

WEDNESDAY MAY 8 1991

Weapons controls agreed

Key meeting

STAR

may unlock

door to talks

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — President de Klerk is engaged in crisis consultations with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on new measures to control township violence, probably including stricter curbs on Zulu "traditional" weapons.

In a last-ditch attempt to prevent the ANC pulling out of negotiations tomorrow, Mr de Klerk is to meet Mr Mandela soon — possibly even today — to follow up a 3½-hour meeting yesterday with Chief Buthelezi at Tuynhuis.

It seems that Mr de Klerk persuaded Chief Buthelezi to accept the new measures, which will probably include curbs on the carrying of the controversial weapons like spears and assegais — a key demand of the ANC.

The measures may involve strict supervision to ensure traditional weapons are not carried at political rallies.

Mr de Klerk's package could avert the ANC's threat to withdraw from the negotiation process if the Government does not take serious steps to curb the violence by

May 9 — tomorrow.

At a press conference after last night's meeting, Mr de Klerk said the Government did not wish to make inroads on anyone's culture, but would "definitely" take new steps with regard to dangerous weapons.

He did not wish to disclose the steps as he was still consulting. He would be meeting Mr Mandela to discuss the proposals.

The speculation in parliamentary circles is that the meeting could take place as early as today as Mr de Klerk will be coming to the Reef anyway for other appointments.

Ultimate

Mr de Klerk denied that the new measures were a response to the ANC's ultimatum which he described as "more of a hindrance than a help" to negotiations as everyone would now be "looking for winners and losers".

The Government was acting because it bore the ultimate responsibility to end the violence.

The upgrading and conversion of township hostels, Government plans to form a standing commission on violence and intimidation and the agenda of the proposed summit on violence, were also discussed, he said.

Chief Buthelezi called off his threat to pull out of the Government's summit on violence on May 24 and 25.

He said at the press conference that he had also cleared up disagreements with the Government about "certain actions prompted by the ANC" including the weekend search of Soweto hostels by police.

On April 5 the ANC threatened to pull out of constitutional talks with the Government tomorrow if seven basic steps were taken to curb township violence, including some — sacking two Cabinet Ministers — which Government will definitely not meet.

However at an ANC national executive committee meeting on Monday it was apparently decided to concentrate on three core demands — legislation to ban people carrying traditional weapons on political occasions, definite action to phase out single-quarter hostels and specific commitments that police would act impartially.

Government sources suggest that they have already announced plans to upgrade hostels and are continually trying to improve police even-handedness.

The new action on dangerous weapons may swing the balance in favour of continued ANC participation in talks.

Peace under severe threat, says Dhlomo

Witness Echo 8/5/91

Echo Reporter & Sapa
THE horrifying spectre of a full-scale civil war in South Africa is likely if the Inkatha Freedom Party and African National Congress leaders fail to curb the violence sweeping the country, warns Dr Oscar Dhlomo, executive chairman of the Institute for Multi-party Democracy.

He appealed for common sense to prevail and expressed concern that the peace process appeared to be facing a severe threat.

Dhlomo made a passionate plea to ANC and IFP leaders to seriously consider the lives being lost during the current carnage.

"None of the two organisations' strategies (ANC self-defence units and IFP soldiers) show that leaders are concerned about ending violence," said Dhlomo.

He said the trouble started when the ANC unilaterally announced its own self-defence structures.

"Now we are told that IFP soldiers will be deployed to Soweto. To me IFP soldiers are tantamount to the ANC self-defence units," Dhlomo said.

Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi however denied on Monday that the IFP had taken a formal decision to deploy 100 000 fighters in Soweto if the ANC did not end violence country-wide within a week.

He also denied he had issued an ultimatum on Sunday during a speech in Beekersdal on the West Rand that he would not attend President F.W. de Klerk's summit on violence if violence was not ended by the end of next week.

IFP central committee member Musa Myeni had told reporters at the rally that Inkatha would deploy 100 000 fighters in Soweto, and another 150 000 in the rest of the country, if the ANC did not end violence countrywide.

Speaking at the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi on Monday, Buthelezi admitted that "Myeni did say that IFP Transvaal leaders had decided that they would import 100 000 fighters to quell the violence in the Transvaal". He added, however, "Mr Myeni was not making the statement on behalf of the central committee".

ANC 'will pull out of talks' if ultimatum fails

THE ANC will withdraw from constitutional negotiations and the all-party congress tomorrow unless significant last-minute action takes place, says a senior ANC member, Mr Joel Netshitenzhe.

Speaking at a breakfast meeting in Durban yesterday hosted by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), Mr Netshitenzhe said the 'ANC's ultimatum to the Government did not precipitate the crisis, but the national violence precipitated the crisis'.

A policy of 'inaction' would be adopted from tomorrow, he said. The ANC would 'announce its non-participation in the all-party congress and constitutional negotiations'.

Political Reporter

Until the demands listed in the ANC's open letter to the Government had been met, the ANC would continue with the policy, Mr Netshitenzhe said.

The ANC was not being difficult by laying down deadlines for demands to be met, but it was attempting to ensure that 'negotiations do not drag on indefinitely', he said.

The ANC was the 'loser' if the national violence continued, he said, as violence prevented the ANC from mobilising, organising and recruiting.

The ANC did not support the idea 'of stormtroopers going on forced recruitment' campaigns.

Issues of ethnicism, clashes between young and old, as well as political conflict have always been there, but obvious, open,

banditry is taking place now.

Mr Netshitenzhe said sinister, professional, organised groups were responsible for much of the violence. And there were instances where indunas in Inkatha hostels had been defied 'by people who are answerable to other, more powerful forces'.

He revealed that a massive SAP operation to 'seal and search' Inkatha hostels at the week-end was a result of the ANC tipping off the police.

But he said Inkatha leaders in the hostels were told of the impending search, and were well prepared for it.

An example of the Government's failure to address the question of violence was the issue of the carrying of traditional weapons — the same that had defeated the British at Isandlwana.

*Hostel
Mercury
8/5/91*

BARRY STREEK reports on the proposed new security laws

Govt gets tough on intimidation

THE Government has proposed that the Minister of Justice retain wide-ranging powers to ban political organisations.

Although the detention-without-trial provision for interrogation purposes has been reduced to 14 days and may only be extended by a Supreme Court judge, detainees will still have no right of access to their families, doctors and lawyers.

Lawyers will, however, be allowed to consult detainees in preparation for applications before judges for their continued detention or release.

Tough provisions against intimidation with maximum fines of R40 000 or imprisonment of 10 years or both and an extended definition of intimidation have also been proposed.

However, the Internal Security and Intimidation Bill, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, does scrap a number of controversial clauses which restricted political activities.

All provisions in the Internal Security Act which provided for the banning of publications, restricted the registration of newspapers, the consolidated list of people who could not be quoted, the banning of statements and writings of certain people, the banning of individuals, preventive detention, the disqualification of people from Parliament or from practising as lawyers, and promoting communism, are to be scrapped.

The Democratic Party's law and order spokesman, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, said: 'Generally, the Bill does represent some very significant improvements on the existing Internal Se-

curity Act, but there are a number of areas where further improvements are necessary.'

The DP did not believe it was necessary for the minister to have the power to ban organisations.

'If organisations break the law, they should be dealt with in terms of the ordinary law of the land and their members can of course be charged with criminal offences and be punished accordingly.'

The DP also had a number of objections to the detention provisions of the Bill.

Its point of departure was that in dealing with detentions was that the normal procedures should be applied, as were followed with suspects in criminal cases.

'Only such deviations from the normal criminal procedure are allowed as are absolutely necessary for purposes of dealing politically-related offences.'

'We also believe the 14-day initial period is still too long.'

'Secondly, it is unacceptable that the Supreme Court should have no authority to rule the initial detention invalid.'

'Thirdly, when a family member of a detainee is informed of his or her detention, they should also be told where the detainee is being held.'

'Fourthly, the extent of isolation which the detainee is subjected to is unacceptable. Such a detainee should as soon as possible after detention have access to his own medical doctor, his own legal representative and members of his family,' Mr van der Merwe said.

The Bill provides that the Minister of Justice may declare an organisation to be unlawful without notice if he has reason to believe that it 'attempts or intends, in a violent manner or by the use of violence or the instigation or promotion of violence, disturbance or disorder' to overthrow State authority, achieve, bring about or promote political, industrial, social or economic aims or induce the Government 'from doing any act or to adopt or to abandon a particular standpoint'.

He will also be able to ban any organisation if he has reason to believe that it 'threatens with violence, or with the instigation or promotion of violence, disturbance, rioting or disorder, or with steps which include violence, disturbance, rioting or disorder' to achieve these aims.

A memorandum attached to the Bill said in the present law the minister's subjective opinion was conclusive and a legal challenge to his decision to ban an organisation was limited, but the new Bill would enable the Supreme Court to determine for itself whether there was, objectively speaking, reason to believe the jurisdictional grounds to outlaw the organisation existed.

Police men with the rank of lieutenant-colonel or above will be able to order the detention of people if he has reason to believe they had committed or intended to commit an offence of sabotage or was withholding information from the police about such an offence.

They could only be detained for more than 14 days if this was authorised by a Supreme Court judge in chambers.

