

Codesa's aim Citizen constitutional 29 Feb. 1992 success: FW

THE first concrete achievements of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa might well be a transitional government with which the majority of all South Africans will be able to identify, says State President De Klerk.

Speaking at the 40th anniversary banquet of the SA-German Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg last night, Mr De Klerk said this transitional government would be structured in such a way as to ensure effective safeguards against domination and the abuse of power.

Giving praise to the manner in which the German constitution accommodated "so many different levels of representation and so many different points of view", Mr De Klerk said Codesa was actively engaged in the quest for such a system

and urged those political groups not already actively engaged in the negotiations taking place at Codesa to do so.

"We need nothing less than the kind of constitutional success achieved in post-war Germany and we are determined to settle for nothing less," he said.

Turning to the economy, Mr de Klerk pointed out the differences between the economies of Germany and South Africa and indicated that while SA had undergone painful efforts to reduce inflation, it was only recently that the country had begun to achieve progress.

One of the virtues of a market economy, he said, was that it seemed to succeed in harnessing what some perceive as the selfish drives of its participants in order to enhance the good of humanity.

Mr De Klerk indicated

that South Africa was about to follow in the footsteps of Germany and other European countries in respect of regional bloc membership.

But Mr De Klerk stressed that however exciting the re-entry of South Africa to the international community was, the country could not escape the harsh reality of the enormous economic task facing the country.

Both unified Germany and South Africa had to rebuild and rehabilitate sizeable sections of their societies that have fallen behind, because of failed ideological policies which had now been discarded.

"Both, too, are being looked to by neighbouring nations to play a central part in uplifting a much wider community to higher levels of development."

For South Africa, this meant the country had to arrive at a political solution "with deliberate speed".

Mr De Klerk pointed out South Africa did not look on problems as problems, but as challenges and gave the assurance to investors that there would be an ideal investment climate for the vast investment needed.

Mr De Klerk stressed that any attempt in turning back the clock to re-introduce policies which had not succeeded, would fail dismally and result in chaos.

• At the same banquet, visiting German economics Minister, Mr Jürgen Möllemann, called on South African political groups which had opted out of the negotiating process to take part.

He said South Africa had already lost too much time and could not afford to lose any more.

"South Africa and its friends in the world, now need the success of the Codesa negotiations," he said.

Mr Möllemann stressed the negotiating process had to result in the re-integration of the homelands "as soon as possible", including Bophuthatswana. — Sapa.

Ban on weapons at meetings applies immediately

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — The new ban on carrying firearms and dangerous weapons at public meetings, gatherings and processions came into affect immediately yesterday on the publication of the notice in terms of the Dangerous Weapons Act.

The restriction was accompanied by a warning from Mr Johan Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order, that the police would now have orders to arrest those in possession of dangerous weapons or firearms at only political meeting.

New definitions of a "dangerous weapon" make it quite clear that both firearms and so-called "traditional weapons" are included.

It is now illegal to carry at any political gathering:

- Any object which has been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury; or

- Any object not designed or made with the object of inflicting bodily injury, but which may inflict a bodily injury if it were used to commit an assault.

In the second case, the accused may prove that "he at no time had any intention of using such an object for any unlawful purpose or that he at no time had any intention of using it to intimidate any other person or persons".

The definition of a "political gathering" is changed to include "any political gathering, course or process which

has been organised, convened, or held with the prime intention to discuss, attack, criticise, promote or organisation."

Those exempt from the weapons ban at public meetings are people in

the service of the State and those attending a political gathering in the execution of their official duties, security guards or bona fide bodyguards providing security service at a political gathering.

Cash-strapped ANC 'wants US aid to pay for Mandela's wage'

29.2.92
HUGH ROBERTON

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — There is speculation in the United States that the ANC, faced with financial difficulties, is pressing for its share of the R28 million "Transition to Democracy" aid package approved by Congress last year to pay the salaries of its president Nelson Mandela and other officials.

Most of the money, under the control of the US Agency for International Development (USAID), is being administered by the US-South Africa Leader Exchange Programme (Ussalep), whose officials declined to comment on the issue this week.

But a senior USAID official said none of the R28 million had been disbursed so far and the agency was awaiting proposals from Ussalep on how the funds should be spent.

Talks were under way between Ussalep and the recipients — the ANC and Inkatha — but no agreement had been reached. "We would have to approve any proposals they come up with," the official said.

According to a respected Washington newsletter, Africa Insider, "a sharp drop in international funds for the ANC's political ambitions could cause problems for USAID's 'Transition to Democracy in South Africa' project."

Quoting reliable sources, the

newsletter added: "Ussalep, which is managing most of the R28 million congressionally mandated funds, has been asked to use some funds for salaries to ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other officials."

