

Brain-drain emigrants are saboteurs: Sexwale

CAPE TOWN. — African National Congress PWV chairman Mr Tokyo Sexwale yesterday accused Whites who obtained high-level skills in the apartheid years and who now wanted to leave the country of "sabotage".

He said that an ANC government would succeed eventually, but it would be much harder and would take much longer without the help of

highly skilled White South Africans.

Addressing a business breakfast in Cape Town, Mr Sexwale said under an ANC government the attorneys-general and the auditor-general would be independent to ensure that economic crimes were pursued without political interference.

The ANC did not want South Africa to be part of an Africa that had failed because of corruption.

He said it was not only public sector corruption, but South Africa had among the highest levels of private sector fraud in the world.

The international community and institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank should help a

new South Africa as they had done for Germany and were now doing for Russia.

However, an ANC government would want to negotiate as equals and not be subscribed to an economic policy. — Sapa.

16/1/11

ANTON FERREIRA reports from Johannesburg

ANC hits the campaign trail

THE African National Congress, hitting the campaign trail for the first time in its 80-year history, has launched a high-powered bid to sweep South Africa's historic elections next year.

"Their elections programme has been up and running for about 18 months already," said Wim Booysse, policy analyst at the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries. "They're going to catch everyone else with their pants down."

The ANC, led by Nelson Mandela — probably its main asset in the elections provisionally set for April 27 — has brought in US strategists fresh from Bill Clinton's successful presidential campaign. It has also hired one of South Africa's top advertising agencies.

Final ratification of the date for the country's first all-race elections is expected today.

It is virtually a foregone conclusion the ANC will emerge as the party with most electoral support, but it will need a sizeable slice of the vote to get its constitutional principles accepted.

The ANC alliance and the government of President FW de

Klerk envisage the parliament elected in April as being the body which drafts a final constitution.

"The ANC are taking this election very seriously," said Tom Lodge, an authority on the movement at the University of the Witwatersrand. "They're fighting it as if they feel there's a chance they might lose."

He said the ANC needed to work hard on wooing voters in ethnic groups other than its traditional black constituency — coloureds, who form about 10% of the 21 million electorate, and whites and Indians who make up about 15%.

"If it is content to rely on its black support, it would obtain only a narrow margin of victory, especially if there's a low turnout," Lodge said.

"It cannot take black support for granted — it has probably reached a ceiling in this area, while parties like the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and Inkatha could make inroads."

He said the ANC, with the backing of about 1% of the three million white voters, was not trying to win white votes as much as reassure them an ANC victory would not spell disaster.

"They're spending a lot of

money on improving their image."

This month the ANC took out a full-page advertisement in the country's biggest circulation paper, the *Sunday Times*, explaining its education policy to the largely white readership.

It has obtained the services of US consultant Stan Greenberg, who helped Clinton defeat George Bush last year.

ANC sources said Greenberg, a political scientist who closely follows events in South Africa, had advised the movement to choose two issues and two slogans to focus on as voting nears.

The slogan "Now is the time" is emblazoned on most ANC posters, while the leadership is trying to eradicate chants like "Kill the farmer" which are popular among radical youth but alienate whites.

Booyse, estimating that the ANC had budgeted R2 million for campaign expenses such as computers, fax machines and four-wheel-drive vehicles, said Greenberg was part of the "high end" aspect of the campaign.

"But they are also pursuing traditional methods like knocking on doors. They've had billboards and placards up in the townships since March — nobody else has."

Booyse said the ANC's main black rivals, the radical PAC and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, had done little or nothing to prepare for an election while the right-wing Conservative Party (CP) has not decided if it will take part.

De Klerk's National Party is trying to attract black voters with limited success. Recent opinion polls show it losing white support to the right wing.

Among coloureds, support for the ANC is running at about 15%, against 68% for the National Party.

Booyse said a weakness in the ANC campaign was its failure to address the concerns of coloureds.

"Their objective is to win 66% of the total vote," he said. "But that is a best-case scenario. They won't get it unless they expand support among coloureds, whites and Indians."

Lodge said coloureds, largely concentrated in Cape Town and the surrounding western Cape, were put off by what they perceived as the indiscipline of the ANC, its left-wing leanings and the domination of youth in the movement.

"The ANC needs to do more to reach moderates," he said. — Sapa-Reuter

16/1/11

ANC already in the field

Citizen 25/6/93

for election

By Anton Ferreira

THE African National Congress, hitting the campaign trail for the first time in its 80-year history, has launched a high-powered bid to sweep South Africa's historic elections next year.

"Their elections programme has been up and running for about 18 months already," said Wim Booysse, policy analyst at the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries. "They're going to catch everyone else with their pants down."

The ANC, led by Nelson Mandela — probably its main asset in the elections provisionally set for April 27 — has brought in US strategists fresh from Bill Clinton's successful presidential campaign.

It has also hired one of South Africa's top advertising agencies.

