

THE STAR 26-11-1992

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This time, show results

ESSENTIAL as it was for President de Klerk to reassure the public that he was not bent on a corruption cover-up, visible action must follow his easy words. The days are long past when the president could simply make a promise and expect it to be believed. His credibility is too dented for that.

Now, more than ever, De Klerk has to work at dispelling a growing impression that he dare not expose the real extent of the rot at the core of his government; that he is fatally trapped between the rock of his intent and the hard place of the sinister elements in his security forces.

His commitment this week to "cut deeply" echoes the promise made three years ago, almost to the day, when he said he would "cut to the bone". He seems to believe he has delivered on that earlier promise. We do not. To show his bona fides, De Klerk cited the formal disbanding of the Civil Co-operation Bureau. Perhaps, but a new gogga has emerged from the same lair: the equally curiously named Directorate of Covert Collections. The DCC also hires killers to do the kind of dirty work the CCB once did. What, save an initial or two, is the difference? And what other alphabetical monsters still lurk?

The president also cited the contribution of the Ellison Kahn committee, created to advise the Government on acceptable and unacceptable secret projects. But Professor Kahn now admits his committee was misled by security officers and prevented from investigating fully. It was able to learn only what securocrats cared to tell it.

Finally, De Klerk claimed the "full support" of the Government and the top structure of the security forces in rooting out evil. How can he? He is still surrounded by suspect generals who won't tell him anything. Oh yes, and Cabinet Ministers who specialise in not knowing what is going on in their departments.

This time, the public is entitled to hold De Klerk to his word: "Strong action will be taken against crime or unacceptable behaviour, regardless of who may be involved." To judge this promise, the public will need to be told specifics: who has been acted against, what they did, how they were dealt with. Merely to say "Trust me, I have acted" will never wash again.

The late show

IT HAS taken a lot of huffing and shoving to achieve what should have happened long ago: a summit between Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Dogged efforts by the National Peace Committee have persuaded both leaders to drop preconditions, and they are now likely to lead delegations to a meeting in Durban.

Mandela had seemed to be stalling a face-to-face meeting because it would confer extra status on Buthelezi; he laid down preconditions on such matters as hostel fencing, weaponry, and free political activity in KwaZulu. Buthelezi had his own shifting set of conditions. Meanwhile, hundreds of people were dying in violence between party adherents. While Rome burned, the Neros fiddled.

The significance of the summit goes beyond curbing violence: it suggests a likely route towards bringing Buthelezi back into multi-party negotiations. Let us pray there will be fewer political games when it comes to tackling the really big issues.

Difficult to boost economy, says ANC

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

It will be difficult for a new democratic government to resolve South Africa's economic crisis, according to Tito Mboweni, head of the ANC's department of economic policy.

While a political settlement could end the capital flight, Mboweni warned there might be other reactions resulting from a democratic government doing things the international capitalist world did not like.

He said \$177 billion (about R530 billion) was available for investment according to the 1991 annual report of the Bank of International Settlements. About \$155 billion (R465 billion) was invested in Western Europe, the US, Canada and the Far East, leaving little for developing countries.

"Therefore, major capital inflows into South African cannot be expected," Mboweni said in the December issue of the ANC mouthpiece, *Mayibuye*. He advised that productivity of labour and management should become a major focus and this would offset some of the cost factors in production.

Mboweni warned that the country's productivity levels were falling, while those of its trading partners were increasing.

It was critical for the country to develop its own capital-goods sector which would mean less reliance on the importation of intermediate capital goods.

Parties react to report on urbanisation

Staff Reporter
and Sapa

The report on urbanisation by the President's Council (PC) yesterday met with mixed reaction from political parties on the Left and Right of the parliamentary spectrum.

The report, released in Cape Town on Tuesday, identifies squatting and related matters as the most important and urgent urbanisation problems facing South Africa.

The Conservative Party said the greatest single factor contributing to squatting was the Government's "lack of purpose and insight".

Speaking in the debate on the PC's report yesterday, CP nominee CM Oosthuysen said a perception had been created that nothing could be done about the tempo of urbanisation — or, in other words, squatting.

"One might have hoped for a thorough and solidly based document, with comprehensive and well-thought-out recommendations," said Oosthuysen. But, he said, the English text was too full

of "coulds" and "probablys" to meet these expectations.

Democratic Party nominee David Gant said South Africans had to stop making plans for urbanisation and use the work that had already been done.

Gant said the country was running out of time and space to solve the problems created by past policies.

"What we need now is a government that has the will, the guts, the vision, the foresight and the national interest at heart to get on with the job and help the country create the great metropolitan market that our future cities represent."

He said that about 3 million new dwelling units would be needed by the year 2000, equivalent to the construction of more than 1 000 units a working day.

"The annual cost of erecting these homes would exceed R7 billion," Gant said. "Current methods of funding, even if sustained, would supply barely 25 percent of this need."

Violence figures shock delegates

Alarming statistics, showing that up to 9 000 people have died in politically related violence in South Africa over the 34 months ending in October, were shown to delegates at the National Peace Committee meeting on Tuesday night.

The statistics, shown against graphs reflecting a severely depressed economy, met a stony

silence from delegates representing the major political parties, said an NPC source.

The violence statistics, provided by the SA Police, showed that between 7 000 and 9 000 people had been murdered and 15 000 seriously assaulted in politically related violence between January 1990 and October this year.

Clean up

STATE President De Klerk certainly seems to be on the warpath — and we don't blame him.

The scandals in the Department of Education and Development Aid, Lebowa and Kwa-Ndebele are enough to make anyone sick — and we can well imagine the chagrin of a man like Mr De Klerk, who is pledged to run a clean administration.

