

Mandela waits as Nujoma basks

■ 'There was some inconvenience,' says airport official:

Sowetan Africa News Service

GABORONE - A Comair flight from Johannesburg with ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela on board was made to wait for more than half an hour at the far end of the Gaborone Airport yesterday while Namibian President Sam Nujoma was given a red-carpet welcome opposite the terminal building.

Sources said the passengers from Johannesburg were kept waiting for 35 minutes in their plane as Nujoma alighted from his new executive jet, inspected a guard of honour and stood to attention on a podium as a band played the Namibian anthem.

Only after he had been whisked away in a limousine, the red carpet rolled up, the podium removed and the band and guard of

honour had marched away was the Comair plane allowed to taxi up to the terminal and disembark Mandela and his fellow passengers. Some of them are said to have been furious - but Mandela's reaction is unknown.

A Gaborone airport official said: "Yes, there was some inconvenience to Nelson when Sam arrived."

Comair confirmed that its plane had been held up for 35 minutes but gave no other details of the incident.

Both Nujoma and Mandela are in Gaborone to attend a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity's Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, which is being attended by several other heads of state. The OAU committee was meeting to discuss the situation in South Africa and Angola.

16/1/11

Hani talks about his death

Three weeks before he was gunned down, Chris Hani travelled around the villages of the Transkei with an American reporter. He spoke to JERELYN EDDINGS about the prospect of death

On his last trip through the rugged Transkei countryside where he grew up, Chris Hani slumped in the back seat of a white Toyota and talked about death.

His back was stiff after two hectic days of meetings and rallies in the towns and villages of the Transkei. His voice was hoarse. And his words were haunting.

"I've never wanted to spare myself because I feel there are people who are no longer around who died for this struggle. What right do I have to hold back, to rest, to preserve my health, to have time with my family, when there are other people who are no longer alive — when they have sacrificed what is precious, namely life itself?"

It was March 21, the end of a typical weekend for Hani of feverish campaigning to educate ordinary men and women in Transkei, the historically disenfranchised, about national elections expected to take place next year.

"There's no better thing than to realise that what we have been fighting for is here. We are about to vote," he told villagers from Qogodale, near Lady Frere.

"We must never forget that the struggle is about lifting our people out of poverty. You have worked in the mines to uplift white people, but you are still waiting for essential services. You still walk up these hills to get firewood."

A robust man with a friendly smile, a bounce in his step and a ready handshake for anyone, he was celebrated as a hero in the townships and villages but hated by many whites.

"The security establishment hates me and I'm aware of this," he said as we sped over the dusty roads, two bodyguards in the front seat and four others in surrounding cars.

"I'm a bit flattered because when your enemy rates you as being dangerous, then you get the feeling that

you've tried to do your best for the oppressed people. I would never want to receive an accolade from them."

What he received instead were death threats, most of which he assumed were from elements of the security forces which had staged unsuccessful attempts to kill him in exile and may have been behind at least three assassination efforts since his return to South Africa.

"I still get poison mail. A lot. But I've learned to live with it. I don't even report it. I can't report to the same fellows who are writing the letters," he

said, his eyes closed tight as the Toyota roared across the gravel roads.

"Some people they've recruited, some comrades have come to me to say the security forces don't want to kill me in an ordinary way. They'd like to kill me so that it would appear as an accident. Because I think they are calculating that if they kill me the country might go up in flames."

For Hani, death could not have come as much of a surprise. He had lived with it and expected it for 30 years. He said so on that last long ride through the Transkei night.

"Most of our people knew that if they joined and became part of the struggle, the likelihood was always there to get killed. But we all accepted that eventuality. We were ready to fight. But we also accepted that they would kill us."

●Jeremy Cronin, a member of the South African Communist Party's politbureau, told reporters from *The Weekly Mail* that Hani had, together with his wife Dimpho, selected the site for his grave in the Boksburg cemetery not long before he was assassinated.

"The imminence of death was a strong reality for him," said Cronin. "He had a sense that he was up against powerful forces and might not survive."

Perhaps this notion derived from the obsession Hani had with literature from Greek, Latin and English classics.

Ronnie Kasrils, an Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) cadre who worked with Hani for three decades, said his friend had developed the habit of quoting long passages from *Hamlet* in his latter years.