Most support

It is virtually a foregone conclusion the ANC will emerge as the party with most electoral support, but it will need a sizeable slice of the vote to get its constitutional principles

accepted.

The ANC alliance and the government of President De Klerk envisage the Parliament elected in April as being the body which drafts a final constitution.

"The ANC are taking this election very seriously," said Tom Lodge, an authority on the movement at the University of the Witwatersrand. "They're fighting it as if they feel there's a chance they might lose."

The ANC needed to work hard on wooing voters in ethnic groups other than its traditional Black constituency — mixed-race Coloureds, who form about 10 percent of the 21 million electorate, and Whites and Indians who make up about 15 percent.

"If it is content to rely on its Black support, it would obtain only a narrow margin of victory, especially if there's a low turnout," Prof Lodge said.

"It cannot take Black

support for granted — it has probably reached a ceiling in this area, while parties like the Pan Africanist Congress and Inkatha could make inroads."

Image

The ANC, with the backing of about one percent of the three million White voters, was not trying to win White votes as much as reassure Whites an ANC victory would not spell disaster.

"They're spending a lot of money on improving their image."

This month the ANC took out a full-page advertisement in the Sunday Times, explaining its education policy to the largely White readership.

It has obtained the services of US consultant Stan Greenberg, who helped Mr Clinton defeat George Bush last year.

ANC sources said Mr Greenberg, a political scientist who closely follows events in South Africa, had advised the movement to choose two issues and two slogans to focus

on as voting nears.

The slogan "Now is the time" is emblazoned on most ANC posters, while the leadership is trying to eradicate chants like "Kill the farmer" which are popular among radical youth but alienate Whites.

Mr Booysse, estimating that the ANC had budgeted R2 million for campaign expenses such as computers, fax machines and four-wheel-drive vehicles, said Greenberg was part of the "high end" aspect of the campaign.

"But they are also pursuing traditional methods like knocking on doors. They've had billboards and placards up in the townships since March — nobody else has."

Mr Booysse said the ANC's main Black rivals, the radical PAC and the Zulu-based Inkatha, had done little or nothing to prepare for an election while the Conservative Party has not decided if it will take part.

The National Party is trying to attract Black voters with limited success. Recent opinion polls show it is losing White support to the Right-wing.

Among Coloureds, support for the ANC is running at about 15 percent, against 68 percent for the National Party.

Mr Booysse said a weakness in the ANC campaign was its failure to address the concerns of Coloureds.

"Their objective is to win 66 percent of the total vote," he said. "But that is a best-case scenario. They won't get it unless they expand support among Coloureds, Whites and Indians."

Mr Lodge said Coloureds, largely concentrated in Cape Town and the surrounding western Cape, were put off by what they perceived as the indiscipline of the ANC, its Left-wing leanings and the domination of youth in the movement.

"The ANC needs to do more to reach moderates," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

16/1/11

16/1/11

ANTON FERREIRA reports from Johannesburg

ANC hits the campaign trail

THE African National Congress, hitting the campaign trail for the first time in its 80-year history, has launched a high-powered bid to sweep South Africa's historic elections next year.

"Their elections programme has been up and running for about 18 months already," said Wim Booysse, policy analyst at the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries. "They're going to catch everyone else with their pants down."

The ANC, led by Nelson Mandela — probably its main asset in the elections provisionally set for April 27 — has brought in US strategists fresh from Bill Clinton's successful presidential campaign. It has also hired one of South Africa's top advertising agencies.

Final ratification of the date for the country's first all-race elections is expected today.

It is virtually a foregone conclusion the ANC will emerge as the party with most electoral support, but it will need a sizeable slice of the vote to get its constitutional principles accepted.

The ANC alliance and the government of President FW de

N/M 25-6-92
Klerk envisage the parliament elected in April as being the body which drafts a final constitution.

"The ANC are taking this election very seriously," said Tom Lodge, an authority on the movement at the University of the Witwatersrand. "They're fighting it as if they feel there's a chance they might lose."

He said the ANC needed to work hard on wooing voters in ethnic groups other than its traditional black constituency — coloureds, who form about 10% of the 21 million electorate, and whites and Indians who make up about 15%.

"If it is content to rely on its black support, it would obtain only a narrow margin of victory, especially if there's a low turnout," Lodge said.

"It cannot take black support for granted — it has probably reached a ceiling in this area, while parties like the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and Inkatha could make inroads."

He said the ANC, with the backing of about 1% of the three million white voters, was not trying to win white votes as much as reassure them an ANC victory would not spell disaster.

"They're spending a lot of

money on improving their image."

This month the ANC took out a full-page advertisement in the country's biggest circulation paper, the *Sunday Times*, explaining its education policy to the largely white readership.

It has obtained the services of US consultant Stan Greenberg, who helped Clinton defeat George Bush last year.

ANC sources said Greenberg, a political scientist who closely follows events in South Africa, had advised the movement to choose two issues and two slogans to focus on as voting nears.