Handwritten notes:
Katal
Mercury
8/5/91

Cultural weapon ban could be key issue

Peace 'back on track'

CAPE TOWN—A compromise deal on traditional weapons and a meeting between President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela are poised to save the teetering peace process within 24 hours of the ANC's deadline on violence.

This emerged last night after a marathon four-hour meeting between Mr de Klerk and Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi at Tuynhuys.

It was also announced after the meeting that Dr Buthelezi would be attending the Government-initiated summit on violence in Pretoria on May 24 and 25.

Mr de Klerk said at an impromptu Press conference late last night that he would be meeting Mr Mandela to discuss violence, but he declined to say when or where the meeting would take place. It is understood the meeting could take place today.

Mr de Klerk added that the Government will definitely take steps with regard to the problem of dangerous weapons, but would not elaborate on what these would be.

Dr Buthelezi said he had warned Inkatha followers that they were in danger of jeopardising their argument for carrying cultural weapons if they did not distinguish be-

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

tween those traditionally carried by Zulus and others that were now being brandished.

A joint statement after the meeting said: 'Dr Buthelezi was informed that the Government is considering special steps in unrest areas, including a stricter control of dangerous weapons...'

'The upgrading and conversion of hostels, as well as the establishment of a Standing Commission of Inquiry on Violence and Intimidation, as announced by the State President, also received attention,' said the statement.

It said that during the discussions broad consensus was

reached on 'all issues raised'.

'Dr Buthelezi decided that he would recommend to the central committee of the IFP attendance at the conference on May 24 and 25,' it added. This followed this weekend's speech by Dr Buthelezi at Bekkersdal in which he reserved his position on attending the conference.

At the Press conference President de Klerk said the meeting had 'taken a step forward' in addressing the problem of violence and 'succeeded in clearing up a few misunderstandings'.

Dr Buthelezi said the discussions had been 'very useful' and all aspects of the violence had been addressed.

When Mr de Klerk will see Mr Mandela was still a matter of speculation last night, but it was believed that the two could meet today either in Cape Town or Pretoria.

It had emerged during yesterday that the key issue to breaking the deadlock over the ANC's May 9 deadline for Government action on violence could be a ban on carrying cultural weapons.

President de Klerk has already gone some way in recent announcements to meet five of the seven demands issued by the ANC.

The points yet to be settled were the demand for the resignation of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and his

Defence counterpart, Gen Magnus Malan — which the Government has flatly rejected — and the demand for the ban on cultural weapons.

Meanwhile, the ANC, along with its alliance partners the SACP and Cosatu, last night issued what appeared to be a conciliatory statement titled: 'We pledge to work for peace'.

In the statement it returned to the theme of cultural weapons, saying the carrying of all weapons — cultural or otherwise — in public should be outlawed.

It also called for a joint effort from business, community organisations and political parties to begin phasing out single sex hostels and replacing them with family units.

The statement also called for the security forces to 'relate to the people in a civilised manner', employ 'acceptable' methods of crowd control and desist in the use of live ammunition.

The statement, phrased in considerably more conciliatory tones than the demands contained in the seven-point ultimatum, described the scourge of violence as a national problem, saying that if all parties did not act to end it, all would lose.

Let us forge an overwhelming national consensus for peace,' the general secretaries of the ANC, SACP and Cosatu concluded their peace pledge.

Power sharing
impossible says
Treurnicht

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

PEOPLE were making the biggest, most irreversible mistake by thinking that control over the security forces could be retained in spite of a black-dominated government, Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht said here last night.

Speaking at a public meeting in the Pietermaritzburg City Hall attended by about 800 people, he said there were some people, even in the ranks of the National Party, who believe they could accept black majority rule and still be in control of the economy and the security forces.

'If you share power you are no longer in control,' Dr Treurnicht said.

He said President de Klerk was no longer the representative of the majority of whites, and this being the case he was 'not entitled to negotiate on our behalf'.

FRANK RUDEN



Hold it! Is this a self-defence unit, a raiding party or summer cultural gathering?

viewed three weeks ago, earlier decision in 1934.

Govt rejects own affairs when linked to race — Coetsee

The Citizen 8 May 91

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — The government has rejected the "own affairs" concept in so far as it is linked with race — as in the present constitution — and has said the facilities of the State must be available to all.

"We realize today, for example, that health matters, housing and agriculture are matters of national interest, and cannot be divided for administrative purposes into own affairs," said Mr. Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice and Correctional Services.

Mr Coctsee, who made the statement in Parliament yesterday, is chairman of the "own affairs" Ministers' Council in the

House of Assembly, and also leader of the National Party in the Free State.

Speaking during an interpellation in the House of Assembly, he said the "own affairs" concept was as old as the diversity of mankind and its desire for autonomy, self-determination and self-government.

It was therefore a legitimate concept in many constitutions and Bills of Human Rights. Federalism was a form of control over "own affairs".

The 1982 Constitution had attempted to give expression to this concept in stating that "own affairs" were "matters which specifically or differentially affect a population

group in relation to the maintenance of its identity, way of life, culture, traditions and customs".

However, the 1983 Constitution could be criticised for linking "own affairs" with population groups, which gave it a structure based on race.

Matters defined as "own affairs" in the Constitution in some respects went far beyond the borders of what constituted "own affairs", such as health, housing and agriculture.

"These are matters of national interest and are not divisible for administrative purposes into own affairs," said Mr Coctee.

"A government cannot choose for people what are or are not own affairs."

The diversity of the South African community has proved that people of the same population groups interpret own affairs differently.

"Prescriptiveness by the government or in the Constitution itself further confuses the issue.

"We expect our constitution to make possible the protection and promotion of the common own interests of everybody, and to free all to do so."

"But the days are passed that we may expect the constitution to do things for which a constitution was never designed," said Mr Coctsee.

ANC's largest national conference set for July

19 May 91

Citizen Reporter

THE ANC will hold what is expected to be its largest—and first since it was banned in 1950—national conference in Durban from July 3 to 6 with about 2 000 delegates expected to attend.

General Secretary of the ANC, Mr Alfred Nzo, told a media briefing yesterday in recognition of the unfailing support and solidarity the ANC had received from the international community, for foreign guests would also be invited to the conference at the University of Durban Westville.

Provision was also made for active participation of other democratic and fraternal organisations objectively involved in the struggle for the eradication of apartheid, Mr Nzo said.

One of the areas of intensive focus and discussion would be the updating of the ANC Constitution. Mr Nzo said one

of the important changes was doing away with dividing the country into four provinces. Instead the country would be divided into 15 regions.

He said the ANC, which was meeting in Durban was far different to the one which met in Durban in 1959 and the constitution must reflect this broader ANC.

"The centre of our deliberations at conference will naturally be questions relating to our strategy and tactics in this new phase. A programme of action to guide our people in actual struggle, restructuring and building of the organisation."

Equally important on the conference agenda, he said, would be a clearer definition of its policy positions on issues such as the economy, land reformers, education, health and local government.

The conference, in light of the ever continuing and escalating acts of viol-

ence, would address the issue and come out with proposals.

A GROUP of businessmen, calling themselves Businessmen for Growth and Stability yesterday placed an advertisement

**Businessmen attack
ANC as 'terrorists'**

revenue for the State

in the Citizen attacking the ANC as "not a political party, but a terrorist organisation".

gain: This is the year of mass action for the transfer of power to the people.

The group also suggested that the ANC was bringing the pressure against the people of South Africa in the guise of democratic political action, and in so doing, destabilising the country.

In their advertisement, the group of businessmen attacked this statement by the ANC, saying that it showed the ANC was not intending to co-operate with all other groups in negotiating a constitution. They also attacked a statement in the booklet saying: "Umkhonto we Sizwe (the ANC's military wing) must remain in place if we need it."

The cover has the slogan 'Let the People Decide' compiled by the ANC's department of political education, which is being sold in bookshops.

The businessmen said they interpreted the ANC's idea of mass action as a plan to "force" the constitutional issue.

The African May 9
 Community Chief Buthe

Peace pledge by ANC, SACP and

Cosatu

In a conciliatory statement almost on the eve of the May 9 deadline to government, the African National Congress, the SA Communist Party and the Congress of SA Trade Unions yesterday pledged to work for peace and political tolerance in the country.

For the first time there was a real possibility of a negotiated settlement to end apartheid, said the joint statement signed by the organisations' general secretaries — Mr Alfred Nzo (ANC), Mr Joe Slovo (SACP) and Mr Jay Naidoo (Cosatu).

"Yet, at the same time, there are forces bent on dragging our entire country down into a spiral of destruction," added the

statement.

The organisations pledged to do everything in their power to bring about peace and a speedy end to apartheid, to work for political tolerance, impartial security forces and a just and prosperous South Africa.

"The overwhelming majority of South Africans want peace. Our society yearns for the recognition of basic human rights for all, for a climate of free political expression and tolerance."

"We call on the people of South Africa, Black and White, regardless of differences in culture, creed or political belief, to work for the resolution of problems by peaceful means."

The source of violence

TO PAGE 2

ANC, SACP, Cosatu pledge

FROM PAGE 1

There is a national problem. If we do not get to end it, we will all lose. Let us forgo an overwhelming national consensus for peace.

Let peace prevail, the tripartite statement said.