"When he was working with MK in Tanzania, Chris was interested in *Julius Caesar*, especially because the play had just been translated into Swahili by Julius Nyerere," said Kasrils.

"But since the years in Angola, he became besotted with *Hamlet* — a man of action surrounded by Shakespearean tragedy. It was the man's indecisiveness in the face of this that fascinated him. It paralleled his fear of death."

Maybe it was this aspect of Hani's character — the soldier with a sense of poetry — that made him choose the cemetery in Boksburg as his burial ground.

Commented Kasrils: "Here's the great communist and guerrilla leader being buried in a white middle-class town known for its conservatism. It is the mark of this inspirational individual. Even in death, he is a harbinger of the South Africa that is possible."

Jerelyn Eddings is a correspondent for the *Baltimore Sun*

16/7/11

Buthelezi offers congratulations

ULUNDI. — Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday congratulated both African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela and State President De Klerk for being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

"I congratulate both Mr Mandela and Mr De Klerk and I express my deepest hope that this award will strengthen their resolve to act for peace for our beloved

country," he said in a statement.

But, Chief Buthelezi said both Mr Mandela and Mr De Klerk "will have to ensure that the qualities which the Nobel Peace Prize attempts to reward emerge as the dominating qualities in their lives".

He said he hoped the award would strengthen their resolve to act for peace in South Africa. — Sapa.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Nobel Prize

WE congratulate State President De Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela on winning the Nobel Peace Prize.

It is a richly deserved honour.

Not that they have succeeded in bringing peace to their violence-wracked country.

But each in his own way has set the country on a road that will one day bring peace; each in his own way has contributed to the vast changes that will one day make this a happy and prosperous land for all its people.

Mr Mandela was released from prison by Mr De Klerk in February 1990.

Mr De Klerk also freed other ANC leaders and unbanned the ANC and other organisations.

The fighter against apartheid, lauded on his release as a saint, and a Nationalist who, as a minister, had been part of the apartheid system but who had become the Great Reformer, were able to shake hands in mutual respect and together place South Africa on the road to a non-racial democracy.

The battle has not been without its setbacks; there must have been times when both despaired over the bloodshed that made this the most violent country on earth.

They have also not been accepted by all their fellow South Africans, much as they are admired and honoured abroad.

Yet they are destined to share the future despite their political differences, united as they are in the ideals of non-racialism, certain of the worth of all their fellow men, irrespective of colour or creed, and determined to fashion a new South Africa in which all can share the bounties of this great land.

Since Mr De Klerk heads a White government that Mr Mandela is intent on toppling in next April's elections, there will be times when they are going to look like political prize fighters rather than apostles of peace.

Yet most of the time they have been able to work in harmony for the sake of the new South Africa that is dawning.

Sadly, they receive their great honour, the Nobel Peace Prize, at a time when peace eludes South Africa.

More than 11 000 people have died in political violence since Mr De Klerk released Mr Mandela and unbanned the ANC.

In the first nine months of this year alone, 3 061 people were killed, with an average of 18 a day dying in political violence in September.

Sadly, there is no end to this violence, which is mainly due to a low-key civil war which is being waged between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, though Mr Mandela still blames a mysterious Third Force which has never been identified.

Sadly, there are growing signs of White Right-wing resistance to the dispensation being worked out at the Kempton Park negotiations, and there is a very real danger of civil war if the Right does not heed General Constand Viljoen's warnings about the terrible consequences if there is a civil war — and if the government and the ANC do not address the aspirations of the White Right, the Inkatha Freedom Party and other members of the Freedom Alliance.

Sadly, the two leaders, who had got on so remarkably well together, were on bad terms when they received the Liberty Medal in Philadelphia in July. Mr Mandela refusing to meet President Bill Clinton in the company of Mr De Klerk or be photographed with Mr De Klerk on the White House steps.

We are pleased that Mr Mandela, ahead of the Nobel Peace Prize award, publicly announced that he would be happy to receive the prize together with Mr De Klerk if it were awarded to them.

And in Paris he went so far as to defend Mr De Klerk from criticism by Black radicals.

The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to them for their work for the peaceful termination of apartheid and for laying the foundation for a new democratic South Africa.

