

# Govt aiming at negotiations with the ANC

*N/mercury 14/7/91*

**Mercury Correspondent**

**JOHANNESBURG**—President Botha's meeting with jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela was the first step of a process which had as its eventual aim getting the ANC to the negotiation table, Government sources said last night.

The NP believes it has managed to break the deadlock in the negotiation process by talking to Mr Mandela as a 'leader of people', while at the same time retaining its condition of refusing to talk to the ANC unless it renounces violence.

At the same time, the Government accepts there can be no peace in South Africa without talking to the ANC. This, sources said, was the long-term goal of the process, which started with last week's meeting.

The Government believes it is particularly significant and promising that Mr Mandela's statement, released on Wednesday, was in line with the condition spelt out by President Botha concerning his eventual release.

Government sources said the next step would be to

hold further talks with Mr Mandela and with other important leaders in South Africa.

By this process it hoped to achieve a situation where the ANC could be brought to the negotiation table.

NP sources confirmed that the National Intelligence Service had been in touch with the ANC to test its attitudes towards negotiations.

Mr Mandela, they said, communicated with the ANC through his lawyer.

Sapa reports that Mr Mandela told MP Mrs Helen Suzman, when she visited his prison home in Paarl yesterday, that he was pleased to have met President Botha.

Mrs Suzman said she spent more than two hours with Mr Mandela at the 'comfortable house he is occupying at Victor Verster Prison'. The visit included lunch, she said.

Mr Mandela told her his health was good and that he was in very good spirits.

'He keeps fit with the help of an exercise bicycle and is visited regularly by his doctor,' Mrs Suzman said. — (Sapa)

● See also Page 4

16/1/11



# Six die as Bruntville violence flares again

Natal witness 14 July 1991 K

by CRAIG URQUHART

VIOLENCE flared up again in Mooi River's Bruntville township and at least six people were killed and four injured in ANC/Inkatha clashes yesterday — bringing the death toll to 12 people this week.

Eight houses have also been burned down this week and thousands of residents have fled from the area.

There are conflicting reports as to how the fighting started, but a bakkie driven by members of the Bruntville town board was overturned and set alight by a group of residents in the Sigane section at 8.45 am.

According to residents, "all hell broke loose" after that: shots were fired throughout much of the area and hundreds of people were seen running in all directions

from the township.

Onlookers at the Mooi River Toll Plaza said groups of men, many armed with AK47 assault rifles, were seen running across the N3 highway and seeking refuge in the dense undergrowth behind the Wimpy restaurant. There were also several reports of men in drag fleeing from Bruntville to Mooi River.

When the fighting erupted on Sunday following an IFP meeting in Bruntville, Stanley Nkheli, manager of the field work department at the Inkatha Institute, blamed a group of comrades — "dressed as women" — for attacking residents who were being escorted by hostel dwellers.

A large contingent of SAP and SADF personnel moved into the area when the fighting started and a SAP helicopter was also used to monitor the situation.

IFP central committee member Senzo Mfayela said three hostel dwellers who were employed by the town council were checking the electric meters when they were attacked by a group of comrades. Police spokesman Lieutenant Henry Budhram agreed with this version of the events, adding that a man who was part of a group stoning policemen was shot in the legs and admitted to Estcourt Hospital.

However, ANC supporters said the bakkie was used to launch an attack against residents and they had retaliated.

ANC midlands regional committee chairman Harry Gwala again attributed the violence to police partiality and said he had received reports that a large group of Inkatha supporters were accompanied into the area by security forces yesterday. Budhram denied the allegations.



# 'Third Force' spears

by NIAL AITCHESON

THE sale of sophisticated fold-up spears to hostel residents in Soweto proves there is a "Third Force" fuelling the current wave of violence in the Transvaal, according to the African National Congress.

"This is a sinister development deliberately designed to perpetuate the unrest and make it impossible for the security forces to contain," said ANC liaison officer Saki Macozuma. "Whoever is responsible must be brought to justice."

