at the heart of the political process: power, and who would wield it.

In South Africa there were three basic permutations: power could remain in the hands of the whites, it could be transferred to the black majority, or a power-sharing compromise could be attempted.

The government told white voters it would seek the third op-

tion. It did not produce a manifesto as such for the referendum, but the commitment was made in campaign literature and speeches by Mr De Klerk. One pamphlet, for example, set out eight "specific minimum requirements", including "built-in guarantees and mechanisms which will make domination by a majority... impossible."

A letter to voters from the government's chief negotiator, Roelf Meyer, said: "All parties with sufficient support have to share the power of decision-making."

In a speech 15 days before the referendum Mr De Klerk said: "The National Party is not asking for a blank cheque. The cheque you will be signing if you vote Yes has a very clear content. Our constitutional proposals were published last year. They have been accepted by all the congresses of the National Party. They are what we shall be negotiating for and to them I consider myself committed."

The proposals he was referring to, adopted by the four provincial congresses a few months earlier, contained detailed plans for power-sharing.

This appeared to be the government's position until this month.

On June 1 the Guardian published details of a then-confidential draft constitution which had been submitted to the negotiations, which again contained detailed proposals for power-sharing. On June 11 the Financial Times published an interview with Mr De Klerk, in which he was quoted as saying

that power-sharing was a basic demand of the government.

Over the last few weeks the multi-party negotiating forum has been furiously debating a set of "constitutional principles" based on submissions by the 26 participating parties which are intended to set the limits within which a non-racial parliament will draw up the final constitution referred to by President De Klerk. None of these principles refer to power-sharing.

Late last week the Guardian's sister newspaper in South Africa, the Weekly Mail, explained this, reporting: "In a dramatic about-turn, the National Party has dropped its demand that permanent power-sharing be entrenched as a constitutional principle. Instead it seems poised to accept the ANC's proposal of a coalition government for a limited period, followed by a fully democratic dispensation."

Not only did the anticipated flood of government denials fail to materialise, but — in the tradition of the naked emperor — the story was ignored by all South Africa's media.

Yesterday two senior government officials confirmed the story. One of them — making the sort of agonised hand gestures one might expect from a courtier explaining why it is of no significance that his emperor is wearing no clothes — said the government had in fact abandoned the idea of permanent power-sharing months ago. "You can't legislate beyond the grave," he explained.

TIMES

- LONDON

Poll date pact eludes ANC and Buthelezi

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

AFTER talks lasting more than nine hours, Nelson Mandela, the president of the African National Congress, failed to persuade Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the leader of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, to accept April 27 next year as a firm date for South Africa's first all-race election.

The two weary-looking men announced their disagreement late last night after their first face-to-face meeting in more than two years. But they did agree on joint addresses to peace rallies to try to curb the violence that has claimed the lives of at least 15,000 of their supporters over the past eight years. It would not disappear overnight, Chief Buthelezi said, but he described the

meeting with Mr Mandela as a "starting point".

The ANC leader and President de Klerk are to travel to the United States next week to receive freedom awards from President Clinton at a ceremony in Philadelphia on July 4, American Independence day, when the White House will announce a package of measures to bolster South Africa's stricken economy.

But Chief Buthelezi has refused to accept a similar award and Washington might feel that insufficient progress has been achieved to warrant the lifting of remaining sanctions. The multiparty constitutional negotiation forum, which should have met tomorrow, was postponed again late last night.

not to interfere with white privilege.

Never mind that the majority of the black population knows that, without Inkatha's complicity, the intelligence branches of the security forces would have been unable to unleash on the townships in recent years the worst slaughter the country has seen since the Boer War. Never mind that, after General Joshua Gqozo of the Ciskei homeland ordered his troops to open fire on ANC demonstrators last September, killing 27, Chief Buthelezi held a banquet in the general's honour complete with praise-singers and bare-breasted dancers. Never mind that Chief Buthelezi has now entered into a political alliance with the pro-apartheid Conservative Party against the government and the ANC. He might be a son of a bitch, is a prevailing white view, but he is our son of a bitch.

The truth, as the vast majority of blacks — and some whites — know, is rather different. A National Party MP who once shared in the conventional white wisdom on Chief Buthelezi admitted earlier this month that he had been wrong.

"What we white South Africans have always perceived as the greatest terror is the notion of our country going the tyrannical way of much of the rest of Africa," he said. "What I now realise, but not all my colleagues yet do, is that Buthelezi is the classic African despot." Jonas Savimbi, who went to war when he lost the general election in Angola last year, immediately comes to mind.

The policy of the British government, which did not discourage Prince Charles's meeting with Chief Buthelezi, has been to persist in constructive engagement — not to alienate, but to persuade from within. Much the same goes for the rest of the European Community, the United States, Canada and other Western countries.

As for Mr de Klerk, he dare not antagonise him for fear of losing votes, in the short term, to the right. The ANC, for its part, dispatched a reluctant Mr Mandela yesterday to appease the Inkatha chief, Chamberlain-style, with little prospect of anything other than notching up a small public relations victory.

The question that all these people must ask themselves is whether the time has come to burst the Buthelezi bubble. Everyone knows that the chief is mad, bad and extremely dangerous and that the desperate faith of whites in him reflects the uncertainty of the times.

That faith, and with it the threat to the South African miracle, will evaporate when the truth is exposed. Once white support fades, so will the perception of strength on which his black following rests. All it takes is for sufficient people to declare, in a loud enough voice, that Chief Buthelezi is no democrat, no peace lover, no man of good faith.

Dangerous MYTH OF THE Zulu Warrior

INDEPENDENT

LONDON

PAGE 2/2

24 JUN 1993

A meeting in SA is the message

ELSON MANDELA and Mangosuthu Buthelezi, presidents of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party, met yesterday. And that, in itself, was the most significant thing that happened. At a press conference yesterday evening the two leaders, egged on by their mediator Archbishop Desmond Tutu, each insisted on four different positions that "the very fact" that they had met indicated a breakthrough of sorts had been achieved. Another expression they used almost frequently was "sticking points", some of which remained despite the ranging discussion. In particular on the question of an election date, which Chief Buthelezi refused to commit himself despite attempts at compromise by Mr Mandela and delegates accompanying him. The meeting, which lasted 10 hours, was the first between the two leaders for two and a half years, a period which has seen the violence be-

JOHN CARLIN in Johannesburg

tween their supporters — fuelled frequently by elements in the security forces — continue unabated. At least 10,000 people have died in the eight years of conflict between the ANC and Inkatha.

As happened in the first meeting, on 29 January 1991, Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi deplored the killings, smiled and shook hands for the cameras, referred to each other as "my brother" and said the time had come to bury the past. They spoke of "progress" and they made general commitments to urge their supporters to stop carrying dangerous weapons. They also said they planned to speak together to their supporters from the same platform. And they underlined their belief in the principle of free political activity.

But Chief Buthelezi said: "I don't think either of us believe the violence

will disappear overnight." He was eager, he added, not to raise any false hopes. As to the question of holding South Africa's first democratic elections on 27 April next year, as proposed by the ANC and the government in multi-party negotiations, to this he could not agree. A federal constitution had to be in place first.

