

The Citizen 9/6/92

Mass action no democratic test, says NP

THE ANC had as much right to test its support as the government had in the March 17 referendum, but mass action would not be a democratic test, Mr Karel Swane-poel (NP Gezina) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Second Reading Budget debate, he said many people who were not ANC supporters would be drawn into such an action because of the risk of being identified and intimidated.

"If the ghost of intimidation is to be part of an election, we had might as well start erasing the word democracy from our law books."

Businesses had already started laying contingency plans in the face of the threatened mass action by the ANC and Cosatu.

"Organised business is not going to bend over backwards."

There were many unemployed people lined up to take over the jobs of workers who would be dismissed.

The Citizen 9/6/92

'Deadlock not only over percentage'

THE deadlock in the Codesa working group dealing with constitutional matters was not only over a percentage needed for approval, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Tertius Delpont, said.

Speaking in Second Reading debate on the Budget, he said the government could not agree to suspend the constitution until a new one had been hammered out as this would leave a vacuum.

The government, felt Parliament would not pass legislation for an interim constitution until a

new one had been drawn up. Other parties saw sense in this proposal and agreed with it.

Agreement at Codesa was reached on a number of matters such as the proposal of a two-house parliamentary system.

The composition of the Senate should be postponed for later discussion as should the drawing up of the various regions for which there had already been provisional agreement.

He called on the Democratic Party to stop facilitating and begin negotiating at Codesa.

The DP had to stand up for what it believed in.

The Citizen 9/6/92

ANC is guilty of economic terror — NP

THE ANC was guilty of economic terrorism, Mr Calle Badenhorst (NP East London North) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Second Reading debate on the Budget, he said it appeared the ANC feared a rise in South Africans' living standards, as this could affect its support.

The organisation therefore did not want

an improvement in the SA economy.

Mr Darmalingum Sakalingum (MPP Lenasia West) said until South Africa instituted punishments to fit a crime, the country would not be made fit to live in.

How could the hanging of a child rapist be barbaric?

"A criminal is to me a barbarian," Mr Sakalingum said.

The Citizen 9/6/92

Tuesday 9 June 1992

Save SA first, fight later, Zach to NP, ANC

THE National Party and the African National Congress were "having a great time electioneering against each other" while South Africans were dying of hunger, violence and famine-related diseases, the leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said yesterday.

Speaking in Second Reading debate on the Budget, he said the DP had begged the NP and ANC to save South Africa first and fight each other afterwards.

The government and the ANC should stop behaving like two brawling schoolboys in a playground, and start working together to save South Africa so that all South Africans could live in the country.

"While these two organisations squabble and scrap, it is South Africa that bleeds."

The NP had demonstrated a windy arrogance after winning the March 17 referendum.

It had made the dangerous mistake of beating the Conservative Party in the referendum and expecting the ANC to pay for it. The ANC had, however, met aggression with counter-aggression and the deteriorating situation which the country had experienced ever since, began right there.

The NP's approach to negotiations was crude and old-fashioned. The party had come no further than the belief that if one was thoroughly rude at the outset, your opponent would capitulate out of fear.

late out of fear.

There was a widespread belief in ANC circles that the NP were not sincere negotiators and that they were in fact playing for time and seriously intended maintaining an interim government for five to 10 years.

The DP had become more determined than ever that the moderate democratic centre should be built, strengthened and expanded.

Dr De Beer called on all South Africans who truly believed in human rights and social market economics to build a strong grouping of the centre which was capable of restraining the authoritarianism latent in both the NP and the ANC.

Codesa: No option but to succeed — Meyer

Citizen Reporter

THE Minister of Constitutional Development and Communication, Mr Roelf Meyer, yesterday said political parties in South Africa had no option but to be successful in Codesa negotiations.

Speaking at a farewell parade for him as Minister of Defence, in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Meyer said there were visible differences, both politically and in approach, between various parties at Codesa.

These differences had led to irritation and frustration.

"They appear at times to be insurmountable, and impatience and aggression result. However, as long as we focus on our final objective of participation by all so as to achieve a peaceful, prosperous and progressive South Africa, we cannot go wrong," he said.

Mr Meyer said the challenges to, and responsibilities of, all those involved in the process were vast, but so were the possibilities.

Seldom in the history of any country had the opportunity to shape the future been given to the people. "We have been given that opportunity and may God help us in our efforts."

In these unstable times, South Africa needed a strong defence force under capable leadership.

It had not only the duty to restore stability in the country, but also to guarantee the sovereignty of South Africa.

"The South African Defence Force forms a shield behind which the politicians and other leaders can negotiate a new future without interference and intimidation."

Mr Meyer said he believed this was the reason for what he termed "a furious propaganda campaign" against the SADF.

The source of these unsubstantiated and malicious accusations was easily identified. These elements were sure that they stood to benefit from the chaos and anarchy which would follow if the credibility of the defence force was destroyed.

Alternatively, follow the old policy and keep them separate like in the old days and according to the Book. Only then will there be peace and less violence.

ONE OF THE 800 000

Brakpan

09/06 '92 08:50

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The Citizen 9/6/92

CP policy rejected by ANC: Why bother?

YOU claim in your letter of May 23, 1992, CP Foley that apartheid is dead? No ways. Perhaps you are trying to point this out with regards to the RSA, but the rest of the world? Still very much alive, I would say.

The basic policy of apartheid or partition, call it what you like, is to be found in the Bible and I dare any Prof Heyns, Potgieter, etc, to quote me wrong. If I am wrong I would accept it as such.

You make me smile really ... humiliating defeat in the referendum ... In the present circumstances, would you also go against your firm's wishes with your job at stake? And with old Kepler Wessels, with his worried look, making sport fanatics cringe and decide to vote "Yes", notwithstanding what they would be in for afterwards.