The discovery of the fold-up assegais by a journalist on the Johannesburg-based Weekly Mail newspaper comes just weeks after the Government banned the carrying of spears in unrest areas. Designed for easy concealment, they represent an entirely new phase in "cultural weapon" technology.

The spears are 50 cm long and have detachable blades which screw into metal bases, and the two parts fit snugly into a sheathes.

According to the Weekly Mail, one of the fold-up spears was sold to an Inkatha supporter living at Soweto's Merafe Hostel last month for R12 by a group of white men. The buyer said that hostel residents were told they could sneak the weapons past roadblocks.

He claimed the spears were still being sold to Inkatha supporters, but that their value had now increased to R25.

The hostel resident further claimed that the spear sellers were policemen from Protea Police Station. However, a spokesman for the South African Police responded: "There is no evidence of this. We are investigating, but we need hard

facts in sworn statements."

In a separate development, two Soweto factory workers have been disciplined for manufacturing weapons on site. At the Maristeel plant in Devland, the management confiscated five spears after a search of two trucks returning from site.

Maristeel owner George Spagnoli said: "We believe these spears were made by workers while they were out on site, where there is sometimes no supervision. Two workers who were disciplined over the incident claimed they had bought the weapons for self-defence, but they had obviously been made while they were on the job."

Most of Maristeel's workforce are members of the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa), but there is a significant minority of Inkatha members, both inside and out of the

union. Numsa regional secretary for the Witwatersrand, Tony Ruiters, said: "At a general shop meeting, it was agreed to destroy all weapons being made, and to stop making any more."

Last month the SAP seized 60 identical machine-produced assegais found during a routine search of a bus at Charlestown near the Natal-Transvaal border. Inquiries into the source of the weapons are continuing.

Macozuma told The Natal Witness: "The ANC has been saying that, while we acknowledge that it is part of African tradition — and not necessarily Zulu tradition — to carry spears, in this present climate the carrying of these weapons cannot be seen as a purely cultural exercise." — By special arrangement with the Weekly Mail.



# IFP pledge

## Natal Mercury to repay

## slush money

THE Inkatha Freedom Party moved last night to limit damage caused by the 'Inkathagate' scandal, pledging to refund R250 000 to the State and announcing the resignation of the man who said he shielded Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi from finding out about the payment.

Meanwhile, President de Klerk remained silent on the issue yesterday after senior Government figures finished their two-day secret 'bos-beraad'. He is to issue a full statement at a Press conference on Tuesday next week.

Dr Buthelezi's personal assistant, Mr Zakhele Khumalo, yesterday resigned, with immediate effect, after claiming he had kept his leader from learning of the State money paid to the IFP.

However, the ANC's PWV region said in a statement that the resignation was 'yet another attempt on the part of the Government and its proxies to cover-up' the issue.

A lengthy statement by Mr Khumalo explaining his decision was released by Inkatha last night. He said he knew the money came from the South African Government and he had made the two deposits to cover various costs associated with the rallies in late 1989 and early 1990.

He had not told Dr Buthelezi about the payments because 'I have worked

By Chris Whitfield  
Political Correspondent

under my president for the last 15 years and I knew without a doubt that he would have rejected the proposal out of hand'.

Mr Khumalo had accepted the payments because 'I... knew that this assistance would have been very helpful in promoting these rallies'.

'Every cent from the South African Government that was deposited was spent on the promotion of peace through these rallies and on nothing else,' said Mr Khumalo.

However, a secret police document on the payment, published by the Weekly Mail last week, indicated that Dr Buthelezi had been 'very emotional' when a copy of the receipt for the money was given to him.

The document, compiled by Brigadier J A Steyn, deputy regional chief of the security police in Natal, said: 'He could not say thank you enough and said he had not expected it.'

Mr Khumalo was not present at an Inkatha Press conference last night in Pretoria and a Ulundi neighbour of his said he had left his house at lunchtime and had not returned by late last night.

Mr Khumalo's statement was read out at the conference, attended by Inkatha officials Sue Vos, Walter Felgate and Musa Myeni.

Govt funded  
'cultural' not  
political Inkatha

Political Correspondent

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha has dismissed as 'irrelevant' comments he made last month in which he said it was 'totally untrue' that the Government was funding the IFP.

Recordings of the comments, in which Mr Botha also claimed he could prove the claim was untrue, have been broadcast on BBC and other radio stations since it was revealed last week that the Government had secretly channelled money to Inkatha.

He said in a statement released from Pretoria yesterday that the R250 000 for Inkatha had been given at a time when the movement was a cultural organisation and inferences drawn from his previous comments were therefore 'irrelevant'.

Yesterday he said: 'Even if Inkatha could be considered a political party at that stage, November 1989, the payment was not, repeat not, made to Inkatha to further its political objectives. It was done exclusively to defray costs of equipment and certain items at rallies which would have had an anti-sanctions theme.'

'At that stage, November 1989, Mr Mandela was still in detention and in March 1990, he had been released only a few weeks earlier... and there was no rivalry between the members of the two organisations'. Dr Buthelezi was 'one of the foremost campaigners for the release of Mr Mandela and others' at that stage.



# ANC again links Pretoria to township violence

By TOM COHEN  
Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — The ANC on Saturday renewed claims that the government is "very much involved" in chronic township violence and criticized as "rather strange" the U.S. position on political prisoners.

Officials of the African National Congress also urged foreign support for its drive for an interim government and elected constituent assembly as it seeks an end to white-minority rule.

The black opposition group's news conference followed a week of international rewards for President F.W. de Klerk's government

for its steps toward dismantling apartheid and negotiating power-sharing with the black majority.

Some U.S. sanctions against South Africa were lifted, and the International Olympic Committee and International Cricket Council readmitted the country.

De Klerk's reforms have included eliminating many apartheid laws and legalizing opposition groups. But the black majority still lacks voting rights.

"We are feeling more and more that the government is very much involved" in the violence, said Walter Sisulu, ANC deputy president. "We say the government is conniving or responsible. We have

not gone to the extent of saying the government is totally responsible."

He also said the government's motivation was to "weaken" the ANC, and he blamed police and security forces for taking part. The ANC accuses security forces of siding with its rival, the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party, in the violence, which has killed more than 6,000 people.

ANC officials objected to a

statement Friday by U.S. diplomat Herman Cohen that South Africa should use its influence to get authorities in the Bophuthatswana black homeland to free detainees.

Cohen said the United States believed that South Africa had released all political prisoners under its control, a condition for the lifting of sanctions last week.

The ANC contends that more than 800 political prisoners,

including 160 in Bophuthatswana, await freedom. Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC secretary-general, told the news conference that Cohen's remarks showed a contradiction in U.S. policy, which refuses to recognize the black homelands as independent states.

"We find Hank Cohen's statement rather strange," Ramaphosa

said. "It is suggesting Bophuthatswana is a sovereign state and that the South African government should put pressure on another government."

South Africa set up the homelands as part of the apartheid system of segregation. No other country recognizes the homelands' sovereignty.

*Give you an idea  
how "crazy" they are.*



S. TIMES 14/07/91

# MEN OF PROPERTY: THE ANC'S PORTFOLIO



TOP SPOT ... the ANC's head offices in London

FURTHER details emerged this week of the ANC's sprawling overseas property empire, which has an estimated book value of R655-million.

In London the organisation's property portfolio, built up over the past 15 years, consists of five buildings and a vacant lot.

ANC business in London is conducted out of a four-storey, seven-room converted period house in Islington.

The building and the land on which it stands were bought about 10 years ago and they are currently valued by the ANC's financial department at about R512 600.

But London estate agents believe the building could be worth as much as £180 000 (R846 000).

ANC London spokesman Lawson Naidoo said: "The

## Buy, not rent, was the rule

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO  
London

building has always been too small for us, but for security reasons I cannot say how many members there are in the office.

"A lot of money has been spent on security — the building has video monitors, intercom systems, strengthened doors and windows, alarm systems and burglar proofing. Remember that this building was bombed in 1982."

### Mortgage

The ANC has another Islington property — in McKenzie Road — which houses the organisation's merchandising empire.