Ominously, he warned that the lesson of the elections in Angola, to which the loser — Jonas Savimbi — responded with a resumption of war, showed that the vote in itself was no panacea.

The ANC, according to insiders at the talks, offered the Inkatha leader a semantic compromise. Would he agree to a joint statement endorsing the election date pending agreement on constitutional matters? No, he would not.

Tomorrow is the deadline negoti-

ators at the multi-party talks have set themselves for ratification of the 27 April date. There is a special urgency on this matter because on 4 July Mr Mandela and President F W de Klerk will be sharing a platform in Philadelphia with President Bill Clinton. It had been Mr Mandela's hope that, with an election date clinched, he would be in a position to use the occasion to call on the US and the rest of the international community to call off sanctions against South Africa. Doubts over the election might make the ANC leader pause.

■ The trial of Janus Walus, and Gaye and Clive Derby-Lewis for the murder of the ANC leader Chris Hani was postponed at the Supreme Court in Johannesburg yesterday until 4 October. Despite strenuous objections from the state prosecutor, the judge decided after two and a half hours of argument to accede to the defence request for the postponement. Dangerous myth, page 26

INDEPENDENT

LONDON

24 JUN 1993

Goldstone report lists wrong-doing of security forces

Mandela offers olive branch to Buthelezi

David Beresford
in Johannesburg

A PEACE summit between South Africa's two most powerful black political leaders was marked yesterday by a strongly worded attack on the African National Congress by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and conciliatory gestures by the ANC president, Nelson Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi — who found a place in the Guinness Book of Records yesterday for having delivered the world's longest speech in March — accused the ANC of "denying the legitimacy of my leadership and the authority of the Inkatha Freedom Party as a political force which contributed to the liberation of South Africa".

But Mr Mandela appealed to Chief Buthelezi to "bury the past". Conceding that "on both sides mistakes have been made", he offered the chief a peace plan involving joint rallies and joint public appearances in volatile areas.

The meeting was chaired by the Nobel Peace Prize winner Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and the Methodist leader Bishop Stanley Mogoba.

As the two leaders were still in the summit at a church hall outside Johannesburg last night, a review meeting of the country's high-level negotiating forum was postponed for a second time. Officials said there had been too little progress to justify reconvening the forum.

Meanwhile, the Goldstone commission produced another bizarre report yesterday detailing a litany of wrong-doing by elements of the South African security forces in relation to political violence, but essentially clearing them of responsibility.

The report covered various activities of Military Intelli-

gence, including the training of 200 Inkatha members at a secret military camp in the Caprivi Strip, in Namibia, in 1986. It had been alleged that the men were being trained as members of Inkatha "hit squads". The government had claimed the training was for "VIP" protection for senior officials in the KwaZulu homeland government — including Chief Buthelezi — supposedly under threat of ANC assassination.

The commission also investigated links between a township gang, the Black Cats, operating in Wesselsburg in the Transvaal, and the South African Police (SAP) and KwaZulu Police.

The commission found that:

1) "An inference can be drawn" from the nature of the Caprivi training that the 200 were "not trained solely for VIP protection". The commission indicated that the military misled the president about the purpose of the training.

2) The South African Defence Force was guilty of "a grave error of judgment" in failing to have regard to the subsequent control and deployment of the trainees. The commission found that only a small number of the trainees — who received highly sophisticated combat training — were used for VIP protection.

Some were subsequently involved in acts of violence, but the commission said the military cannot be held responsible for this.

3) Members of the Black Cats gang were members of Inkatha; they received military training in KwaZulu and some graduates from the Caprivi "visited" them in Wesselsburg.

Despite these findings, the commission said the violence was "criminal" and that there was no evidence of security force involvement.

4) The South African Police conducted a "deplorable" inves-

tigation into a gun attack at the funeral of an ANC member murdered by the Black Cats, in which several people died. About 30 people were arrested in connection with the attack, including eight members of the KwaZulu Police. Although there was "clear" evidence of public violence, no such charge was investigated by the SAP.

5) "Highly relevant statements" relating to the attack were also omitted from the dockets handed to the state prosecutor, on the basis of which he refused to prosecute. But the commission found no evidence of "police complicity" in the Wesselsburg violence.

The report is likely to draw strong criticism. There is widespread concern that Judge Goldstone has conducted his inquiry into political violence on the lines of a criminal prosecution — presuming the innocence of the security forces — rather than in a way required of a commission of inquiry.

There is also concern on the South African bench that the commission is in danger of "politicising" the judiciary.

Mandela and Buthelezi still no closer after summit

By Alec Russell in Johannesburg

THE long-awaited summit between Nelson Mandela, ANC president, and Chief Buthelezi, head of the Inkatha Freedom Party, broke up last night with the two politicians making mutual protestations of goodwill but seemingly no closer to resolving their many disagreements.

After their first meeting for more than two years the two leaders, whose supporters are involved in what amounts to a civil war, pledged to work together for peace and to hold joint rallies in the worst-hit areas of conflict.

However, the only concrete achievement they were able to cite was that the meeting had taken place at all. Crucially Mr Buthelezi continued to insist that Inkatha could not accept the tentative election date of April 27 next year. It was to have been

discussed at a meeting of the multi-party negotiating forum tomorrow, but the meeting has now been postponed for a week.

A stony-faced Mr Mandela, who goes to the United States on Saturday hoping to announce the imminent formation of a transition

government, said he still hoped that Inkatha and its five Right-wing allies in the Concerned South Africans Group could be reconciled to the election date.

But Mr Buthelezi gave no hint of

a potential climbdown on his demand that the negotiators draw up a federal constitution for the future South Africa before reaching agreement on elections.

In a state television interview

he said that, if the ANC pushed ahead without his support, South Africa could be plunged into an Angolan situation — a reference to the role played by the Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, who rebelled against the Angolan government after losing last

year's elections. When addressing the problem of the violence which has claimed some 15,000 lives in eight years, both leaders were sanguine that the meeting would, in the short term, do little to alleviate the situation on the ground.

Mr Buthelezi said: "Neither of us believes that there is a magic wand which will make the problems vanish, but we have made a pledge to try and resolve them."

The very fact that the two agreed to meet after more than two years of procrastinating and ducking opportunities to get together, underlines the critical timing of yesterday's summit.

South Africa is theoretically about to start the countdown to the end of white minority rule, but without the participation of Inkatha, an election in its heartland of Natal would be meaningless.

Young blacks protest as Hani murder trial is postponed

THE trial of three Right-wing activists accused of assassinating Mr Chris Hani, leader of the South African Communist Party, was postponed until Oct 4 yesterday after a defence plea for more time, writes Christopher Munnion in Johannesburg.

About 200 young ANC supporters danced and

chanted anti-white slogans outside the Johannesburg Supreme Court as Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, a former Conservative Party MP, his wife, Gaye, and Mr Janusz Waluz, a Polish immigrant, appeared before Mr Justice Eloff.