By receiving the prize jointly, and accepting it together in friendship, they will symbolise the reconciliation that must inevitably take place if South Africa is to fulfil its destiny in unity and peace.

Ferdi queries prize in light of violence

THE awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to State President De Klerk and ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela, was "strange" to any observer of South Africa, Conservative Party leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg said yesterday.

"The past three years, since the unbanning of the African National Congress, were the most violent in the entire history of South Africa.

"More than 50 000 people died violently during this time — more South Africans than in the Angolan and Vietnam wars. More members of the South African Police died in this time than in the entire

period preceding it since 1913."

Dr Hartzenberg said since the beginning of the century, it had been clear what Afrikaner leaders should have done to appear popular in the eyes of the world.

"(Former Prime Minister John) Vorster

said that if he had done what the world expected of him, South Africa would have been the most popular country in the world.

"That will be the position of Mr F W de Klerk after April 27, 1994," he added. — Sapa.

Death deserved for political murder,

By Deborah Fipe
and Sapa

says judge

By Deborah Fine
and Sara

POLISH immigrant Janusz Waluz and Conservative Party politician Clive Derby-Lewis had given themselves the right to murder Mr Chris Hani, simply because of his political beliefs, and thus deserved the severest penalty, the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice C F Eloff, said yesterday before sentencing the two Right-wingers to death.

Both men were further sentenced to five years' imprisonment on charges of illegally possessing the unfenced 9 mm Z88 pistol used to shoot dead Mr Hani, while Derby-Lewis received an additional five years in jail for the illegal possession of 9 mm ammunition.

Mr Justice Eloff said while Waluz and Derby-Levis may have found Mr Hani's ideology "abhorrent and unacceptable", many people saw the South African Communist Party (SACP) leader as a hero to be admired and followed.

Both the Right-wingers must have realised that Mr Han's death would cause highly emotive reactions, as well as far-reaching and damaging consequences for the whole of South Africa.

They had nevertheless planned the assassination over a period of weeks, and Walusz had cold-bloodedly gunned down a defenceless Mr Hani as he stood in the driveway of

his home in Dawn Park, Boksburg, on April 10 this year.

Waluz had twice wounded Mr Hani, and had then walked up to him as he lay wounded on the ground, deliberately firing another two shots at close range into his head.

Mr Justice Eloff said the fact that Waluz had appeared "in a calm and relaxed" after his arrest indicated that he felt no remorse for his actions.

"He felt justified in what he did," the judge said.

Mr Justice Eloff said Derby-Lewis, a mature person, had been involved in politics for many years, and must have realised the conse-

quences of his assassination plot.

"He" was the older of the two, and one would have expected him, whether as leader or follower, to have exercised restraint and respect for society," he said.

The judge also said that while both Waluz and Derby-Lewis had been entitled to their strongly anti-Communist viewpoint, there were "plain limits as to what they could do about it".

By imposing the death sentence, the court had sent out the message "loud and clear" that those who saw the assassination of political leaders as an acceptable form of action, would receive the

severest punishment

Both Waluz and Derby-Lewis showed no emotion as the judge sentenced them.

• People in the public gallery cheered when sentence was passed, and jammed all exits to the court as they rushed to pass on news of the sentence to the crowd waiting outside.

The court erupted in chaos after sentencing.

More than 30 policemen who stood in the aisles and in the back of the courtroom were unable to prevent people from cheering and singing "Nkosi Sikelele iAfrica", which drowned out a Right-wing attempt to sing "Die Stem".

ANC claim cheap propaganda: SAP

THE South African Police has condemned as "cheap political propaganda" the African National Congress's criticism that there had been a lack of investigation into what it believed was a conspiracy to kill ANC leaders.

The criticism was made during the Hani murder trial.

Police warned yesterday that any violence resulting from such criticism would weigh heavily on

those responsible.

Witwatersrand police acting regional commissioner Major-General Chris Serfontein, said the widely reported criticism was an absolute contradiction of the reality of the situation.

The ANC had been allowed to participate from the outset in the investigation which had been conducted by the most senior and experienced detectives. — Sapa.

CP paper rejects ANC allegations

Citizen Reporter

THE mouthpiece of the Conservative Party newspaper, Patriot, yesterday rejected ANC allegations that it in any way incited people or made the Chris Hani assassination possible.