The mail order section — which sells T-shirts, pamphlets and other ANC goods — operates from the building, which is valued by the ANC at R955 800, although estate agents say it could be worth more.

The ANC also owns the home of ANC chief representative Mendi Msimang, which it values at R836 400. The house is situated in north-west London and is currently mortgaged for R190 900.

A house in Archway, London, which the ANC rents out, is valued by the organisation's financial department at R403 000.

The ANC also owns a flat in Pollok Street, London, which it values at R143 600.

It says its vacant plot is worth R23 900.

The ANC puts the value of its London properties at R2,875-million, but its property holdings on the Continent are worth R4,015-million.

### Valuable

ANC-owned buildings in Brussels, Belgium, are valued at R258 000 while property in Bonn, Germany, is worth R881 000.

An ANC spokesman in Germany said the chief representative's house in Bonn was "indeed worth a lot of money in rand terms".

But the spokesman said property prices in Germany, where space is at a

premium, were "prohibitively expensive".

The ANC also owns property in Oslo, Stockholm, Toronto, Harare and Lusaka. But the most valuable of all are two Tanzanian projects, which have a book value of R575-million.

The recent British property slump saw the value of the ANC's London portfolio plummet.

"The primary aim of these buildings was never intended to be an investment," said Mr Naidoo.

"It was just economically prudent to buy rather than rent, which is what the organisation did."

He added: "It is perhaps unrealistic to give costs in South African rands. Property in London is expensive and the exchange rate is not an accurate indication of how much is being spent on buildings."



ECONOMIC HUB: the London home of the ANC's mail order empire, which it values at R955 000

16/1/11



# Future challenges Inkatha will have to meet

Sunday Tribune 14 July 1991

TWO factors that empower Inkatha are that from the very beginning it wisely chose a winning strategy of negotiation politics and that it is the ruling party in KwaZulu, already exercising a measure of political control in the region.

This does not imply that Inkatha does not face any serious challenges in the future. It certainly does.

The first challenge facing the IFP is the real possibility that its policy of participating as the ruling party in the KwaZulu administration, while a source of political empowerment at present, might ultimately turn out to be a source of weakness in the long term.

There is a real possibility that voters in post-apartheid South Africa might tend to judge the IFP as a potential future national government on the strength of its past performance when it was a regional government. Since voters normally have short memories, they will probably conveniently forget the serious constraints placed on and the meagre resources made available to the IFP-controlled government by the present South African government.

Closely aligned to this challenge of democratisation is the necessity for IFP leadership to go out of its way to encourage tolerance to criticism, a right to differ during discussion and freedom to express that difference without fear or favour.

Where these rights are not encouraged members choose either to remain silent or they adopt dual personalities and express opinions which they do not subscribe to just



**The Inkatha Freedom Party faces serious challenges in the post-apartheid South Africa as it plans its annual general meeting next weekend, with 10 000 delegates due to attend. OSCAR DHLOMO, political commentator and chairman of the Institute for a Multi-Party Democracy, takes a look at the party's position.**

to "stay out of trouble" or to please the leadership.

It is totally impossible to build a genuinely democratic organisation under such circumstances.

## COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

The third challenge facing the IFP is one of adopting the style of collective and shared leadership.

A mistaken notion amongst political commentators is that the IFP has no leaders other than its president. Having worked with the IFP, I know that within its ranks it has many other leaders, both young and old, some of whom have never been heard of.

The challenge is to activate these leaders, give them responsibilities and above all, trust them with those responsibilities. In the final analysis, it will be the strategy of diversifying rather than centralising leadership responsibilities that will empower the IFP and enable it to be a force to be reckoned with all over the country in any future free and open election.

Youth leaders in the IFP need to be offered more political space and freedom of expression if the Youth Brigade is to compete effectively with opponents in the other political movements.

Respect for the IFP will come automatically the moment it

learns to fully involve its political leaders, who have viable constituencies, in policy formulation and implementation and not rely solely on salaried functionaries who have no political constituencies.