Defence counsels for the accused said they had not been given enough time to

prepare their case properly. They were also awaiting "the necessary finance" from the accused to pay for their defence.

Mr Hani, who was also a leading ANC member, was regarded as one of the few political figures who could control the militant black youth. He was shot dead outside his suburban home

in the East Rand town of Boksburg in April.

The three, who were not asked to plead, were remanded in custody.

Mr Waluz, 38, once a rally car driver in Poland, was arrested within an hour after a white neighbour raised the alarm and gave a description of the assassin's car. A pistol,

believed to be the murder weapon, was found in it.

Mr Derby-Lewis, 57, a leading member of the official opposition Conservative Party, is alleged to have obtained the pistol.

His wife is accused of obtaining from a journalist details of political figures who featured on a "hit list" found at Mr Waluz's home.

DAILY

TELEGRAPH

24 JUNE 1993

16/1/11

ANC blames SAP for breakdown

Sawetani 24-6-93

By Mpikeleli Duma

THE SOUTHERN Orange Free State region of the ANC has suspended their participation in peace committee structures because of hostilities between the organisation and the South African Police.

At a meeting of the OFS peace committee held in Bloemfontein on Tuesday, ANC officials told committee members that they will only return under certain conditions. These are that:

- All SAP members involved in shooting incidents at Soutpan, Fauresmith and Bloemfontein two weeks ago be suspended;
- An independent commission of inquiry investigate the cases;
- All ANC executive and general members arrested with regard to the

■ DEMANDS TABLED Police must act on list of five major grievances:

cases should be released immediately;

- A meeting between the ANC and SAP top structures be convened; and
- The existing declaration of an unrest area in the Free State be lifted.

According to the chairman of the ANC in the region, Mr Sekhopi Malebo, their withdrawal from the peace committee structures was further aggravated by the South African Police raid on Monday at the office of the ANC Youth League under the pretext of searching for firearms, handgrenades and ammunition.

"The ANC wishes to declare publicly that neither itself nor the youth league is harbouring any weapons at its office", he said.

Commenting on the announcement, the chairman of the OFS Dispute Resolution Committee, Mr JH Grayvenstein, said the peace committee would endeavour to facilitate a meeting between the SAP and the ANC southern Free State.

He said Dr Antonie Geldenhuys, chairman of the National Peace Accord, was approached to chair the meeting.

The committee hoped the matter could be resolved as soon as possible for the wellbeing of the whole region.

Police spokeswoman Captain Johlene van der Merwe said they went to the Tilehouse building with a warrant to search for ammunition.

Mbeki's our crown prince - Mokaba

SOWETAN

24/06/93

■ Youth want an heir-apparent named:

THE ANC's powerful Youth League has formally requested that international affairs director Thabo Mbeki be made deputy president of the ANC, and heir-apparent to Nelson Mandela.

The request, conveyed to the ANC executive by Youth League president Peter Mokaba, calls for the elevation of Mbeki as soon as possible.

Mokaba said the Youth League "decision" had been taken after consultation with ANC structures around the country, and had received widespread support.

If accepted by the parent body, the Youth League initiative could see incumbent deputy president Walter Sisulu taking up the post of national chairman, previously held by the late Oliver Tambo.

Mokaba said the ANCYL felt that following the death of Tambo in April, the next regular meeting of the ANC national executive committee (NEC) should install Mbeki as deputy president. He made it clear that this would establish the ANC's line of succession.

The ANCYL said prominent ANC figure Cyril Ramaphosa should remain in his position as secretary-general.

Mokaba said the promotion of Mbeki would strengthen the ANC considerably in the run-up to the country's first all-in election, scheduled for next year.

Loyal to Mandela

In a frank, wide-ranging interview, the controversy-dogged but influential Mokaba declared his loyalty to Mandela and said he accepted the ANC's decision that the "Kill the boer, kill the farmer" chant should not be used.

He also said he would support the appointment of President FW de Klerk and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to a Cabinet in a government of national unity, provided they were prepared to serve under an ANC-dominated government.

Buthelezi could be invited to serve in such a Cabinet even if his party did not poll the required votes, Mokaba said - this would be in the interests of national reconciliation.

Neither would he be opposed to the vice-presidency of the country being given to De Klerk, as long as the National Party leader would not automatically ascend to the presidency if the majority party leader - Mandela - became indisposed.

Giving details of the surprise ANCYL endorsement of Mbeki as the ANC's "crown prince", Mokaba said the international affairs director had been misrepresented. He said Mbeki had in fact worked very closely with the youth and other members of the community, and had good relations with and commanded the respect of both the radical and moderate wings of the ANC. There was "no other" candidate for the deputy presidency, he said.

16/1/11

46/1/11

Debt write-off is discrimination: CP

CITIZEN 24/06/93

Citizen Reporter

THE Minister of Local Government, Dr Tertius Delpot, had admitted yesterday that the R3,2 billion written off by the government, was to cover the service fee backlog of Black local authorities, Conservative Party spokesman on local government, Mr Pikkie Coetzee, said last night.

"This move by the

government is nothing else than discrimination against Whites who are paying their own accounts.

Succumbed

"The National Party government has once again succumbed to pressure of the ANC/SACP alliance and used taxpayers' money to settle the accounts of Black township residents who refused to pay service fees.

"The debt of Black local authorities was created when ANC/SACP civics intimidated and threatened residents not to pay water and electricity accounts and other service fees.

"The CP's policy is that those communities refusing to pay service fees must go without such services," Mr Coetzee said in a statement.

THE STAR

24/06/93

Two witnesses threatened with death, Hani trial told

● From Page 1

wife Gaye (54), and alleged hit-man, Polish immigrant Janusz Waluz (38), were not asked to plead to a charge of murdering the SACP general-secretary outside his Dawn Park, Boksburg, home on April 10, or to charges of conspiracy to commit murder and illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition.

The judge ruled that the matter should stand down until the next court recess as the courts would be busy in the next court term. Holding the trial during recess would also ensure that

the attention it attracted did not impede matters proceeding in other courts, he added.

Peet Coetsee, SC, appearing for Waluz, and Eben Jordaan, appearing for the Derby-Lewis, argued that their clients would be prejudiced if the trial went ahead yesterday because they had been informed of the charges only on May 21 and had been unable to raise money to pay and brief counsel.

Coetsee and Jordaan accused Von Lieres of taking his time to reply to the defence's request for further particulars of the charges. Numerous requests for

information and documents had been ignored, and when Von Lieres finally replied on Monday this week his answer did not cover their requirements.

Von Lieres said the State's case was simple, straightforward and uncomplicated. While the defence had taken weeks to ask for further particulars, he had replied within five to seven days to their request.

The judge said it remained to be seen whether the State's case was uncomplicated. He expressed surprise that the request had not been put forward earlier, but said the timing was

unlikely to have changed the circumstances of the accused.

He would sit without his assessors on July 30 for argument and judgment on these procedural aspects of the trial.

Von Lieres said the country had been teetering on the brink of civil war since Hani's assassination.

"Voices went up immediately and said the perpetrators would never be brought to trial. A postponement would strengthen this type of propaganda."