It called on all South Africans to promote a climate of political tolerance and stressed the importance of recognising the right of all citizens to participate in peaceful political activity and to join parties of their choice.

Pledging to work for impartial security forces, it said: "Individuals must

not be allowed to carry weapons in public, traditional or otherwise."

"In particular, the security forces must not favour any party or organisation. They must at all times act to reduce the potential for violence."

"In dealing with mass activities, security forces must relate to the people in a civilised manner. They should employ acceptable methods of crowd control and must not be issued with live ammunition."

The duty of the government, the organisations said, was to protect all citizens.

Pledging to build peace

in communities, the three leaders called for resolution of issues of conflict by peaceful means.

"The community must identify the individuals responsible for acts of violence, irrespective of the parties to which they belong. Those who refuse to mend their ways must be exposed."

"Communities have the right to take joint measures to ensure their protection against attacks. These measures should involve voluntary participation by all residents without regard to political affiliation."

The dire social and economic living condi-

tions of the majority of South Africans was a prime underlying cause to the current spiral of violence, the leaders added.

They called on the government, the business community, trade unions, community organisations and political parties to cooperate in it.

● Taking immediate steps to phase out single-sex hostels and their transformation into family units.

● To implement a broad strategy to deal with unemployment, homelessness and the provision of education, health and other services.

— Sapa

The Citizen 8 May 91

Unrest: 5 more die

By Deborah Fine

FIVE people were killed in unrest-related incidents in Soweto yesterday, bringing the death toll in the violence-ravaged area to 71 since May 1.

"It looks quiet on the surface, but it's strange — we keep finding bodies," a police spokesman, Captain Mikhachane Ngobeni, said yesterday.

Capt Ngobeni said police found the bullet-

TO PAGE 2

More unrest deaths

FROM PAGE 1

riddled body of a man at the Chicken Farm Squatter Camp, near the suburb of Pinville, at about 3.05 am.

Two more bodies at the squatter camp, and a third body in a nearby veld, were discovered a few hours later, he said.

According to residents in the area, unknown attackers travelling in mini-buses arrived at the camp and began firing at the shacks with AK-47 and R-1 rifles.

After 15 minutes of gunfire, the attackers fled.

This could not be confirmed by Capt Ngobeni, who said "we don't know exactly what happened at this stage — we just discovered the bodies".

A man was also found hacked to death at the Jabulani Hostel, at about 8.45 am.

Capt Ngobeni said Soweto was "calm" yesterday afternoon.

Witwatersrand police spokesman, Captain Eugene Opperman, said yesterday four men were shot dead, and another burnt to death when unknown gunmen opened fire on a Toyota bakkie in Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, late on Monday night.

Capt Opperman said 10 employees of the Manganese Metal Company were driving home when a group ambushed their vehicle in Linden Reef Road, at about 11.30 pm.

Four of the passengers were fatally wounded, while a fifth man was burnt to death

when the attackers set fire to the bakkie.

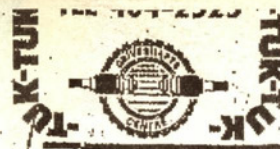
The driver and three passengers escaped unharmd, while another man was seriously wounded in the shoulder.

Police later found 22, 38 and 32 cartridges at the scene, as well as the bakkie, which was completely gutted.

In a separate incident, a man was found in the township with serious stab wounds.

Capt Opperman said a man was also found hacked and stabbed to death in the township of Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, on the Far West Rand.

Eleven people were shot dead in Tembisa, on the East Rand, on Monday night, bringing the Reef's death toll since May 1 to 174.



INCORPORATING THE
FINANCIAL GAZETTE

Johannesburg Wednesday 8 May 1991

Cover price: 70c
62 + 8c GST



The Citizen 8 May 91

HOPES RISE AFTER FW, BUTHELEZI MEET

**SP to
meet
Mandela**

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — Full accord was reached last night at an urgent meeting between State President De Klerk and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, on steps to end violence.

Mr De Klerk will follow this up at a meeting with Mr Nelson Mandela, ANC deputy president, expected to be held in

The move by the three leaders to iron out problems is seen as a dramatic breakthrough for peace after weeks of stalled talks, accusations and counter-accusations, including the ANC ultimatum which expires tomorrow.

Mr De Klerk told the media last night at an impromptu Press conference that stricter "special steps" would be taken in unrest areas to curb the violence, including the control of dangerous

could be enforced before the May 24 — 25 summit on violence.

The steps were discussed at a four-hour meeting at Tuynhuys late yesterday between Mr De Klerk and Chief Buthelezi. They are also to be discussed with Mr Mandela, but Mr De Klerk declined to say when.

"I plan to meet him, but I do not intend to make particulars — the exact time or place — available at this stage."

sum of money and fled in a red BMW. Police were on the scene within minutes and gave chase. The driver
unemployment and the
with unemployment and the
person by all residents, without regard to political

FW, Buthelezi meet

FROM PAGE 1

However, Mr De Klerk is due in the Transvaal today and will address the Pretoria Press Club this evening. Mr Mandela is known to be in the PWV area today.

Regarding yesterday's meeting with Chief Buthelezi, Mr De Klerk said: "We had a consultation on the question of dangerous weapons. I also plan a meeting with Mr Mandela. We will cover the same ground, and therefore I do not intend to make any details available at this stage."

"After consultation, the government will decide, because the government bears the ultimate responsibility for maintaining law and order. But we regard consultation on these matters between the main role players as important."

At the same time, he did not intend to make inroads into the culture of various sections of the community. Chief Buthelezi had been helpful in explaining to him Zulu cultural activities and weapons.

Mr De Klerk added: "The government will definitely take steps with regard to the problem of dangerous weapons. At this point in time, I am not saying what the steps will be."

"I am going through a process of consultation. I think it will be in the best interests of everybody to

wait until the steps are announced.

"In as much as we have reached broad consensus on certain additional steps which the government is considering with regard to bringing violence to an end, this meeting today made an important contribution."

"Similarly, I expect the conference on May 24 and 25 will make an important contribution. But I don't think we must expect a two-day conference to suddenly, totally change the whole situation and bring a solution from the blue skies."

"But it can lay the foundation for plans, strategies, co-operative attitudes and a strong message to the total population, and no doubt that will make an important contribution."

"We must also address the underlying causes of violence. It is for this reason there is no simple plan to bring violence to an end. It must be a cohesive plan, addressing all the aspects surrounding the situation, and it is in that regard that I announced what has become known as the Ten-Point Plan."

Mr De Klerk said he was not acting as a counter to the ANC's May 9 ultimatum deadline. The ultimatum had been one-sided and without previous warning or consultation.

"My attitude towards ultimatums in a period of

negotiation is that they hinder rather than help. Ultimatums create new stumbling-blocks and create situations where, suddenly, as has happened in this case, everybody is looking for winners and losers."

"I think that must be avoided at all costs. And our discussions tonight and my discussions with Mr Mandela will not be aimed at May 9 and at the ultimatum as such, but will be aimed at addressing the problem, with regard to which I bear the final responsibility as head of this government."

"There is a deep concern in the government, as among all South Africans, and a determination that we dare not allow this country to deteriorate into chaos."

Journalists asked what would happen after May 9, with the ANC saying it would break off all talks.

"I am not prepared to speculate on that. As far as the government is concerned, we say the solution for South Africa lies in negotiation."

"We further say that what any party, a small one or a big one, does in that regard, that party will have to return to negotiation because that is the only alternative."

"We say it is unwise during a period of negotiation at sensitive stages to come forth with ultimatums because obviously it has a negative influence on the very process of negotiations."

Chief Buthelezi told the Press he agreed with all the points Mr De Klerk had made and the Ten-Point Plan. He would recommend to the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party that it should attend the May 24 and 25 summit.

Questioned on tradi-

tional weapons, Chief Buthelezi said people were "using their cutlery" to stab one another every weekend. He produced "cultural weapons" and said he was sure that if used aggressively they could kill a man. But a man could be killed with the bare hands, without using weapons.

At the same time he had warned IFP people against carrying dangerous weapons in the guise of cultural weapons, as this weakened their case for the right to carry cultural weapons.

"I think it is us as leaders who have a big responsibility as far as this issue is concerned," Chief Buthelezi added.

"We must do something about the violence. By not carrying weapons, you do not end violence."

In a joint statement, Mr De Klerk and Dr Buthelezi said the upgrading of hostels, and the establishment of a Standing Commission of Inquiry on Violence and Intimidation were also discussed.

"A further point of discussion was the agenda of, and the procedures to be followed at the May 24-25 conference."

"Dr Buthelezi used the opportunity to express his dissatisfaction and distress about certain aspects of police actions over the weekend."

At the meeting, Mr De Klerk was assisted by Dr Getrit Viljoen, Minister of Constitutional Development, and his Deputy Minister, Mr Roelf Meyer, and also the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe.

Chief Buthelezi was assisted by three members of the central Committee of the IFP, Dr Dennis Madide, Dr Frank Mdilalose and Mr Musa Myeni.

Cosatu pledge

in communities, the three leaders called for resolution of issues of conflict by peaceful means.

"The community must identify the individuals responsible for acts of violence, irrespective of the parties to which they belong. Those who refuse to mend their ways must be exposed."