The slogan "Now is the time" is emblazoned on most ANC posters, while the leadership is trying to eradicate chants like "Kill the farmer" which are popular among radical youth but alienate whites.

Booyse, estimating that the ANC had budgeted R2 million for campaign expenses such as computers, fax machines and four-wheel-drive vehicles, said Greenberg was part of the "high end" aspect of the campaign.

"But they are also pursuing traditional methods like knocking on doors. They've had billboards and placards up in the townships since March — nobody else has."

Booyse said the ANC's main black rivals, the radical PAC and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, had done little or nothing to prepare for an election while the right-wing Conservative Party (CP) has not decided if it will take part.

De Klerk's National Party is trying to attract black voters with limited success. Recent opinion polls show it losing white support to the right wing.

Among coloureds, support for the ANC is running at about 15%, against 68% for the National Party.

Booyse said a weakness in the ANC campaign was its failure to address the concerns of coloureds.

"Their objective is to win 66% of the total vote," he said. "But that is a best-case scenario. They won't get it unless they expand support among coloureds, whites and Indians."

Lodge said coloureds, largely concentrated in Cape Town and the surrounding western Cape, were put off by what they perceived as the indiscipline of the ANC, its left-wing leanings and the domination of youth in the movement.

"The ANC needs to do more to reach moderates," he said. — Sapa-Reuter

IFP candidate 'delighted' at beating NP

Citizen Reporter

THE result of Johannesburg's Ward 38 by-election was a major political surprise for everybody and proved that South Africans did not think in racist terms anymore, the Inkatha Freedom Party said yesterday.

Although former chairman of the Ratepayers

Association, Mr Finbar Dunne, who won an independent ticket, the IFP said the real surprise was the upset caused by Mrs Gerda Bekker's convincing majority over the National Party candidate, Mr Anthony (Tony) Wasserman.

Mrs Bekker was delighted with the result and described it as an historic occasion in South Africa because it was the first time the IFP had tested its support amongst the White electorate.

She predicted that "a surprise is on the table" and that this tendency would be found across South Africa.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Hopeful

THE fact that ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha Freedom Party president, did not agree on several political issues does not mean that the talks were less successful than expected.

Indeed, the mere fact that they met and that their discussions were both frank and cordial is highly encouraging.

As we said before the talks, there is no magic wand that can stop the violence.

However, the two leaders have agreed to address joint rallies in various strife-torn areas (a proposal put forward by Chief Buthelezi in 1991), as well as share joint platforms where the ANC and IFP leaders will urge their supporters to lay down their arms.

The two leaders also agreed on the need for free political activity throughout the country, a matter of some concern to the ANC in the past, since it complained that it is not allowed to operate freely in KwaZulu.

The ANC and IFP also agreed on each other's legitimate right to exist.

The leaders accepted the need for a meeting of the signatories of the National Peace Accord to be convened as soon as possible.

They also agreed on prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons in public and called for tighter control of illegal arms.

Mr Mandela, however, said there were problems in implementing the decision.

What those problems were were outlined by Chief Buthelezi in an Agenda programme in which he reiterated there was a distinction between dangerous and cultural weapons.

Mr Mandela and his secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, had not agreed with him at the meeting, he added.

He emphasised the Zulu people in Johannesburg and Durban had demonstrated against the banning of cultural weapons. Arms like pangas, however, should be banned.

After the summit, Mr Mandela referred to a number of "sticking points", the most contentious issue being the question of an election, tentatively set for April 27.

"Although there was no breakthrough in this respect, we hope that in the next few weeks we will increase movement in sorting out this problem," Mr Mandela said.

The ANC and the government are keen on the April 27 date.

Chief Buthelezi, however, wants the principles of a new constitution to be determined ahead of an election.

He said on Agenda that South Africa would face an Angola-like civil war if the issue of federalism was not entrenched in the constitution before the poll.

"Once there is a craze about elections, everyone will forget everything else and I think that's a recipe for disaster in this country."

"If we don't entrench, for instance, the regions, their powers and functions before the elections and get them entrenched in the constitution, then we are asking for trouble."

"If we don't do this the first time round, then we'll have the same experience as Angola."

Nevertheless, despite the differences between the two, Chief Buthelezi made it clear after the summit that the IFP and ANC had to work to normalise relations between them. "so that we can be of greater service in normalising society around us".

Mr Mandela suggested it was vital that both organisations actively promote a democratic culture based on freedom of association, assembly and other basic human rights.

And he suggested a better working relationship between the ANC and IFP.

Further meetings are expected. We hope they will be held, since peace in the country, and particularly in Natal, is in the hands of the two leaders and their organisations.

We find the summit outcome very encouraging, despite the "sticking points".

For by appearing at joint rallies and on the same platforms, the two can put their message of peace across to grassroots supporters. And if that helps to reduce the violence, it will create a better atmosphere for resolving problems and for reaching a settlement that will be acceptable to both organisations and to all reasonable people.