Certain sections of the media had already convicted the accused and it was in their inter-

ests that the trial proceed to avoid harmful speculation.

Coetsee said the trial date had been set without consulting defence counsel. Waluz had been held in Pretoria since May 21 and it was difficult to consult him there.

"The magnitude of the case indicates it will last for weeks and will be an expensive one for the accused. They will suffer extreme prejudice if the trial goes ahead," Jordaan said.

The judge said this was the first application for a postponement and he was satisfied it had been made in good faith.

16/1/11

ANC leader cleared over arms

GREYTOWN ANC leader Solomon Mzolo was yesterday acquitted in the regional court here on four charges of unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition found in his home during two police raids in June and November 1990.

The court heard that an AK-47 rifle with 30 rounds of ammunition was found under Mr Mzolo's bath; a live round of .303 ammunition was found on the floor behind a television set in the lounge; a

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

home-made gun with one live round of 9mm ammunition was found above the bathroom door; and an Astra pistol with one round of ammunition was found inside a shoe under a wardrobe in Mr Mzolo's main bedroom.

Magistrate Mr F Heuer said Mr Mzolo was adamant he had no knowledge of the firearms and there was no direct evidence implicating him.

As a member of the ANC, one of his tasks was to recruit

members for the organisation and Mr Mzolo testified that due to the violence in Enhlalakahle township at the time a number of "boys and men" were staying in his home in order to protect him and his family.

It was common cause between the defence and the state that there were, in fact, other occupants of the house present when the weapons and ammunition were found.

Mr Heuer said Mr Mzolo was not an "entirely satisfac-

tory" witness, especially with regard to his testimony about the behaviour of police who searched his home.

However, the inference that he unlawfully possessed the firearms and ammunition was not the only reasonable inference under the circumstances as the firearms were not found in conspicuous places.

Another possibility was that some of the other occupants of the house were responsible for the presence of the weapons.

16/1/11

Mandela and Buthelezi still no closer after summit

By Alec Russell in Johannesburg

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After their first meeting for more than two years the two leaders, whose supporters are involved in what amounts to a civil war, pledged to work together for peace and to hold joint rallies in the worst-hit areas of conflict.

However, the only concrete achievement they were able to cite was that the meeting had taken place at all. Crucially Mr Buthelezi continued to insist that Inkatha could not accept the tentative election date of April 27 next year. It was to have been

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a potential climbdown on his demand that the negotiators draw up a federal constitution for the future South Africa before reaching agreement on elections.

In a state television interview

Young blacks protest as Hani murder trial is postponed

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prepare their case properly. They were also awaiting "the necessary finance" from the accused to pay for their defence.

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believed to be the murder weapon, was found in it.

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His wife is accused of obtaining from a journalist details of political figures who featured on a "hit list" found at Mr Waluz's home.

DAILY

TELEGRAPH

24 JUNE 1993

Mokaba speaks

Star 24-6-93

I Pg

Peter Mokaba, the ANC Youth League's fiery president, is today one of South Africa's best-known and most controversial political figures. In this wide-ranging, exclusive interview with Political Correspondent KAIZER NYATSUMBA, Mokaba speaks frankly about how his powerful organisation views developments within the ANC, and beyond. Mokaba believes he has been greatly misunderstood: here he is, in his own words.

ON the question of who embodies the views of the Youth League in the ANC leadership:

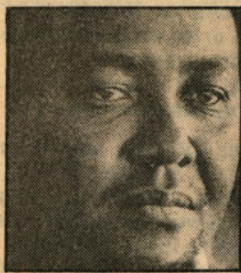
In looking at the gap left by Comrade Tambo, the Youth League and myself have taken a formal position that Comrade Thabo Mbeki is the man who should now become the deputy-president of the ANC, with an understanding that when the time comes for Comrade Mandela to rest, Comrade Thabo should become the president of the country. That is the decision of the Youth League, presented to the last NEC meeting of the

the West and the East, he was also a leader of the youth in 1962, and has always showed boldness, for instance when they were opening up new fronts in order to infiltrate arms and ammunition inside the country.

He is also one of the most intelligent — in the very same class as Mandela, Tambo and Sisulu. He is also very humble.

We have done our own research and we as the youth were hurt by distortions suggesting Thabo is a snob and never mixes with people.

The fact is that in the same way that Chris (Hani) used to



“I certainly do not like to be pushed around by the enemy — any threat they make against me makes me more adamant.”

ANC, where the slogan (issue) was also discussed.

his mind

On why the Youth League favours Thabo Mbeki:

There is no other man who would want to oppose a man like Thabo. The Youth League will stick to that name. We are satisfied in our consultations with most of the regions, and structures such as MK, that Thabo is the choice, whether you go to conference or you do it today. We were not doing it against anybody. He is simply the best candidate suitable for that job.

He is highly educated both by

work, when Thabo is in South Africa he is in Soweto discussing with our Youth League there, organising workshops. That aspect of his life is not known.

I was myself surprised that the Youth League's decision was quite unanimous. It was not as if there was a number of names and then we chose him (Mbeki). Everyone suggested him.

On whether the change in ANC leadership positions is imminent:

We want this (elevation of Mbeki to the deputy presidency) to happen now, when the

NEC next sits. We need to go into an election campaign fully prepared and with young, energetic people. When we decided this we also took into consideration the health of Walter Sisulu, and discussed this issue with the whole leadership, including Sisulu. We made it clear that

we think Comrade Sisulu should take the position of the late OR Tambo (the ANC national chairmanship), and Thabo should take the position of deputy president. It is the view of the youth that the constitution allows that.

We would have preferred a

conference to give Thabo a very, very broad mandate — because conference (would endorse our choice) — but we don't want to delay the strengthening of the movement, and therefore we have suggested that whenever this issue is raised again Thabo should be-

come deputy, or at least national chairperson if we don't have to change the deputy president now.

On how this affects Cyril Ramaphosa:

We think Cyril is okay as a secretary-general. As I've said there was no other candidate. It is not as if we are choosing Thabo above any others. It's just that, in his class, there seems to be no other person. We would see Cyril as a secretary-general. At the (last ANC) conference the youth preferred Alfred Nzo, but once Cyril was elected we went to him and promised to work with him. He is a capable administrator.

On stopping the "Kill the boer" slogan:

The SABC and the National Party have succeeded in distorting the meaning of our songs. I understand the political reasons for which we (the ANC) have taken this decision (to stop the chant) — that farmers are being killed, and that is not our programme. We hate to give people who are conducting these heinous acts a cover. That is not our programme, and we condemn it.

But I'm also worried that this might be extended to cover all our songs that refer to the boers. People fail to see that this is not racism — we are referring to white supremacy

16/1/11

SEE Pg 2

PG II

I certainly do not like to be pushed around by the enemy — any threat they make against me makes me more adamant. If they had not said things like they are going to charge me, I would have looked at this matter differently. But then of course it became more and more difficult to continue defying the Government on that score.

We decided we should also not aid the killers of the farmers. I agree with those reasons, but I also pointed out it needs to be recognised our people have always sung about the boers.