Allegations about Military Intelligence's Directorate of Covert Collections and the employment of doubled murderer, Ferdi Barnard, on intelligence work are also cause for great concern.

Coupled with all the revelations of hit squads and dirty tricks — and evidence given at the inquest on assassinated anthropologist, Dr David Webster — Mr De Klerk may well wonder what kind of vipers' nest some people controlled.

Critics argue that he should have seen to it that dirty tricks and other questionable operations that he had pledged to root out were totally eliminated.

Others say that he should have seen that his Ministers kept a tight control over departments that fell within their portfolios.

Ministers, it is true, do not run departments and have to rely on top officials who do.

However, if Ministers do not get an inkling of what is going on, then they can be accused of being naive or lacking in the normal ministerial skills expected of them.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe and Mr Jacob de Villiers have to accept their share of responsibility for the scandals that swirled around their heads, without their seemingly being aware of what was going on.

Mr De Klerk, as head of government, has to take all the flak that arises.

In the sense that he is the man at the top of the administration, he is vulnerable, just as any prime minister or president of an overseas government will be if there are scandals within governments or departments.

It is all the more disconcerting for Mr De Klerk that he has been let down so badly; he is a man of total integrity and not even his worst enemies can point a finger at him.

Such a leader does not deserve to be put in a position where scandal after scandal taints his administration.

It should be borne in mind that some of the maladministration and malpractices either began well before he became State President, or continued until commissions he appointed brought the extent of the corruption and other evils to light.

In that very real sense, one can say that Mr Clean was cleaning up the whole sorry mess.

It is, then, a great shame that when it appears that Mr De Klerk is winning the support not only of fellow countrymen but of the international community, he is beset by the scandals.

It is as if the fate — or in some cases people of ill will — have conspired to damage the image of his government and to put a question mark over its ability to run a clean administration.

We say unequivocally that Mr De Klerk is clean, has played no part in the maladministration that has been revealed, and when he talks of rooting out maladministration and malpractices, these are not idle words, but he will act with all the firmness that is necessary.

"I, like the public, am shocked and deeply unhappy about the extent of the maladministration that has been exposed by all of these actions" he says.

"Everything we are doing is aimed precisely at preventing a repetition."

In the case of the allegations concerning the Department of Covert Collections of Military Intelligence, he says: "Strong action will be taken against crime or unacceptable behaviour, regardless of who may be involved."

"Because the government is serious also about taking strong remedial action in this sphere, we are cutting deeply."

In this period of transition to the new South Africa, the public is entitled to be assured that there is clean government in every respect and in every sphere.

And the clean up by Mr Clean will be welcomed by everybody.

Police arrested 63 306 in October

Crime Reporter

POLICE headquarters in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that 23 495 of the 63 306 people arrested in investigations of serious crime throughout the country during October had previous convictions.

This was disclosed when details of police successes countrywide were released.

A total of 452 arrests were made by child protection units. In cases of rape involving children, 189 people were arrested, 34 were arrested for indecent assault of children and 71 were charged with assault on children.

Police said 1 567 cases of offences against children were reported country-wide.

Detectives of the gold and diamond units arrested 284 people for illegal diamond buying, gold and other precious-metal crimes to the value of R973 087.

Commercial branch detectives finalised 304 cases involving R21 million and 329 people were arrested and charged.

The special truck theft units country-wide recovered stolen goods worth R153 561 after arresting 184 people during October on charges of stealing copper, aluminium and other cargo from trains of Spoornet.

The SA Narcotics Bureau arrested 1 790 people, and drugs seized included 10 785 Mandrax tablets valued at about R250 000.

ANC TO CONSIDER

UNITY GOVT

The CITIZEN 26-11-92

DURBAN. — The African National Congress is considering the establishment of a government of national unity after a new constitution has been adopted to ensure the smooth democratisation of the country and to involve all major parties in dismantling apartheid.

This emerged at the movement's three-day National Executive Committee meeting, which ended in Durban yesterday.

Chief among the widely considered concessions — which are contained in an amended document, orig-

inally compiled by SA Communist Party chairman Mr Joe Slovo, and entitled "Negotiations: A Strategic Perspective" — is the emphasis on ensuring South Africa's transition to democracy is not scuttled.

To this effect, the organisation was to look into a government of national

unity, to be established after the adoption of a new constitution, involving parties with a proven and legitimate support base, said ANC executive member, Mr Mac Maharaj.

The document also lays emphasis on ensuring is-

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sues affecting the security and civil service establishments are thoroughly addressed, as "if the transition to democracy affects all the individuals in these institutions wholly and purely negatively, then they would serve as fertile ground from which the destabilisers would recruit".

On negotiations, it suggests some elements in this process could take the form of multilateral "Codesa-type" agreements.

Others could take the form of binding agreements between the ANC and government which could then be presented to multilateral negotiations, according to ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela.

He explained that certain issues required the input of these two organisations first so that bilateral agreement could be reached. Other parties would not be excluded as these agreements would be presented as proposals at multilateral negotiations.

The ANC, however, rejected government statements that major negotiation decisions be deliberated by the government, the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Mr Mandela said bilateral talks with the government would focus on issues such as regions and boundaries in a new South Africa, a Constituent Assembly and a government of national unity.

This approach was necessary to ensure national unity and to chart a way forward for negotiations which would enable a peaceful transition, said Mr Maharaj.

On the issue of democratic elections, ANC secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said his organisation would do all in its power to ensure these took place within the next nine to 12 months.

Another important issue to emerge from the meeting was an announcement by Mr Mandela that channels were being set up between the ANC and IFP to prepare

Central to ways of ending the carnage was the need for the democratic movement to "exercise relentless pressure on the government to acknowledge its responsibility, to act decisively against all perpetrators of violence including elements within State structures".

The NEC rejected the National Party's view that violence made it impossible for democratic elections to take place.