The editor, Mr Jaap Theron, said in Pretoria his newspaper had never incited anybody to murder anyone and would not do so in future. "Murder is not on our agenda," he added.

Mr Theron said the newspaper never gave Mrs Gaye Derby-Lewis instructions to draw up any list of addresses of Left-wing activists.

"It is possible that as a reporter with the paper she could have done so on her own but I never asked her to do so," he said.

Mr Theron confirmed that Mrs Derby-Lewis was still on his newspaper's payroll but would

not comment on whether she would resume her duties.

A spokesman for the Conservative Party, Dr Pieter Mulder, yesterday said as far as the party was concerned Mrs Derby-Lewis had been acquitted and there would be no change in the party's relationship with her.

Dr Mulder could not say why security arrangements for Mrs Derby-Lewis were handled by an organisation not related to the Conservative Party.

"I do not know what the arrangements are, but we will stand by her," he said.

The South African Police yesterday said no protection was arranged for Mrs Derby-Lewis despite threats by the ANC against her.

A spokesman for the Police said in Pretoria that should Mrs Derby-Lewis ask for protection, consideration would be given to her request.

The Department of Home Affairs yesterday

also did not want to comment on an ANC demand that Mrs Derby-Lewis be deported to Australia where she was born.

A spokesman for the Department, Mr Charles Theron, said Mrs Derby-Lewis' future in South Africa appeared to rest on political decisions, and his department could not comment on that.

Retribution for raid demanded by Slovo

THE SA Defence Force raid into Transkei was the type of crime which deserved retribution. SA Communist Party national chairman Joe Slovo said yesterday.

"It was little more than trying to buy Right-wing votes with Black blood," an angry Mr Slovo charged.

He was addressing a special multi-party talks session at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on the controversial SADF raid in which five children were shot dead.

It was difficult not to get emotional about the

raid, he said.

"This crime shows that the present regime and its leadership are still very much prisoners of the past," he said.

With Kobie Coetsee as Minister of Justice — he is also Defence Minister — "none of us can feel safe in our beds", according to Mr Slovo.

He accused Mr Coetsee of defending the "extra-judicial execution" of suspected members of APLA (Azanian Peoples Liberation Army), the armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress.

"What happened in

Umtata was a callous and cynical act, cowardly ... It was a cold-blooded act of execution," Mr Slovo continued.

"They (SADF) came to kill and their brave soldiers carried out their mission, pumping 300 bullets into the five youths ... It was an act of racial murder.

"This is the type of crime which must be entrenched into our books for retribution," Mr Slovo said, adding he was "absolutely convinced" it was a politically-motivated attack. — Sapa.

Umtata raid furore: Govt takes tough stand

THE South African Government yesterday took a tough stand in support of its controversial Umtata raid, saying it would continue to take pre-emptive measures to protect its citizens from terrorism.

Speaking at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park in a special session of the multi-party negotiating council, Minister of Justice and Defence Kobie Coetsee said the only solution to the raid furore and to future possible conflict between the government and the Pan Africanist Congress/Azanian Peoples Liberation Army was for APLA to immediately cease its armed struggle.

"Government remains convinced the raid was not only justified but also absolutely necessary to protect the lives and property of all South Africans," he said.

The special session was called to discuss the South African Defence Force's October 7 raid on an alleged APLA base in the Transkei capital of Umtata, and the wide-spread condemnation of it.

"Government has no doubt those killed included militarily-trained

APLA terrorists and that, though regrettable, their deaths were unavoidable," said Mr Coetsee.

Eleven APLA fugitives wanted in connection with terror attacks were believed to be in Transkei, he said.

Since February, 1991 APLA was believed responsible for 54 terror attacks in the Republic.

Quoting the PAC's Border chairman, the Minister said APLA had admitted recruiting youths.

"APLA is... clearly using (youths) as human shields to inhibit possible security action."

The Minister supplied what appeared to be detailed information of the actual raid and the intelligence leading to it.

He said that in making its decision the government had been faced with this intelligence, with the "friendly ambience" of Transkei towards APLA and with fresh promises of violence from APLA.