On the June 16 chanting incident:

What is happening is that they are now moving from saying we should not sing the words

"Kill the boer, kill the farmer" to saying we should not toyi-toyi. I specifically did not sing the chant, but at the end of my speech I toyi-toyied. That is what I have done since the ANC took the decision (to stop the chant).

On whether he supports a government of national unity (GNU):

I was deeply worried together with the Youth League on the question of a GNU. If we are unable to effect fundamental changes in the way things are done, we may end up with apartheid or neo-colonialism.

Those are not the kind of things I have spent my life fighting for. But we as the youth have always said that

once the movement has taken a decision, all of us would be bound by it. The majority of the ANC has approved the GNU. Thabo Mbeki said we must ensure we win the election effectively so we can implement decisions.

This situates the question of the GNU on our ability to organise, and no longer looks like the kind of compromise it looked like when it was first mooted.

On the possibility of a vice-presidency for F W de Klerk:

The principle of majority rule should not be sacrificed. If De Klerk takes such a position, and the ANC is a majority party and he serves an ANC government, I have no problem.

But if for any reason the president from the majority party is unable to continue (in office), it should then not be automatic that a person from a minority

party should become the president.

On Chief Buthelezi in the GNU:

As a person, I do not have problems with him. But when he allows the IFP to do the kinds of things that it is doing and allows himself to become a puppet of De Klerk and does not have any compassion ... I can never be proud of (him) as an African.

But even if (he) does not reach the (five percent) threshold, but commits himself to peace, reconstruction and unity and wants to confound counter-revolution, I would approve (of his inclusion in government). I want a government in which the ANC has got the power and

“We decided we should also not aid the killers of the farmers. I agree with those reasons ... but our people have always sung about the boers.”

the magnanimity to take into our Cabinet people from other parties who are committed to peace, reconstruction and unity.

On his own future career:

I intend to stay in politics, to continue to serve my people. It is difficult to talk about oneself, because things will depend on other people. (But) I will make myself available for the ANC list for Parliament, if that is the desire of the people.

If the movement decided (I should be in a Cabinet), I would be available for that or for any kind of position.

I would (prefer) something that brings me closer to the youth and rural people ... not something which would make me a bureaucrat.

I am doing (tertiary) studies because if we South Africans are to be different from the rest of Africa, we need to master the management of human resources and human material. □

The ANC's powerful Youth League has formally asked for international affairs director Thabo Mbeki to be made deputy president of the ANC, and heir-apparent to Nelson Mandela.

The request, conveyed to the ANC executive by Youth League president Peter Mokaba, calls for the elevation of Mbeki as soon as possible — arguing that the matter is too urgent to be held over for the next ANC conference.

Mokaba said the league "decision" was taken after consulting ANC structures around the country and it had received widespread

ANC youths endorse Thabo Mbeki

support.

If accepted by the parent body, the league's initiative could see ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu taking up the post of national chairman, previously held by the late Oliver Tambo.

Mokaba said the ANCYL felt that after Tambo's death, in mid-April, the next regular meeting of the ANC national executive committee should install Mbeki as deputy president. He made it

By
Mazir
Nyatsamba



In an exclusive interview, ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba speaks about developments within the ANC. — See Page 19

clear this would establish the ANC's line of succession: if anything happened to Mandela, Mbeki would lead the organisation.

The ANCYL said prominent ANC figure Cyril Ra-

maposa should remain as secretary-general.

Mokaba said the promotion of Mbeki would strengthen the ANC considerably in the run-up to the country's first all-in election,

scheduled for next year.

In a frank, wide-ranging interview with The Star, the controversy-dogged but influential Mokaba declared his loyalty to Mandela and said he accepted the ANC's decision that the "kill the Boer, kill the farmer" chant should not be used.

He also said he would support the appointment of President de Klerk and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to a

Cabinet in a government of national unity, provided they were prepared to serve under an ANC-dominated government.

Neither would he be opposed to the vice-presidency of the country being given to De Klerk, as long as the National Party leader would not automatically ascend to the presidency if the majority party leader — Mandela — became indisposed.

Giving details of the sur-

prise ANCYL endorsement of Mbeki as the ANC's "crown prince", Mokaba said the international affairs director had been misrepresented. He said Mbeki had worked closely with the youth and other members of the community, and had good relations with and commanded the respect of radical and moderate wings of the ANC.

In the interview Mokaba also said categorically that the killing of white farmers — which he described as "a heinous act" — was not the ANCYL's programme and he condemned it unreservedly.

Violence averted in seething Tembisa

By Montshiwa Moroke

Peace monitors, ANC officials and the police defused an explosive situation in Tembisa yesterday between residents and hostel dwellers after a large-scale one-day stayaway in the East Rand township.

Daggers were still drawn at dusk as angry residents retreated to their homes.

An official of the Red Cross said they had treated three people who had fainted inside a stadium.

Another ugly scene was averted outside the local police station late yesterday after ANC PWV regional chairman Tokyo Sexwale had given station commander Colonel A J Victor a memorandum, which in part alleged police complicity in township violence.

A shot was fired into the air from the huge dispersing crowd. Pandemonium followed as people scattered in all directions, thinking policemen were firing at them. A teargas canister was acci-

dentally discharged, fuelling residents' anger.

The ANC alliance called the stayaway to protest against the pre-dawn killing of at least six people last Thursday near Vusumuzi hostel and the death of another man who had been shot by SA Defence Force members during a raid at Sethokga hostel the same morning.

Earlier, stayaway organisers almost lost control when many of the estimated 50 000 people inside Jan Lubbe Stadium angrily rejected the handing over of memoranda to the police and the town council.

A section of the crowd marched out of the stadium, chanting that Vusumuzi hostel had to be destroyed. Peace Committee members and ANC officials addressed the angry crowd at the edge of Walomlambo section, bordering the hostel. Police Caspiks stood between the protesters and the hostel.

Armed hostel dwellers told The Star they were waiting for "our visitors".

Reward out for Alberton killers

4 killed in 'senseless' AK attack

By Charmeela Bhagawat,
Sifelani Mlambo
and Anna Louw

An East Rand businesswoman, two white men and a black woman were gunned down in a street in Alrode, Alberton, this morning in what police have described as a "random, senseless and unjustified" attack.

And in another random attack last night — in Evaton, in the Vaal Triangle — one man was killed and another wounded when four unidentified gunmen opened fire on passengers who were alighting from a minibus taxi.

In the Alrode South attack, police said three men wearing trench coats whipped AK-47 rifles out and opened fire on the people outside TC Scrap Metals in Bosworth Road, at between 7.30 and 7.45 am.