Gays petition FW on rights

DURBAN. — The Natal gay community is to appeal to State President De Klerk for the new constitution to include a clause protecting the rights of homosexuals.

It will also ask that discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation be prohibited.

The appeal will be made in a letter to Mr De Klerk and the negotiating forum at the World Trade Centre, Kempton Park, as part of celebrations for the international gay rights day on Monday. — Sapa.

ANC to receive election aid from Aussies

SYDNEY. — Three high-ranking officials of the ruling Australian Labour Party will travel to South Africa to help the African National Congress in its bid to win the first fully democratic elections in 1994.

ANC chief representative Ndumiso Ntshinga said yesterday that his party, expected to sweep elections provisionally set for next April 27, will also send its campaign chief to Australia to speak to Labour Party strategists in August.

"The ALP and the ANC have had good fraternal relations for a long time," Mr Ntshinga said. "The ALP has also got a very good record of winning campaigns."

"We want support with setting up campaigns, organisation of them, organising the candidates themselves and public speaking," he said.

Labour will send three strategists, considered among the party's best, to South Africa for several weeks to help the ANC.

They are former Immigration Minister Gerry Hand, New South Wales state secretary John Della Bosca and Labour's international secretary Ian Henderson.

The ANC has already brought in American strategists from Bill Clinton's presidential campaign and has hired one of South Africa's top advertising agencies.

Labour has been in power in Australia since 1983 and during the 1980s ruled in five of the country's six states.

— Sapa-Reuter.

Consensus on polling date within week: FW

STATE President F W de Klerk says he's confident there is progress at the multi-party talks in spite of setbacks, and believes sufficient consensus can be reached on an election date within the space of a week.

Speaking on the television programme Agenda last night, he said it was part of the essence of negotiations for there to be progress and steps backwards but that a "breakthrough" could soon be expected.

He was referring to the election date, tentatively set for April 27 next year, which has yet

to be verified by the parties in the Concerned South Africans Group (COSAG).

Mr De Klerk said back at Codesa I it had been decided that a two phase approach should be adopted to build a bridge over the differences of opinion which existed by parties as to when a constitution should be drawn up.

"Once we get the principles, the transitional government and the first bill of rights in place, and people see they will not be kicked out of a regional government," he said,

"there will be more unanimity".

He said he regarded consensus by all the larger parties involved as important but at the same time the negotiations should not give a veto to one party to hold others up.

"If we loose a week or two, it's not the end of the world."

In the meantime, there were some blank spaces still to be filled at the negotiations which could make agreements more favourable to the Inkatha Freedom Party, which was insisting on federalism. Mr De Klerk said. — Sapa.

Multi-party talks see compromise option emerge

THE first signs of a possible constitutional compromise between the parties favouring a federal option as opposed to those wanting a unitary state emerged at the multi-party talks yesterday.

Leading the moves were senior negotiators from the government, African National Congress and South African Communist Party.

They went out of their way to reassure the federalist-minded COSAG group that their positions were guaranteed in the "new" South Africa.

At the end of a long day's debate the Conservative Party's confederalist option was roundly defeated.

The plan is for a "first" or interim constitution which will entrench national and regional constitutional principles until after the country's first election, tentatively set for April 27 next year, and right into the "final" constitution.

The "first" constitution will be drawn up in the current non-elected negotiations at Kempton Park.

Whoever wins the election will be compelled to include specific constitu-

tional principles in the final new South African constitution.

On the same day that national elections are held, so too will regional polls.

When the newly elected government takes office, so do the regional governments.

Regional governments will thus have representation in the national legislature. Negotiators said the finer details could, and in some cases would, change but in essence that was the picture envisaged.

"It (negotiations process) is moving towards a resolution," a senior COSAG negotiator said afterwards. "Each side is giving something."

"The way out is a two-phase approach with built-in guarantees for the one-phase approach," the leader of the National Party delegation, Dr Dawie de Villiers, told the Negotiating Council.

"We need to stretch out and build a bridge."

"I do not therefore accept that the two-phase approach is only for a unitary state," Dr De Villiers

said.

"We (NP) strongly stand for regional government which is fully attainable by the two-phase approach."

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said: "It is wrong to say there is no proposal here which could provide the answers."

"To address this tension (in negotiations) bridge-building is necessary...marry the two scenarios."

"We should actually grasp the nettle and look at how regional government should function."

"Those favouring a two-phase approach have gone a long way to address the fears of the regional government supporters."

"Actually we are all proponents of regional government," he added.

SACP national chairman Joe Slovo said federalism and unitarism had become "dirty words".

"I am not terrified by the word federal and no one should be terrified by the word unitary."

"...Our emerging state will combine elements of unitarism and federalism."

It was important, he said, that the elected constitution-making body, or constituent assembly, "won't ride roughshod over regions".

Ways and mechanisms had to be found to guarantee constitutional principles. "There will have to be a powerful regional element to the constitution-making process," Mr Slovo said.

He called for parties to explore and exchange views on the different possibilities. "There could be elections at the national and regional level at the same time," he added.