There would be an outcry from conservatives in Congress if such a proposal were to be acted on. They have been stridently critical of assistance to the ANC and when the issue was debated they expressed concern that US aid might be used to pay ANC officials and members of the South African Communist Party.

This week the conservative Washington Times questioned whether the ANC might have used USAID funds to employ

the services of its new US fundraiser, Mr Walter Fauntroy, who, it claimed, had already been paid R644 000 of his R1 960 000 fee.

A recent tour of the US by Mrs Winnie Mandela was largely aimed at raising money.

Of the R28 million voted by Congress, some R12.88 million was allocated to the ANC and about R7 million to Inkatha. Ussalep is to receive a small fee for its services in negotiating the disbursement of the money.

A further R5.6 million was shared between the US Information Service in South Africa and the National Endowment for Democracy.

The last Soviet-backed government in Africa is collapsing. The MPLA administration of Angola is on the run, its members stealing large chunks of the country's wealth as they go. **RICHARD DOWDEN** reports from the capital, Luanda.

MPLA dithers as clouds of corruption spread through Angola

UNDER the peace accord signed in May there should be an election in Angola this year, probably in September. But the ruling MPLA leadership is showing no confidence that it will win and there are clear signs that it is preparing for defeat.

● Diplomatic sources report a huge increase in the numbers of Angolans, many of them senior MPLA officials, seeking permanent residence in Portugal.

● The law banning possession of diamonds is believed to have been revoked to allow senior members of the government to take stolen and smuggled diamonds out of the country.

● The proceeds of the sale of a 10 percent share in an oilfield, which President Eduardo dos Santos said raised about R900 million, have apparently disappeared. The president said the cash was being used to keep the economy going, but the Finance Minister said he did not know what happened to it or why the sale was made. Many diplomats in Luanda think much of the money has gone into private pockets.

The rival Unita party, backed with US government money, is mounting rallies and organising its members. Its morale is high and its spokesmen brook no suggestion that the party will lose the election. In contrast, the MPLA is showing no signs of rallying its forces. It has employed a British public relations company to improve its image but its own ministers show little interest in the exercise. One day last week four ministers failed to keep appointments arranged by the PR firm.

President dos Santos said in an interview: "The MPLA sees itself as the guarantor of peace and the democratic process. So the main preoccupation of the party has been defining the rules of the democratic game. When this is done it will be reformulating its strategy and preparing a mandate for its campaign."

The MPLA has splintered in recent months, further weakening it. All the breakaway groups have taken up the issue of corruption, which has been a growing problem within the MPLA. Several of its leaders, particularly those who have been in the oil sector, now own property in Europe and the United States.

MPLA and Unita troops are supposed to have gathered in the 50 United Nations-supervised assembly camps throughout the country. Unita's disciplined guerrillas are reported to be running their camps well, while MPLA troops, left unpaid and in some cases unfed, have been deserted by their officers and have had to be allowed to go home just to get food. UN sources in the camps say that if the war restarts, Unita troops are ready to take to the bush again, while the MPLA troops would melt away.

Rival liberation movements in the struggle against Portuguese rule in Angola, the MPLA (the Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola) and Unita (the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola) have fought a bitter 16-year war, a localised cold war underwritten by the superpowers.

The MPLA held the capital, the coast and the towns. Unita, based



Mr Eduardo dos Santos

in the southeast of the country, fought a long, destructive guerrilla campaign.

According to the US State Department, the Soviet Union pumped about R10 billion worth of arms a year into Angola during the 1980s. Much of the equipment has been abandoned in the countryside. At Luanda Airport there are a dozen Soviet-built helicopter gunships and several MiG fighter aircraft sitting broken and useless in the sun.

The one big achievement of the MPLA and its Russian and Cuban allies — the defeat of the South

African Defence Force at the battle of Cuito Cuanavale in 1988 — is almost forgotten. That battle led to the US-brokered agreement which led to the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and its independence in exchange for the withdrawal of 55 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

It seemed then that the MPLA would have no difficulty in defeating a Unita deprived of South Africa's support and protection. But the US stepped in to supply Unita and, when the MPLA army swept south in 1990 to drive it out, the movement's guerrillas withdrew and re-emerged from Zaire. Equipped with US anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, they soon cut off the capital.

The Soviet Union, unable to continue to support its former ally, urged the MPLA to settle with Unita and, last May, the Portuguese negotiated a ceasefire and commitments to elections.

One Marxist in Luanda, reviewing the turbulent history of Angola, said: "We defeated apartheid but we were beaten by capitalism."

When it became independent in 1975 Angola was highly prized. Oil, diamonds and a host of other minerals, two natural harbours and a railway which ran to the copper mines of Zaire made the country a target for the Americans, Russians and South Africans.