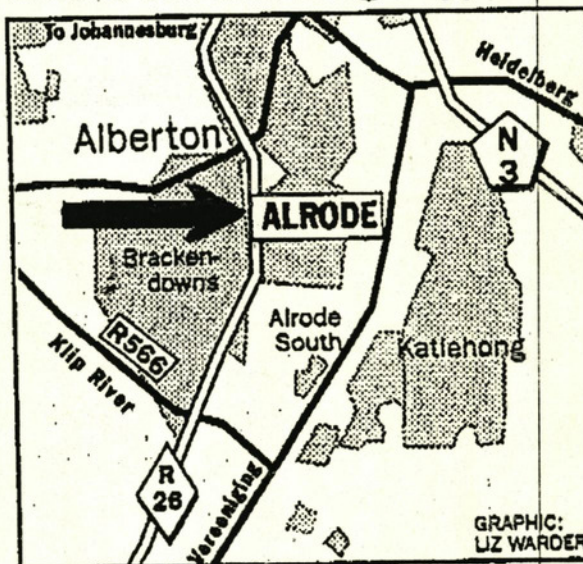
A local businessman, Joos Joubert, said he arrived at the scene a few minutes after gunshots echoed down the road. The woman, whom he knew, her son and two employees — a white man and a black woman — were lying in a pool of blood outside the shop.

The woman's son, who died on the way to hospital, was given first aid treatment by people on the scene.

Police said the shopowner died instantly and the female employee died from her wounds at the hospital. The male employee also died in hospital later.

Two other people are in hospital in a critical condition, police said. They did not disclose the name of the hospital.

Where the shooting happened



GRAPHIC:
LIZ WARDER

Police spokesman Major Eugene Opperman said police were offering a R50 000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

Ellas Maluleke, who works at the scrap metal shop, said he and other workers fled for their lives when the shooting started.

He and about six other workers were waiting outside the shop for their employer to arrive at about 7.30 am, said Maluleke.

He said he saw two men wearing long trench coats standing at a wall about 20 m from the shop when he arrived for work.

The men had hats on, but not balaclavas.

A short while before the owner and her son arrived in a blue bakkie, another employee in a red Uno pulled up outside the shop.

● To Page 3



Pool of blood ... Injured Ronnie Hlongwane (22) shows where his colleague lay after being shot.

Four killed in AK attack

● From Page 1

He said the gunmen opened fire as the woman was opening the security gates to the shop.

"My boss arrived, she greeted us and cracked a joke while she tried to open the security gates. As she was opening the gates, the shooting started and all of us ran around the back of the shop to escape."

Pandemonium

He said the gunmen never said a word.

After shooting they ran around the back of the shop and fled over the railway line in the direction of the Mandela Park squatter camp.

He said they fired at shocked workers one more time before disappearing into the trees across the railway line.

There was pandemonium at the industrial area this morning, where business owners say the crime rate is soaring.

Curious onlookers and dazed employees who managed to dodge bullets stared at pools of blood in front of the shop.

The blue bakkie, parked next to the red Uno and an old VW Beetle, stood abandoned outside the shop.

The bakkie seemed untouched by the gunfire, but the red Uno had a bullet hole through the driver's seat window and a pool of blood had congealed on the front seat.

Next to it, the red Beetle, which police say was empty and was just caught in the gunfire, had all its windows shattered. The shop still stood closed and not one of the windows had been hit by bullets.

'Random attack'

Melody McDougall reports that in the Evaton attack, a man of about 20 was killed and four others were injured by gunmen who fired on the taxi in Adams Road.

A Vaal Triangle police spokesman said there was no evidence to show that the attack was related to a taxi war. Police believe the shooting to be a "random attack" in which unidentified gunmen shoot indiscriminately at people.

At least four other people have been killed in Vaal Triangle townships this week in other random attacks.

While the motives have not been established, political organisations have in the past claimed that the killers are intending to foment political instability.

Wounded

Another victim of the Evaton taxi shooting, Joseph Mokwena (36), is recovering at the Sebokeng Hospital after he was wounded in the leg.

Police said the attack occurred when the gunmen — who had apparently been hiding near some houses — burst on to the scene shortly after a taxi stopped in Adams Road.

In another incident in Adams Road last night, police found the body of a Sebokeng resident, Jacob Molakeng (22) who had been shot in the head.

Police suspect that he was gunned down by four men in a white Nissan minibus.

Mokaba speaks his mind

Peter Mokaba, the ANC Youth League's fiery president, is today one of South Africa's best-known and most controversial political figures. In this wide-ranging, exclusive interview with Political Correspondent KAIZER NYATSUMBA, Mokaba speaks frankly about how his powerful organisation views developments within the ANC, and beyond. Mokaba believes he has been greatly misunderstood: here he is, in his own words.

ON the question of who embodies the views of the Youth League in the ANC leadership:

In looking at the gap left by Comrade Tambo, the Youth League and myself have taken a formal position that Comrade Thabo Mbeki is the man who should now become the deputy-president of the ANC, with an understanding that when the time comes for Comrade Mandela to rest, Comrade Thabo should become the president of the country. That is the decision of the Youth League, presented to the last NEC meeting of the

ANC, where the slogan (issue) was also discussed.

On why the Youth League favours Thabo Mbeki:

There is no other man who would want to oppose a man like Thabo. The Youth League will stick to that name. We are satisfied in our consultations with most of the regions, and structures such as MK, that Thabo is the choice, whether you go to conference or you do it today. We were not doing it against anybody. He is simply the best candidate suitable for that job.

He is highly educated both by

the West and the East, he was also a leader of the youth in 1962, and has always showed boldness, for instance when they were opening up new fronts in order to infiltrate arms and ammunition inside the country.

He is also one of the most intelligent — in the very same class as Mandela, Tambo and Sisulu. He is also very humble.

We have done our own research and we as the youth were hurt by distortions suggesting Thabo is a snob and never mixes with people.

The fact is that in the same way that Chris (Hani) used to

“I certainly do not like to be pushed around by the enemy — any threat they make against me makes me more adamant.”

work, when Thabo is in South Africa he is in Soweto discussing with our Youth League there, organising workshops. That aspect of his life is not known.