Do not discard old Pikie Peacenik and the SABC, either, with his stories about sanctions et al. As you say, there are possibly more than the 800 000. That is why the NP withdrew at Welkom.

That is what I call a defeat.

So the CP must go to Codesa. If that lot were put together properly with the rulers of the various nations, then I would suppose the CP would have considered joining. But with the ANC/SACP ruling the show, I do not think it appropriate. Rather to talk to the White government before it turns into Christmas pudding.

Nevertheless, the policy of the CP has been rejected by the ANC and compatriots, so why bother? What has happened to Prof Boshoff's memorandum submitted to Codesa? I have not

heard a word further about it, have you?

My advice to Roelfie Baby is to keep up the good work. Go ahead with the ANC's unitary state and, by gum, you will see the most violent country on the face of this earth, with Blacks killing each other like flies, vying for power. You cannot blame them. It is in their blood.

The Star 9/4/92

HRC blames deaths on 'informal repression'

Staff Reporter

Most deaths related to political violence over the period from April 1 to April 8 were the result of "informal repression", says the latest summary by the Human Rights Commission in its weekly repression report issued last night.

Some 60 deaths occurred and more than 160 people were injured that week.

The HRC said vigilante-related actions accounted for 55 of the total of 63 deaths in this period, and for all the injured.

Four deaths were attributed to security force actions and one to "uncertain actions". The figures were lower than those for the previous week at the end of March when 72 deaths and 210 injuries were recorded. But the death and injury toll in the PWV was higher at 49 and 92 (of the total) com-

pared with the previous week's 23 and 71.

The death toll in the PWV exceeded that in Natal, which had six deaths and three injuries.

In the PWV attacks on trains have dropped and one attack on the East Rand resulted in one death.

The HRC said security force actions accounted for four deaths and 50 injuries in the PWV, Natal, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Free State and Ciskei while right-wing action accounted for nine injured in the PWV area after the Rand Show blast.

The deaths of three policemen in Soweto, KwaMashu (Durban) and at Adams Mission on the South Coast and the injuries of two others on the North Coast were due to "other political actions".

In one death due to "uncertain actions", Albert Molebane was shot in Soshanguve by unknown men.

The Star 9/4/92

PAC group sets off for Abuja talks

By Zingisa Mkhuma

A six-man PAC delegation led by the second deputy president, Dikgang Moseneke, left Jan Smuts Airport last night for Abuja, Nigeria, where it will hold bilateral talks with the Government.

The delegation confirmed that the current chairman of the OAU, President Ebrahim Babangida, would chair tomorrow's talks.

On Sunday Foreign Minister Pik Botha said that although the Government was prepared to hold talks with the PAC, foreign participation was "entirely unnecessary".

But the PAC was adamant that the Government had acceded to their demands. PAC secretary for foreign affairs Ahmed Gora Ebrahim said: "We have laid down conditions ... and the Government has acceded to them. The meeting ... will be chaired by the current chairman of the OAU, Mr Babangida."

Asked if the PAC would consider joining Codesa after the talks, Mr Ebrahim said Codesa was not the issue.

"The PAC is not opposed to negotiations. We have always made it clear to the Government that we will meet them in a neutral venue and that a neutral person should chair the meeting," he said.



Harper High School student Montell Burnette, 16, listens to the answer of a question he posed Monday to Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the South African Inkatha Freedom Party.

S. African Zulu leader Buthelezi likens inner-city to homeland

By Alexei Barrionuevo

Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the controversial leader of the South African Zulu nation, knew his message would have to hit closer to home Monday if he was to hold the attention of a group of high school students from Chicago's South Side.

So he drew parallels between the 6 million illiterate and unskilled black South Africans, known as the "lost generation," and the growing number of African Americans who are struggling to escape the poverty of inner-city life.

"South Africa is undergoing a transformation from being racist and oppressive to being democratic and free. In this, South Africa is becoming more like America," Buthelezi told students at Harper High School. "But when I hear of the difficulties of violence, crime and despair, then I think that inner-city America is becoming more like South Africa."

The 63-year-old Buthelezi looked every bit the royal descendant he is, dapper in his blue suit and gold-rimmed glasses, and holding a two-foot-long Staff of Office. His voice resonated the power of a man who has never walked softly in South African politics.

In addition to heading the 8 million Zulu nation, Buthelezi is

founder of the conservative Inkatha Freedom Party, a rival to the African National Congress headed by Nelson Mandela.

His two-day visit to Chicago was the second stop on a five-city tour of the United States, where he is meeting with business leaders to encourage them to invest in South Africa. Harper High, reputed as an "urban high school that works," was one of several schools he planned to visit in the U.S.

Buthelezi said South Africa's schools now mirror the South African townships in overcrowdedness and poverty. And when whites took over the task of educating blacks, "they failed miserably," he said.

Only 7 percent of black students in South Africa have the educational skills that would allow them to enter college, he said. The inferior curriculum has resulted "in a high dropout rate, a high failure rate, and the inability of black scholars to acquire skills the economy wants and virtues the society values," Buthelezi said.

Following Buthelezi's half-hour speech, many of the 200 students lined up to ask him questions. Kaim Dockery, a 1991 graduate, asked Buthelezi about his perceptions of "ussein" discrimination in the United States.

"We're blinded in America, we

don't know what we're fighting against," Dockery said.

Buthelezi responded by comparing the frustrations that have led South African blacks to violence with those that led poverty-stricken youths in Los Angeles to lash out in the wake of the Rodney King verdict.

"We are all fighting for our human dignity," he said.

But in their enthusiasm to meet Buthelezi, the students seemed unaware that he has been criticized for cutting deals with F.W. de Klerk's white National Party in South Africa while the more liberal ANC sanctioned the use of violence to achieve political power for the voteless black majority.