But now it is bankrupt. Its debt stands at R26 billion, of which R11 billion is owed to the former Soviet Union for weaponry. The president said last week that "military debts were not usually honoured", implying that Angola would not pay.

Western diplomats in Luanda said the government was not paying interest on medium-term debts and only a little on short-term ones. They said 80 percent, perhaps more, of the country's oil production of 500 000 barrels a day had been sold on the futures market. Workers at two big diamond mines, Andrade and Lucapa, are on strike and the mines have not produced a diamond this year.

The country produces almost nothing apart from oil and food is extremely expensive. The party's once-popular hero, Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalu, Chief of Staff who led the army throughout the war, has tried to resign from the MPLA and now describes himself as a professional soldier ready to serve any government.

The only thing which might save the party is fear of Unita. The movement's record of ruthlessness and brutality and its espousal of "negritude" scares the urban white Angolans and those of mixed African and European ancestry. Last week Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, made an aggressive speech, threatening to destroy everything that had been built by the MPLA and rebuild the country from scratch.

Unita is made up mainly of Ovimbundu people from the Central Highlands. Its officials and guards, newly arrived in Luanda, have taken over the fifth floor of the Tropico Hotel. They do not mix with other Angolans but seem like invaders rather than liberators and this may scare many of the Luanda's two million people into voting for the MPLA. — Independent New Service.

Buthelezi Rallies Against ANC Control

HUMAN EVENTS
February 29, 1992

By WILLIAM A. RUSHER

When I heard that Mangosuthu Buthelezi, political leader of the Zulu nation, was to speak to the World Affairs Council of Northern California here in San Francisco, I hurriedly reserved a seat. I had no idea he was even in the country — our liberal media almost never mention him.

That might spoil the impression they have so carefully cultivated, that the white government of Prime Minister F. W. de Klerk and the Communist-riddled black terrorist movement called the African National Congress, headed by Nelson Mandela, are the only two political forces in South Africa that matter.

But I had interviewed Buthelezi for the first time 20 years ago, and I had visited him in Ulundi, the capital of KwaZulu, in 1987, and I knew, and have often said in this column, that no future for South Africa, whether for good or ill, can be conceived without conceding a major role to Buthelezi and his people.

Buthelezi is a bit heavier now, in middle age, but his voice and bearing were as young and vigorous as ever, and his message was crystal-clear:

"The African National Congress is demanding a Constituent Assembly before June this year. It is retaining its private army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, intact, and it is still secreting caches of arms around the country because it wants to sabre-rattle to get its own way."

"The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party, which Buthelezi heads] says an adamant No to a Constituent Assembly before June this year. . . . The ground is

not equally level for all political parties when it comes down to political campaigning. There are areas which are dominated by the ANC where no other political party dare attempt to hold a meeting."

Nor is Buthelezi overly impressed with the Conference for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA for short), which is currently meeting to discuss negotiations and (quite improperly) to engage in them:

"CODESA is composed of 20 political parties, but excludes the Conservative Party and white parties and trade unions to the right of it. It also excludes the Pan-African Congress, AZAPO, and other political organizations on the left. It is just not sufficiently representative of the total political spectrum in South Africa. . . ."

"Quite frankly, there are times when it is so clearly evident that the ANC and the government are conniving behind the scenes and attempting to use CODESA to rubber-stamp the decisions they make in private and in secret, that I fear for the future."

What if, nevertheless, De Klerk simply sells out to the ANC? One got a grim glimpse of the possibilities in Buthelezi's references to the tragic experience of neighboring Angola:

"Dr. Savimbi was assured that an interim government after the withdrawal of Portugal from Angola would give all political parties fair recognition and opportunity to participate in the new democracy. He found that he was duped, and the [Communist] political power-play that followed resulted in a divided Angola being the tragic aftermath of violence." It took a 15-year



BUTHELEZI

civil war and 500,000 casualties to unite the country again.

Do De Klerk and Mandela really think they can hustle South Africa into the hands of the ANC over the opposition of six million Zulus, not to mention millions of other South Africans both white and black?

Not if Buthelezi can help it: **"We want a true multi-party democracy and, colloquially put, we are going to hang in there to ensure that South Africans do have a multiplicity of choices."**

Doubters should read again **"The Washing of the Spears"** and the many other histories that describe the warlike qualities of the Zulu nation. With Moscow no longer able to back him up militarily, Nelson Mandela may find South Africa a tougher nut to crack than he imagines.

Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

South Africa's Government Is Really Not Our Business

One of the ablest and most impressive leaders on the African continent was in town a couple of days ago. Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the mighty Zulus, outlined his dream of a multi-racial South Africa, based on free enterprise and democracy. The chief, along with President F. W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress, will chart South Africa's post-apartheid future.