"Communities have the right to take joint measures to ensure their protection against attacks. These measures should involve voluntary participation by all residents, without regard to political

ions of the majority of South Africans was a prime underlying cause to the current spiral of violence, the leaders added.

They called on the government, the business community, trade unions, community organisations and political parties to co-operate in:

- Taking immediate steps to phase out single-sex hostels and their transformation into family units.

- To implement a broad strategy to deal with unemployment and homelessness and the

Police surprise, chase 3 robbers

CAPE TOWN. — A man was shot and killed after police surprised three robbers in the Bayside Shopping Centre in Table View, Cape Town yesterday.

The men robbed a building society of an undisclosed sum of money and fled in a red BMW. Police were on the scene within minutes and gave chase. The driver

B/Day 8 may 91



ANC secretary general Alfred Nzo and Simon Makaza, chairman of the national preparatory committee for the ANC's July conference, at yesterday's news conference in Johannesburg. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

ANC executive to increase fourfold

TIM COHEN

THE ANC intends quadrupling the size of its national executive committee (NEC) at the national conference which is due to be held from July 3 to July 6 at the University of Durban Westville.

ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo told a media conference yesterday the conference, the first to be held in SA in 31 years, would be the largest ANC conference yet.

It would be attended by about 2 000 delegates from ANC regions countrywide and would redefine ANC strategies in the light of changed political conditions, Nzo said.

Conference Preparatory Committee member Josiah Jele said international diplomats and guests would be invited.

Nzo said major changes to the ANC constitution would also be proposed, among them the expansion of the NEC from its current 35 members to a potential 128.

The draft constitution states that 75 members of the NEC will be elected by secret ballot. In addition, the NEC will include the chairmen of the 15 ANC regions, 17 ANC Women's League representatives and two ANC Youth League members.

The president, deputy president, secretary-general and treasurer-general would be elected by secret ballot.

The proposed constitution also provides for a 24-member "working committee" elected by the NEC.

Business confidence 'vulnerable'

BYLVIA DU PLESSIS

SA BUSINESS sentiment has edged up because of improved international relations, but it remains susceptible to the endemic violence in the country, SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) chief economist Ben van Rensburg said yesterday.

Addressing a news conference, Van Rensburg said the marginal rise in the chamber's business confidence index to a level of 87,7 in April, from a 52-month low of 67,3 in March, was not unexpected.

It confirmed Sacob's earlier view that the economic downturn appeared to have bottomed out after a slowdown which had lasted about nine quarters.

"Although the business mood remains vulnerable, it is now also being bolstered by the progressive normalisation of SA's external economic relations. This is especially so after President F W de Klerk's recent trip to Europe.

"The positive impact of the reduction in interest rates and the Budget's broad message were also able to exert their influence on the business mood more fully. But it remains vulnerable to the endemic violence in the country."

Sacob's survey of the manufacturing sector showed that while confidence levels remained "fairly buoy-

ant" in April, there was a noticeable decline in the relative level of optimism, with fewer respondents believing that sales in the coming 12 months would be higher than in the previous 12.

Sacob economist Keith Lockwood said that, in the short term, the majority of manufacturers believed the volume of new orders received in April would be lower than actual levels in March.

"However, this is probably a seasonal occurrence arising from a shorter number of work days and school holidays.

Stoppages

"Despite this, sales and production volumes and capacity utilisation are still expected to rise in both the short and medium terms."

Lockwood said the relative decline in the degree of manufacturers' optimism could be due to the impact of the violence and the rising expectations of work stoppages in view of wage negotiation deadlocks.

"In the sectors manufacturing capital goods, it also seems likely there may be some 'damming up' of demand as a result of the cost savings



Graphic: FIOHAFRIGOLI Source: SACOB

that might be obtained under a VAT system.

"But there's also evidence the strength of consumer demand is starting to wane — something Sacob anticipated would happen because of the lack of any tax relief to individuals in the latest Budget, high interest rates and high inflation."

Sapa reports that Sacob said in its commentary: "The decline in the rate of inflation of 0,9 percentage points will also have served to improve the outlook of business."

However the introduction of VAT was expected to cause a slight increase in the perceived consumer price inflation.

B/Day 8 May 91

UK paper spotlights SA

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk has voiced concern over the ANC's focus on strong central government, saying that while fundamentals and rules can be written into a constitution, economic policy cannot.

"And inasmuch as their programme tries to do that, I don't think it is acceptable," De Klerk said in a six-page survey on SA published in the London Financial Times yesterday.

The survey also said that the investigation into alleged share dealing irregularities on the JSE and the controversy over the recent merger of four banks to form Amalgamated Banks of SA was grist to the mill of critics like the SA Communist Party and those who thought activities of the financial sector have little beneficial impact on pressing needs in the economy.

"In a country that boasts an influential and unapologetic Communist Party, such perceptions are important," said the article.

Another article looked at ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela's views that the world was moving too quickly in lifting sanctions and rewarding De Klerk, and concluded that Mandela's case "lacked conviction".

To Mandela's observation that "we are the victims, yet they reward the jailer for letting a

ROBERT GENTLE

little more light into our hell hole", Michael Holman wrote, "Mandela might well direct his wrath on states much closer home" — a reference to increasing SA trade with Africa.

Asked about possible alliances between the NP and other parties, De Klerk said he could not see an alliance with the ANC so long as it remained allied to the SACP.

However, KIN BENTLEY reports that De Klerk hinted at a future alliance with the Inkatha Freedom Party.

De Klerk said a moderate alliance, which included the NP, stood an even chance of winning an election when "the real electoral process" started.

Asked whether, in terms of power sharing, he foresaw a time when the NP did not have "at least one hand on the tiller", De Klerk replied that the NP was a young and dynamic party which would play "a leading role", but "not in a dominating sense".

He said the NP, "because of its inherent strength", would have one hand on the tiller for a very long time.

Foreign bank opens office in London

COMMENT

More pressure

THE growth rate figures published yesterday contain both bad and (relatively speaking) good news. They become especially enlightening when compared with conditions during 1985 when we suffered a recession of similar magnitude — a 1.2% negative growth rate as against the annualised 1% for the first quarter of this year.

Unlike 1985 when consumption spending fell by nearly 3%, it now remains positive. This is unusual for a recession, and not good news for the monetary authorities — demand-pull inflationary pressures remain despite the overall downturn in the economy. The effects of the politically necessary social spending of the Independent Development Trust and the programme announced by President FW de Klerk last week will exacerbate this problem. To dampen expectations, Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals has little choice but to continue to stress that a fall in the Bank rate is out of the question for now, despite the desirable effect that that would have on growth in the short term.

The growth in investment spending remains only marginally negative — less than 2% — compared with the 7% plunge in 1985. This — and the fact that the economic downturns have become less pronounced (although restraints on a high growth above 3% remain) — demonstrates the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy since the era of P W Botha, who thought votes

and favour could be bought with higher public service salaries and negative real interest rates without any damaging economic consequences.

Nevertheless, if it is accepted that the Reserve Bank is not going to permit a consumption-led recovery accompanied as usual by soaring imports — making it an extremely short-lived recovery sure to be strangled at birth by a balance of payments crisis while IMF loans remain shut off from us — production for the local market will not be the source of a recovery. That leaves only the export market.

In 1985, just before trade sanctions took a sharp bite, exports grew at a healthy 9.2% in a world of relatively high commodity and mineral prices and, more importantly, a world not itself in the grip of a serious recession. Now export growth remains slow, largely because of the state of the world economy. Our economic upturn will not arrive until foreign demand improves. The most optimistic foreign forecasters predict that our main trading partners' economies will begin to recover around the end of the year. The benefits for us will begin to flow only later.

The special IDT and presidential poverty programmes are vital but hardly comprehensive. So we have to face up squarely to the fact that economic growth, as a political stabilising force, is still at least a year away. This puts even greater pressure on the politicians to strive for peace.

L democ
the r
borde
the b
being
statu
going
On
openl
Johan
menz
trous
city.
An
memi
tiring
and
down
a 250
aroun
not si
dent
to rep
if the
discu
the c
Ink
say ti
deple
capac

P c
ployr
parai
politi
First
twee
have
week
talks
grou
after
only
the c
tels
Th
tipat
mass
ers a

Ending the ...

WIT
deve
noun
day,
now
sista

May's township toll rises to 126

JONATHON REES

FIFTEEN people were reported killed in Reef townships and Natal yesterday, bringing the death toll in township violence this month to 126, of whom 71 died in Soweto, police said yesterday.

Five bodies were found in Soweto yesterday. Three were found at Chicken Farm squatter camp, one in the veld nearby, and another in Jabulani hostel.

Four men were shot dead after leaping from a bakkie in an ambush in Krugerdorp's Kagiso township on Monday night. Another was burnt to death inside the vehicle.



● DE VRIES

Witwatersrand SAP spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said a sixth man escaped to alert police, who rushed to the scene but were too late to apprehend the attackers.

Spent .22, .32 and .38 cartridges were found. Opperman said these might have been fired from home-made weapons.

Patrolling Soweto police used birdshot on Monday night to ward off a group of about 150 people who tried to steal their minibus by piling boulders in the road in an attempted ambush, said Soweto SAP spokesman Col Jac de Vries.

He said police would continue to use the SADF in a support role to guard or cordon off unrest areas when required. Police spokesman Capt Joseph Ngobeni said the army assisted police with patrols last night.