This encouraged the perpetrators of violence and those opposed to a negotiated solution, based on democratic elections.

"In essence, that view enables the perpetrators of violence to hold the future of our country to ransom," said the statement.

The NEC further en-

for a summit.

"We will have this channel to reconcile conditions (by both parties before a meeting) and to make sure such a meeting takes place that will be fruitful."

No date had been set for a meeting, but the ANC would act speedily to resolve outstanding issues, said Mr Mandela.

Among the ANC's delegation to prepare for a

summit with the IFP is deputy secretary-general, Mr Jacob Zuma, and executive member, Mr Thabo Mbeki.

A common approach to the meeting had to be established to ensure success, said the ANC leader.

On violence, an NEC statement said it was concerned that despite efforts by the National Peace Accord process and the exposure of the involvement of State agencies in violence, killings continued.

dorsed a top-level peace meeting in Natal to try to stop the war there and committed itself to initiatives aimed at securing peace and free political activity in Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

The decision by the National Peace Committee urgently to convene a meeting of the Peace Accord's signatories to review the peace process was also welcomed by the NEC, which said it was

ready to co-operate in setting a date.

With regard to proposals made by the commission of inquiry into the treatment of former detainees in ANC camps, the NEC established an independent commission to inquire into this.

The commission would be composed of Margaret Burnham, from the US, Dr David Zamchiya, from Zimbabwe, and Dr Samuel Mokgethi Motsuenyane, of South Africa.

The commission's terms of reference are in the process of finalisation by the ANC's National Working Committee, the NEC said.

On time frames regarding negotiations, Mr Mandela said an interim government of national unity should be in place within the next eight to 12 months.

However, Mr Mandela stressed it was important the ANC and the government agreed on common positions on major national issues before taking these to multilateral negotiations.

The ANC was not forcing its position on any party, but wanted to present proposals agreed to with the government as recommendations.

The ANC rejected the government's and other Black groups' calls that major decisions on negotiations and related issues should be decided on by only three parties.

"We rejected this. We want all political parties to make these decisions."

On the issue of democratic elections, Mr Ramaphosa said his organisation would do all in its power to ensure these take place within the next nine to 12 months.

"It is possible to achieve this by next year," he said.

Questioned on whether the NEC would endorse a call by the ANC's Natal regions for an international peacekeeping force to be sent to the country, Mr Ramaphosa said the National Working Committee would investigate this more fully before making an announcement.

— Sapa.

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Killings claimed by 'Republican Army'

Citizen Reporter

A GROUP calling itself the South African Republican Army — which is said to consist of returned exiles opposed to the ANC — claims to have been responsible for the assassination of the ANC's Midlands deputy chairman, Mr Reggie Hadebe.

Mr Hadebe (35), was killed late in October when a vehicle transporting ANC officials from an aborted peace meeting with tribal chiefs at Ixopo came under fire by unknown gunmen.

Alias

The allegation that the South African Republican Army was responsible for Mr Hadebe's murder was made in a telephone call to The Citizen yesterday by a Black man calling himself Douglas Ndlovo, which, it appeared after questioning of the caller, is an alias.

Mr Ndlovo called himself the chief co-ordinator of the group and claimed it was also responsible for the murder of ANC Midlands regional executive member, Professor Hlalanathi Sibankulu at Mada-den, near Newcastle, on November 12.

Burnt

His body was found burnt beyond recognition in his car in the township.

The caller said his group intended carrying out further attacks on the ANC leadership in Johannesburg before December 16 (the anniversary of the founding of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe).

The group had mounted an operation called operation "Cut Red Roses" in which members of the ANC leadership were being targeted.

"It was not the IFP which killed Hadebe and Sibankulu, it us," he said.

Unsolved

Natal police spokesman, Captain Bala Naidoo, said both murders remained unsolved.

The Crime Intelligence Service in Pretoria said it had no record of the existence of a group calling itself the South African Republican Army.

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Hugh Robertson on the part the new American First Lady will play

Billary for president

SOME in Washington assert that it will not be Bill Clinton who will become president of the United States next year, but that the new incumbent of the Oval Office will be an amorphous hybrid known as "Billary" Clinton — an appellation which deftly combines the names of Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary.

It is said jocularly, of course, and is intended to denote the advent of the first really powerful, politically ambitious and intellectually gifted First Lady, a successful career lawyer who not only has strong political views of her own, but whose thinking, according to many who know the couple well, impinges strongly on her husband's.

The prospect of a "Billary" Clinton administration has American conservatives consumed alternately by fear and apoplexy. Their imagery of a left-of-liberal female Rasputin covertly seizing power in the White House is vastly exaggerated and they have an obvious vested interest in demonising Hillary Clinton. Yet it signifies their tacit recognition that on November 3 something fundamental changed in US politics.

Not only were women elected to Congress in record numbers — many of them with credentials superior to the average male congressman — but the trend was duplicated by more women than ever winning office at the state, city and county levels, creating a political network which, in scope, cohesion and influence would be difficult to match.

Preceding this change was the establishment of national fund-raising groups exclusively to sup-

port women candidates at every level of public administration — groups that gathered money with such skill and determination that their wealth has become a source of political power in itself.

But women lack one crucial element needed to exploit fully their newfound influence — a national leader who can pull together the myriad committees, power blocs, lobbies and caucuses and focus their combined strength on the attainment of national objectives. There are nationally known women, of course, but no one who stands head-and-shoulders above the rest or who transcends the diverse interests of the various groups.

Enter Hillary Clinton, or so many women suggest. The problem is, though, that as First Lady she would not be able to play an official role in her husband's administration. President John Kennedy's outrageous nepotism in appointing his brother, Bobby, as attorney-general, brought forth laws that prohibit the president from appointing any member of his immediate family to high office.