I heard, and I thought: This is wonderful, this is marvlous. May God prosper the chief (a sound Anglican Christian, by the way) and crown his endeavors with success. But at the end of the day, why is it the business of Americans what kind of government South Africa institutes? The reason is, our government preposterously has made it America's business.

One can't always be sure whether this is still the United States of America or whether it has turned into Uncle Know-It-All's Fix It Shop (Unbeatable Advice on Constitutions and Voting Systems; Cheap Rates; Don't Call Us, We'll Call You).

Blithely we have made South Africa's delicate and convoluted problems our own: squeezing its economy with sanctions, ordering American companies to quit the South African market, drowning in torrents of goo and hypocrisy from orators convinced the way to help South Africa was to hurt it.

Now obviously we have our druthers about who leads, or drives, the 166 sovereign countries that belong to the United Nations. A government friendly to the United States is clearly better than one hostile to us.

We owe Chief Buthelezi support and friendship because the South Africa he envisions would be a friend, as well as a social and economic model for the rest of a troubled continent. Beyond this, all our long-distance moralizing about the structure of post-apartheid South Africa is past bearing.

My fellow Americans, South Africa is not our business, any more than Haiti, Algeria and Myanmar — when they don't threaten Americans — are our business. We should repeal all economic sanctions against South Africa



MANDELA

— and then pay South Africans the compliment of letting them arrange the affairs of a country few Americans know much about and fewer still have seen. We don't need pious editorials and speeches outlining what we'll accept and what we won't.

Yes, why don't we get our own household in order before we take on as our special project the moral reformation of other countries? Maybe it would enhance our credibility to lower our crime rate—the highest in the civilized world. What about growing welfare dependency and a 50 per cent divorce rate?

Look at it this way: How would we appreciate South Africa's butting into our business, delivering oily lectures on moral rectitude? When the Japanese

criticize us, we grind our teeth. The reason we get by with doing unto others what we hate having done unto us is that we're rich and powerful. This is the morality of the bully.

Much more than relations with South Africa is involved here. The fall of communism deprives us of our last ex-

"Look at it this way: How would we appreciate South Africa's butting into our business, delivering oily lectures on moral rectitude? When the Japanese criticize us, we grind our teeth. The reason we get by with doing unto others what we hate having done unto us is that we're rich and powerful. This is the morality of the bully."

cuse for global messianism—the quest to turn everybody into good Americans.

Woodrow Wilson's passion to "make the world safe for democracy" has infected our politics for the past half century. It's time for a change. Thanks very much, Mr. Bush, we don't

need any "new world order." We need — or, rather, other nations need — the latitude to find the answers that suit them, not us.

The Cold War—which required the marshaling of our will and resources to thwart aggressive communism — is over. We couldn't help meddling then. Now we can. Pat Buchanan, who is sometimes lambasted as an "isolationist" for talking thus, in fact argues only for national modesty, and for the pursuit of specifically American objectives. He says we don't have all the answers. Anybody care to venture a contradiction?

"It is not our business," wrote William Cobbett, the radical English jour-

nalist, in 1829, "to run about the world to look after people to set free; it is our business to look after ourselves and to take care of our country and Sovereign." We don't have a sovereign, but we've got a sovereign people, who, if they heard such advice from their leaders, might relish it as much as I do.

Human Events 29, February 1992

SADF funded KwaZulu State for military training: claim

PRETORIA: The SA Defence Force sponsored the KwaZulu Government millions of rand for the military training and salaries of a group of about 200 youths trained at a camp in the Caprivi Strip in 1986, a committee of the Goldstone Committee of Inquiry into Public Violence and intimidation heard yesterday.

Former personal assistant to Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosutho Buthelezi, Mr M.Z. Khumalo, told the committee investigating allegations of SADF funding of front companies fostering violence that the SADF had paid for the six months' training of the group and had continued to pay the salaries of the trainees for three years. He claimed that Dr Buthelezi had had no knowledge that it was the SADF which was funding the project.

The intention had been that the group would be specially trained for incorporation into the KwaZulu Police where they would be used for the protection of VIPs in the KwaZulu Government and the IFP. Due to lack of funds the majority of the group was not incorporated until July 1979, three years after their training.

During this time some of the group were sent to various IFP regional offices or the Chief Minister's office where they acted as officers of the organisation as well as performing guard duties.

Others underwent training at Koeberg as Special Constables and were hired by the SA Police for a number of months before returning to Ulundi. In 1988, 96 trainees went to Mkuze for further training.

During this time the SADF had "reluctantly" agreed to pay their salaries after Mr Khumalo had pleaded with them to do so. It was at this time that it was revealed to him by a Mr van Blerk that the funds were coming from the SADF.