The police unrest report yesterday said a body was found with stab and hack wounds at Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, and another with stab wounds in Kagiso.

Urban centres call for state aid to spur growth

WITH government's new regional development policy due to be announced by Minister Amie Venter today, SA's major urban centres are now also asking for "special state assistance" to create more jobs and to encourage industrialisation and economic growth in metropolitan areas.

This is a sea change from the past, when urban industrialists, business lobbies and economists united vociferously to protest against government's discrimination in favour of regional industrial development in outlying, rural areas, including the homelands.

Major reasons why urban centres are now also asking for State assistance are the increasing levels of urbanisation and unemployment, as well as the fact that industrialisation is being widely accepted as the best route to job creation and economic growth. The decline of the gold mining industry has also helped to concentrate many minds on the need for industrial growth.

Top spokesmen for the PWV region, greater Cape Town and the so-called Durban Functional Region

are united in the view that rapid urbanisation and mass unemployment have placed an onus on government to support growth in these areas.

Outgoing Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industries president Jonny Frankel says the private sector should be encouraged, by means of tax concessions, to provide housing, health and educational infrastructure for workers.

"This is essential, in view of the tremendous socio-economic needs sparked off by the rapid urbanisation now taking place. It is estimated that by the year 2000 more than 25% of SA's total population (about 12-million people) will be living in the PWV region. By then, only 2% of SA's land area will produce over 50% of the GDP," says Frankel.

As the PWV area already contained 40% of the nation's industrial capacity, government should encourage the strong expansion of the region's industrial power base. "With the gold mining industry rapidly shedding jobs there is an urgent need to create employment," says Frankel. "Managing urban concentra-

ARNOLD VAN HUYSSTEEN

tion" is the new catchphrase, he adds.

Wesgro executive director David Bridgeman agrees. "Wesgro, representing about 200 private sector groups in the Western Cape area, has successfully launched a campaign to attract growth and investment. State support would mean that we could broaden our role and also co-ordinate our initiatives with government policy for the area," he says.

Urban regions, faced with enormous socio-economic challenges, therefore need their own "development corporations" to promote growth. Matching grants could be made by the state, while groups like the Development Bank could also play a funding role, as it has already done in the PWV region.

Director of Durban's regional development advice committee, Chris Proctor, says his committee fully supports the role of metropolitan

areas in economic development. "Industrial development strategies must harmonise with the potential of these urban areas which provide the much needed job opportunities."

Prefco chairman Terry Rosenberg, who also chairs Durban's Operation Jumpstart, a joint initiative by private and public sector bodies in the Durban Functional Region to promote economic growth and job creation, agrees that institutions and authorities in the area should co-operate to promote growth.

"We are fortunate that representatives from the ANC, Inkatha, the Kwazulu Development Corporation, local and provincial authorities, as well as the private sector, now co-operate in finding and creating jobs. Should the population in the Durban area keep on growing at a rate of 4.5% a year, we will have about 2-million unemployed people by the year 2000 — even with an economic growth rate of 1%-3%," says Rosenberg.

In view of the urgency of the problem, Operation Jumpstart has

launched several initiatives. These include promotion of tourism, creating an export processing zone in the area, removing impediments to land use, co-operating with the Urban Foundation and the Independent Housing Trust to improve housing facilities and launching special development projects.

Johannesburg-based urban affairs consultant Nigel Mandy adds that local government bodies like the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council now participate in the planning and financing of new residential and industrial property node developments in areas such as Rietfontein, south of Johannesburg.

"Government bodies have to help with the creation of infrastructure. And, with a township like Rietfontein planned to accommodate 600 000 residents, industrial development in the area would be essential in order to create jobs. Fortunately, indications are that government may soon abandon the 1988 guide plan for the central Witwatersrand, which set out to keep industrial land 'scarce' in this area," says Mandy.

De Klerk 'fully responsible' for violence

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk yesterday said he took "full responsibility" for violence in black townships as the African National Congress' deadline for him to halt the killings approached.

Mr de Klerk spoke after a four-hour meeting with Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the ANC's bitter rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party. The two held a joint news conference after what was reported to be a last-minute attempt to prevent government talks with the ANC from collapsing. State-run television said the ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, would meet Mr de Klerk in Pretoria today.

Mr de Klerk said details of the clampdown would be withheld until he had met Mr Mandela. Mr de Klerk said his decision to call Chief Buthelezi for talks was in response to the violence and not to

the ANC's ultimatum. He said that after his talks with Mr Mandela, he planned to stop Zulus from carrying traditional arms.

As the death-toll in township violence for May alone rose beyond 150 yesterday, the ANC looked set to back down substantially on demands contained in an ultimatum, set to expire tomorrow, threatening to pull out of negotiations with the government on a post-apartheid South Africa.

The ultimatum, issued on 5 April, expressed the ANC's exasperation at the government's failure to stop the violence and called for seven measures to be taken, including firing Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, and Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, and a purge of the security forces.

Earlier yesterday the ANC indicated it would settle for less. Press

From John Carlin
in Cape Town

reports quoted ANC sources as saying that they wanted assurances from the government on three issues: to ban carrying weapons in public, to phase out the single-male township hostels and a commitment by the security forces to act impartially. These reports were given substance by Jay Naidoo, head of Cosatu, South Africa's biggest trade-union federation. It is a key component of the ANC alliance and Mr Naidoo operates at the heart of the decision-making process.

A week ago Mr Naidoo said that if all the demands were not met by tomorrow he would call a general strike. Yesterday he revealed how rapidly thinking within the alliance had changed.

"What we are calling for is the banning of weapons, the reconstruction of the hostels and a peace conference to establish codes of conduct for the security forces and all political parties involved." He insisted that the strike threat still stood but would be reconsidered if the government agreed on these three points. Mr de Klerk has already said he is prepared to examine the weapons and the hostel questions. It is the peace conference proposal, which the ANC will probably make public this week, that is likely to cause more trouble.

Mr de Klerk invited all parties to a conference on the violence on 24 May, an invitation which the ANC has refused. Mr Naidoo explained the apparent contradiction yesterday when he said that such a conference should not be seen to be conducted at the behest

of any particular political participant, that it should be a non-partisan affair.

He suggested that the churches might offer a way out of the impasse. "Multi-denominational groupings could organise such a conference. That way no one scores points politically." The objective of such a conference would be to arrive at a framework which would defuse violence. "We would need binding agreements of such a type that whoever breaks them loses out politically, both in terms of national and international pressure," Mr Naidoo said.

Yesterday the government curtailed the law regarding detention without trial. The Justice Ministry said that a maximum of 14 days in detention would be established, with renewal only permissible with the authority of the Supreme Court.

THE INDEPENDENT
LONDON MAY 8th

Gunmen attack Mandela bodyguard trial witness

A WITNESS in the murder trial of Winnie Mandela's former bodyguard was shot and seriously injured outside his home on Monday night by gunmen who opened automatic fire on him, police said.

Lerothodi Ikaneng, whom Mrs Mandela's bodyguard attempted to murder two years ago, was under police protection in hospital yesterday. Three eye-witnesses said yesterday that the gun attack was carried out by former members of Mrs Mandela's so-called football club.

One of the eye-witnesses was Mr Ikaneng himself, a 24-year-old who joined the football club — Mrs Mandela's live-in bodyguards — when it was established at the end of 1986. He spoke haltingly on a drip-feed in his hospital bed, recovering from a bullet-wound in his left buttock, but managed to identify his three assailants as Matthew, Theo, and "Marlboro", the nickname of a young man called Thabo.

This corroborated the story of another eye-witness, a young woman called Mpumpu Dlamini, who had earlier identified the three by the same names. The third witness, Gladstone Sandile, said he was alongside Mr Ikaneng when the shooting started but, in

From John Carlin
in Johannesburg

the panic, recognised only Matthew, who he said was carrying a large rifle.

All three, who live in the Soweto neighbourhood where Mrs Mandela's football club held court, said that "Marlboro" and Matthew had been members of the club since its inception. Ms Dlamini, who said she heard six shots fired at Mr Ikaneng, said that the two had taken part in a severe beating she received at Mrs Mandela's home when she was four months pregnant in 1988.

The history of neighbourhood conflict between all these young people goes back some years, which was why both Ms Dlamini and Mr Sandile were able to state with certainty that Mr Ikaneng's three attackers are all now living at the old Mandela home — a small red-brick house in the Orlando West district of Soweto where Nelson Mandela lived for the first months after his release last year before moving to a large mansion, also in Orlando West.

Living in the house also is Xoliswa Palati, one of Mrs Mandela's three co-accused on

charges of assault and kidnapping in the trial still in progress in Johannesburg's Rand Supreme Court. Ms Dlamini and Mr Sandile said that during the day Mr Ikaneng's three attackers were to be seen standing guard, together with other men, outside the new Mandela home.

Confirming Ms Dlamini's version of events, Mr Sandile said he was standing talking to Mr Ikaneng in a passage between two houses at about 5pm on Monday when the three men appeared behind them and opened fire. Mr Sandile and Mr Ikaneng both ran away, but the latter was shot in the buttock after he tripped. He managed to get away and find refuge in a neighbour's house before calling an ambulance and the police.