But is an energetic, hugely talented and shrewd career woman with a passion for politics going to be satisfied with playing the numbing role of a traditional political wife? The very idea is absurd to people who know her — including her mother-in-law, Virginia Clinton Kelley, who told me as much in an interview in Arkansas earlier this month.

Hillary Clinton is an activist by nature, by education and by upbringing and, by all accounts, she has a husband who not only enjoys her political companionship but who turns to her for advice. In Ar-

kansas, Bill Clinton diverted his wife's skills and energy into education by appointing her chairman of a commission that recommended drastic changes to the school system — and that supervised the painful enforcement of the transformation.

In Washington the law would not allow that sort of thing. Yet in Washington, because of the ascendancy of women all around the country, Bill Clinton would be politically obliged to appoint many women to positions of power — though not his wife. What is he, or she, to do about the immense conflicts all this brings?

Her role probably will emerge by degrees as the couple navigate the uncharted waters they seem destined to travel. So far, the most striking sign of a new role was last week when Bill Clinton invited the Democratic Party's congressional leaders to dinner to discuss co-operation between the new White House and Congress.

Hillary Clinton was there, and she participated fully, and effectively, in all the discussions, to the point where Bill Clinton conceded afterwards that "she knew a lot more than we did" on some of the issues. Asked more specifically about her role in planning the new administration, he said curtly but with a smile: "She's a part of it." The roars of dismay from conservatives grew so loud that Hillary Clinton's spokeswoman charmingly explained that the First Lady-to-be was, after all, the hostess at the dinner and was simply fulfilling her obligation to be congenial.

That explanation would suffice in the South, where good manners and congeniality still are highly prized. But in Washington the signal was seen, and recognised — a new era had dawned, and the historical coincidence of Hillary Clinton being in the White House at the very time when the resurgence of women's power in politics had begun, was a potentially explosive combination.

Whether or not conservative fears of a phantom president in the shadows of the Clinton White House are ever vindicated — and they seem somewhat overblown, though not without foundation — the fact remains that not just Hillary Clinton, but women in general, have become a force in American politics which neither Bill Clinton, nor the declining male majority in Congress, can afford to ignore — or will be allowed to. — Star Bureau, Washington. □

The Star 26-Nov-92
Mbeki, Mdlalose hammer out 'way forward'

Hopes soar for fresh talks

By Esther Waugh
and Helen Grange

A flurry of bilateral meetings — including long-awaited face-to-face talks between ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi — are set to move the country closer to a renewed round of multiparty negotiations.

A mood of optimism swept political circles yesterday after agreement in principle on the Mandela-Buthelezi talks was unexpectedly secured at a National Peace Committee (NPC) meeting.

The breakthrough — Mandela and Buthelezi have not met for more than a year — has raised hopes that a "Codeda 3" multiparty gathering might now be possible sooner rather than later.

In addition, negotiators believe a planned meeting of all signatories to the National Peace Accord (NPA) and a Government-ANC "bos-beraad" scheduled for next month will give impetus to stalled negotiations.

The ANC's national executive committee yesterday formally adopted an amended version of its "Strategic Perspective" policy document — endorsing power-sharing as an option during SA's transition, and even after the first democratic elections have been held.

Government sources have welcomed the ANC approach, raising hopes for significant progress in the "bos-beraad". It is understood that the Cabinet discussed the upcoming talks at its weekly meeting yesterday.

A joint Government-ANC announcement on the crucial bilateral meeting is expected this week. Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa are to meet tomorrow.

At a media conference yesterday, NPC chairman John Hall said delegates were aware of the urgent need to get multiparty talks under way.

A summit of National Peace Accord signatories to address the issue of violence — expected to take place before the year-end — would hopefully facilitate the climate for a multiparty conference, Hall said.

Although no date has been set for the Mandela-Buthelezi summit, it is understood that both leaders have agreed to it in principle.

The breakthrough came at Tuesday night's NPC meeting in Johannesburg. At the first recess, the ANC and IFP delegations spontaneously stayed behind in the conference room. They spoke for 30 minutes.

To the delight of other delegates, ANC international affairs director Thabo Mbeki and IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose announced they had agreed on a way forward.

Mbeki said: "We — the ANC and IFP — will have a bilateral meeting as soon as possible, attended by leaders of both organisations."

"The preparatory meeting will take place for that meeting attended by delegations of the two organisations ... That summit will take place preceded by in-depth preparations. The issue of a multiparty conference will be one of the items on the agenda."

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Delegations to meet soon on ANC-IFP talks agenda

By Carol Hills

INKATHA Freedom Party and African National Congress delegations will meet as soon as possible to decide on an agenda and date for a meeting between ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela and IFP leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The agreement was reached at the National Peace Committee's plenary session on Tuesday night, NPC chairman Mr John Hall announced yesterday.

"We — the ANC and the IFP — will have a bilateral meeting as soon as possible, attended by leaders of both organisations," ANC foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Thabo Mbeki, said in a joint statement on the agreement reached at Tuesday's talks.

"The preparatory meeting will take place for that meeting attended by delegations of the two organisations.

"The number of delegates will be determined by the parties.

"That summit will take place preceded by in-depth preparations.

"The issue of a multi-party conference will be one of the items on the agenda.

"We believe that the meeting should confirm the earlier decision of the

NPC to have a meeting of the signatories and that the meeting should request the NPC chairman to consult the signatories as to the date of such a meeting," said Mr Mbeki.

Mr Hall yesterday explained that this meant a group would get together to prepare the agenda for a summit meeting between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi.

"The lieutenants will gather and prepare that agenda and then set the date for that summit meeting," he said.

IFP national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose, in the statement said the IFP was in agreement with the position as outlined by the ANC.