A meeting point could be found where the fears of both sides could be addressed.

Democratic Party national chairman Colin Eglin said: "There has to be government at the regional level for the transition. We can't have a constitutional vacuum."

"I am glad the debate has taken this turn," Afrikaner Volksunie negotiator Chris de Jager said.

"If this body (council) can write a first or interim constitution for a national body why can't it write a constitution for a regional body?"

Mr De Jager suggested that the technical committee on constitutional issues "get down and write two constitutions (national and regional)". — Sapa.

Mandela to visit Ulundi

A POSITIVE outcome of Wednesday's summit between African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is a proposed visit by the ANC leader to Ulundi in KwaZulu.

Methodist Bishop Dr Stanley Mogoba, said yesterday the meeting had cleared the way for Mr Mandela's first-ever visit to KwaZulu.

Bishop Mogoba said during such a meeting Mr Mandela would pay a courtesy call on King Zwelithini and visit the IFP headquarters.

Reciprocal visits by Chief Buthelezi to the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg were also planned. — Sapa

FOUR KILLED IN R1 000 ROBBERY

By Rika van Graan,
Chris Steyn and
Kevin Flynn

MRS Naomi Carr, 47, the ex-wife of a former Natal jockey, Tickey Carr, was one of four people, gunned down at TC Scrap Metals in Bosworth Street, Alrode, Alberton, yesterday morning by three AK-47 wielding robbers, who snatched her

handbag containing R1 000.

The others killed were Mr Allen Rawbottom, 47, and Mr Russel Sadler, 26, both from Springs and an unidentified Black man.

Mrs Bettie Makoena, 37, Mr Piet Veen, 27, and an unidentified man were admitted to hospital with bullet wounds.

Police have offered a

TO PAGE 2



RUSSEL SADLER
... killed.

4 die in R1 000 robbery

FROM PAGE 1

R50 000 reward for any information which might lead to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

Police and an employee of the company, Mr Ronnie Lucas Hlongwane, who suffered head injuries when he ran into a gate in an attempt to get away from the attackers, say they cold-bloodedly gunned down their victims.

Seven employees of the business were standing outside at about 7 am, while a red Uno containing Mr Sadler and a Mr James du Preez, 30, was parked outside.

A second car, belonging to Mr Rawbottom, arrived there shortly afterwards and Mr Rawbottom joined Mr Sadler and Mr Du Preez.

At about 7.15 am, Mrs Carr and Mr Veen arrived in a blue Datsun bakkie.

Mrs Carr got out of the car with her keys, ready to open the security gates. At that moment, three men, wearing long black trenchcoats and hats, suddenly appeared on the south side of Bosworth Street, ran up to the vehicles and opened fire.

"They didn't talk to anybody. They just started shooting," Mr Hlongwane said. "We ran to the back of the scrapyard," he added.

Mrs Carr and Mr Sad-

ler were killed instantly. Mr Rawbottom and the unidentified Black man died later.

According to East Rand police spokeswoman, Lieutenant Janine Smith, the attackers — who had arrived on foot — ran off in the direction of Mandela Squatter Camp in Katlehong, which is about 500 m from the scene of the shooting.

Major Eugene Opperman of the SAP's Media Liaison division in the Witwatersrand, said on the scene that the attackers had fired at random.

"It would appear as if this was indeed a brutal and senseless attack on innocent civilians," he said.

A businessman in the area, Mr Joos Joubert, said Mrs Carr was a kind woman who never spoke a harsh word to anybody.

"She was always friendly to people, Blacks and Whites. And she never offended a soul," he said.

Another Alrode businessman, Mr Alf Jones, said he had been attacked twice recently. In the first attack he was shot and seriously injured and in the second attack, he was robbed by AK-47-wielding men, who took his pistol, R8 000 and a watch and chain belonging to one of his clients.

"The businesses in the area are going bankrupt. White people don't want to come here anymore," Mr Jones said.

Mr Joubert and Mr Jones said police should issue semi-automatic firearm licences to people who had businesses in industrial areas, like Alrode — which was very close to the Mandela and Phola Park squatter camps.

"You can't use a 9mm pistol to defend yourself against a man with an AK-47," Mr Jones said.

According to employees at the business, yesterday's attack was the third in the past year at TC Scrap Metals at 51 Bosworth Road. They said Mrs Carr, who died in yesterday's attack, and an occupant in her car had been shot in the second attack last year, and that her adopted son, Mr John Nel, died after sustaining brain injuries in

the first attack, when he was shot and assaulted.

Reacting to yesterday's attack, Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said such senseless attacks were a mounting threat to the security of Blacks and Whites alike.

"Everybody, regardless of their political affiliation or race, will have to stand together to stop this kind of thing," he added.

People who have information that could assist police in tracking down

the attackers, should contact the Head of the East Rand Murder and Robbery Squad, Colonel Ivor Human, on telephone number 54 4220 during office hours or on 845 2820, all hours.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs Carr's large St Aubyn Road residence was deserted and the mail had still not been collected.