## DEMOCRACY

The fourth challenge for the IFP also faces virtually all our black political organisations at this time. This is the challenge of marrying theory with practice or practising what we preach.

One greatly appreciates that all our major political parties profess support for democratic tenets such as multi-party democracy, political tolerance, rule of law, peace and stability. The greatest challenge, however, is that these principles must not only be preached but they must also be practised if we are to have a smooth and stable transition to post-apartheid South Africa.

It will be difficult for voters to believe and support leaders who will campaign for these principles during an election when they themselves as well as their supporters did not practise them in their own backyards when they had the opportunity to do so.

## MOBILISATION STRATEGY

The IFP's fifth challenge is to closely examine its political mobi-

lisation strategy with a view to determining if it will suit future political demands. Thus far, the IFP has excelled in the strategy of utilising Zulu culture and tradition as a mobilisation platform.

One should not omit to mention that this strategy was also splendidly aided and abetted by the ANC's perceived negative attitude towards KwaZulu and its constitutional structures. However, the IFP still faces the challenge of deciding whether it will throw all the resources at its disposal in mobilising maximum Zulu support or whether it still has plans also to actively mobilise South Africans of non-Zulu extraction.

If the latter is the case then a new mobilisation strategy will be required because the present one will not suit this task. This is a crucial decision which the IFP can no longer afford to postpone.

## ALLIANCE POLITICS

Perhaps the greatest challenge facing the IFP is in the field of alliance politics. In the past, alliance politics has not worked well for the IFP. The Black Unity Front of the early 70s did not work and the South African Black Alliance also did not work. Now the IFP again faces the challenge to define its stance with regard to alliance politics.

Speculation is rife that the IFP will end up joining a National Party-led alliance. This speculation premises on the belief that in a post-apartheid election, the IFP would deliver the black vote while the NP would deliver the white, Indian and coloured vote.

A crucial unknown factor in this regard is how soon black South



## TRIBUNE COMMENT

# Lift-off after sanctions

*Sunday Tribune  
14 July 1991*

PRESIDENT George Bush's announcement on sanctions saw an amazing lift-off on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, almost immediately followed by a let-down as awareness was renewed that there can be no quick fix to South Africa's problems.

There was every reason for the jubilant mood swing to give way to circumspection. But while a full return to world financial and export markets could be years away, the tigerish reaction of businessmen showed heartening resilience and buoyancy.

Nor should the significance, in substance and symbolism, of America's decision be underplayed.

In substance, there is unlikely to be a flood of investment; but already, some companies that pulled out in the mid-1980s during the storm over trade links with South Africa are planning to return. America's move must also have a domino effect on international embargoes.

The symbolism — and how it is exploited by major political parties — is critical. President Bush has signalled his acceptance that the South African Government is genuinely committed to the creation of a non-racial democracy. It is another tactical victory for President FW de Klerk, but he needs to resist the temptation to crow over the dismay of his government's rivals, and especially the ANC.

Instead he should emphasise the urgent need for negotiations so that agreement can be reached on how the expected inflow of capital and know-how can be used for social and economic recovery, in the creation of homes, jobs, and education.

It is also more vital than ever for all parties to consider the wild card in any new economic deal, the threat of civil unrest. While it hangs over this country — and Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi was outspoken in his warning of possible civil war this week — chances of investment and recovery will remain remote.

South Africa has been given a valuable vote of confidence. How best to use it for the benefit of all its people should be uppermost in the minds of

## Communism and the ANC

HOW strange it was this week for the ANC to become so coy, so evasive, and eventually so downright irritated about just who among its top membership are also communists.

There is much curiosity about who the communists are since it will provide an indication as to the degree of socialist policies the ANC might pursue.

People want to know just how these policies will differ from those which seem to have failed so comprehensively in eastern Europe. Just what will the ANC's stance be?

These are fair questions which politicians, business people, and the general public want answered.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC secretary general, says the "chorus of red-baiting questions" is an inquisition and a witch-hunt and has directed members not to disclose communist affiliations.

Why all the secrecy? Open disclosure will end all the guessing games.