He added that discussions had been "thorough, practical and without rancour."

"We believe that we have arrived at a practical solution and having reported to our principals, hope for a quick follow up," said Dr Mdlalose.

Mr Hall said the agreement put the bilateral meeting between the ANC and the IFP back on track.

"That meeting will have an agenda which is meaningful and which will show the way forward."

The meeting of signatories, which he had been mandated to call, would clearly pave the way to the multi-party conference.

"There is a sense of urgency and clearly the meeting of signatories — the multi-party conference is really the way forward to de-escalating the violence in this country."

"We all know, 'many a slip twixt cup and lip,' but I am actually as optimistic as I have ever been, having been involved in sensing the atmosphere of the meeting on Tuesday night," he said.

In the joint statement Mr Hall described the agreement as "the most heartwarming result that we have all been wanting for so long."

"I can only say that through this whole Peace Accord process of negotiation, through May-June 1992, we have seen the ability of people who have got to know each other through the process, find ways of overcoming their problems," he said.

T'Kei to 'ensure safety from assassination'

UMTATA. — Transkei had made certain recommendations on ways and means of ensuring the safety of the public in view of the "spate of assassinations of political activists in South Africa", Transkei military leader

Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said yesterday.

The recommendations were made at a meeting last Tuesday between Transkei security forces, the African National Congress, the SA Communist Party and the Congress of SA Trade Unions, and followed an earlier round of discussions on the maintenance of law and order in Transkei.

Gen Holomisa said in a statement it was decided at the meeting further discussions would be held between the Transkei Government and the participants.

Other resolutions included that Transkei

Police liaise with the organisers of protest marches and sit-in demonstrations when problems arose, and "address them on the spot".

Police and traffic officers should also escort all protest marches in Transkei towns, "whether the permit for the staging thereof has been granted or not".

"The meeting unanimously agreed that criminality be strenuously combated in all fronts and that no one engaging in anti-social acts is above the law," Gen Holomisa said. — Sapa.

205 policemen murdered on duty this year

Citizen Reporter

THE number of policemen murdered in the execution of their duties has risen to 205 since the beginning of the year.

In a statement released yesterday, the government said it "condemned this disgraceful and contemptible state of affairs in the strongest possible terms".

It appealed to all moderate and responsible South Africans to assist the police in the performance of their duties.

The statement was in response to the recent killing of a policeman in Benoni while investigating a housebreaking complaint, and the attack on two police officers earlier this week who were supervising a road block in Natal near the Transkei border.

R60-m ad campaign for peace



PORT ELIZABETH. — National Party Peace Committee member, Mr Chris Fisser, disclosed yesterday that a massive advertising campaign to promote peace will be launched on March 1.

It will be the biggest advertising campaign yet launched in South Africa, and it is understood the budget will be in the region of R60 million.

Mr Fisser told the SA Association of Conflict Intervention meeting in Port Elizabeth that he was unable to provide further details, other than to state that the goal was to sell "peace", and not the National Peace Accord.

He said the campaign

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Peace campaign

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would employ the electronic and print media. Marketing specialists, he added, were currently working on the project, full details of which would be announced later. — Sapa.

CP calls Goldstone ~~X~~ probe super-monster

CAPE TOWN. — The Goldstone Commission was turning into a super-monster. Conservative Party President's Councillor Di Servaas Latsky said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the PC's urbanisation report, he said that the commission's reckless release of untested allegations had affected the integrity and undermined the authority of the security forces.

The controversial way in which it had publicised so-called covert operations was unacceptable to all right-thinking citizens.

"It is inconceivable that the military intelligence service of an independent country can have its offices surrounded and occupied and that files are removed willy-nilly.

"It is even more unacceptable if this is then publicised in such a controversial way.

"Wild allegations are sent out into the world and after irreparable damage has been done, shoulders are shrugged and it is said that that was

not what was really meant, or what happened."

National Party President's Councillor Mr A J Williams said there were organisations that were encouraging people to leave their homes to go and squat.

Mr Williams said there were even organisations which intimidated people into becoming squatters.

"The available channels of communication — such as the mass media, administrative bodies, traditional institutions and churches, who should come immediately with information programmes to discourage squatting, are muddled with these people."

They sprang in as mediators when conflicts arose over squatting. These mediators then demanded the squatters' votes in a future election.

Mr Zanus Immelman, also of the NP, said there was no doubt that the successful management of the intense urbanisation process now under way was one of SA's highest priorities today.

"We have one chance,

and that is to use the creation of opportunity offered by urbanisation to improve peoples' quality of life and defeat poverty."

Councillor Mr Kassie Ramduth of Solidarity likened President De Klerk to a Hamlet taking up arms against a "sea of troubles" in a lyrical speech.

He noted that at the end of his famous soliloquy Hamlet said: "Oh cursed spite that ever I was born to set it right."

"And I believe that he (Mr De Klerk) will certainly set matters right," said Mr Ramduth.

"And therefore, it behoves all his members and close colleagues to flank him on all sides so that he may stand firm in his resolve to set SA on the right path and may there never be a time when he is compelled to say 'Et tu, Brute'."

"We would rather like him turn to Almighty God and say 'O captain, my captain, our fearful trip is done, the ship has weathered every rock, the prize we sought is won'."

DP nominee Mr David Gant said South Africans had to stop making plans for urbanisation and use the work that had already been done.

It had been as long ago as 1981 that a Dr Flip Smit of the Human Sciences Research Council, appointed to advise the government on accelerating urbanisation, called for a national strategy to meet the challenge and recommended that squatter settlements not be destroyed.

His message only seemed to have sunk in recently, some 10 years after it was first sent.

"What we need now is a government that has the will, the guts, the vision, the foresight and the national interest at heart to get on with the job and help SA create the great metropolitan market that our future cities represent," he said.