The SADF also provided "bridging finance" for a further nine months — from July 1989 to March 1990 — during which time the remaining members of the group were incorporated into the KZP.

Mr Khumalo agreed that the amount for the training, salaries and bridging amounted to millions.

He claimed that he had not known until the end of 1987 that the real sponsor of the project was the SADF. Dr Buthelezi was never informed of this. He had dealt with a security firm, Swart Security Services, who had trained the group. He said he appealed to them to find a sponsor and they had come up with a company by the name of Richard's Appointments Ltd.

Counsel for the Weekly Mail, ANC, and SACP, Mr David Soggot, put it to Mr Khumalo that he had known all along it was the SADF sponsoring the project.

He also questioned Dr Buthelezi's alleged ignorance of who the real sponsor was.

Mr Soggot pointed out to Mr Khumalo that he had already let slip to the commission that he had received permission from Dr Buthelezi for the acceptance of SADF bridging finance while the trainees were finally incorporated into the KZP.

"I never told him it was the SADF. I knew he would have nothing to do with money from them," said Mr Khumalo.

Judge Goldstone also questioned Mr Khumalo's ignorance regarding the identity of the sponsor.

"Your lack of inquisitiveness boggles the imagination," he said.

MK member receives suspended 10-year term

JOHANNESBURG: Family and friends of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) member Jeremy Seeber were clearly relieved yesterday when he received a wholly suspended 10-year prison sentence for bombing Braamfontein's Devonshire Hotel in 1986.

Loud applause was heard outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court after Seeber (25) was sentenced to six years, suspended for five years, for a charge of attempted murder, and a further four years, also suspended for five, for unlawfully causing an explosion.

Magistrate J. Esterhuizen found Seeber's age a mitigating factor.

He also said that although attempted murder and causing an explosion were both serious crimes, they were "coloured by political circumstances".

Although political conditions had since changed dramatically, the incidence of attempted murder was on the increase.

"Adequate steps had to be taken to stop you from committing a similar offence," Mr Esterhuizen told Seeber.

During earlier argument, defence lawyer Gilbert Marcus said it would be unfair to treat Seeber any differently from other political criminals, who had been granted indemnity for more serious crimes.

Mr Marcus said the defence had proved that Seeber was acting on behalf of the African National Congress when he planted a mini-limpet mine in a Devonshire Hotel toilet on September 26, 1986. A consideration of Seeber's political motives was essential, Mr Marcus said. — Sapa.

The Independent
29/2/92 - London

Judge hears of Zulu 'hit squads'

From Chris McGreal in Johannesburg

A FORMER personal assistant to Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Zulu Chief, has laid out before the Goldstone inquiry into violence how the South African Defence Force (SADF) provided millions of rand for the military training of 200 Inkatha supporters in 1986. The men officially joined the Zulu police, but the inquiry has heard they may have been used as hit squads to kill opponents of the government and Inkatha.

As the official commission heard evidence of longstanding security force involvement in violence, the government banned the carrying of some weapons, as killing again increased on the Reef.

Mbongeni Khumalo, Chief Buthelezi's former personal assistant, told the committee investigating the SADF's use of front companies to sponsor violence that the army paid and trained the Inkatha members for six months, and continued financial support

for three years. The men were supposed to be incorporated into the Zulu police, but the inquiry has heard evidence that while they were given police warrant cards, they were never inducted into the force. Witnesses to the activities of hit squads linked to the security forces say killers were issued with official identification to allow them to move freely.

Mr Khumalo said Mr Buthelezi did not know the source of the funds, an assertion challenged by counsel for the African National Congress (ANC), who noted that Mr Khumalo had told the commission that he had received permission from Mr Buthelezi to accept extra funds from the SADF for the 200 men.

Judge Goldstone also questioned Mr Khumalo's professed ignorance regarding the identity

of the sponsor. "Your lack of inquisitiveness boggles the imagination," he said. "I did not see it as my business to inquire further," Mr Khumalo responded.

The ANC's counsel said that if the government had wanted to help the Chief increase the size of his police force, it could have increased the budget it provides for that purpose. "Why do it like thieves in the night? I put it to you that at no stage was it the intention to co-opt the trainees into the KwaZulu police. The idea was the creation of hit squads to further Inkatha politically," the lawyer said, to denials by Mr Khumalo. He resigned from Inkatha last year after it was revealed he was the group's liaison with the police when it provided secret funds for Inkatha rallies.

The ANC warned of new dan-

gers of links between Inkatha and the security forces, as violence again spiralled on the East Rand. The government yesterday restricted the carrying of weapons in public — but not the "cultural" weapons used by Inkatha. The ANC told police of an impending bloodbath on the East Rand following a string of murders at the Phola Park squatter camp. The ANC says 200 Inkatha warriors armed with spears, swords and clubs moved into a hostel to prepare for an attack on Phola Park after four Inkatha supporters were shot nearby on Wednesday, a day after four camp dwellers were shot by Inkatha supporters.

■ President FW de Klerk will win next month's referendum to seek white approval for continuing negotiations, according to an opinion poll in the Johannesburg *Star*. Of the 75 per cent of whites who said they intended to vote, 55 per cent backed Mr de Klerk.

Argus, 29.1.1992 Tutu credits CNN for trade curbs

ATLANTA. — Archbishop Desmond Tutu has credited the CNN television network with helping to persuade Western countries, particularly the United States, to impose economic sanctions on South Africa.

He called CNN a "phenomenon that shrunk the world" and helped publicize the anti-apartheid struggle.

"You have helped our struggle immensely by reporting what was taking place," he told 230 journalists yesterday at a CNN-sponsored luncheon. "We did not have the resources to tell our story."

"You beamed into living rooms pictures of South African police and sol-

diers laying into South African demonstrators," said Archbishop Tutu, who won the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize for his anti-apartheid work. "People saw their brutality."

Archbishop Tutu, on sabbatical in Atlanta at Emory University, said television reporters played an important role because of their large audience.

"You helped create a moral climate by turning a spotlight on an environment many had conspired to conceal from the world," he said.

He said television news also had exposed what he called "the dark side of the system" in the US and "the casualties of capitalism" — the homeless and unemployed. — Sapa-AP.

Savimbi seeks help from businessmen

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi is hoping South African business will consider pledging financial support to his election campaign against the MPLA in September.

But he is not expecting any help from the South African government.

Dr Savimbi, buoyantly predicting a victory against the governing MPLA in monitored elections in September, called on President F W de Klerk and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

The former rebel leader said at a Press conference he had neither sought nor received pledges of financial support from the South African government.

"We did not have that commitment from the government to finance us, and we did not ask for it," he said.

He confirmed however that on a previous visit to Johannesburg in December he had spoken to people in "the private sector".

No pledges had been made yet.

He added: "Of course, if anybody comes up with support, we will welcome it. You can never have enough."

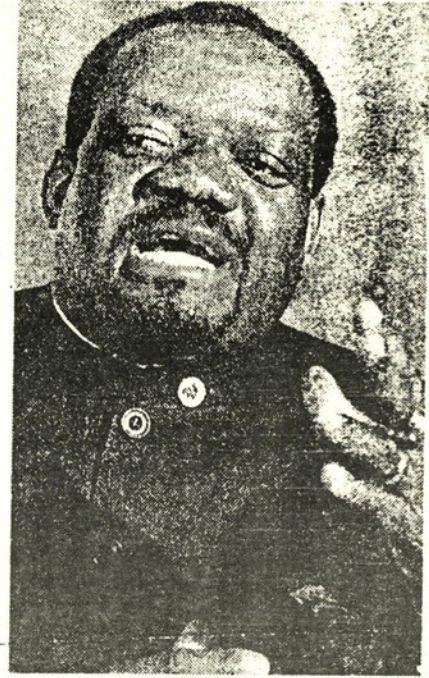
He also confirmed that aid from the United States would cease five months before election day.

The chief purpose of the bilateral meeting with the South African government was for each to report to the other on political developments.

Dr Savimbi said the ceasefire in Angola was firm and he was confident it would remain so. It was heartening that there had been no clashes between troops of the opposing sides.

The process of assembling Unita and MPLA troops at mutually agreed assembly points was proceeding well. More than 96 percent of Unita troops and 61 percent of government troops had assembled so far.

He said consolidating the two forces into one Angolan army was critical ahead of the elections.



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, The argus.

Doctor Jonas Savimbi

"Peace is irreversible, accepted, protected and supported from both sides and by the many emerging political parties."

It would now be up to the people to decide in an election who should govern.

Unita, he said, would accept defeat if that was the result at the polls.

Asked about his relationship with President Eduardo dos Santos, Dr Savimbi replied immediately: "Very good."

"We meet for more than an hour usually, any time we want. It is usually in connection with a specific matter."

Dr Savimbi said his frequent meetings with the president sent a positive signal to the country and was an important factor in maintaining stability.

The Argus

136th YEAR: FOUNDED 1857

Editor-in-Chief:

A P DRYSDALE

122 St George's Mall, Cape Town, 8001

Deputy Editor:

J C B HOBDAV

488-4911

Dr No says it again

DR NO is at it again.

Speaking at Potchefstroom last night Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht snubbed the offer to join the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) to put the case for self-determination.

Dr Treurnicht says he doesn't want to make himself look ridiculous by negotiating his people's future in this way. The opposite is true. By staying out the Conservatives are denying themselves and their supporters a democratic right.

Codesa is a reality which cannot be ignored or wished away. It is going to change the future of the country and it will take far-reaching decisions that will affect the lives of all.

Those who sideline themselves from this process of negotiation can only lose out. And there will be no point in blaming others afterwards.

The Conservative Party and the rest of the rightwing have a contribution to make and they should do so. Otherwise dangerous frustrations could arise. In the final analysis the one certainty about the new politics is that there is no safe or sensible alternative to peaceful negotiation.

Instead of trying to cast suspicions about the aims and workings of Codesa the Conservatives and their allies should give content to their self-determination plans at these multiparty talks.

Politics is the process of debate, negotiation and persuasion. By standing aloof the CP runs the risk of being left behind — and of a split in its own ranks.

A safer world . . .

THE world, it seems, is becoming a safer place. Far-reaching announcements on nuclear weapons reductions mean that after more than 40 years of the Cold War, the neurotic fears and suspicions of superpowers are being laid to rest. *Yes! But?*

The break-up of the Soviet Union has convinced the United States there is no longer need to have nuclear tactical weapons deployed in Western Europe to repulse an invasion. Russia, in turn, no longer fears an attack from the United States — hence Mr Yeltsin's announcement that his country's missiles will no longer target American cities.

In his State of the Union address last night, President Bush said he planned to cut the defence budget by R140 billion over the next five years. He promises, in election year, to pass on the benefits to the American people.

The world will also benefit by this stepping back from the nuclear brink.

But the danger is not yet past. As the threat of Armageddon recedes, a potentially dangerous loophole remains. Renegade countries could recruit former Soviet nuclear scientists to help build atomic weapons. Ways will have to be found to keep these bomb boffins gainfully employed in different directions. Radical regimes must be prevented from being able to hold the rest of the world to ransom.

Busy tour ahead for De Klerk

Political Staff 29.1.92

PRESIDENT De Klerk is to visit former Eastern Bloc countries for the first time next week with state visits to Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

He will also meet French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister John Major on a 10-day tour that will include an address this weekend to the prestigious World Economic Forum conference in Davos, a resort in Switzerland.

This trip by Mr De Klerk will be characterised by encounters with an extremely

wide range of international political and economic leaders.

He will meet Polish president Lech Walesa, Hungarian president Arpad Goncez and Czech president Vaclav Havel in an intense programme of back-to-back visits lasting three days, his office announced.

After Davos, Mr De Klerk will travel to Paris where, along with Mr Mandela, he will accept the Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize from Unesco.

He will also be presented with an award for political courage from the French journal *Politique Internationale*.

Natal policeman admits on

A FORMER police commander has admitted in court that he ordered the massacre of 11 black men, women and children at a funeral vigil in Natal in 1988 because he considered them enemies of the state and wanted to assist Inkatha.

In the gravest admission of police involvement in political killings, Captain Brian Mitchell stunned the court five months into his trial by changing his plea to guilty on 19 charges of murder and attempted murder for the shooting of United Democratic Front (UDF) supporters. On trial with him are six other policemen, four of whom surrounded the house in Trust Feed packed with mourners and sprayed it with bullets. They have all denied guilt.

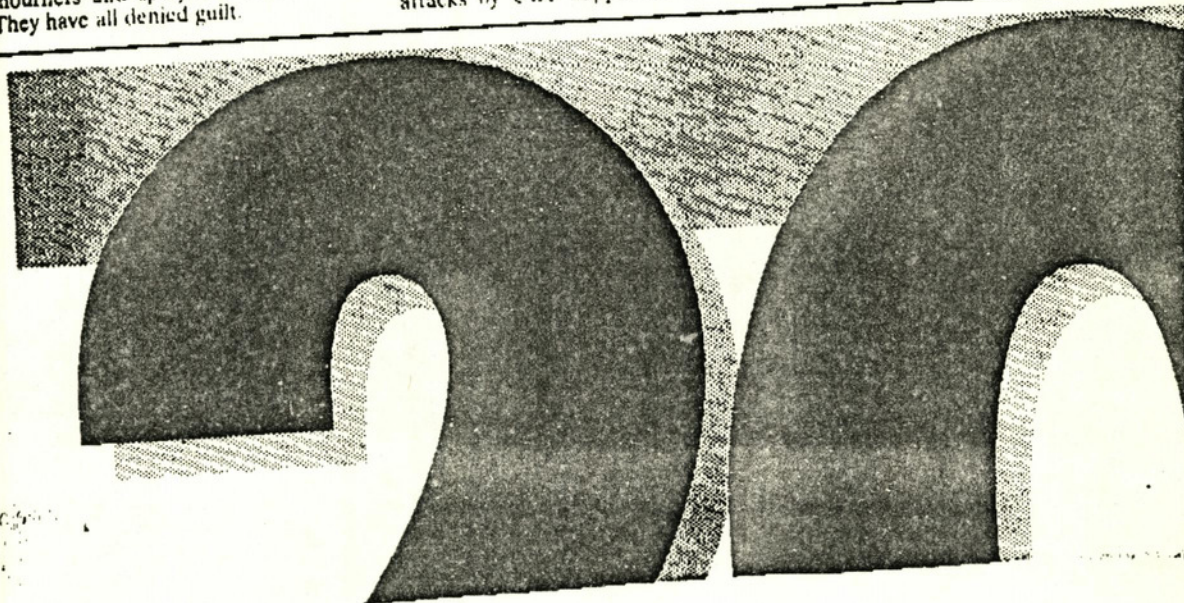
From Chris McGreal
in Johannesburg

Capt Mitchell told the court he regarded himself as a soldier involved in a civil war where members of the UDF, a legal organisation allied to the then banned ANC, were enemies of the state.

"I saw myself as being on the side of the government. I sympathised with Inkatha. They never made the areas ungovernable and they supported the government," he said, adding that Inkatha was not part of the "revolutionary onslaught". He said many policemen held the same view as they were the target of attacks by UDF supporters at a time

when the State of Emergency gave the police considerable powers.

Capt Mitchell, then commander at the area's main police station, said the constables he ordered to carry out the killings were staying with the local Inkatha leader, Jerome Gabela, whom he described as weak for permitting the UDF to gain the upper hand in Trust Feed. The police captain said the black constables obtained information from Mr Gabela as to where the UDF areas were, but that it had not been his intention that they should break into a house and indiscriminately kill women and children. He said he had wanted the constables to attack groups of UDF supporters. The constables say they were



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London
29/2/92

'Police don't have manpower to cope'

Call for SADF to end Natal fighting

By Craig Kotze,
Crime Reporter

The mayor of Maritzburg, Mr Mark Cornell, has called on the South African Defence Force to halt the bloody Maritzburg township war which is spreading into the city and threatening to spill over into other regions.

Mr Cornell is in Cape Town for the official opening of Parliament tomorrow and is seeking a meeting with Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok to discuss the deepening crisis.

More than 400 people have been killed in the power struggle between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front which started last year and escalated dramatically in the closing months of 1987.

Mr Cornell's call comes after a 14-year-old youth was stabbed to death by a mob outside a beerhall in the town's Relief Street on Tuesday.

In a second incident in Maritzburg streets yesterday, police arrested 46 people after a mob — armed with pangas, knobkerries and other weapons — attacked a group of youths and then tried to get into Cosatu House in Berg Street. Three men were seriously injured and taken to hospital.

Appear in court

A Pretoria police spokesman said the 46 would appear in the Plessislaer Magistrate's Court today.

Mr Cornell said the fighting, which has already affected the region's economy, should be stopped now before it escalated further and spilled over to other parts of Natal.

"I feel that the police, despite a few hundred reinforcements, do not have the manpower needed to stem the violence. I would welcome it if the Defence Force was called in to assist," said Mr Cornell.

He said the SAP had done as much as possible with limited manpower but it "would be wise" for the Defence Force to be called in.

"I can tell you the black property owners would welcome such a move. We are all sick of the violence. We've had enough," he said.

● See Page 15.

Radicals

NATAL WITNESS 29/1/92

The Minister of Law and Order has declared that the police will win their fight against the "radicals" in the Pietermaritzburg area and elsewhere in South Africa. Effective police work has indeed quelled some of the violence in the local townships, and the state's massive security machine has been able to maintain a sort of order across the country in response to very real challenges. Yet those challenges are not new. It is more than a quarter of a century since the ANC was banned. The police have worked manfully to enforce that ban, yet the ANC is today more influential than ever. The police can hardly be accused of laxity in the enforcing of the current emergency, yet politically-motivated violence has continued in the townships despite regulations intended specifically to curb such "unrest". And, despite its panoply of long-standing security and emergency powers, the government only last week found it necessary to restrict the activities of a further 17 organisations. Mr Vlok's confidence that the police will win can hardly be based on past successes.

The fault, of course, lies not with the police but with the laws and regulations that they have to enforce. Attempts to impose order without the rule of law, and to implement laws that are devoid of justice, have created the revolutionary climate in which radicalism now flourishes. If the Minister of Law and Order wishes to restore peace and security, it is to his political colleagues that he must speak, not his policemen.