Buthelezi also opposed sanctions the U.S. and other Western nations imposed on South Africa for its refusal to end apartheid.

Monday he defended his reputation, pointing to his role in freeing Mandela in 1990 and his commitment to a non-violent approach throughout his 40-year political history as successes.

Earlier Monday, Buthelezi attended a fundraising breakfast sponsored by the South African Education Fund, a non-profit group that provides scholarships to South African students studying in North America.

S. African leader seeks aid despite turmoil

By Frederick H. Lowe
Staff Writer

Negotiations to draft a new South African constitution have broken down and violence between the country's two leading black political organizations has escalated.

But one of South Africa's best-known leaders was looking beyond that Monday morning when he spoke to Chicago business leaders.

"The trend toward economic and political openness is irreversible and unstoppable," said Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, who is on a five-city tour through the United States.

The Chicago businessmen—both black and white—were cautious in their response.

"Whether we decide to invest will be driven by the political situation," said Thurlow J. Simmons Jr., director of international business for Soft Sheen Products Co. "If the political situation corrects itself in South Africa and throughout the region, then we would consider doing business here."

Soft Sheen, a Chicago-based company that manufactures hair-care products for blacks, currently operates in several countries in east and west Africa through a

London subsidiary.

Buthelezi, a 62-year-old prince of the Zulu tribe, said he didn't know when the various factions would reach a political solution.

"I can't predict that because I am not a prophet," said Buthelezi, whose conservative Inkatha Freedom Party rivals the more popular African National Congress led by Nelson Mandela for leadership among South Africa's blacks.

Inkatha's adversaries charge it is backed by the white South African government. In response, Inkatha's supporters claim that the ANC supports a Marxist ideology.

Earlier this month, negotiations between the ANC and Frederik W. de Klerk, South Africa's president, to end three centuries of white political dominance broke down.

There had been hopes that an interim government could be installed before year's end to oversee the drafting of a democratic constitution giving South Africa's 30 million blacks equal rights with its 5 million whites.

Earlier this month after talks broke down, and Mandela warned whites they may be attacked by angry blacks. But so far the major increase in violence has been against blacks by blacks as Inkatha and the ANC fight for control.

While an international commis-

sion charged Inkatha with causing most of the trouble, Buthelezi denies that he has ever advocated violence.

Once the political situation is resolved, South Africa would be an ideal country in which to invest, Buthelezi said.

In a speech he read to the businessmen, Buthelezi said his native country is mineral rich, with neighbor nations rich in both minerals and oil.

Also, a new South Africa would have the infrastructure and the

political clout to weld together a trading block of other southern African countries, he said.

"This region will become the fastest-growing economic region in the continent," he said. "It is served by two major South African ports, Durban and Richards Bay. . . . It's going to provide land, water, electricity and the labor needed to give the basin a very high economic growth rate."

But there is one major drawback, said Dr. Sipo Mzimela, president of South Africa Educa-

tion Fund, a three-year-old Washington-based organization that is raising money to build schools for blacks in South Africa.

Because the ANC encouraged blacks to destroy the apartheid system rather than attend school, Mzimela said there is a lost generation of 6 million who won't have any marketable skills.

"They have to get ready," Mzimela said. "Being free means having the right to enjoy a decent living not just having the right to vote."



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The Citizen 9/6/92

De Klerk to visit Maputo?

By Sapa and Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — A spokesman for State President De Klerk's office said yesterday evening he knew nothing about a proposed visit by Mr De Klerk to Mozambique next month.

Reports from Maputo said Mr De Klerk was to visit the country next month.

He was expected to meet Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano during his stay in Maputo, but the date or the visit could not be confirmed.

Kenya's President Daniel arap-Moi will meet Mr De Klerk in Cape Town today in the first visit by an African Head of State to South Africa in recent years.

This will be the first time that an African

president has called on Mr De Klerk in South Africa, although Mr De Klerk has visited a number of African countries.

Mr De Klerk visited Kenya in June 1991, when Mr Moi suggested that Mr De Klerk should meet with the leaders of Africa's two other regional powers, Nigeria and Egypt. Mr De Klerk has since visited Nigeria.

The last African president to visit South

TOP PAGE 2

FW visit?

FROM PAGE 1

Africa was President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who signed the Nkomati Accord with State President P W Botha on March 16, 1984. Mr Machel later died in an aircraft crash in South Africa.

Mr Moi is making a stop-over in Cape Town

on his way to the Earth Summit taking place in Rio de Janeiro.

Government sources indicated that Mr Moi and Mr De Klerk would review relations between the two countries.

Mr Moi is scheduled to meet ANC president Nelson Mandela on his return from the Earth Summit on June 15.

FW expects investments after tour

The Citizen

9/6/92

STATE President De Klerk said yesterday evening he expected definite investments and improvements in trade and communication from the founda-

tion he had laid during his three-nation visit to Russia, Singapore and Japan.

Speaking on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport, he said his government was

working towards creating a perspective on South Africa's problems and progress to enable the country to fulfil the central role it had to play in Southern Africa and the continent.

He expressed his irritation with the African National Congress' failure to live up to expectations to be part of a political breakthrough.

This breakthrough could not be arranged off the cuff and would come

De Klerk confident

FROM PAGE 1

when all leaders accepted the full responsibility they had in the process of negotiation.

The ANC's threat to lodge a mass action campaign raised questions about their commitment to negotiations, Mr De Klerk said.

"They are on the wrong track and I think it is bad for South Africa that they have taken such a decision, and I would implore them to be careful how they handle it," Mr De Klerk said.

"I accept that mass action is a legitimate method to use if it is within the law, but during a period

of intense negotiation it is really counter-productive to my mind, and I am highly critical of their decision."

Mr De Klerk said South Africa and all its people would benefit from his latest trip, and he was more convinced than ever before that South Africa had returned to the international community.