Some three million new dwelling units would be needed by the turn of the century — equivalent to the construction of more than 1 000 houses a working day.

The annual cost of erecting these homes would exceed R7 000 million.

Current methods of funding, even if sustained, would supply barely 25 percent of this need.

South Africans were going to have to recognise that real poverty came about when a nation demanded too much of its country's resources and produced too many people for those limited resources to sustain. — Sapa

Politics cause of 15pc of SA murders

PORT ELIZABETH. — Research had shown that at most 15 percent of all murders committed in South Africa had a political cause, Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

He was addressing the annual conference of the South African Association of Conflict Intervention.

Mr Myburgh said that in more than 85 percent of murders committed in 1991, there was no political motive at all.

"It is clear people easily associate our high murder rate with the internal political situation, while the main causes of conflict and violence are often overlooked."

Speaking on community conflict, the Deputy Minister said police officers were expected to be "some sort of superman", who could cure the social ills of rising crime, viol-

ence, unrest and general community conflict by nursing the symptoms.

Mr Myburgh said the real causes of the violence between Inkatha and the African National Congress stemmed from years of faction-fighting in Natal, and from ideological and cultural differences. It was only from the early 1980s that the situation in Natal had become a political one.

He said it was "high time" leaders accepted the responsibility of controlling their followers.

"Inflammatory speeches and statements will not solve the problem, and neither will campaigns with the objective of laying all the blame on the police."

Mr Myburgh warned that if the violence continued "all South Africans will have to face the possibility of more poverty, suffering, unemployment, crime and frustra-

tion".

"Violence breeds more violence and it is breeding ground for other forms of criminal activity. Every attack on an opponent is normally followed by some sort of retaliation."

"We cannot allow our children to become killing machines, because they are the future of this country."

Mr Myburgh said the police were the managers of relations and conflict in society and no other body was better positioned to manage conflict.

To resolve community conflict, the police had established a new division, the task of which was to establish a community consultation forum at every police station.

These forums would allow all communities and the police to sort out differences "and will enable both parties to find workable solutions for crime and violence". — Sapa.

Gun attack mars new hopes of peace talks by ANC and Inkatha

FROM MICHAEL HAMILYN IN JOHANNESBURG

WHILE the announcement yesterday of a possible summit between Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi raised hopes for peace in South Africa, at least 36 people were injured by a group of men who opened fire on commuters before fleeing in a minibus. Six people have been admitted to hospital in a critical condition.

Colonel Tienie Halgryn, the police spokesman, said the gunmen boarded a train at Mlamlankunzi station shortly after dawn. They attacked commuters with "firearms, pangas (machetes), sharp instruments and stones" before fleeing in a minibus. Security guards at the Mlamlankunzi station fired shots in an attempt to ward off the attackers, but made no arrests.

Hundreds of people have

been killed or injured in attacks on Johannesburg commuter trains, a spillover from township wars which have mainly pitted supporters of the African National Congress (ANC) against Inkatha.

In the past week, police have stopped 30 Soweto trains and searched 200,000 commuters to stop the violence.

In the Johannesburg suburb of Sandton a meeting of representatives of all 19 signatories to last year's national peace accord gave themselves a standing ovation after a meeting where the ANC and Inkatha agreed that their leaders, Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi, should meet to talk of peace.

Delicate shuttle diplomacy by John Hall, a prominent businessman who chairs the committee established by the accord, finally bore fruit at the meeting. He has spent much time commuting between Chief Buthelezi in Ulundi, the KwaZulu capital, and Mr Mandela, trying to iron out their differences, and yesterday he announced that the two leaders would hold a "bilateral meeting as soon as possible".

Thabo Mbeki, a senior member of the ANC executive, told the conference that a multiparty meeting would also be on the agenda of the two leaders. This addresses one of Chief Buthelezi's key complaints, that the future of the country must not be settled by bilateral meetings between the major players, but in a broader forum.

Frank Mdlalose, the national chairman of Inkatha, described the discussions as "thorough, practical and held without rancour", and hoped for a speedy resumption of discussions after each side had reported back.

In Durban, the ANC completed a three-day meeting of its national executive, after which Mr Mandela announced that a channel would be set up between the two groups to discuss the issues that have been preventing a meeting. Mr Mandela had drawn up a list of preconditions two days ago, which virtually amounted to an unconditional surrender by Chief Buthelezi of positions he had held since the meeting between the ANC and the gov-

ernment two months ago. Mr Mandela insisted that before he would meet him the Inkatha chief would have to agree to banning the carrying of firearms in the townships which have been a source of conflict. These were agreed between the ANC and the government, but rejected by Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi demonstrated his defiance of the agreement by organising marches through Johannesburg and Durban in which knobkerries, assegais and spears were flourished. He also asserted that Inkatha members would tear down any fences erected. He said that Mr Mandela's list of preconditions left him "quite appalled".

However, it will be up to Mr Mbeki and Jacob Zuma, the only Zulu on the ANC executive, to negotiate terms for the meeting with Inkatha representatives that will deal with the preconditions and Chief Buthelezi's list of items which must be on the agenda. No date has been set for the meeting.

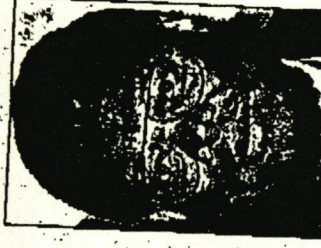
Mr Hall also said yesterday that he had been mandated to call a summit of the signatories to the peace accord, to advance the cause of peace still further. He hoped that it would be called before the end of the year.

During its meeting the ANC executive also endorsed the strategy document approved by the national working committee last week. The document envisages a power-sharing government of national unity, even after elections for a transitional government have been held.