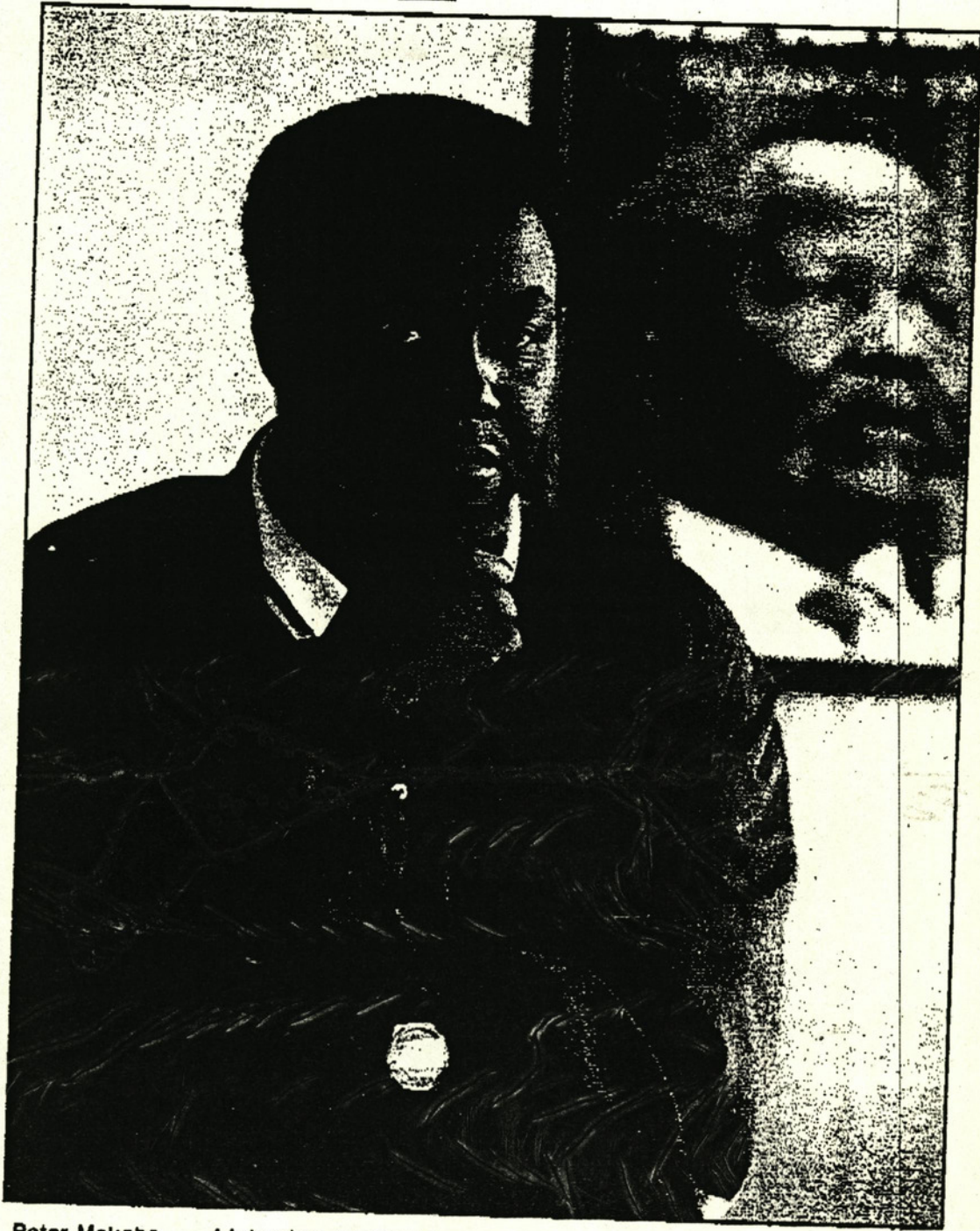
I was myself surprised that the Youth League's decision was quite unanimous. It was not as if there was a number of names and then we chose him (Mbeki). Everyone suggested him.

On whether the change in ANC leadership positions is imminent:

We want this (elevation of Mbeki to the deputy presidency) to happen now, when the



2



Peter Mokaba . . . I intend to continue to serve my people.

Picture: Joao Silva

NEC next sits. We need to go into an election campaign fully prepared and with young, energetic people. When we decided this we also took into consideration the health of Walter Sisulu, and discussed this issue with the whole leadership, including Sisulu. We made it clear that

we think Comrade Sisulu should take the position of the late OR Tambo (the ANC national chairmanship), and Thabo should take the position of deputy president. It is the view of the youth that the constitution allows that.

We would have preferred a

conference to give Thabo a very, very broad mandate — because conference (would endorse our choice) — but we don't want to delay the strengthening of the movement, and therefore we have suggested that whenever this issue is raised again Thabo should be

come deputy, or at least national chairperson if we don't have to change the deputy president now.

On how this affects Cyril Ramaphosa:

We think Cyril is okay as a secretary-general. As I've said there was no other candidate. It is not as if we are choosing Thabo above any others. It's just that, in his class, there seems to be no other person. We would see Cyril as a secretary-general. At the (last ANC) conference the youth preferred Alfred Nzo, but once Cyril was elected we went to him and promised to work with him. He is a capable administrator.

On stopping the "Kill the boer" slogan:

The SABC and the National Party have succeeded in distorting the meaning of our songs. I understand the political reasons for which we (the ANC) have taken this decision (to stop the chant) — that farmers are being killed, and that is not our programme. We hate to give people who are conducting these heinous acts a cover. That is not our programme, and we condemn it.

But I'm also worried that this might be extended to cover all our songs that refer to the boers. People fail to see that this is not racism — we are referring to white supremacy.

I certainly do not like to be pushed around by the enemy — any threat they make against me makes me more adamant. If they had not said things like they are going to charge me, I would have looked at this matter differently. But then of course it became more and more difficult to continue defying the Government on that score.

We decided we should also not aid the killers of the farmers. I agree with those reasons, but I also pointed out it needs to be recognised our people have always sung about the boers.

On the June 16 chanting incident:

What is happening is that they are now moving from saying we should not sing the words

"Kill the boer, kill the farmer" to saying we should not toyi-toyi. I specifically did not sing the chant, but at the end of my speech I toyi-toyed. That is what I have done since the ANC took the decision (to stop the chant).

On whether he supports a government of national unity (GNU):

I was deeply worried together with the Youth League on the question of a GNU. If we are unable to effect fundamental changes in the way things are done, we may end up with apartheid or neo-colonialism.

Those are not the kind of things I have spent my life fighting for. But we as the youth have always said that

party should become the president.

On Chief Buthelezi in the GNU:

As a person, I do not have problems with him. But when he allows the IFP to do the kinds of things that it is doing and allows himself to become a puppet of De Klerk and does not have any compassion ... I can never be proud of (him) as an African.

But even if (he) does not reach the (five percent) threshold, but commits himself to peace, reconstruction and unity, and wants to confound counter-revolution, I would approve (of his inclusion in government). I want a government in which the ANC has got the power and



"We decided we should also not aid the killers of the farmers. I agree with those reasons ... but our people have always sung about the boers."

once the movement has taken a decision, all of us would be bound by it. The majority of the ANC has approved the GNU. Thabo Mbeki said we must ensure we win the election effectively so we can implement decisions.

This situates the question of the GNU on our ability to organise, and no longer looks like the kind of compromise it looked like when it was first mooted.

On the possibility of a vice-presidency for F W de Klerk:

The principle of majority rule should not be sacrificed. If De Klerk takes such a position, and the ANC is a majority party and he serves an ANC government, I have no problem.

But if for any reason the president from the majority party is unable to continue (in office), it should then not be automatic that a person from a minority

the magnanimity to take into our Cabinet people from other parties who are committed to peace, reconstruction and unity.

On his own future career:

I intend to stay in politics, to continue to serve my people. It is difficult to talk about oneself, because things will depend on other people. (But) I will make myself available for the ANC list for Parliament, if that is the desire of the people.

If the movement decided (I should be in a Cabinet), I would be available for that or for any kind of position.

I would (prefer) something that brings me closer to the youth and rural people ... not something which would make me a bureaucrat.