"In all three countries we've had a warm reception, and I expect much good to flow from it," he said.

During his nine-day journey Mr De Klerk was warmly welcomed by Heads of State in Russia, Singapore and Japan, where he also met business leaders in a concerted attempt to woo potential investors.

He acknowledged he had little concrete to show for his attempts.

"In all three countries we have achieved the basic aims and goals of the visit," he told journalists in Singapore.

"Our goals were not to go back to South Africa with signed agreements of any nature (but to) expand on already existing good relations and to explore and lay foundations for long-term mutually beneficial agreements and relationships."

In the two Eastern countries Mr De Klerk painted an image of South Africa as a gateway to Africa: a land with under-used resources and an established infrastructure; and with ready markets

for the products of potential investors available in the countries to the north of it.

Mr De Klerk hopes that investment will provide the kick-start that the South African economy so desperately needs to bring it out of recession, to provide jobs and to bring stability.

He had no doubt that investments would follow his visit, he said yesterday. While he was in Japan he announced that a Japanese electronics firm had told him it intended to set up an assembly plant here.

But he acknowledged that there were still major hurdles to be overcome. "Having said all that, (I must say) yes, there is among possible investors uncertainty sometimes.

"We need a positive growth rate of 5 percent and we cannot attain that without foreign investment. And therefore, instead of pointing fingers, the leaders within South Africa, the Mandelas and others, should start setting out their involvement in bringing the violence to an end."

He was fully prepared to participate in a new peace initiative.

He thought that another meeting between himself, Mr Mandela and the Inkatha Freedom Party's Mangosuthu Buthelezi, as proposed by the National Peace Committee, would have a positive effect. — Sapa.

TO PAGE 2

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Codesa task groups to probe delay

CODESA yesterday set up four task groups to investigate issues hindering progress in the negotiation process.

These are task groups on the media, including the SABC; political prisoners; refugees; and, discriminatory legislation.

The groups are to comprise between five and eight members, appointed mainly from within a 9-member sub-committee set up last week.

The sub-committee was one of three established by Codesa's management committee to take the place of the former five working groups.

The four task groups form part of sub-committee one, which has the job of creating a climate for free political activity.

The groups still have to be ratified by the management committee, which is scheduled to meet next Monday. Delegates said after yesterday's meeting.

at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park, that this should be a mere formality.

Sub-committee four, dealing with the TBVC states, also met.

They adjourned early without having finalised their work programme.

Delegates said they would be reporting back to their principals before meeting again next Monday.

High on the agenda was the Ciskei's position at Codesa II last month that it would not participate in interim arrangements without further clarity on this issue.

A delegate said the sub-committee had managed to finalise about half of its envisaged agenda, and would complete the task next week.

Sub-committee three, which took over from the working group on interim arrangements, did not meet yesterday. — Sapa.

The Citizen 9/6/92

Two Soweto youths die in street blast

Citizen Reporter
and Sapa

TWO youths, whom police suspect were carrying explosives, died in a blast in a Meadowlands, Soweto, street yesterday at about 7.45 am.

Soweto police liaison officer, Col Tienie Halgryn, said police found parts of an R 4 rifle at the scene, but were still trying to determine the nature of the explosive which caused the blast.

He said the youths were badly mutilated and had not yet been identified.

A man was injured by birdshot during a protest march in Dobsonville, Soweto yesterday morning.

A crowd of about 1 500 people were erecting barricades in the streets surrounding a hostel, when a group of about nine youths approached a police vehicle.

A shot was fired at the vehicle, but missed.

Col Halgryn said a member of the group,

armed with a shotgun, was seen running away. The youth was found with birdshot wounds in his back.

Col Halgryn said police later used teargas to disperse the crowd of residents.

Stabbed

The body of a man, who had been stabbed to death, was found in Dobsonville at the weekend.

Police believe the man, apparently a minibus taxi driver, was stabbed to death by his passengers and thrown from the vehicle.

The minibus was then overturned and set alight.

At the Mzimpholope Station, Soweto, police at the weekend found the burning body of a man, who had been hacked to death.

In another incident, Mr Jeffrey Malopa was attacked and seriously injured on the platform at President Station, Germiston yesterday morning, when he refused to sing with a group of men, believed to be Inkatha members.

He was admitted to Germiston's Willem Cruywagen Hospital with head injuries and stab wounds to the chest.

At the Braamfontein Station, Johannesburg, a security guard yesterday scared off five men, who were stoning and stabbing a man, when he fired a warning shot.

The Citizen 9/6/92

Union plans to bring Natal to 'standstill'

DURBAN. — The 12 500-strong Democratic Integrated Municipal Employees' Society plans to bring Durban and every local authority in Natal to a "standstill" on June 16, when it kicks off a programme of mass action in line with the ANC's call for national protests.

Speaking after the union's first national congress in Durban at the weekend, Dimes' general

secretary Nad Murugan said his organisation was campaigning to get 100 percent support for its protests from all municipal employees in Natal.

He said Dimes was the largest municipal trade union in the province.

Mr Murugan said the campaign of mass action, to take the form of stay-aways and mass marches, would be peaceful and was part of the liberation movements' demands for a speedy adoption of a non-racial democratic order in South Africa.

The municipal protesters will also be voicing their opposition to privatisation, he added.

"We are also calling for the restructuring of local government and we call on local authorities to get into top gear in creating non-racial cities and towns."

Dimes was also demanding a "firm plan of action" to assist those municipal workers who had been prejudiced through discrimination. — Sapa.

The Citizen 9/6/92

Alleged SAP conspiracy: A-G gets docket

THE investigating officer of the alleged SAP conspiracy to murder the chairman of the Civic Association in Schweizer-Reneke informed the Goldstone Commission yesterday that investigations had reached an advanced stage.