Through an open curtain, it appeared as if nobody had been home since the incident.

Slabbert quits as SABC chairman

SABC board chairman, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday resigned his position.

He gave two reasons for his decision. Firstly, the appointment of chairman and deputy chairman should be the prerogative of the board.

Secondly, he would not be able to operate on a full-time basis.

"If the board wished to elect me as chairperson/ deputy chairperson, I would be willing to consider it, provided we could have some clarity on the time and work load it entailed.

"I am not available in a

full-time capacity and if this is what the board desired, I would have to decline," his statement read.

Dr Slabbert stressed the two reasons were the only ones why he had immediately rejected his appointment when he heard it on his car radio on May 31.

"I agreed to convene the first meeting of the board (at which I intended to formally resign) in order to give the board an opportunity to collectively reflect on its own dilemma.

"To my surprise, the board decided to carry on as constituted...until the

end of July...I reluctantly agreed."

However, people believed even his temporary occupation of the position of chairman was a ma-

TO PAGE 2

Slabbert quits

FROM PAGE 1

nor obstacle to solving the current crisis of legitimacy of the board.

"This may not be a wholly representative view, but it is held strongly enough in quarters that can seriously undermine the workings of the board.

"Under these circumstances I, not reluctantly, but happily, resign as I intended to in the first place."

Dr Slabbert said depending on how events unfolded around the crisis of legitimacy, he would reserve the right to reconsider his position as an ordinary member of the board.

Board members appeared determined yesterday to weather the storm of public protest that seven of its present office-bearers resign to make way for those originally chosen by an independent selection panel.

State President De Klerk was accused of interfering by referring back to the panel the se-

ven names of people he believed did not suit the criteria for nomination to the board.

Two of the 25 appointed members, Mr Enos Mabuza and Mr Franklin Sonn, resigned from the board almost immediately after the changes were announced.

In a statement after yesterday's board's meeting, new acting chair Dr Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri, said members were committed to leading the corporation through the difficult times ahead.

The board also intended asking Mr Sonn and Mr Mabuza to reconsider their resignations.

"The board reflected on various issues that had been raised in public concerning its legitimacy and reaffirmed its strong commitment to lead the corporation through the difficult and challenging times ahead."

"The board felt strongly that it should be allowed to decide on its chairperson and requests the State President to abide by the nomination made by the board," she said.

"The board felt strongly that it should develop for itself a procedure whereby it would determine such a nomination."

Dr Matsepe-Casaburri said the board had not considered requesting the originally-appointed chairman, Prof Njabulo Ndebele, to take up the position because they had not had time to think it through.

Reacting to the resignation of Dr Slabbert as SABC chairman, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Danie Schutte, said it was a pity that there were attempts from outside the SABC board to undermine the government's laudable initiatives.

"The government had only the best intentions.

"Fact is that the government did everything in its power to ensure that the new board would be impartial, objective and as representative as possible."

In terms of the Broadcast Act, the vice-chairman would be temporarily acting as chairman until a new chairman could be appointed.

Lessons Ireland could learn from South Africa

Could South Africa's negotiating process be applied to resolving the Troubles?

David Beresford

DURING a recent round of the multi-party negotiations in South Africa a phrase from the conference floor set my mind wandering to the clatter of Guinness glasses rapping out rebel songs.

The Minister of Law and Order, Hennie Kriel, demanded that township carnage be reduced to "an acceptable level of violence". This phrase has yet to take on the meaning in South Africa it has in the Irish context — as the touchstone to the Westminster policy which has fixed the agony of Ulster in aspic. And there is a good chance that it never will.

South Africa's negotiating process has a long way to go before it can be judged a success. But in one respect it has already provided a shining example of the way society should set about settling internal rebellion — in its repudiation of the principle, often voiced by PW Botha, that one does not "talk to terrorists".

Its abandonment was an essential precursor to negotiations. And the sight of Pan African Congress representatives in the negotiating forum fumbling to justify their "armed struggle" has demonstrated that "talking to the terrorists" tends to pose more problems for the "terrorists" than those talking to them.

Of course it can be argued that the causes of the Troubles are different from those of the South African conflict. But perhaps the differences are instructive, which makes it worth considering whether, and how, the South African negotiating process could be adjusted to tackle the Irish question.

tion by un-banning the ANC, the South African Communist Party and the PAC, and by releasing "political" prisoners. The release of Irish terrorists would be met by protests, but South Africa has shown that the public will forgive much if it is for the sake of peace.

What is the goal of a settlement?

Negotiations are given direction by a consensus as to the ultimate goal. In South Africa it is generally characterised as majority rule. But it would be better described as a transition to democracy, which allows the Nationalists to tell their supporters that they are pursuing "power-sharing", rather than "domination". In Ireland one is tempted to hold up reunification as the goal, but similarly it might be better labelled "removing the border". This would enable London to hold out the possibility that a final settlement would not necessarily involve a hand-over of Ulster to the South.