I am doing (tertiary) studies because if we South Africans are to be different from the rest of Africa, we need to master the management of human resources and human material. □

Slowdown causes negotiations delay

By Esther Waugh
Political Correspondent

The 26-party Negotiating Council has unanimously agreed to postpone tomorrow's multiparty Negotiating Forum due to insufficient progress in constitutional talks.

The meeting of the forum — which will discuss agreements in the council before they are finally accepted in plenary sessions — has been rescheduled for Friday, July 2.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said last night: "We regret that the forum has been postponed but we are now insisting that all parties commit themselves to work constructively next week so that we have firm agreements, including on constitutional matters."

Supporting the postponement, the Government said no meaningful proposals could have been made tomorrow.

However, the Government insisted that the postponement be

only for seven days.

Delegates said last night the delays had been caused by the time spent debating the recent police raids on the Pan Africanist Congress and attempts by the Concerned South Africans Group to deliberately prevent progress.

The 10-member planning committee informed the Negotiating Council last night that some progress had been made but that significant time had been lost.

"It is firmly believed, however, that South Africans are eagerly awaiting news of con-

crete and constructive progress in the negotiating process.

"With a view to ensuring an optimum and constructive conclusion to this phase of the negotiation process it is recommended that the Negotiating Forum be postponed until Friday, July 2."

PAC, Govt seek resolution on 'struggle'

By Esther Waugh
Political Correspondent

The PAC and the Government began talks this morning to try to resolve their differences on the suspension of hostilities.

A row is simmering over whether the PAC had indeed agreed to suspend its armed struggle.

Government representatives in the Negotiating Council at the World Trade Centre have urged the PAC to clarify its position.

The PAC has blamed the con-

fusion on media reports but Government insists that the PAC has been prevaricating and served notice in the council it would urge all parties to consider steps against the PAC.

The Negotiating Council will only discuss the Government's motion after the PAC-Government meeting is concluded.

It is understood that if no agreement can be reached with the PAC today, the Government will suggest in the debate that the PAC's rights in the council be restricted.

PAC negotiator Patricia de

Lille yesterday read for a second time a PAC statement issued on Tuesday when the organisation committed itself to the declaration on cessation/suspension of hostilities.

Asked by National Party negotiator Dr Dawie de Villiers whether the impression that the PAC would continue with the armed struggle was incorrect, De Lille responded by asking: "Are we going to be held hostage in the council by one party? adding she was not prepared to answer "any reports in the media".

IFP-ANC talks help ease tensions

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

The Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi summit yesterday took a step towards easing tensions between the ANC and IFP — but deadlocked on the issue of an election date.

The church-brokered meeting at the Kempton Park Conference Centre ended after nearly 9½ hours of deliberations, with the leaders agreeing to share joint platforms and other steps to "bury the past".

Mandela said they had made progress and that the meeting would send out a positive signal to their respective supporters.

He acknowledged there remained possible sticking points.

Buthelezi said the discussions had been held in a good spirit and although he did not think it was "a magic wand that will make violence vanish", it would

make a major contribution.

But it was clear afterwards that the meeting was unlikely to contribute much towards immediate progress in negotiations — and could leave Mandela largely emptyhanded for his meeting with United States President Clinton next month.

Buthelezi had dug in his heels on the election date, tentatively set in negotiations for April 27 and one of the important conditions to the lifting of remaining United States economic and trade sanctions.

Buthelezi insisted that agreement first be reached in negotiations on principles that would be part of a new constitution before the KwaZulu government and IFP would get on board.

"We did not achieve the breakthrough we hoped for," Mandela told the press.

However, the leaders did make agreements on steps to ease violence between the organisations — including "shar-

ing joint platforms in strife-torn areas to bring about peace". Joint mass rallies, marches and meetings of local and regional structures would be held.

There was agreement that free political activity should be allowed in all areas.

The ANC has campaigned for free political activity in KwaZulu, but Buthelezi stressed that he had never personally forbidden a gathering by any organisation in the territory.

ANC sources said that while the agreements would improve relations between the organisations' negotiators, immediate hopes for progress with IFP support had been dashed.

● South Africa would face an Angola-like civil war if the issue of federalism was not entrenched in the constitution before elections. Buthelezi warned. Interviewed on TV1's *Agenda* programme last night, he said agreement on the issues of regionalism and an election date had yet to be reached.

Equality of sexes Bill is tabled

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The long-awaited Promotion of Equality Between Men and Women Bill was tabled in Parliament today by the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee.

This brings to 138 the number of Bills presented to Parliament this session.

As Parliament adjourns today, the Bill will only come up for debate in the September short session. Other Bills that will also have to wait for September are the Family Violence Bill that outlaws marital rape, the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Bill, and the Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Bill that extends labour laws to domestic servants.

The Promotion of Equality Bill repeals and amends laws that differentiate between men and women, largely by abolishing the remaining vestiges of a husband's marital power. There has already been much media coverage of the provisions of the Bill.

The Bill:

- Repeals a court's power to direct that women may not be present at some trials.
- Removes the differentiation between men and women in the South African Citizenship Act.
- Amends provisions that discriminate against married or pregnant women.
- Repeals provisions prohibiting the entry of women on premises where liquor is sold.
- Repeals the prohibition on women carrying out risk or underground work in mines and in industry.

Plan for labour-intensive projects

By Paul Bell
Labour Correspondent

Cosatu, the civic movement, and the civil engineering industry have negotiated an agreement designed to step up labour-intensive construction methods and encourage the National Economic Forum to fund job-creating public works programmes.

The agreement was signed by Cosatu's Jay Naidoo, SA National Civic Organisation president Moses Mayekiso, and the National Committee for Labour-Intensive Construction (NCLIC) representing five national civil engineering associations, at a ceremony in Johannesburg last night.

NCLIC chairman Graham Power said the framework agreement formalised the desire of the civil engineering industry and organised labour to raise employment levels in the industry, which had fallen from 135 000 in 1985 to 55 000 today.

Power said he believed that



Moses Mayekiso... a progressive agreement.

within three years up to 50 per cent of all State expenditure on construction would be spent on projects with some labour-intensive component. The agreement also opened the way for an increase in the labour component of construction costs from its current level of 10 per cent to between 25-40 per cent.

The agreement includes agreed consultation procedures with communities and other interested parties on project implementation; project design changes to include more labour; a task-based payment system that will allow more flexibility in working practices, allowing more community labour to be employed with productivity losses; and training that will ensure that the impact on communities of public works projects will be a lasting one.

Naidoo said labour had recognised that to address the deep structural crisis in the economy and ensure the growth necessary to underpin transition, it would have to reach concrete agreements with the private sector, and ultimately government.

This initiative to promote more labour-intensive production represented a sustainable economic intervention by labour, and the signatories would be taking it back to the National Economic Forum to persuade it to provide the resources necessary to get this off the ground.

World post for ANC's Sisulu

The deputy president of the African National Congress Women's League, Albertina Sisulu, has been elected the new president of the World Peace Council.

She was elected unanimously in Basel, Switzerland, at the first meeting of the new 40-member executive committee, appointed at the WPC assembly from June 3 and 6. — Sapa.