According to a statement released in Pretoria by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, the investigating officer also informed the commission that the docket had been handed to the Transvaal Attorney-General for instructions.

"The Attorney-General has been requested to give preference to this matter and to keep the commission advised of further developments," the statement said.

It also pointed out that

following evidence heard on December 17 last year about the allegations, the commission decided there was a "prima facie" case implicating the policemen. The matter was handed to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal on December 19.

Concerned

The matter was reported in the commission's First Interim Report, dated January 24, 1992, the statement said.

"The commission became concerned at the time which it was taking to report progress in the ensuing police investigation. Many requests for reports were directed on behalf of the commission to the Attorney-General and to the South African Police," the statement said. — Sapa.

The Citizen 9/6/92

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Volkstaat

WE don't think much of the Conservative Party's volkstaat plan.

Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, says airily: "There is general agreement (in the party's general council) on our view that those constituencies represented by us in Parliament are a very important part of our legitimate claim in respect of a territorial area for our people."

"However, our claim to a territorial area involves more than just those constituencies we now hold."

"My personal feeling is that our people in other areas, regions and constituencies must have the right to express themselves as to whether they wish to be included in such an own state, under an own government."

He could not say whether there would be a general election or referendum on the issue, as no decision had been taken on the method to be used.

The volkstaat, according to Dr Treurnicht, will thus be based on the 39 constituencies which the CP won in the 1989 election.

There are 30 in the Transvaal, comprising much of the Transvaal outside the PWV area, seven in the Free State and two in the Cape.

Can you imagine that — a volkstaat that is not consolidated in one land mass?

That's bad enough.

But how can the CP be sure that the constituencies it won in 1989 still back it? In the referendum only one region, centred on Pietersburg, voted No.

But supposing the 39 are still CP constituencies, who says they favour a volkstaat which is scattered and may have no viable existence of its own?

Why base a volkstaat on the 1989 general election anyway? Is this what is known as self-determination? You take an election more than 2½ years ago and say that's it. This is our volkstaat!

There is another point. What is intended now is an Afrikaner volkstaat rather than a White state. What about all the English-speaking Conservatives who voted for the CP in the election? Don't they count? Is the CP turning its back on them?

A third point is that the volkstaat will still have great numbers of Blacks living within its boundaries.

Are they not going to have any say about this?

Are they to be unwilling non-citizens of the volkstaat — or are they going to be Verwoerdian-style temporary sojourners who owe their allegiance to Black states, a concept that failed under apartheid and has no chance of succeeding today.

The CP has clearly abandoned its idea of a "White" South Africa, consisting of the land mass of present South Africa, minus territorial adjustments, in favour of a very much smaller Afrikaner state.

It may be more realistic, but the party has failed its supporters who are left out and other volkstaters as well.

The CP is seemingly banking on doing a deal with the Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Kwa-Zulu, but those territories have a better chance under the government's proposals for a federal set-up than under the CP's confederal plan.

As usual, there are suggestions in the Nationalist Press that the CP, which will consider the plan at a one-day national congress in Pretoria on June 27, will split.

As usual, Dr Treurnicht denies this will happen.

Stressing that there is no point in now presenting a detailed plan for a volkstaat which does not take into consideration the interests of others, Dr Treurnicht says:

"You cannot just sit in an ivory tower and draw lines on a map."

If the truth be told, he cannot sit in an ivory tower and say 39 constituencies form the core of his volkstaat.

The interests of others have to be considered in that respect, too.

We doubt that they will want the 39 constituencies, plus any other areas, regions and constituencies, to form an Afrikaner volkstaat.

Not when the ANC wants a unitary state and the NP a federal state with strong devolution of powers to regions.

The Star

Established 1887

South Africa's largest daily newspaper

Dangerous manoeuvre

PRESIDENT de Klerk has urged the ANC to reconsider its decision to launch a campaign of "unprecedented mass action" in support of its demands at the negotiating table. As a means of breaking the negotiations deadlock, mass action is likely to be counter-productive, to delay rather than advance agreement, Mr de Klerk has warned.

The deadline is less than three weeks away, unless Mr de Klerk agrees before then to two key demands: immediate installation of an interim government and the holding of elections for a constituent assembly by the end of the year. The ANC should reappraise its decision for several compelling reasons, but primarily because it is premature to embark on mass action.

The ANC should first try to break the deadlock at the reshaped, streamlined negotiations forum established by the Codesa management committee. To call for mass action even before serious discussions have started over the impasse at Codesa 2 smacks of reckless politicking.

Another reason for a reassessment is the risk that mass action might precipitate further violence and thus compound rather than resolve the deadlock. Politically motivated strikes, whether local or general, will not win unanimous approval. Coercion may be used to compel compliance, with predictable consequences.

The prospect of clashes is increased by the high levels of unemployment. Many workers may not be willing to forfeit their wages in the face of the expected no-work, no-pay stand by employers.

Nelson Mandela has implicitly acknowledged the possibility of violence: he has warned the De Klerk administration that if it does not accede to ANC demands it should be "prepared for turmoil". In the present volatile climate, turmoil is all too often the precursor to violence.

At the very least the ANC should defer its campaign and give negotiations a chance. The renewed deliberations should, as the SACP has mooted, be open to the public. South Africans should be free to judge for themselves whether any of the interlocutors are intransigent wreckers.

The Star 9/6/92

Child killed, another hurt by grenade

Crime Staff

A child was killed and another was badly injured when a hand grenade aimed at a police van exploded where children were playing yesterday. Soweto police spokesman Captain Joseph Ngobeni said.

He said two youths were standing near a house in Zola. When policemen got out of their van, one youth threw a grenade.

It rolled under the van and exploded next to the children.