Mr Ikaneng's explanation for the shooting was that it was an act of revenge because he testified in court last year against the "coach" of the Mandela football club, Jerry Richardson. Richardson was sentenced to death for the murder of the boy activist "Stompie" Moeketsi and the attempted murder of Mr Ikaneng himself, whom he left for dead in a field after stabbing him in the neck with the blade of some garden shears.

De Klerk takes blame, page 8

Day of reckoning

New African Reporter

AS the May 9 deadline for the government to address the violence nears, African National Congress (ANC) branches around the country are gearing up for action if the movement's demands are not met.

And while ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and state president FW de Klerk are believed to be scheduled to meet soon to try and avoid the impending deadlock in talks, the movement remains firm on its deadline.

Although rumours of a meeting between the two leaders were rife last night, neither the ANC or De Klerk's office could confirm or deny the meeting at the time of going to press.

However, Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi and other leaders of his organisation were set to meet De Klerk last night.

Among the four-member Inkatha delegation is PWV leader Musa Myeni, who at the weekend threatened to import an army of Inkatha warriors into the Transvaal in response to the ANC ultimatum.

Speaking at a function in Durban yesterday, ANC Department of Information and Publicity spokesperson, Joel Netshitenzhe said that the ultimatum was an attempt to ensure conditions conducive to the negotiation process.

He said that the state had the capacity to end the violence and ensure freedom of political association if it wanted to.

Netshitenzhe said that from the kind of violence taking place, 'it is clear that there are professional, organised forces responsible for the violence.'

The ANC had provided the state with ample evidence of this, but the police had repeatedly failed to take action.

'There is a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the government (to stop the violence) which shows that there are forces in the state who either have a vested interest in the violence or are involved in it. The government is interested in the power relations of the future.'

He said it was the violence and not the ANC's ultimatum which threatened the negotiation process.

'If there is a threat to this period of transition, it does not hail from the open letter but from the violence,' he said. The government, he said, was 'hiding behind the negotiations process and not doing what it should as a government.'

'The government has shown that it is capable of doing something if it wants to, but the question needs to be asked whether they want to get rid of the violence or not. It is to their benefit to let it carry on because it is weakening the ANC.'

If the state failed to end the violence, the ANC's response would be 'a programme of inaction, not participating in an all party congress or negotiating about the constitution,' as well as

sustained mass action.

At a press conference in Johannesburg on Monday, ANC Women's League deputy president Albertina Sisulu said the league would kick off the nationwide action today (Wednesday) with a series of sit-ins at state buildings.

An ANC Youth League spokesperson said the League would be marching on police stations throughout the country today to demand that they act against the violence.

In addition, British embassies and consulates will be the target for action 'in the light of the stubborn attitude of the British government in its efforts to improve its relations with the apartheid regime.'

On Thursday the Youth League will hold a number of prayer services for peace, while in Durban the process of marching on state buildings will culminate in action by the ANC motherbody and the two Leagues.

However, campaign organisers locally are tight-lipped about the exact targets for the action.

* On Saturday several hundred Youth League members staged a placard demonstration in Durban's central business district in support of the deadline.

Hundreds of passersby queued outside department stores and supermarkets where activists circulated signature forms supporting the campaign for a constituent assembly and interim government.



The message is loud and clear! This child was among the people who took to the streets of Cape Town in support of the ANC deadline. Pic: Sally Shorkend

16/1/11

Inkatha militancy is fuelled by fears of being sidelined

PATRICK BULGER

LIKE the tough street cop who glowers at a would-be attacker and urges him to "make my day", Inkatha is demonstrating a confidence in the run-up to negotiations that borders on boastfulness. Behind the boasts, however, is a fear of being relegated to third player status when the real talks get going.

On occasion Inkatha's supporters openly brandish axes in central Johannesburg, their warlike attire a menacing counterpoint to the sober trouser-and-jacket uniform of the city.

An Inkatha central committee member, Musa Myeni — apparently tiring of his house being razed by fire and his colleagues being gunned down — says Inkatha plans to deploy a 250 000-strong paramilitary force around the country if the ANC does not stop the violence. Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi is quick to repudiate the threat, but adds that if the Transvaal leadership wants to discuss the idea it could be placed on the central committee's agenda.

Inkatha spokesmen meanwhile say that while there are no plans to deploy such a force, Inkatha has the capacity to do it.

Political observers say the deployment threat is indicative of two parallel developments in township politics over the past few months. Firstly, relations on the ground between ANC and Inkatha supporters have deteriorated in the past few weeks. On a national level peace talks between the two groups have ground to a halt although there are attempts now to restart them. Secondly, there has been an increase in the degree of militarisation in hostels in the PWV area.

This raises the spectre of the antipathy finding concrete form in mass clashes between ANC supporters and Inkatha supporters living in

an environment not unlike that of a military barracks. The result would not inconceivably be a slide into factional warfare that could come to supplant negotiations as the focus of SA political life.

The two developments — militarisation and antipathy — feed off and support each other.

Attorney Nicholas Haysom, one of 13 attorneys mandated by the ANC to accompany police on their weekend raid of Inkatha-supporting hostels, says not only have the hostels become more militarised, but their inhabitants are living in an atmosphere of fear that does not bode well for peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Inkatha has a practical ability to militarise its supporters and this is an important aspect of its strength, Haysom says. The militarisation takes the form of military drilling and arms stockpiling as well as witch-hunts against hostel dwellers whom Inkatha supporters accuse of leaking their plans to the alliance.

"The incitement to violence is cultivated by playing not only to ethnic

chauvinism but by a real sense of insecurity among hostel dwellers. They generally don't read the newspapers or watch television, and so are captives of the propaganda system.

"There is a high degree of militarisation. Inkatha has an enormous capacity to disrupt community life and threaten the peace process. The threat is part of boosting Inkatha's position as a potent destabilising force," Haysom said.

If Inkatha has the capacity to disrupt the peace process — and Buthelezi argues that Inkatha does not benefit from the violence — there are enough areas of disagreement between ANC and Inkatha supporters to capitalise on.

Inkatha sources say government's approach to the question of violence is angering Inkatha supporters. The raid on hostels brought this anger into the open.

The ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance's

insistence on setting up defence units, for example, illustrates what Inkatha sees as government favouritism towards the alliance. Government criticism of defence units has been muted and amounts to government sanction of the alliance's attempts to arm its own supporters while demanding that Inkatha supporters be disarmed, Inkatha sources say.

They argue that De Klerk, in his attempts to salvage the peace process after the ANC's Open Letter on Violence, is making concessions to the ANC that are ultimately harmful to Inkatha.

"Inkatha understands De Klerk's problem but says: don't disadvantage us and make us look bad. We can't surrender our principles," an Inkatha source says.

The concern illustrates a fear within Inkatha that government is so bent on a deal with the ANC that Inkatha may be short-changed in the negotiation process. This has increased tensions between Inkatha and ANC supporters.

"There is no doubt that tensions

have risen in recent times. The ANC has made numerous statements which have tended to exacerbate these tensions. The April 5 open letter to De Klerk has proven to be disruptive to the peace process," says Inkatha Institute director Gavin Woods.

Inkatha perceives that De Klerk is siding with the ANC and accepting its argument that Inkatha is responsible for the township violence. Buthelezi says he will pull out of De Klerk's peace summit if government continues to give credibility to the ANC's allegation that Inkatha is behind the violence.

"The ANC is busy with a military operation. The State President has not condemned this in the kind of way which all South Africans would expect him to condemn it," Buthelezi says.

"It is intolerable that the State President seems to look the other way while the ANC is doing these things and then pat the ANC on the back by defending their right to scurry behind the SAP and the SADF in raids against the inmates of hostels."

He said Inkatha had no plans to meet violence with violence.

Behind Myeni's now-repudiated threat to deploy a paramilitary force in the townships, lies a realisation in Inkatha that it has the ability — both organisationally and militarily — to make its presence felt in the national political arena.

While Inkatha — unlike the ANC and the PAC — never turned to armed struggle and therefore never set up its own military arm, the realisation is dawning in SA politics that the ANC and government are not the only parties capable of reverting to violent solutions should negotiations fail.

For both De Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Inkatha's utterances in the past few days must have been the political equivalent of a cold bath.

Cultural weapon ban could be key issue

Peace 'back on track'

CAPE TOWN—A compromise deal on traditional weapons and a meeting between President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela are poised to save the teetering peace process within 24 hours of the ANC's deadline on violence.

This emerged last night after a marathon four-hour meeting between Mr de Klerk and Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi at Tuynhuys.

It was also announced after the meeting that Dr Buthelezi would be attending the Government-initiated summit on violence in Pretoria on May 24 and 25.

Mr de Klerk said at an impromptu Press conference late last night that he would be meeting Mr Mandela to discuss violence, but he declined to say when or where the meeting would take place. It is understood the meeting could take place today.

Mr de Klerk added that the Government 'will definitely take steps with regard to the problem of dangerous weapons', but would not elaborate on what these would be.

Dr Buthelezi said he had warned Inkatha followers that they were in danger of jeopardising their argument for carrying cultural weapons if they did not distinguish be-

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

tween those traditionally carried by Zulus and others that were now being brandished.

A joint statement after the meeting said: 'Dr Buthelezi was informed that the Government is considering special steps in unrest areas, including a stricter control of dangerous weapons...'

'The upgrading and conversion of hostels, as well as the establishment of a Standing Commission of Inquiry on Violence and Intimidation, as announced by the State President, also received attention,' said the statement.

It said that during the discussions broad consensus was

reached on 'all issues raised'.

'Dr Buthelezi decided that he would recommend to the central committee of the IFP attendance at the conference on May 24 and 25,' it added. This followed this weekend's speech by Dr Buthelezi at Bekkersdal in which he reserved his position on attending the conference.

At the Press conference President de Klerk said the meeting had 'taken a step forward' in addressing the problem of violence and 'succeeded in clearing up a few misunderstandings'.

Dr Buthelezi said the discussions had been 'very useful' and all aspects of the violence had been addressed.

When Mr de Klerk will see Mr Mandela was still a matter of speculation last night, but it was believed that the two could meet today either in Cape Town or Pretoria.

It had emerged during yesterday that the key issue to breaking the deadlock over the ANC's May 9 deadline for Government action on violence could be a ban on carrying cultural weapons.

President de Klerk has already gone some way in recent announcements to meet five of the seven demands issued by the ANC.

The points yet to be settled were the demand for the resignation of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and his

Defence counterpart, Gen Magnus Malan — which the Government has flatly rejected — and the demand for the ban on cultural weapons.

Meanwhile, the ANC, along with its alliance partners the SACP and Cosatu, last night issued what appeared to be a conciliatory statement titled: 'We pledge to work for peace'.

In the statement it returned to the theme of cultural weapons, saying the carrying of all weapons — cultural or otherwise — in public should be outlawed.

It also called for a joint effort from business, community organisations and political parties to begin phasing out single sex hostels and replacing them with family units.

The statement also called for the security forces to 'relate to the people in a civilised manner', employ 'acceptable' methods of crowd control and desist in the use of live ammunition.

The statement, phrased in considerably more conciliatory tones than the demands contained in the seven-point ultimatum, described the scourge of violence as a national problem, saying that if all parties did not act to end it, all would lose.

'Let us forge an overwhelming national consensus for peace,' the general secretaries of the ANC, SACP and Cosatu concluded their peace pledge.

Power sharing
impossible says
Treurnicht

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

PEOPLE were making the biggest, most irreversible mistake by thinking that control over the security forces could be retained in spite of a black-dominated government, Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht said here last night.

Speaking at a public meeting in the Pietermaritzburg City Hall attended by about 800 people, he said there were some people, even in the ranks of the National Party, who believe they could accept black majority rule and still be in control of the economy and the security forces.

'If you share power you are no longer in control,' Dr Treurnicht said.

He said President de Klerk was no longer the representative of the majority of whites, and this being the case he was 'not entitled to negotiate on our behalf'.

Crack of dawn



Hold it! Is this a self-defence unit, a raiding party or sommer a cultural gathering?

Andries Hadebe wants his land

back

ANDRIES Hadebe was born on Criemen farm near Ladysmith, a place his father and 27 other families bought from a farmer in 1912.

He spent his childhood and most of his adult life there, keeping some livestock and doing small-scale farming. He thought his freehold title deed guaranteed his property rights so he dreamed of dying peacefully there surrounded by his family.

He was wrong. In 1977 he and about 3 000 of his farming neighbours were removed from Criemen because the Government felt the area was a 'black spot' in a place designated for white farmers.

'We were given four-roomed houses at Ezakheni, a crowded township in KwaZulu. The area has a high unemployment rate and I never felt at home there and, moreover, we have become poor since we were moved into the township.

'But when the Government of President F W de Klerk announced its intention of abolishing the Land Acts last year I said to myself: "My prayers have been answered and I am going back to my farm",' he said.

President De Klerk's announcement also raised the hopes of many other communities — for example, former

residents of Roosboom near Ladysmith and Charlestown near Volksrust on the Natal-Transvaal border.

The uprooted communities started a 'back to the land' campaign which planned an organised return to the land. Since the campaign started the idea of land restoration has gained momentum and even people who were removed in the 60s are now demanding that the Government return their former areas.

The communities have sent

memoranda to the Natal Provincial Administration (NPA) informing them of their intention to re-occupy the land.

According to the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), a Natal-based organisation which monitors forced removals and gives advice to victims of land expropriation, the Government did not respond to the people's memoranda.

This decided the people to go back to the areas in spite of not having been given permission by Government.

When they returned, however, security forces prevented them from setting foot in the area and warned them that they were trespassing on private property.

But some residents started building houses in spite of the warning and were arrested. For example, seven former residents of Criemen were arrested when they tried to occupy the area in April. The case will be heard in court toward the end of the month.

Not all re-occupation campaigns were unsuccessful. The community of Roosboom, for example, withstood repeated police action to remove them until the NPA started to negotiate with their representatives.

In February this year lawyers acting for the government met the Roosboom community's attorney and they resolved that those families that had already occupied the area would be permitted to remain pending further negotiations.

The NPA has also been holding negotiations with other communities who want to return to their land.

Many former residents of the affected areas said they would return to the land no matter what the outcome of negotiations were.

In some cases they have set down new deadlines and

warned that should negotiations not give them their land they will re-occupy it, come what may.

They say they are angered by rumours that the imminent repeal of the Land Acts would lead to the land being sold on the open market and they demand that the Government return the land to them.

According to Afra, the history of these communities goes back to the 19th and ear-

ly 20th centuries when black Christian syndicates bought land under freehold tenure, before territorial apartheid had become law and they were forced.

Afra says since the National Party came to power in 1948 more than 100 black freehold areas in Natal have been expropriated. The National Land Committee puts the figure of people who were removed from their areas under apartheid legislation at 3 500 000.

Afra has warned the Government that if the question of land restoration is not addressed, there will be further conflict and insecurity.

'The people are determined to go back and their demands will have to be met. Any land dispensation which fails to address land restoration will fail to win legitimacy.

'It would be unwise to build a "new South Africa" on foundations which are unstable. The past injustices must be

addressed first.'

Meanwhile the MEC for Local Government, Mr Tino Volker, this week issued a statement that Charlestown and Criemen land claims would be given preferential treatment once the Group Areas and Land Acts had been repealed in Parliament.

In another development the Government has established an advisory land commission to look into specific cases of land restoration.

N/ Mercury 8/5/91

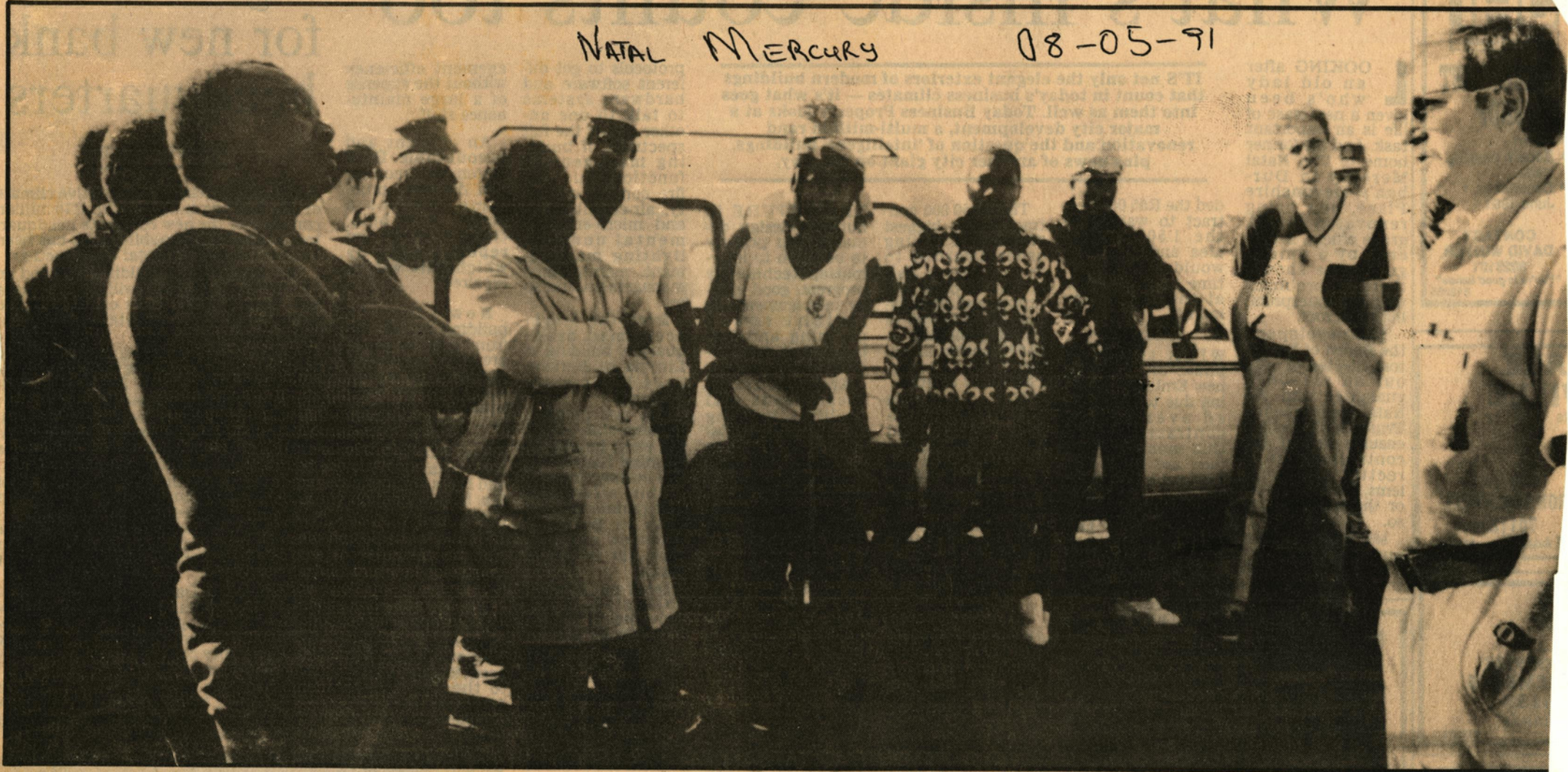
(1)