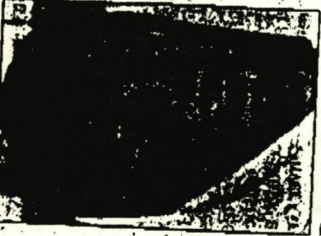
Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC general secretary, said at the end of the meeting that his organisation would do all in their power to ensure that democratic elections took place in South Africa within the next nine to 12 months. "It is possible to achieve this by next year," he said.

Durban: Eugene Terre Blanche, the head of the far-right Afrikaner Resistance Movement, told supporters that if an ANC government tried to confiscate white farmland, it would spark a race war and Mr Mandela's life would be in danger. (AP)

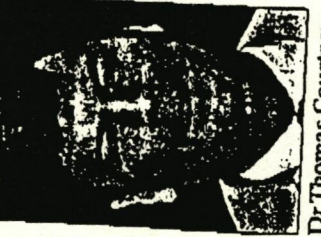
PEOPLE IN THE TIMES



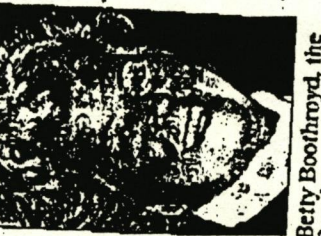
Supporters of Chief Buthelezi, above, and Nelson Mandela have agreed to a possible summit but township violence has claimed more victims Page 13



Benazir Bhutto leaves Lahore today on her journey across Pakistan in an attempt to unseat the government. But her magic is fading Page 13



Dr Thomas Courtney, the gynaecologist who denies rape, told the jury that he was attracted to wild and sexually assertive women Page 3



Betty Boothroyd, the speaker, was named Parliamentarian of the Year by The Spectator which last year made David Mellor Member to Watch Page 10

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An armed policeman boards a train in Katlehong township, near Soweto, yesterday in an operation aimed at curbing violence on trains Photograph: Greg Marinovich/AP

ANC and Inkatha to hold peace talks

-From John Carlin in Johannesburg

THE African National Congress backed down from previous positions yesterday and agreed to a meeting with the Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to try to stop political violence, with special urgency in Natal province where Zulu supporters of each side are virtually at war.

The announcement was made in Johannesburg shortly after the ANC's National Executive Committee concluded a three-day meeting in Durban with another conciliatory gesture: qualified endorsement of a proposal last week by the leadership for a period of shared power with the white minority after the first general election is held.

Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's director of in-

ternational affairs, said yesterday afternoon that a preparatory meeting would take place shortly to determine the date, the venue and the agenda of a "summit" between Nelson Mandela and Chief Buthelezi. Assuming there are no hitches, it will be only the second time South Africa's two most prominent black leaders will have met since the ANC president's release from prison in February 1990.

The outcome of that meeting, in January last year, was a mutually stated commitment to peace, which failed to materialise.

Yesterday the ANC announced it would drop all preconditions for a meeting, an about-turn which reflects what ANC officials privately perceive to be Inkatha's potential to derail constitutional negotiations if Chief Buthelezi's power pretensions are not acknowledged.

In a similar vein, but this time in deference to the realities of white power, the ANC issued a new policy document. The wording was necessarily cautious given, first, the ANC's long commitment to the total seizure of power and, second, the resis-

tance of the ANC rank and file to anything that smacks of capitulation. But the message revealed that the ANC and the ruling National Party had moved significantly closer on the all-important question of the pace of democratic change.

Even after the adoption of a new constitution, the ANC said, it might consider a government of national unity — "provided that it does not delay or obstruct the process of orderly transition to majority rule". In other words, majority rule remains the final aim, but attaining it will be deferred if necessary in the cause, as a senior ANC official explained it, of a peaceful transformation from apartheid to democracy.

ANC-IFP meeting hammers out 'way forward'

Hopes for talks soar

By Esther Waugh
and Helen Grange

A flurry of bilateral meetings are set to move the country closer to a renewed round of multi-party negotiations.

A mood of optimism swept political circles yesterday after agreement in principle on the long-awaited face-to-face talks between ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was unexpectedly secured at a National Peace Committee (NPC) meeting.

**Power-sharing
endorsed by NEC**
- Page 12

The breakthrough — Mandela and Buthelezi have not met for more than a year — has raised hopes that a "Codesa 3" multiparty gathering might now be possible sooner rather than later.

In addition, negotiators believe a planned meeting of all signatories to the National Peace Accord (NPA) and a Government-ANC "bos-beraad" scheduled for next month will give impetus to stalled negotiations.

The ANC's national executive committee yesterday formally adopted an amended version of its "Strategic Perspective" policy document — endorsing power-sharing as an option during SA's transition, and even after the first democratic elections have been held.

Government sources have welcomed the ANC approach, raising hopes for significant progress in the "bos-beraad".

A joint Government-ANC announcement on the crucial bilateral meeting is expected this week. Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa are to meet tomorrow.

At a media conference yesterday, NPC chairman John Hall said delegates were aware of the urgent need to get multiparty talks under way.

A summit of NPA signatories to address the issue of violence — expected to take place before the year-end — would hopefully facilitate the climate for a multiparty conference, Hall said.

Although no date has been set for the Mandela-Buthelezi summit, it is understood that both leaders have agreed to it in principle.

The breakthrough came at Tuesday night's NPC meeting in Johannesburg.

At the first recess, the ANC and IFP delegations spontaneously stayed behind and spoke for 30 minutes.

ANC international affairs director Thabo Mbeki and IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose then announced that they had agreed on a way forward.

Mbeki said: "We — the ANC and IFP — will have a bilateral meeting as soon as possible, attended by leaders of both organisations."