Sibongile Zondi (4) died at the scene and Themba Dlamini (1) was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital with serious chest injuries.

Two policemen were slightly injured by shrapnel.

Amnesty report urges Govt to stop 'police war on ANC'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The London-based human rights group Amnesty International (AI) has challenged the South African Government to admit publicly that grave human rights violations continue to be committed by its armed forces, and to act with urgency to stop the police and military undermining the law.

"Despite Government promises to take the police out of politics, the fact is that they have continued their war against the African National Congress and allied organisations,

and the Government has been slow to react despite the mounting evidence against the police," AI said today.

The statement accompanied the release of a 100-page report based on AI's first official visit to South Africa in December.

"The Government of South Africa has, at best, been grossly negligent. They have failed to act against all but a tiny proportion of human rights violators within the police and the military. This can only serve to give the security forces the impression that they can get away with anything."

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze levelled strong criticism against the report, describing it as biased, one-dimensional and representing "an almost complete whitewash of the ANC, one of the main — if not the major — participants in the violence."

The AI report, entitled "South Africa: State of Fear", recognises that "the political struggle in South Africa ... has clearly involved abuses on all sides", but argues that the Government, through its security forces, bears special responsibility

for ensuring people can live without fear.

Captain Kotze criticised the report for ignoring "the indisputable fact that the violence is primarily as a result of the bloody power struggle between the ANC and Inkatha".

● The Human Rights Commission (HRC) today welcomed the AI report, saying it agreed with the international body's findings that "the hounding, abduction, torture and assassination of political opponents" of the 1980s had continued into the '90s and were still going on today, reports The Star's Political Re-

porter.

The HRC said Amnesty International's conclusion accorded with its own findings.

"As we have repeatedly said, there is no reason to believe that a system which has resorted, without compunction, to such gross human rights violations in the past would now shrink from them. Especially if its continued survival was perceived to depend upon a strategy of destabilising the old enemy by whatever means available."

● How killers survive to kill again — Page 17

'121 attacks on police at Phola'

Former Renamo instructors and renegade Umkhonto we Sizwe members had hijacked Phola Park's self-defence units (SDUs), which had become brutal killing and criminal machines, police charged yesterday.

In a letter responding to complaints by the East Rand squatter camp's Women's League, police said security forces were there "because the squatter camp has a terrible history of brutal violence, killings, intimidation and criminal activity".

Police had come under "severe armed attacks" (excluding "occasional" shots) 121 times during the past 18 months in Phola Park.

"Five members of the security forces were brutally murdered ... and ten policemen

and two SADF members were wounded."

Yesterday, the ANC branded the SAP claims as part of a calculated attack to create a smokescreen behind which police activities could continue.

Spokesman Carl Niehaus said it was clear from ANC information that the SAP was itself involved in violence.

Witwatersrand liaison officer Captain Eugene Opperman said in the letter the police would leave the camp only when armed attacks on the police ceased completely and criminals stopped operating.

"Renegade members of the ANC's military wing (MK) who have hijacked the self-defence units in Phola Park have used their firearms and other brutal methods to murder, and to rob financial institutions and individuals in and around Phola Park ...

"During their investigations into several murders and armed robberies on the Reef and elsewhere, police have arrested several members of Phola Park's SDU.

"Five of the 12 persons arrested have already appeared in court on charges of murder, armed robbery and attempted murder. Two of the five men are MK members," the letter read.

It also claimed police had uncovered evidence that MK members as well as former instructors of the Mozambican rebel movement Renamo were training and supplying illegal firearms to the SDU.

Mr Niehaus said the allegations were unsubstantiated. — Staff Reporter and Sapa.

B. Day 9/6/92

Seven killed in Soweto, Sebokeng

POLICE yesterday reported seven unrest-related deaths in Soweto and Sebokeng.

The official SAP unrest report said two bodies were found in Soweto and one in Sebokeng.

Police said two men were shot and killed after a mob confronted police attempting to question a man in connection with a suspected stolen car engine.

The ANC claimed, however, that police assaulted one of the youths and fired on the crowd without provocation.

Soweto police found the badly mutilated bodies of two youths after an explosion was reported in Meadowlands early yesterday.

Sapa reports police spokesman Col Tienie Hulgryn said part of an R4 rifle was found on the scene and police were still trying to determine the type of explosives which had caused the blast.

Police said 10 people, including three policemen, were wounded in political violence in Soweto and Sebokeng over the weekend. A 15-year-old youth died after

Business Day Reporter

being necklaced at Soweto's Meadowlands Station on Sunday afternoon.

A man was shot dead and two others wounded when unidentified gunmen opened fire at them in Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark.

In another incident in the township four men were wounded when shots were fired at a hostel.

In Lenasia near Soweto an off-duty policeman was fatally wounded when unidentified gunmen shot at him.

A Bible saved a white man from probable death by necklacing at the hands of three robbers, police said yesterday.

Sapa-Reuter reports police spokesman Capt Jolene van der Merwe said three blacks attacked Lionel Botha at his Free State home on Sunday.

They tied him up, doused him with petrol and dragged him towards a burning tyre.

But one of the robbers saw a Bible in Botha's car and ordered that he be freed.

day June 10 1992

Shooting: ANC and police differ

By Bronwyn
Wilkinson
Crime Staff

The ANC and the police in the eastern Transvaal are at loggerheads over the death of an ANC executive member shot in KwaDela after being arrested as a suspect in the murder of a policeman.

Police said investigating officers shot Reuben Nkosi (36) when he pulled out a gun in his home yesterday.

But the ANC claims Mr Nkosi was gunned down in cold blood.

A police spokesman said Mr Nkosi was arrested on Monday on the strength of an affidavit linking him to the death of Constable Jacques Scheepers in the township last month.

Mr Nkosi took mem-

bers of the Crime Investigation Service to his home after his arrest.