See pg 2

PHILANI MGWABA reports as families move back to the farms they bought 79 years ago

NATAL MERCURY

08-05-91



A police officer, right, warns men who went back to Criemen farm they are breaking the law

See pg 3 (2)

(3)



Undeterred, they carry on putting up their tents

TIMES MAY 8 11
LONDON

OVERSEAS NEWS 9

Pretoria nears ANC accord

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

THE South African government and the African National Congress are edging towards an agreement on defusing the political violence in black townships, which would remove the immediate threat of a rupture in their negotiations.

After intensive discussions yesterday, President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, the ANC deputy president, appeared to be preparing an agreement based on ANC demands for specific measures to curb the strife.

The ANC would reconsider its threat to suspend negotiations with Pretoria tomorrow if it received a satisfactory response to three key demands: the banning of traditional weapons favoured by Zulu supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party, the phasing out of migrant workers' hostels which Inkatha militants have transformed into armed camps, and an assurance on impartial conduct by the security forces.

Agreement on the last two issues was virtually assured, but the question of Zulus bearing so-called "cultural" weapons in public remained a problem. Inkatha leaders claim that the fearsome

array of spears and clubs which are brandished by mobs in the townships are deeply rooted in Zulu culture and therefore indispensable. Mr de Klerk was expected to discuss the issue last night with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha leader, before meeting Mr Mandela.

The ANC has evidently dropped its toughest demands, for the resignation of General Magnus Malan, the defence minister, and Adriaan Vlok, the law and order minister, paving the way for a compromise. It has also approved proposals for church leaders to convene a broad-based peace conference, as an alternative to government plans to stage similar talks with ANC and Inkatha leaders this month.

With the ANC and Inkatha expressing reservations about talking peace under Pretoria's tutelage, the clerics' initiative seems the only way out of the impasse.

Fighting continues unabated in townships around Johannesburg and in Natal. The overnight death toll reported yesterday was 28, including five people in Soweto, which brought the total number of deaths there in the past week to 71.

A final party for the Owamboland jobless

After the South African withdrawal, peace — and unemployment — beckon

THE beckoning lights of Owamboland's "cuca" shops were briefly ablaze once again last week, the beer flowed freely and the ladies of the night laughed as they have not laughed for many months.

But the night-long bash may have been part of Owamboland's death throes.

The occasion for the party was a R12-million pay-out of what some called South African "conscience money" to the former members of the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF) and Koevoet police that South Africa used as surrogate forces to fight the losing battle against the demands for Namibian independence.

Each and every former member of SWATF and Koevoet received exactly R1 378.

"It's not enough, not enough to pay for this," said one former SWATF member swinging an arm through the space once occupied by his left leg.

Nevertheless the men had all day stoically endured the punishing sun of Owamboland to get their money, and now it was time to drink and laugh and re-live old battles — and ignore a future that stretches out jobless and seemingly hopeless before them.

At the peak of the war with guerillas of the South West Peoples Organisation (Swapo) it is estimated that the SADF poured up to R6 million a day into northern Namibia.

That money paid wages, bought services and supplies and in one way or another financially supported the great majority of the Owambo people — people who ironically supported Swapo politically.

Since the SADF withdrawal, economic activity in the north has fallen by an estimated 40 percent, says one senior bank manager. No one would venture a guess as to the degree of unemployment in the region, except to say that the great majority of men are without work — and without prospects of work.

Over the past 25 years thousands of young South African "troops" came to know — if not love — "the border" area of northern Namibia. However, one year after independence, and in the wake of the SADF withdrawal,

the region is facing a major unemployment problem that could lead to a significant political backlash if economic solutions are not found. **KEN VERNON** of The Daily News Africa service reports.

Fearful war memorial to the thousands killed

ONCE it was the most feared place in the whole of Namibia. Now the only inhabitants are a few lizards sunning themselves and the only sound is the creak of loose corrugated iron in the wind.

Some say that at night the corrugated creakings sound like ghostly screams. Some may fear that in the eerie stillness, the ghosts of those who passed through these empty corrugated rooms still linger, watching from the shadows.

Whatever the reasons, the headquarters buildings of the fearsome Koevoet special police in Oshakati stand untouched, long after virtually all the other remains of their presence in Namibia have been vandalised beyond recognition.

When Koevoet disbanded and its white officers decamped to South Africa in the days leading up to Namibian independence, the Okave base in Oshakati was stripped of every moveable item and left to whatever fate would provide.

More than a year later it remains exactly as it was left. The windows and doors remain mostly intact, the light fittings fitted, the taps working, the floors swept and the lawns cut.

In a town with an acute shortage of accommodation, the dozens of prefabricated barracks remain empty. Despite thousands of people living in unhygienic conditions in shacks around the base perimeter,

the rows of showers, basins and toilets remain unused.

In the airless corrugated iron sweat boxes that once held Swapo guerillas, the walls remain graffiti-less, the seatless toilets still function.

Whoever left last opened the gates of the cages that characterised Koevoet bases and that inevitably contained either vervet monkeys or baboons, and left the massive steel front gates ajar — as they remain.

Why is Okave untouched? No one knows — or is not telling.

Perhaps the ghosts are as real as the lingering smell of fear.

Whatever the reasons, Okave base remains as a kind of monument, a war memorial of a different kind to the thousands who died in the sandy wastes of Owamboland.



AN Oshakati bomb shelter built to withstand Swapo bombardments becomes a playground for Saadiq Arend (10) and his cousins, Zaahir (9) and Labikah (3) Brenner, all of Cape Town.

give his name for fear of persecution.

"The Namibian Government says we can't go to South Africa, but won't give us jobs here. Only Swapo returnees get jobs and that is not

right because we are also Namibians."

A former member of the once feared 101 Battalion said he could not get work "because all I can do is be a soldier, it was all I was trained for,

but now there are no jobs for soldiers".

Despite the charges of discrimination, all of the ex-soldiers said there was no tension between themselves and the former Swapo guerillas — a remarkable achievement of the government's policy of reconciliation.

"We still keep largely to ourselves and so do they," said a former Koevoet sergeant. "But still there are no real problems."

Perhaps that is because, despite slightly better opportunities, most former Swapo fighters are in the same boat — without jobs and without prospects. Former Swapo fighters, however, refused to be interviewed.

The present commissioner for the Oshakati region — Owamboland has officially disappeared because of the name's tribal connotation — is Silvanos Vatuva. He admits unemployment is the major problem of the region, adding candidly that people have to accept that the new government simply does not have the money to provide employment to everyone.

The SADF could do so because it had the resources, but we are not at war and have no need of a large army," he said.

He said the Government had "plans" to try to combat the problem. These included the building of 600 houses and construction of four major roads into the nearby country areas, projects he hopes will give work to large numbers of unemployed.

Apart from unemployment, the area faces a crisis in education and housing.

Schools are operating on a double shift system — morning and afternoon — because of a critical lack of classrooms and equipment. At present only one Owamboland school, in Oshakati, has the facilities and staff to teach up to Standard 10.

This has led to an influx of children from rural areas who are exacerbating another crisis, a lack of accommodation already fueled by thousands of returning exiles.

The administration has been forced to appeal to those fortunate enough to own a home in Oshakati to "take in a student" in an attempt at a partial solution to both problems.

All of the problems have been compounded by people refusing to pay the administration for basic services such as electricity, water or waste removal.

A well-known local journalist pointed out that during the election "wild promises" were made, and these are now turning into major problems.

"Freedom was the promise, but 'freedom' came to mean 'free' everything — free food, free water, free housing. Now people are being told they have to pay but they have very little money and so they are very disillusioned and very angry — and they are refusing to pay."

But not all is bad news. A positive factor that could have major repercussions is that after a 25-year disruption, informal but widespread trade between Namibia and Angola is resuming.

Angolans are beginning to bring substantial numbers of cattle across the border, which they sell to buy consumer products not available in Angola.

Bishop Kleoplas Dumeni of the Ecumenical Lutheran Church in Namibia, at one time known as the "Swapo Bishop" agrees that unrealistic election promises have created unrealistic expectations, but points out that, for all their suffering, the people of the area are at last at peace.

"We have no killing, there are not armed soldiers everywhere, and while reconciliation is not complete, it is well on its way."

"I agree that the SADF money cannot be replaced, but the people are beginning to work for themselves. I see great changes, but perhaps it is too soon to judge how they will all turn out."