"The government was and will remain duty bound to take pre-emptive measures to safeguard the property and

lives of its citizens.

"The solution... is for APLA and PASO (the Pan Africanist Students Organisation) to abandon or at least suspend the armed struggle forthwith."

Mr Coetsee's statement came after PAC senior negotiator Barney Desai repeated his organisation's claims that the victims were children and that the raid amounted to "execution outside the rule of law".

If government had not consulted anyone else in the negotiating council with regard to the raid

then it amounted to unilateral action, which had to be stopped. If it did consult any parties in the council, then this amounted to conspiracy, he said.

Mr Desai demanded compensation from the government for the victims of the raid.

Transkei's Zam Titus repeated his government's condemnation of the raid and demanded of the council: "Should we allow such unilateral attacks to take place?"

The attack was an attempt by those who supported the Freedom Alli-

ance to derail the multi-party talks, he said.

He called, among other things, for Mr Coetsee to be fired.

In its resolutions put to council, Minister of Manpower Leon Wessels said the government was calling for the PAC/APLA to be condemned for its terror attacks, for these attacks to be stopped and for the government and the PAC to enter into urgent negotiations about the armed struggle.

The PAC was aligned with those in the council who "speak with a forked tongue", said Mr Wessels. — Sapa.

Nobel prize 'a challenge to SA'

World acclaims FW, Mandela

CHRIS WHITFIELD and JOE LOUW

PRESIDENT de Klerk and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, both emotional and overwhelmed, said last night that their joint award of the Nobel Peace Prize was a tribute and a challenge to all South Africans.

De Klerk, sitting with his wife Marike and grandson — "little FW, who is nearly four" — said the award would "serve as an inspiration" to him.

He said he had not decided how the prize, worth \$825 000 (R2,8 million), would be spent. But he pledged to "try my level best to do something good" with it.

Umtata raid defended

He had some direct words for those who charge that he has blood on his hands after the SADF's raid on Umtata, defending the attack and saying: "My hands are not dripping with blood. I am using my hands and mind and energy, I am giving everything I have to fight for peace.

"I am inviting all other leaders to (also) do so and to stop playing politics with violence."

De Klerk opened the Cape Town press conference by saying: "I accept the prize with great humility, also on behalf of other leaders who were not nominated but who have worked towards peace."

He paid tribute to all South Africans who had played a part in the peace process.

De Klerk saw the prize as "recognition for the dynamic process on which we have embarked in South Africa". The award would "serve as inspiration to me and, I hope, to other leaders to complete the process on which we have embarked and to finalise an accord that can ensure long-term peace and stability".

It showed that "the world wants us to succeed because they realise this country has something to contribute".

De Klerk said he intended to speak to Mandela during the afternoon.

Asked how it felt to be the first white South African to receive the award, De Klerk said: "I don't think black and white. I am an African." But he thought it "wonderful that the world has stopped looking at South Africa through eyes of race and can find it possible to award this to somebody who came from a history of racial conflict".

Accolade

A beaming Mandela celebrated, with a glass of champagne, what he called one of the highest accolades that could be bestowed on a human being. He said he accepted with humility what was a tribute and a challenge to all South Africans who over the decades had struggled steadfastly for democracy and peace "in the

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Nobel

● FROM PAGE 1.

teeth of brutal oppression.

"To be chosen from among the millions of deserving men and women throughout the world is a singular honour to which grave responsibilities are attached," he said.

Mandela said the prize was an expression of the confidence of the international community "that we can collectively address the enormous problems our country faces without recourse to violence and coercion.

"This coveted honour is a challenge to us all as co-equal compatriots to so conduct ourselves that those who seek to foster racial and ethnic hatred and war are isolated and cauterised," he said.

Mandela extended his heartfelt congratulations to his co-recipient.

"I hope we can jointly

work towards a future in which the children of South Africa can grow up with the right to a life full of opportunities in a country that recognises, defends and protects the human worth of each and every individual."

Asked whether he was satisfied to share the prize with De Klerk after the latter had sanctioned the SADF raid on Umtata, Mandela said the State President, insofar as he had authorised the raid, had to be condemned in the strongest terms.

However, the focus of the democratic movement was the election in April, and nothing should distract from this.

He added that he had no right to dictate to the Nobel committee by refusing the award.

"I regard it as a tribute to the people of South Africa for the fight they have conducted against the most brutal form of oppression our country has seen."

What they had to say . . .

- *Great significance for negotiation.*
Archbishop Desmond Tutu
- *Tribute to South Africans in general.*
Dr Zach de Beer
- *Strip oppressor De Klerk of award.*
Benny Alexander, PAC
- *Now I know the world's gone mad*
Eugene TerreBlanche, AWB
- *Both have shown great courage*
British Premier John Major
- *This is a momentous award.*
World Council of Churches

A triumph to some, a travesty to others

CONGRATULATIONS flooded in last night from world leaders and South Africans following the award of the Nobel Peace Prize jointly to President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The 1984 Nobel laureate Archbishop Desmond Tutu said this year's award was a fitting climax to the struggle to dismantle apartheid.

Addressing a news conference, he congratulated both leaders and said the award was "a wonderful symbol" with great significance for the process of negotiation and peace in South Africa.

"Here we have two men, one white and one black. One who stood at the head of a racist government but contributed to peace through his cou-



DESMOND TUTU:
A fitting climax.

rageous initiatives in February 1990. The other, who had spent many years in prison fighting for peace and freedom, contributed through his dignity and magnanimity."

Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi congratulated both men.

"I congratulate both Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk and I express my deepest hope that this award will strengthen their resolve to act for peace for our beloved country," he said.

Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said the award was partly a tribute to South Africans in general.

Bitter criticism came from the PAC.

It was the first time in history that an "oppressor" had been called a man of peace, and the PAC hoped it was not too late for De Klerk to be stripped of his share of the award, PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander said.

The ANC offices erupted in cheers when word of the award came in.

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Acclaim

● FROM PAGE 1.

Conservative whites condemned the decision.

"Now I know that the world has gone mad," said AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche.

European leaders were among the first to pay tribute to De Klerk and Mandela.

Foreign Minister Willy Claes of Belgium, holder of the European Community presidency, sent his "warmest congratulations" to the joint Nobel laureates.

British Prime Minister John Major said the

two men "richly deserved" the accolade.

Portuguese President Mario Soares declared the Nobel committee's decision "excellent news that is very just".

Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt said: "I cannot think of better recipients."

Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring "paid tribute to their outstanding contribution to building peace and reconciliation which has laid the foundations for a new non-racial South Africa".

The Geneva-based World Council of Churches said the award was "momentous". — Sapa-Reuter.

Alliance partners 'a top priority'

CAPE TOWN — The National Party is placing a "very high priority" on its search for alliance partners, say party sources.

The decision to look for

CHRIS WHITFIELD

partners — a significant shift in NP policy — has been interpreted as an acknowledgement that the party needs help to fight the ANC in an election.

It has also been suggested that the NP might be trying to drive a wedge into the Freedom Alliance, hoping to lure away the Inkatha Freedom Party in an election deal.

Cape NP leader Dr Dawie de Villiers said yesterday that closer co-

operation with a view to elections or forming an alliance would take place only with an organisation sharing the NP's "basic values".

Partners' policies would have to be in accord with the NP's position on guarantees for free enterprise, a market-driven economy and equal rights for all.

The NP was not seeking an alliance on an "anti-basis" such as that which had given rise to the Freedom Alliance.

"We want to work with

other parties which have the same aims ... We would like to bring together those who belong together. We are working on that."

Democratic Party western Cape leader Hennie Bester yesterday described the NP move as a "rather transparent effort to form an election alliance now that its fortunes are dwindling".

The DP would not "sacrifice its coherence and internal strength" in an alliance with the NP, he said.

Award garners mixed reaction

HAPPY NKHOMA

SOUTH Africans yesterday greeted with mixed feelings the news that President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela had jointly won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Did they deserve it? This is how people felt:

OCKERT BIHL of Malvern: "That is a great achievement for both black and white in this country. The two men have worked very hard for us."

STANLEY KOKO of Transkei: "It heralds a new day and a step forward, especially after the foot-dragging of the WTC negotiators. Mandela and De Klerk must now finish what they started, that is, get us an election."

YOLANDA WATKINS of Mayfair: "It's excellent! We need peace for a change and the prize will encourage the men to work harder."

MATILDA PRETORIUS of Alberton: "It is crazy to give them a peace prize when there is so much violence. I don't have hope for peace in this country because De Klerk has taken decisions on his own right from the beginning."

MARCEL BORCHERS of Nigel: "Mandela and De Klerk should win this every year so that people can have hope for peace."

SHAUN CROCKS of Bertrams: "They deserve



JEANETTE NKONDO

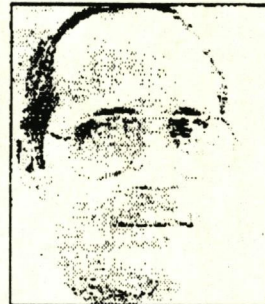


SELEENA MADURAO

it after trying so hard to improve the country. People will now judge them by their good works."

NATHAN MALINGA of Soweto: "The two men have achieved more for this country than all of these loudmouths who make allegations and point fingers while people die. People accuse De Klerk of evil deeds — but he is the leader, so everything that happens is pinned onto him."

SELEENA MADURAO of Lenasia: "This is the sign of the future: South Afri-



OCKERT BIHL



NATHAN MALINGA

cans doing it together for their country, not one person campaigning for his race."

ANN HEELEY of Bedfordview: "It is fair that both men receive the prize jointly as they had a common goal although they were in different camps."

MPINI KHUMALO of Spruitview: "De Klerk does not deserve it — especially in the light of the latest activities of his army."

JEANETTE NKONDO of Pinetown: "De Klerk gave De Klerk a peace

prize when his soldiers kill us? This is a big joke."

NOMAHLEBI RADEBE of Orlando: "I hope this shows our bloodthirsty brothers that the time for war is over. It is good to have our leaders appear in public together instead of fighting with words."

TERRY KILROE-SMITH of Randburg: "Although the president sometimes lost control of his forces, the main thing is that both men have done a lot of good work. They deserve recognition."

LORRAINE BLUME of Alberton: "I think it's marvellous to appreciate both men. It gives me hope for the next thing — the elections."

THEO HUMA of Diepkloof: "The two men deserved the prize and more. In a volatile situation with forces pitched against them, they managed to achieve a lot."

SAM NTHABISENG of Diepkloof: "It is good to have our leaders win the prize but they must now address the sensitive and neglected issue of education. They must encourage children to go back to school if they want to save the country."

DION JACOBS of Horse-shoe: "Great! No better people in the country, or the world could have been found for the prize. Violence may have gone up but discrimination has gone down."

Aida Parker denies ANC claims

Citizen Reporter

MISS Aida Parker, freelance journalist and editor of the Right-wing Aida Parker Newsletter, yesterday denied she had ever written anything that could be construed as an invitation to murder.

Miss Parker was responding to an attack by the African National Congress on Thursday who referred to her publication and the Conservative Party's Die Patriot, as "Right-wing propaganda rags".

The ANC, who were reacting to the acquittal of Mrs Gaye Derby-Lewis in the Rand Supreme Court on Thursday on

charges of participating in the killing of SACP secretary-general Chris Hani, said in a statement the role played by these publications had made the assassination of Hani "acceptable".

"The role these publications have played in this sordid conspiracy must be deplored," they said.

"I have never written anything but the facts about Mr Hani," Miss Parker told The Citizen yesterday.

"In recent times much of what I have written concerning him has been taken from the Douglas Commission report into atrocities committed in

the ANC detention camps.

"Throughout my career I have been strenuously opposed to all forms of political violence."

She said the comment by the ANC that her newsletter had played a role in the conspiracy to kill Mr Hani was nothing but a "political statement" with no relation to the truth.

"It is an attempt at guilt by association. There is no way that anything I have written can be construed as an invitation to murder," she said.

Miss Parker said like many political figures she had known the Derby-Le-

wises for a "long time".

"I can never accept that she (Gaye Derby-Lewis) could have been involved in the assassination of Mr Hani."

In reply to a claim on Thursday by the widow of Chris Hani, Mrs Limpho Hani, that Mrs Derby-Lewis had masterminded the assassination, Miss Parker said she was not prepared to comment on anything Mrs Hani had to say.

Miss Parker said she was not in regular contact with Mrs Derby-Lewis and had "no idea" if she intended to remain in South Africa or return to Australia, her country of birth.

The three resolutions on the issue tabled during yesterday's debate, from the Pan Africanist Congress, Transkei Government and the South African Government, "seem to be irreconcilable", commented Mr Ramaphosa as delegates rushed to wrap up proceedings so that PAC and Transkei

Where peace is a far-off dream

JOE LOUW

THIS week seven-year-old Gift Nhlabathi was forced to watch his father, a 64-year-old parson of the Church of Christ in Katlehong, beg and plead for his young son's life to be spared.

The parson got his wish — but was then summarily executed himself with a bullet in the back of his skull.

The Rev Johannes Nhlabathi's executioners took his watch, money, ID card and car, and terrorised the child before shooting the parson in cold blood.

In a belated "magnanimous" gesture, they let the little boy flee out of Tokoza Hostel.

Grief-stricken

He was found wandering aimlessly close to a service station near the main road, still holding on to his toy car, his eyes glazed.

Nhlabathi, of 9064 Tokoza Gardens, had left his pretty little home just after lunch on Wednesday, telling his wife Sizakele that he was going to Germiston to buy a remote-control device for his son's toy car. Nhlabathi had always been an indulgent father, the still grief-stricken woman told me this week.

JOE LOUW reflects on simple pleasures and dreams, soft rains and pretty gardens; on the nature of everyday life and brutal deaths in East Rand townships-turned-war zones, where nights are full of fear and terror.

She said her husband's pleasure was spoiling his children — at weekends he insisted on bringing buckets of fried chicken and ice-cream for the family, "something he enjoyed best of all".

But on Wednesday Nhlabathi made the mistake of trying to drive his car "the short way" through the middle of Tokoza.

Perhaps, his wife says, he thought he could navigate his way peacefully through what has become a war zone because he was a minister of religion. But the "short way" was one of several no-go areas in the cluster of East Rand townships of Tokoza, Katlehong, Phola Park and Tembisa which have become a world of their own.

Peace efforts in the area appear to have floundered.

It has, in parts, become a world of gunfire without end, with deaths almost uncountable — crazy and mindless. Hundreds of homeless people flee the terror despite the dozens of highly armoured and weaponed Internal Stability units, policemen, soldiers and peace monitors of every kind.

Everyone runs around in a cauldron which produces

numbing numbers of dead almost every morning.

During the day there is little on show in the East Rand townships which reflects what happens there at night: children in gym slips skip to school; businessmen shuffle about in their bakkies; pensioners make their way to the community hall.

People even sing or water their lawns. In one cheeky garden in Katlehong I saw a rose bush in full bloom. In another was a small, hand-painted sign saying "Home Sweet Home — Peace is in Our Hands", carefully placed behind some chintz curtains next to a freshly painted green door.

On Tuesday this week, a newspaper carried a 17-line report at the bottom of a page saying: "At least 23 people died in attacks in East Rand townships at the weekend, with most of the deaths occurring in Katlehong and Tokoza ... In Katlehong a man was hacked to death, another stabbed to death, a third shot dead in three separate attacks ... Police reported a further 11 deaths."

No names, no background. Just deaths.

Residents of the beleaguered townships are convinced that the hostels and the hated Internal Stability Unit of the SAP are the cause of their misery.

Dozens of abandoned houses, many of them gutted and looted, stand as mute testimony to the terror that homeowners say they have been submitted to by residents of the two main clusters of hostels — Buyafuthi, Mazibuko and Kwesini in Katlehong; and the Tokoza hostels.

Hostel dwellers are themselves living under siege.

Armed escort

They cannot go into townships to buy supplies unless under armed escort by the ISU units because their hostels are located deep inside Katlehong and Tokoza.

They often have to fight their way to and from work. The townships are demarcated into war zones and no-go areas.

Soft rains are now falling over the war-torn areas of the East Rand. Normally these would have heralded another season of hope and optimism, renewal and growth.

But in the shanties of Phola Park, in the decent homes of Tokoza Gardens and for the hostel dwellers in their crowded quarters, the nights are full of fear and tension and often terror.

Peace is a far-off dream.

Umtata burial heightens white fear

EAST LONDON — