

World '92

Daily News Reporter-
JANE STRODE looks
at the international
scene for 1992

JANUARY: Diplomatic recognition was granted to the republics of Slovenia and Croatia, rendering the old federation of Yugoslavia obsolete.

About 20 000 people died in feuding between various clans in Somalia.

FEBRUARY: Mike Tyson was found guilty of raping an 18-year-old Miss Black America contestant.

A Japanese dentist was saved from death by an assassin's bullet only by the fatness of his wallet.

Britain was in the middle of it's longest recession since World War 2.

MARCH: Elizabeth Taylor celebrated her 60th birthday with her latest husband and Mickey Mouse.

England won the Five Nations rugby series for the second time in a row.

Punch magazine announced it's closure after 151 years.

The Duke and Duchess of York began negotiations to separate.

APRIL: Civil war engulfed Bosnia-Herzegovina, killing and wounding hundreds in clashes between Serbs, Croats and Muslims.

John Gotti, the boss of New York's largest Mafia group, was found guilty of murder, racketeering and tax evasion. He was sentenced to life without parole.

The British Conservative Party won the election and Neil Kinnock announced his resignation.

MAY: The Princess Royal divorced Captain Mark Phillips.

The Scottish Law Commission recommended the outlawing of smacking children.

There was rioting in Los Angeles after four white policemen were cleared of beating a black driver senseless.

Ireland won the Eurovision Song Contest with the song titled Why Me?

JUNE: Alan Bond, the bankrupt businessman who once paid £30 million for a Van Gogh, was jailed in Australia for dishonesty.

Andrew Lloyd Webber was knighted in the Queen's Birthday Honours.

JULY: The Pope approved a new catechism for Catholics which included "new" forms of sinning such as tax evasion, bribery, betting, genetic manipu-



LAST LAUGH: A 72-year-old British widow choked to death laughing at her grandson's haircut.

lation and contamination of the environment.

The Mothers Union in Britain voted to legalise brothels.

Ousted Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega was sentenced to 40 years imprisonment for drug offences.

AUGUST: Jani Allan lost her libel case in London against Channel Four.

Arsenal football club had to redesign a giant mural because none of the 8 000 fans it depicted were either black or a woman.

Woody Allen admitted having an affair with an adopted daughter of Mia Farrow's but denied abusing their son and another adopted daughter.

SEPTEMBER: The Princess of Wales gave up the lease on her £72 000 red Mercedes.

Kevin Maxwell, son of newspaper magnate swindler Robert, visited a job centre.

OCTOBER: A 12-year-old American boy was allowed to "divorce" his parents.

The IRA stepped up it's terrorism campaign in London with eight bombs going off in six days.

A 72-year-old widow choked to death laughing at her grandson's haircut.

NOVEMBER: Governor Bill Clinton won the American presidential election.

A fire destroyed much of Windsor Castle.

The Church of England voted to ordain women.

An anthropologist claimed that language had developed to allow women to gossip.

DECEMBER: Queen Elizabeth agreed to pay income tax.

The Prince and Princess of Wales separated.

US troops were sent to Somalia.

CP PLANS TRAINING CAMPS

The Citizen 31 December '92

By Arthur Kemp and Kevin Flynn

THE Conservative Party is to start arms training camps for members of its Home Guard units in January as part of a country-wide mobilisation campaign, said the CP MP for Ladybrand, Mr

Charl Hertzog, yesterday.

Speaking after a meeting of the leaders of 14 Ladybrand constituency Home Guard units in Marquard, Mr Hertzog said the purpose of these training camps was to train people in self defence, the correct handling of weapons and anti-

terrorist tactics.

The meeting was called to discuss what steps should be taken after a series of politically-motivated incidents in the south-eastern Orange Free State which have left at least two people dead and a number of others

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seriously injured.

"Participants in the training camps will not only be taught how to handle weapons correctly, but also lectured on how to defend themselves

against terrorist attacks, particularly those on pedestrians, motor vehicles and on houses," Mr Hertzog said.

"Participants will also be lectured on what tactics terrorists use so they can be prepared," he said.

Mr Hertzog said the training at these camps would be provided by "experts", but he did not want to say where these experts came from. "There are lots of experts among the Volk," he said.

"Our people must be told how to prevent hand-grenade attacks on their houses, but this does not mean to say that the training will be exclusively self defence in nature."

Information gathered by the Home Guards regarding APLA tactics and movements in the Lesotho/Free State border region would be distributed among the units, he said.

In a statement released after the Home Guard leader meeting, an appeal was made to all other constituencies and communities to organise themselves into self defence units "as quickly as possible".

"The low-intensity war which is being waged against the public by the terrorist organisations can only be countered by effective Volks mobilisation and it is now the appropriate time for all members of the Volk to participate," Mr Hertzog said.

"For this purpose, the Home Guard units are being organised above party political lines and no-one will be excluded if they are not members of the CP."

The meeting also decided to urge all farming

communities to establish a radio communications network "as telephone lines are always vulnerable".

The HNP's spokesman on Law and Order, Mr Oscar Hartung, yesterday called on the government to resign "if it could not see its way clear to controlling its negotiating partners, the PAC and the ANC".

Mr Hartung said the reason why the government was scared to act against the PAC was "that they are scared that their already failed negotiations will never get back on track".

"Earlier this year the government promised that the yes vote in the referendum would bring peace and progress. It is, however, now clear that these promises have been broken. The government's mandate has thus fallen away," Mr Hartung said.

The National Transport Policy forum yesterday expressed its "disappointment" in the statement by Conservative Party MP for Ladybrand, Mr Charl Hertzog, that attacks on taxis were part of taxi feuds and intends taking up the matter with the CP.

Also, in a "very fruitful" meeting with the police in Ficksburg yesterday, taxis were assured maximum protection, an NTPF statement said.

The forum raised certain issues such as unlawful roadblocks manned by bogus policemen, the conducting of road patrols by unmarked vehicles and "the negative approach by the traffic officers in the region" since the attacks on White

farmers.

The NTPF was "disappointed" and "perturbed" at Mr Hertzog's statement in a Sunday newspaper and found it damaging to its aims and objectives, creating divisions and promoting feuds and protecting the perpetrators of the attacks against the business people and apolitical members.

The police "assured us maximum protection on the roads as more police and soldiers have been deployed in the area", the statement said.

There were two aircraft and a helicopter on standby and more security police in private vehicles were patrolling the routes. Roadblocks would be visible and clearly marked, and suspected taxis would be stopped by clearly identifiable police vehicles.

The statement added that lines of communication would be open for any urgent situation that needed to be reported.

The NTPF also voiced its concern about the incident where a White pedestrian was knocked down by a taxi which did not stop.

"Such incidents jeopardise our efforts to bring about safety in the region. It must also be borne in mind by the people that every minibus driven by a Black person is alleged to be a taxi in spite of it being a private or commercial vehicle," the statement said.

It concluded by urging NTPF members to report accidents to the nearest police station if they were afraid to stop and advise operators to travel in pairs at night.

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Insight

and not that much different on the rest of the globe . . .



'HUMAN' GOAT: The death in Umlazi of the beer-drinking and bread-breaking Dennis the goat sparks off a row about whether he should be allowed to be buried in a cemetery (next to humans).



NEW US PRESIDENT: Bill Clinton raises his wife Hillary's hand in triumph after defeating George Bush.



END OF A FAIRYTALE: The Prince and Princess of Wales separated.



RESTORED PRIDE: Elana Meyer, who came second in the 10 000m at the Barcelona Olympics, brought dreams of African unity to life by her good sportsmanship and gesture towards winner Deratu Tulu.

(a)

THE DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1992

Insight

Death, destruction and devious doings in South Africa



HAIL OF DEATH: In September 29 ANC supporters were shot dead and 200 injured by Ciskei troops outside Bisho, leading to worldwide condemnation of Ciskei leader Oupa Quzoza, ANC leader Ronnie Kasirils and the South African Government for not preventing the massacre.

A year best forgotten and buried

Daily News Reporter **SUE MILLER** reviews 1992 in South Africa

IN what was probably the most horrific year in South Africa's history, there are few people who will mourn the passing of 1992.

While the year had some light moments, it was generally characterised by violence and political power games played by almost all the major political groups. As the parties played games the violence continued to ravage Natal and the Reef, and 3 324 people had died by the end of November.

FEBRUARY: President F.W. de Klerk announces a national referendum on his reform process will be held — for whites only.

MARCH 17: White South Africa goes to the polls to vote a resounding "yes" for reform, with the anti-reform parties such as the CP only being able to win a NO vote in Andries Treurnicht's Pietersburg constituency.

MARCH 24 to MAY 7: The University of Natal is rocked by violence and protests over the exclusion of the aptly named "Knowledge" Mdlalose. While a small body of students claimed the university administration was being unfair towards him, his published academic record showed a list of dismal failures.

APRIL: Winnie Mandela is finally forced to retire from her position as ANC head of welfare as allegations raged in the media about her "soccer team".

MAY 1: Captain Brian Mitchell, former SAP station commander at New Hanover was sentenced to death at the end of a marathon Trust Feed Massacre trial following the murder in December 1988 of 11 people including two young children aged four and nine. The trial highlighted the involvement of elements of the security forces in the Natal violence.

MAY: Finance Minister Barend du

Plessis, Mr VAT, admits defeat, claims a burn-out and resigns leaving the rest of the Cabinet holding the baby.

JUNE: Boipatong massacre in which more than 40 people were killed in an obscure squatter camp by a group of highly armed trained men (some claimed they were Inkatha members) and the police were apparently deliberately decoyed to another locality by a telephone call, allowing the attackers time to kill men, women and children.

JUNE: South Africa made its entrance back into the Olympic Games — with more of a whimper than a roar as Myrtle Bothma tripped over the hurdles. Zola Budd finished nowhere and very few athletes managed to feature at all, the honourable exception being Elana Meyer

who came second in the 10 000m race and brought dreams of African unity to life by her good sportsmanship and gesture towards winner Deratu Tulu.

JULY 18: The United Nations makes a decision to send a special peace envoy to South Africa.

AUGUST: South Africans were entertained by revelations of AWB leader Eugene Terre'blanche (ET) in holey-green underpants, sex seen through the keyhole, gnarled toes and diaries filled with fantasies during the 13 days of Jani Allan's unsuccessful libel case against the British Channel Four television station. She lost and still has to pay legal fees of R1.5 million.

AUGUST 3: The start of the ANC's "rolling mass action".

AUGUST 4, 5: Two days of nation-

wide mass action organised by the ANC.

AUGUST 12: The official Fifa announcement that a South African soccer team had been included in the 1994 World Cup.

AUGUST 18: The Anglican Church in Southern Africa finally makes a positive decision on allowing women to be ordained as priests. On the same day, the Conservative Party celebrated its 10th anniversary — however, it was generally acknowledged that there was little to celebrate after its resounding defeat in the referendum and a split among members of the party.

AUGUST 21: Louis Luyt, president of the Transvaal Rugby Union, nearly scuttled the 1995 World Rugby Cup to be played in South Africa and any future world tours by

encouraging the flying of the South African flag and the singing of Die Stem at Loftus Versfeld stadium before the Test match against the All Blacks.

AUGUST 25: The death of the beer-drinking Dennis the goat sparks off a row about whether he should be allowed to be buried in a cemetery (next to humans), cremated or as a third option being stuffed by the Natal Museum in Pietermaritzburg with full visiting rights being granted to his owner and friend Xolani Sabelo.

AUGUST 29: Release of convicted Soviet naval spy Dieter Gerhardt after serving nine years of a life sentence.

AUGUST 30: SA soccer squad beaten 1-0 by Zambia, following a 4-1 whitewash by Zimbabwe.

SEPTEMBER: 1992 was marked by a crisis both in health and education and Dr Rina Venter, the Minister of Health, announced the future creation of a single health department, not before it became clear that Natal as a province received the lowest amount of the national health budget. On September 7 the Minister of Education and Training, Sam de Beer, announced that a single education system was envisaged — within two years — but that details would have to be negotiated with other groups.

SEPTEMBER 1: Bisho massacre in which 29 people were shot dead and 200 injured. Massacre of ANC supporters by Ciskei troops outside Bisho, leading to worldwide condemnation of the Ciskei leader Oupa Quzoa, ANC leader Ronnie Kasrils and the South African Government for not preventing the massacre.

SEPTEMBER 12: Natal rugby team won the Currie Cup at Ellis Park, leading to gleeful claims that the historical dominance of Western Province and Northern Transvaal

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THE DAILY NEWS

31-12-92

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Continued from preceding page

had been broken. However, bitterness became apparent when the team to tour France and England was announced. Natal had only five players out of a squad of 30 and one editorial claimed that once again, after a fairy-tale season, Natal had been left with Cinderella and the Ugly Sisters.

SEPTEMBER 16: The second team of United Nations peace observers arrive in Natal.

SEPTEMBER 25: The announcement of the first Natal lottery.

OCTOBER 10: Barend Strydom and Robert McBride released from SA prisons with 150 other prisoners such as Lucky Malaza who were convicted of crimes such as murder and rape but were released on "political" grounds. Lucky was later arrested in December on charges of possessing a suspected stolen vehicle, resisting arrest and assaulting a policeman.

OCTOBER 10: That doyenne of the South African theatre and political stage, Evita Bezuidenhout, ambassadress of the "independent

homeland of Bapetikosweti" at last left the limelight — well, for a while. Alter-ego actor and writer Pieter-Dirk Uys decided he wanted to get on with some serious writing while Evita concentrated on her ambassadorial duties. Farewell Evita, we will wait for your next appearance, skattie.

OCTOBER 10: Third Gay Pride march in Johannesburg, attracting almost a thousand people.

OCTOBER 19 Tony Factor, the Discount King, died at the age of 52 from cancer.

OCTOBER 24: In one of the social highlights of the year, Zinzi Mandela marries Zwelibanzi Hlongwane. The couple held their huge reception at the Carlton Hotel.

OCTOBER 28: FW and Mandela get together to sign a "record of understanding".

NOVEMBER 6: Willie Mtolo arrives home in Natal after winning the New York Marathon on November 1.

NOVEMBER 10: The first official Indian cricket team arrives in Durban in time to prepare for the first Test match against South Africa.

NOVEMBER 14: Naas Botha offici-

ally resigns from the South African rugby captaincy and side after a disastrous tour of France where virtually the entire South African team was accused of "bad attitude" both on and off the field. His resignation is seen as perhaps heralding the beginning of a new "rugby era".

NOVEMBER 16: Goldstone Commission's revelations of a Military Intelligence operation set-up to discredit officials of the ANC are made public.

NOVEMBER 22: Meeting between Government and the ANC — the first official meeting in 30 months, which was characterised by countless occurrences of violence, intimidation and deaths.

DECEMBER 1: International Aids Day marked in South Africa by processions, music and educational programmes and the wearing of red ribbons indicating support for the Aids Awareness Campaign.

DECEMBER 1: Negotiations again threatened as Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi unveils his "partition" option — the breakaway of Natal and the idea that Natal/KwaZulu would become an autonomous separate state.

DECEMBER 1: The official open-

ing of Sol Kerzner's Lost City at Sun City, attended by such second-tier superstars as Joan Collins, Jerry Hall, Brigitte Nielsen and Ivana Trump.

DECEMBER 3: The inquest into the murder of Wits academic David Webster adjourned until January 18. During the year evidence focused on the activities of the SADF's now disbanded CCB unit, with much of the attention focusing on ex-CCB operative and convicted murderer Ferdi Barnard.

DECEMBER 4-8: Attacks on whites in King Williams Town and Queenstown. The armed wing of the Pan African Congress, Apla, claims responsibility. However, PAC secretary general Benny Alexander subsequently denies that the PAC leadership know anything about the armed struggle — although they fund it, they do not know any of the leaders or members or apparently have any control over their actions.

DECEMBER 12: Miss South Africa Amy Kleinhans comes among the top five in the Miss World competition at Lost City in the "independent" state of Bop.

DECEMBER 16: Alleged ANC supporters and officials disrupt the first DP meeting in Khayelitsa, leading to a war of words between the two parties' officials.

DECEMBER 21: F.W. axes two generals, four brigadiers and 17 other Defence Force officers after internal investigation into the activities of Military Intelligence.

MID-DECEMBER: The Indian cricket tour of South Africa becomes controversial as Kapil Dev "runs-out" Peter Kirsten after previously warning him about leaving his crease.

DECEMBER 25: Helen Joseph, 87, veteran anti-apartheid activist, dies. She was instrumental in the formation of the ANC-linked Congress of Democrats and the Federation of Transvaal Women in the early 1950s and was one of the leaders of the anti-pass march on the Union Buildings by 20 000 people in 1956. She was also accused in the Treason Trial.

Helen Joseph was twice honorary president of Nusas and secretary-general of the Federation of South African Women.

Black rivals in talks

DURBAN — The African National Congress and its rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party, yesterday announced they had agreed to set up committees to prepare for peace talks between their leaders.

A statement issued after the groups met in Durban yesterday said it was possible to resolve matters which had previously led to conflict. It said the committees

would discuss promotion of free political activity and a national peace accord agreed in September last year.

The delegations are due to meet again on January 15.

The meeting was the second aimed at setting up a meeting between ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

South Africa's Gold-

stone Commission has blamed ANC-Inkatha rivalry for violence and intimidation across the country.

The commission accused the leaders of both groups of not doing enough to stop it.

More than 3000 people have been killed this year in political violence, mainly around Johannesburg and Natal province.

— REUTER

No right to ally Pact with ANC

The Star 31/12/92

I refer to your article "Agreement on 12-point plan for Pact" (Tonight!, December 14).

What are the Transvaal Provincial Administration and Pact playing at? What gives the TPA's director-general, Mr Andre Cornelissen, the right to begin the process of handing over control of the performing arts in the Transvaal to the ANC?

Among the 12 "points of understanding" supposedly reached between the TPA and the arts and culture department of the ANC is that "other interested parties" should be identified by the two of them.

Everybody knows that the ANC, over several years now, has been intimidating or killing its political opponents. Are we now supposed to believe that it will consult them about their views on the performing arts?

Most laughable of all is the "point of understanding" that "attempts should be made to ensure that the performing arts are depoliticised". If the ANC is not interested in politicising the arts, what is its department of arts and culture for?

It is shameful that Pact should be acquiescing in the dirty work of the TPA and ANC politicians by accepting the "understanding" negotiated at a meeting which Pact itself did not even attend.

Even though it is subsidised by the taxpayer and therefore dependent on the State, Pact should vigorously and jealously guard the independence of the performing arts. It has no business agreeing to deals made in "bosberade" where the TPA works out arts policy in conjunction with the ANC.

You can bet your last rand that this "understanding" about restructuring of Pact is the first step leading to a slippery path of appeasement which will give the ANC control over opera, ballet and theatre in the Transvaal.

Ivan Levivich

Auckland Park,
Johannesburg

16/1/11

THE CITIZEN

Where were CP's critics?

I REFER to your correspondent, M MacAllister's letter (Totalitarian Takeover, December 24) and agree with his assessment of the present situation in South Africa. However, he states that the ineffectiveness of the conservative Right will contribute to an ANC takeover.

I would like to ask Mr MacAllister (and others who use your letter columns to take a swipe at the CP) what they have done/are doing to make sure that the CP is indeed effective. After all, the CP is only as good as the people who support it.

In spite of the results of the March 17 referendum, it now seems that the Yes voters have suddenly realised that their country is being destroyed; this is mainly due to their own lack of effort and perspicacity in assessing the real issues on March 17.

It is odd that now that the proverbial has hit the

fan, these people lash out at the CP, the very party which has been warning them of the NP's lies and deceit and secret agendas since 1982.

All of our predictions about the consequences of NP "power-sharing" have come true. What Mr McAllister should rather be doing is congratulating the CP on its foresight, and doing his share to support the only party with a sensible solution, instead of denigrating the conservative Right as if what is happening now is their fault.

The CP's reaction to recent APLA terrorist murders and attacks in the Fiksburg district confirms the fact that the CP can be relied upon to function and achieve.

In a matter of hours, 14 community Home Guard units were mobilised and a warning was sent to the SA Government that

should they fail to act within seven days, the CP would have no option but to cross the border into Lesotho to destroy the APLA terrorist bases.

Where was Mr MacAllister and the other critics ten years ago when the CP was formed? What have they done over the last ten years to help the CP while the CP battled against a biased media and a state-controlled SABC?

CLIVE DERBY LEWIS
Krugersdorp

Bleeding hearts

THE editorial on December 22, Enough, refers to the "bleeding-heart-liberals" etc.

The only bleeding hearts are the sheep who allowed themselves to be bullied, blackmailed and stampeded into voting "Yes".

The government, such as it is, would never win

another election or referendum.

The violence is only beginning.

People who do not learn from history are doomed to relive the past.

Appeasement has never worked.

L LANGE

Johannesburg

31 DECEMBER 1992

One-sided human rights activists to blame

The intimidation of black members of the Democratic Party and other innocent citizens by ANC members in townships around the country — exemplified by recent events in Khayelitsha in Cape Town — can be blamed directly on large sections of the human rights intelligentsia.

Many among the human rights community are guilty of failing to subject the liberation movements, and their human rights abuses, to the same scrutiny to which they have commendably subjected the apartheid state.

The international experience is littered with examples of liberation movements which, having fought oppression, them-

selves become guilty of widespread human rights abuses as they assume power. Revelations of torture and summary executions in ANC camps, and the ongoing intimidation, demonstrate the importance of bold and determined scrutiny of the ANC by human rights organisations as the ANC moves closer to power.

Intimidation invariably consists of the oppression and abuse of the most powerless and harmless members of a community by people who are more organised and more powerful, often members of local power structures such as civic associations and the big political players. If human rights organisations continue to keep

quiet on intimidation by the ANC, they may avoid embarrassment and preserve politically correct friendships, but the result is that the innocent, disempowered victims in the townships go unprotected.

Many in the human rights community must be blamed for the escalation of intimidation. Since the unbanning of the ANC, strategies of "ungovernability" and "elimination of collaborators" have in reality continued, with the active support of ANC leaders, but the human rights community has failed to subject this to the criticism that it deserves.

The failure of the human rights community, with a few exceptions, to put pressure on

ANC leadership to take action over intimidation, is particularly disturbing. The ANC is able, with impunity, to duck responsibility for educating their members, investigating incidents and disciplining those guilty of intimidation.

The human rights community has served South Africa well in criticising the NP, but surely the test of the moral fibre of a human rights watchdog is whether he or she is prepared to make criticism where this is unpopular, not politically correct and against conventional wisdom.

The ANC, unlike the NP, is the darling of democrats around the world; criticism of that or-

ganisation is more difficult, but equally important. Human rights organisations should either demonstrate their impartiality and their willingness to criticise human rights abuses whenever they occur — and to challenge political organisations to take proactive responsibility for stopping such abuse — or they should openly declare their allegiances.

A human rights organisation which does favours for the ANC, or any other political player, does no favours for South Africa.

Colin Douglas,
DP Youth NEC

Cape Town

No right to ally Pact with ANC

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Ivan Levivich
Auckland Park,
Johannesburg

BUSINESS DAY

31 DECEMBER 1992

Dear Sir,
I AM concerned about some of the things you state as fact in your report "Hopes high for crucial summit between Mandela and Buthelezi" (Business Day, December 28) concerning the tenuous relationships between me and the president of the ANC.

It was the IFP leadership which asked the national peace committee to set up a hearing about the ANC president's allegation at the UN Security Council in July 1992 that the IFP was a surrogate of the SA government. It was for this reason that Dr Kenneth Kaunda was asked to hold the hearing with Mr Justice Kotze and to arbitrate on the issue.

Dr Kaunda decided not to arbitrate, but to mediate instead, and asked me if I was prepared to meet Mr Mandela even if the "surrogacy" issue was not settled and I agreed to do so. Dr Kaunda later informed me that the ANC president had also agreed to such a meeting. Dr Kaunda then placed the matter in the hands of national peace committee chairman Mr John Hall, who was to prepare an agenda for a meeting.

But no sooner had Dr Kaunda left SA that Mr Mandela changed and reneged on the suggestion that we should meet. He went further to put preconditions for such a meeting.

This is the present position. I am prepared to see the ANC president and the ANC and IFP are now preparing for a possible meeting of the ANC NEC headed by Mr Mandela

Mandela reneged on meeting

and members of the IFP central committee led by me. The one-on-one meeting was rejected by Mr Mandela. You go on to state that: "Mandela complained a few months ago that he had phoned Buthelezi on at least 12 occasions, but the latter had refused to take his calls and the ball was now in his court."

There is not a vestige of truth in this statement. I communicated with Mr Mandela when he was still in jail for years and also after his release. There is not one single occasion that I ever refused to take any of his calls throughout the time he was still in communication with me. It is also not true that I never returned his calls, and Mrs Mandela can testify to the fact that I sometimes called when Mr Mandela was out.

I have stated these facts before and I hope that some journalists will not continue to print this false allegation about me which is no more than sheer cheap propaganda. To keep on repeating it does no more than compound the problems we are all trying to resolve.

MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI
IFP president
and KwaZulu Chief Minister
Ulundi

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PO Box 1138
Jo'burg 2000
Fax: (011) 836-0805

Dear Sir,
ONE of the first responsibilities of any government is the maintenance of law and order and a high level of security within the country. In this regard, our present government has failed miserably.

Near anarchy exists with South Africans unsafe in their homes, farms, cars, businesses, banks and restaurants. The government's pathetic response to all this is to raise warnings that this type of violence will not be tolerated, but there is still no police visibility. Terrorists, murderers and psychopaths are released from prison into frightened communities, while the PAC and Apla go on with their business unhindered.