While the police were searching the house, Mr Nkosi pulled out a loaded 9 mm pistol which had been hidden and "swung it towards the officer", who then fired a shot that fatally wounded Mr Nkosi, the spokesman said.

ANC eastern Transvaal publicity secretary Jackson Mthembu disputed the police version of Mr Nkosi's death, claiming he was shot in cold blood in front of his relatives.

Mr Mthembu said the policemen who killed Mr Nkosi were implicated in "what can be interpreted as retaliatory victimisation of the (KwaDela) community" after the death of Constable Scheepers.

"The Davel police have become a law unto themselves," he said.

Constable Scheepers was beaten to death on May 30 when he and a Constable Nkonde were on patrol in KwaDela.

According to police, a crowd surrounded the police van when the two constables stopped at a restaurant. The crowd attacked the constables several times and seven people were wounded when Constable Nkonde fired into the crowd.

Mr Mthembu disputed the police version of Constable Scheepers's death, claiming the two policemen picked up Constable Nkonde's girlfriend from a beerhall before firing into the hall for no apparent reason.

Mr Mthembu said Constable Scheepers was beaten to death in the ensuing chaos.

He claimed police had assaulted several KwaDela residents during their investigation.

The Citizen 11/6/92

Five injured in rail commuter attacks

Citizen Reporter

FIVE people have been injured in separate attacks on rail commuters in Soweto and Johannesburg since Tuesday.

Police arrested six people who protested at being searched for weapons at the Johannesburg railway station yesterday morning.

Three people were injured when they were attacked on a train travelling between the New Canada and Nancefield stations during the afternoon peak hour on Tuesday.

About 6 am yesterday a man was attacked by a group of people, backed

on the head and pushed out of a moving train near the Nancefield station.

The four victims were admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital and are in a stable condition.

Another victim was admitted to the Hillbrow Hospital yesterday morning after being stabbed several times at the Braamfontein station.

At the Johannesburg station six people were arrested for hindering the police in the execution of their duties.

A spokesman for the Witwatersrand police. Warrant-Officer Andy Pieke, said trains and commuters arriving from

Soweto were searched following several minor incidents in which people were injured and stones were thrown at trains.

Those arrested protested at being searched.

During the search several dangerous weapons were seized.

W/O Pieke said that police often found it difficult to apprehend suspected attackers because commuters armed with dangerous weapons normally abandon the weapons in the train, on the platform, or hurl them out of the windows when they were being approached by police.

Amnesty report urges Govt to stop 'police war on ANC'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

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Mr Niehaus said the allegations were unsubstantiated. — Staff Reporter and Sapa.

The Citizen 9/6/92

Private armies reject SADF's integration proposals

SPOKESMAN for various private armies yesterday reacted with contempt to SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg's proposals for the integration of these armies into one defence force for the new South Africa.

Gen Liebenberg told an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper that most MK members would have to be "tested if they want to be taken up in the SADF".

"They will have to comply with SADF standards."

Accelerated training schemes "could be considered", he said, but this did not mean there would be "excessive affirmative actions".

He added that the dissolving of Right-wing armies and rationalisation with the Defence Force had yet to be negotiated.

The Pan Africanist

Congress said the African National Congress, currently engaged in discussions with the government on the subject, would be a "sell-out" organisation to accept the conditions as outlined by Gen Liebenberg.

The chairman of Transkei's Military Council, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, said his government rejected with contempt Gen Liebenberg's views regarding the new defence force.

And Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene Terre'Blanche said he would like to know who would ultimately control the new integrated SADF, and who would be the enemy it would be supposed to shoot.

Gen Holomisa said it was immoral for Gen Liebenberg to unilaterally impose his views on other

interested parties who have a right to shape the emergence of a non-racial defence force.

"His sentiments smack of a ploy to let Whites remain the core of the new force for decades to come," Gen Holomisa said.

The PAC's director of publicity and information, Waters Toboti, said the ANC would sell itself out if it accepted Gen Liebenberg's proposals.

"This man is trying to say that the military wings of the liberation movements must dissolve," said Mr Toboti.

"You cannot tell people to apply to join the SADF as individuals. That is to invite them to get away from their respective armies.

"With the Azanian People's Liberation Army, that will not happen."

The SADF was an oppressive army and no liberation army could join an oppressive army.

"That would be a total sell-out."

Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise was not available for comment yesterday, but he told a news conference in Pretoria last month that the SADF should be dissolved along with other armies before a new national defence force could be formed.

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche said: "It is a complete surprise that the general includes, ipso facto, the AWB with its Wenkommando and Iron Guard in his new defence force, while he has not even spoken to me or the commandant-general of the Wenkommandos (Gen Servaas de Wet) or the general in charge of the Iron Guard (Gen Jurgens Cloete).

"The AWB leadership would like to know, at this stage, under whose command its commandos and Iron Guard would be in the so-called new defence force."

Asked if he feared they would fall under ANC command, Terre'Blanche said: "That is what the general will have to explain."

Mr Terre'Blanche said he would like to debate the issue with the Ministers of Defence and Law and Order and Gen Liebenberg on television.

"The problem is, who will be the enemy whom the new defence force will be supposed to shoot?"

— Sapa.

The Citizen 9/6/92

Federalism only way for SA, says Curry

THE various rugby unions were an example of a working federal system where each region felt it was strong enough. Mr David Curry (LP Pniel) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Second Reading debate on the Budget, he said South Africa could

learn from African countries where federal systems had failed by eliminating those mistakes from a new constitution.

Federalism was the only solution for South Africa and a new constitution had to be drawn up soon to bring stability, for economic growth would follow stability.

The unitary system set up by the Union of South Africa had not worked and nor had the tricameral system as Blacks had been excluded.