The preparatory meeting would be attended by delegations of the two organisations and the summit would be preceded by in-depth preparations, he said.

Mbeki added that the issue of a multiparty conference will be one of the items on the agenda.

Mdlalose said: "We are in agreement with the position as outlined by the ANC and would add that discussions ... were thorough, practical and without rancour."

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COMMENT

Some progress

A RELATIVELY smooth political process is a necessary if not sufficient condition for addressing the country's most serious problems — violence and economic growth. The main political players therefore owe it to themselves and the country as a whole to tread carefully, and to take account of each other's sensitivities, however irrational these may seem at times. Given these parameters, the ANC executive's latest strategy session provided mixed results.

First, it would appear that rather than setting in stone a date for the installation of an elected interim government — as earlier seemed likely — the ANC has merely set a target of nine to 12 months. The ANC would be wise to retain this flexibility in the coming weeks. Negotiators will remember that Codesa II failed largely because it was working to a mid-May deadline. Another few weeks could have brought agreement on the issues that scuppered it.

The formal adoption of Joe Slovo's proposed compromise positions — such as acceptance of the idea of sunset clauses and a post-apartheid government of national unity — is also a constructive step. It is not, of course, a final solution. Other parties will look for further compromise. And the whole idea of sunset clauses requires more thought.

A third sign of progress is the resolution and the mood of Tuesday's national peace committee meeting. The ANC's Thabo Mbeki and Inkatha's Frank Mdlalose, in

particular, have an important task in carrying that mood back to their principals and supporters. Sober planning towards a meeting of top ANC and Inkatha leaders which produces material agreements is desperately needed.

A less auspicious outcome of the ANC meeting is confirmation of the view that it and government alone should reach agreement on major issues before multilateral negotiations begin. The organisation has tried to pre-empt the predictable Inkatha reaction by stating that any such agreement would be merely a recommendation to other parties. But this is not good enough, and one can expect Mangosuthu Buthelezi to reject any agreement as a matter of principle, whatever its merits.

In the early days of negotiations the ANC used to talk about a two-sided negotiating table — the ANC-led patriotic front versus the government and its allies. The reality today is that the table has taken on a triangular shape — with an informal alliance of Inkatha, a few other homelands and the white Right occupying the third side.

There is good reason for the major parties to seek as much common ground among themselves as possible before multilateral talks resume. But this now requires that the new shape of negotiations be recognised, and the Inkatha-led group be brought into these preparations. If not, those negotiations will be stymied before they even begin.

Boost for faltering peace process

Inkatha and ANC agree to hold summit

NEGOTIATIONS and the stalled peace process were given a major boost yesterday when the ANC and Inkatha agreed to bilateral talks which would include leaders Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The agreement was struck at a national peace committee executive meeting on Tuesday night and confirmed by its chairman John Hall at a media briefing yesterday. It still has to be approved by the parties' principals.

At a separate briefing yesterday, Mandela said the ANC's national executive committee had endorsed the decision for its representatives to meet Inkatha to prepare for the summit between the two leaders, who have been at loggerheads for the past few months.

Inkatha spokesman Suzanne Vos said yesterday Buthelezi had accepted the decision and the issue would be discussed at the weekend central committee meeting.

A multiparty conference would be one of the main items on the agenda of the bilateral summit.

Hall said his understanding of the decision was that the stalemate between Inkatha and government had also been broken. He added that much of the groundwork for the summit had already been completed and final preparations should not take too long.

Mandela said the preparatory meeting, which may be held by next week, would address the conditions set by both sides. On Monday Mandela set four conditions for meeting Buthelezi, who rejected them and presented an agenda for discussion.

However, at yesterday's briefing it

BILLY PADDOCK

emerged that this agenda was not Buthelezi's but the one thrashed out by Hall with Mandela, President FW de Klerk and Buthelezi in shuttle diplomacy since July.

The agenda issues to be finalised are the role of the SAP and the armed forces, the KwaZulu Police and Umkhonto we Sizwe; freedom of political activity; negotiations and the peace process; the suspension of mass action; the record of understanding between Mandela and De Klerk; and an interim peace accord for Natal.

Mandela said no date had been set for the summit but it would be "as soon as possible".

The peace committee also decided to convene an urgent meeting of peace accord signatories to review the peace process and institute more effective mechanisms. Hall said he was confident this would take place this year. Such a meeting was not contingent on the Inkatha/ANC summit, he said.

Hall was pleased with the large turnout at Tuesday's peace committee meeting. He had used the opportunity to confront the executive with the "ghastly" statistics of violence and the stagnating economy.

"I said that none of us could envisage four years ago that we would have been living in a country that looks like this."

"On seeing the statistics and reviewing the situation we decided that it was not an SA that any of us wanted to live in and we had to do something drastic to change the course," he said.

The statistics showed that new invest-

□ To Page 2

□ From Page 1

agreement on bilateral talks between the ANC and Inkatha, and he hoped all signatories to the peace accord would meet before Christmas, as a prelude to multiparty negotiations. He warned, however, that the momentum of constitutional talks appeared to be faltering.

□ Our political staff reports that NP peace committee member Chris Fisser disclosed yesterday that an advertising campaign to promote peace would be launched on March 1. It would be "the biggest advertising campaign yet launched" in SA, with a budget understood to be about R60m.

Summit

ment as a percentage of GDP had been below 5% since 1984 and was currently forecast at below 3%. Employment was running at half of the economically active population. He said police figures showed that 7 000-9 000 people were killed in politically related violence since January 1990.

The ANC's NEC said it was concerned that killings continued in spite of peace accord efforts and the exposure of the involvement of state agencies in violence.

Sapa reports that Commonwealth secretary-general Emeka Anyaoku, wrapping up a two-day visit to SA, said yesterday he was "most encouraged" to hear of the