Who would participate in the talks?

In South Africa, 26 groups are participating. The extraordinarily broad basis of participation initially appeared suicidal but has proved a strength. It also appears to have discouraged walkouts, which are far more effective if you are just one of six participating parties.

A starting point for participation in Irish negotiations could be all parties represented in the Commons, the Dail and local government in Ulster. Boycotts may be threatened. But if the authorities sold the decisive nature of the negotiations, hostile parties would be forced on board because it would be their only hope of influencing the settlement.

What are the factors behind the drive for a negotiated settlement in South Africa and do they exist in Northern Ireland?

The National Party has been driven to the negotiating table not by an immediate defeat of the kind which forced Ian Smith to Lancaster House, but by a fear of the inevitability of such a defeat and its consequences. The whites have been forced to negotiate in the hope of protecting at least some of their interests.

But if that level of fear does not exist in Northern Ireland, can a comparably forceful motivation be created? In Northern Ireland, Britain appears, superficially, to have the power to destroy the status quo by, for example, announcing an intention to withdraw troops. Such a step would certainly create fears, but it may not undermine the status quo simply because no one would believe that Britain would abandon the territory to anarchy.

A more sustainable attack on the status quo would be for Westminster to make a commitment to stage negotiations which, come what may, would result in a settlement.

What steps could be taken to set up negotiations in Northern Ireland?

The commitment to settle must be persuasive. FW de Klerk demonstrated his determina-

How is the negotiating process held together?

The key to South African negotiations has been "sufficient consensus". This could be described as a level of agreement which makes anyone breaking from the talks appear unreasonable.

In one respect, the pursuit of consensus should be easier in Ireland. In South Africa, there is a time element; impatience in the black population could force the participants to stampede the process.

The referendum threat.

The consensus approach is buttressed by a weapon of last resort — the referendum — if talks break down. As ever with a referendum, the government has the power to determine the question and constituency to its advantage.

If De Klerk resorts to a referendum again he could either stage it among whites, or — if he risks a defeat — among the entire population on the grounds that the future of the black community is also involved. Similarly, it could be argued that everyone in the British Isles should be consulted.

The comparisons between South Africa and Ireland are simplistic. But sufficient parallels can be found to ask why peace should have an apparent chance in the one territory and not the other. Is it just that Ireland lacks a Mandela and Westminster a De Klerk? Or did Churchill make an error in ascribing the Irish troubles to the "dreary steeples of Fermanagh and Tyrone"? Does the integrity of the quarrel lie astride the Irish sea?

25 JUN 1993

GUARDIAN

London

14 INTERNATIONAL N

The gunmen, the driver and random death in S Africa

David Beresford
in Johannesburg

PROPOSERS of the cock-up theory may find the sorry tale of Madala Vayise gives them an advantage over the conspiracy theorists when it comes to explaining the endemic political violence in South Africa.

Lawyers representing the black driver, aged 60, have asked the Goldstone Inquiry into political violence to look into Mr Vayise's story of how he tried, and failed, to prevent a massacre of whites.

Mr Vayise says he was driving a BMW to work on March 19 when he was hijacked, south of Johannesburg, by four men wielding AK-47 assault rifles.

After being driven around for about two hours, he was thrown out of the car, but had heard and seen enough to figure out that his abductors were members of the Azanian People's Liberation Army and were planning a random massacre of whites.

Mr Vayise managed to flag down a police vehicle, only to be told they could not help because he did not have the BMW's registration number.

So he hailed a taxi and rushed to the dairy where he worked, to get the number

from his employers. He then borrowed a van and drove to a police station, only to be told he was in the wrong jurisdiction. He was sent to another station.

He was on his way there when the killers fired on white motorists nearby. In what became known as the "Eikenhof massacre", a mother and her two teenage children were shot dead.

It was not the end of the story for Mr Vayise. A week after the killings, five police vehicles picked him up at the shack where he lives and drove him to the town of Vanderbijlpark.

He was beaten up on the way, suffering a perforated eardrum and other injuries, and kept the night in the police station, manacled hand and foot to a chair.

The next morning he was invited to make a statement. For the first time.

● Gunmen with AK-47 rifles killed three men and a woman in Johannesburg yesterday.

Three men walked up to the cars of two white men and a white woman, who were about to begin work in the Alrode area and opened fire. A black passer-by was also killed.

The Uster parallel, page 22

Mandela to visit king of the Zulus

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

NELSON Mandela, president of the African National Congress, is expected soon to make a symbolic visit to Ulundi, capital of the KwaZulu homeland, where he will visit King Zwelithini and go to the headquarters of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party. In a return gesture, Dr Buthelezi is likely to be shown round the ANC's Johannesburg offices.

The proposed visits are one of the positive results of the nine hours of talks between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi on Wednesday, according to Bishop Stanley Mogoba of the Methodist church who, with Archbishop

Desmond Tutu, was chairman of the talks.

Less positive was Mr Mandela's failure to persuade the Inkatha leader to support next April 27 as the date for South Africa's first multiracial election. This means that today's meeting of the constitutional negotiating forum, which was to ratify the date, has been postponed to next Friday.

Although the April 27 date is supported by 17 of the 24 parties involved in the negotiations, it is opposed by the Concerned South Africans Group, which includes Inkatha, the KwaZulu government, other homeland repre-

sentatives and the white right-wing. The group insists that constitutional proposals, particularly concerning regional powers, should be decided before a date is set for the election.

The postponement of the forum gives the negotiators some breathing space and Mr Mandela was guardedly optimistic that a solution could be found. "We hope that in the next few weeks we will increase movement in sorting out this problem," he said.

The main result of the meeting between him and Chief Buthelezi, however, was a new-found respect for each other. As well as exchanging

visits, they undertook to hold joint peace rallies, something the ANC has opposed until now, and to try to curb the violence that has cost the lives of thousands of their followers.

Four killed: Two white men and a woman and a black man were shot dead when black gunmen fired on motorists and pedestrians in the morning rush-hour yesterday in the Alrode industrial area near Johannesburg. At least two other people were hurt. Witnesses said the three gunmen walked to the side of the road, pulled AK47 rifles from under their trenchcoats and opened fire.

25 JUN 1993

LONDON

Leaders fail to agree on election date

Mandela, Buthelezi at odds

By Patti Waldmeir
in Johannesburg

SOUTH AFRICA'S two most important black leaders, Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, met yesterday for a long-awaited summit, but failed to agree on the crucial issue of setting a date for the country's first multi-racial elections.

After 10 hours of talks, Mr Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, emerged grim-faced to say that the two men had not been able to agree on an election date. The setting of a date, and the installation of a transitional executive to oversee government before

elections, are preconditions for the lifting of international economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Mandela had hoped to announce an election date when he visits the US next week with Mr FW de Klerk, the president. He said he believed a breakthrough on this issue could still be achieved in the 26-party constitutional talks, but this seemed unlikely without the agreement of Chief Buthelezi.

Mr Mandela said the two men had made "a great deal of progress" towards ending political violence between supporters of the ANC and of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom

party. They said they would address joint peace rallies to persuade their supporters to cease fighting which has left over 15,000 people dead since 1984. In Natal province alone, 45 people died in the three days before the talks. Both also committed themselves to banning dangerous weapons at political rallies, a leading demand of the ANC.

● The trial of three right-wing whites accused of murdering South African Communist party leader Chris Hani was delayed yesterday to October 4, Reuter reports from Johannesburg. Mr Hani was shot outside his suburban Johannesburg home in April.

FINANCIAL TIMES

LONDON

25 JUN 1993

TIMES

LONDON

Shevardnadze paper chase

SO EXCITED was Eduard Shevardnadze by his first visit to Nato in 1989 that he left secret documents behind in the negotiating room, the former Soviet foreign minister disclosed on a return visit to the Atlantic alliance's Brussels headquarters this week. "My excitement was so overwhelming I did something utterly unforgivable and left behind all my working papers in the negotiating room," the Georgian leader told his allies. Among the papers, which were later returned, was a document headed "Co-operation between Nato and Warsaw Pact," with a large question mark next to the title. "This time," Mr Shevardnadze said, "I am ready to leave in Nato all of my working papers, without any fear."

His landmark visit in December 1989 — a month after the Berlin Wall fell — was seen as a clear signal the Cold War was really over.

□ □ □

THE TOP UN official who has been testifying in favour of German participation in international peace-keeping missions, Vladimir Petrovsky, also hails from the era of glasnost and perestroika. Regarded as the force behind Mikhail Gorbachev's embrace of the UN system, he is widely believed to have written the draft of the 1987 speech to the General Assembly in which Mr Gorbachev pledged to co-operate with the West under the UN umbrella, a move that ended 40 years of head-butting in the Security Council. Mr Petrovsky is an under-secretary-general, running the UN Geneva offices.

□ □ □

THE NEW US ambassador to France, Pamela Harriman,



Buthelezi: talk marathon

will be presenting her credentials to President François Mitterrand next Wednesday. Mother of the Conservative MP Winston Churchill, former daughter-in-law of the war-time leader and widow of Averill Harriman, she was posted to Paris in recognition of her services to the Democratic Party.

At a reception in the ambassador's residence this week, Mrs Harriman said she had caused some consternation with the State Department's art works department by deciding to decorate her new home with her own (foreign) pictures, among them a Van Gogh, a Cézanne, a Matisse, a Picasso and a Renoir.

The posting brings Mrs Harriman back to the city where she lived in the 1950s after her divorce from Randolph Churchill.

□ □ □

THE LAST word goes to Mangosuthu Buthelezi, whose own last word on 29 March got him into the Guinness Book of Records. The South African Zulu leader won the distinction as the orator of the longest known speech in history. His marathon address to the legislature of the so-called KwaZulu tribal homeland stretched, in chunks, over 11 days.