The United States was one of the most dynamic examples of democracy and it was a model for federalism.

The Citizen 9/6/92

Four die, five hurt in Natal weekend unrest

DURBAN. — At least four people were killed and five wounded in unrest and crime in Natal at the weekend, police said.

KwaZulu police spokesman Col Moses Khanyile said three people were shot dead and two seriously injured when gunmen opened fire in KwaNdengezi, outside

Pietermaritzburg, on Friday night.

In an incident on Saturday, businessman Mr Manqoba Mncube (49), was shot dead as he was leaving his supermarket in the Nguthu district in northern Natal.

A policeman was wounded and one man was arrested when a

police patrol was fired at in Umlazi on Friday night.

In an attack on Sunday, several shots were fired at House 1325 in Umlazi's D Section. Mr Bernard Khanyile (44), was wounded. The motive for the attack was unknown.

In Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, the home of KwaZulu Deputy Minister of Works Velaphi Ndlovu, was attacked on Saturday for the fourth time in a week.

A policeman guarding the house was shot and wounded in the attack. — Sapa.

THE ORANGE COUNTY
Register

A FREEDOM NEWSPAPER

"Better it is to contend with
vices than without conflict to
be subdued by them."

St. Augustine



R. David Threshie, publisher
K.E. Grubbs Jr., editorial
and commentary director
N. Christian Anderson, editor
and vice president

R.C. Hoiles, co-publisher 1935-1970
C.H. Hoiles, co-publisher 1935-1979
Harry Hoiles, co-publisher 1975-1979

Buthelezi's vision

Apartheid has been largely abolished in South Africa. But its legacy of racial division remains. We always should remember that apartheid was imposed by South Africa's version of national socialism. Apartheid was designed to repress a free market that was empowering blacks.

With the end of apartheid, South Africa can return to the pre-apartheid system of capitalism, which bases economic advancement on hard work and freedom, regardless of race, creed, or color. One man working for that goal is Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Zulu tribe. He long has supported using the free market to fight apartheid. Now he's working to use capitalism to lift up his impoverished people.

In a wide-ranging interview with the *Register* editorial board last week, Chief Buthelezi outlined his vision of a free, prosperous, peaceful, and capitalist South Africa. He supported a federal system, under which South Africa's many racial and ethnic groups would be given self-government over most areas, under the umbrella of a national government that would guarantee defense and free trade.

He delineated the differences between Nelson Mandela's African National Congress, which is well-known in the West, and the Inkatha Freedom Party, of which Chief Buthelezi is president. "IFP always has supported the free market. Things that have

happened in Russia and Eastern Europe have confirmed that policy." By contrast, "More than half the members of the executive committee of the ANC also belong to the Communist Party. They don't seem to be changing."

He noted an irony: "As the ANC lost support from the East" — when the communist regimes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe collapsed — "it gained it from the West." Even the US government has shovelled more than \$4.5 million in US taxpayers' money to the ANC.

He spoke of one urgent need: schooling for South African blacks and other minorities. The ANC shouts a slogan, "Liberation Now — Education Later." Chief Buthelezi lamented, "This slogan has caused millions to abandon education."

Chief Buthelezi spoke of one remedy: The South Africa Education Fund Inc. It brings South Africans to the United States to study not only the arts, sciences, and business techniques, but also to observe our land of liberty. "Apartheid has been abolished," he said, "but young people can participate only if they're educated. We especially need trained teachers." The Fund's next goal: To open schools in South Africa itself.

The Citizen 9/6/92

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Volkstaat

WE don't think much of the Conservative Party's volkstaat plan.

Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, says airily: "There is general agreement (in the party's general council) on our view that those constituencies represented by us in Parliament are a very important part of our legitimate claim in respect of a territorial area for our people."

"However, our claim to a territorial area involves more than just those constituencies we now hold."

"My personal feeling is that our people in other areas, regions and constituencies must have the right to express themselves as to whether they wish to be included in such an own state, under an own government."

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Can you imagine that — a volkstaat that is not consolidated in one land mass?

That's bad enough.

But how can the CP be sure that the constituencies it won in 1989 still back it? In the referendum only one region, centred on Pietersburg, voted No.

But supposing the 39 are still CP constituencies, who says they favour a volkstaat which is scattered and may have no viable existence of its own?

Why base a volkstaat on the 1989 general election anyway? Is this what is known as self-determination? You take an election more than 2½ years ago and say that's it. This is our volkstaat!

There is another point. What is intended now is an Afrikaner volkstaat rather than a White state. What about all the English-speaking Conservatives who voted for the CP in the election? Don't they count? Is the CP turning its back on them?

A third point is that the volkstaat will still have great numbers of Blacks living within its boundaries.

Are they not going to have any say about this?

Are they to be unwilling non-citizens of the volkstaat — or are they going to be Verwoerdian-style temporary sojourners who owe their allegiance to Black states, a concept that failed under apartheid and has no chance of succeeding today.

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It may be more realistic, but the party has failed its supporters who are left out and other volkstaters as well.

The CP is seemingly banking on doing a deal with the Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Kwa-Zulu, but those territories have a better chance under the government's proposals for a federal set-up than under the CP's confederal plan.

As usual, there are suggestions in the Nationalist Press that the CP, which will consider the plan at a one-day national congress in Pretoria on June 27, will split.

As usual, Dr Treurnicht denies this will happen.

Stressing that there is no point in now presenting a detailed plan for a volkstaat which does not take into consideration the interests of others, Dr Treurnicht says:

"You cannot just sit in an ivory tower and draw lines on a map."

If the truth be told, he cannot sit in an ivory tower and say 39 constituencies form the core of his volkstaat.

The interests of others have to be considered in that respect, too.

We doubt that they will want the 39 constituencies, plus any other areas, regions and constituencies, to form an Afrikaner volkstaat.

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