The police, for their part, have advised us to live with our doors and windows locked, drive with doors locked and be careful in restaurants and businesses. The advice comes from a force which has arrested nobody in connection with most of the recent brutal and senseless slayings.

I voted for the De Klerk government in the March referendum, and all I have seen since that referendum is an increase in violence, corrup-

tion, chaos and inefficiency. I am appalled, astounded and frustrated.

D WILSON
Rivonia

□ □ □ □

Dear Sir,
DANIEL Leach is to be congratulated for an outstanding letter demonstrating the futility and absurdity of anti-trust laws (Business Day, December 22).

Since anti-trust has recently been proclaimed by the ANC to be the cornerstone of its new approach to economics, the ANC leadership owes it to its own constituency to answer the following questions:

□ On what research or empirical evidence is this new economic policy based?

□ Exactly how is anti-trust policy going to create one new job in the economy?

□ What other successful economies in the world today have been founded on anti-trust legislation?

Simple observation appears to indicate that concentration of economic power may also be an inverse function of economic growth. High-growth, free market economies such as Switzerland or Hong Kong appear to have a greater proliferation of small business, and less concentra-

tion, than stagnant, low-growth economies like SA.

The ANC is, of course, not alone in grasping at straws like anti-trust to bolster up their intellectual bankruptcy. Back in 1985, Dawie de Villiers announced with great relish, at a talk to the Wits Business School, the various measures which the government then had in mind to promote among businessmen. In the same breath he defended Iscor and other state-run monopolies. This was supposed to be a novel approach to get the economy moving!

R N YELLAND
Muldersdrif

□ □ □ □

Dear Sir,
I WAS interested to see that "TV advertisements are being beamed at viewers at an unprecedented rate" (Business Day, December 23).

Last week, while watching the cricket, I became so fed up with the adverts and accompanying puerile jingles that I switched off and went to bed. Advertisers are becoming too greedy in their lust for exposure and certainly, as far as I am concerned, their money was totally wasted.

I realise that adverts are the price we have to pay for such events, but at present this price is too high.

MARTIN WARD
Mondeor

□ While pseudonyms are sometimes acceptable, correspondents should sign letters and give their names, a street address and a daytime contact number. The Editor reserves the right to shorten letters.

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THE CITIZEN

Mandela: Why we need speedy poll

The Citizen 31/12/92

THE African National Congress' urgent demand for speedy elections was motivated by the need to address the economic crisis in South Africa, ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, said in his New Year message yesterday.

Every New Year brought fresh hope and imposed an obligation to make new resolutions based on honest appraisals of the previous 12 months.

"The events of 1992 have determined the challenges we must meet. At the core of how to address the grave problems facing us, exacerbated by unemployment and economic crisis, is the holding of free and fair democratic elections," he said.

"Such an election would mark the end of decades during which our country was ravaged in an undeclared war. South Africa urgently needs a 'Marshall Aid' plan to address the consequences of such devastation."

Mr Mandela said the whole world stood ready

to welcome South Africa with open arms, with aid and investment, sporting and cultural exchanges. However, they would only do so with a democratically elected, legitimate government representative of all South Africans.

"Addressing the serious economic crisis cannot be delayed; this motivates the ANC's urgent demand for speedy elections," he said.

Mr Mandela said the greatest disaster confronting South Africa was violence, and the ANC had taken the following "key steps" to end it:

- It had called for an urgent meeting of all signatories to the National Peace Accord to strengthen the accord and publicly renew their joint commitment to peace;

- Secured international involvement, through the Organisation for Africa Unity, United Nations and the Commonwealth, which had resulted in the stationing of monitors throughout the country; and

- Had actively engaged in both local and

regional peace initiatives as part of a determined effort to bring people together at grassroots level.

"Despite this and our repeated efforts to achieve both free political activity and a climate of political tolerance, 15 000 people have now lost their lives," he said.

"The extent of disregard for Black life has been underscored by the almost hysterical response to the tragic killings in King William's Town, Queenstown and Ficksburg.

"While we unequivocally condemn such blatant acts of naked terrorism, our outrage is against all acts of terror, be they perpetrated against Black or White unarmed and defenceless citizens."

Mr Mandela said the acknowledgement by State President De Klerk of the involvement in the violence by key senior officers in the South African Defence Force confirmed the efforts to stabilise both the negotiation process and the ANC. — Sapa.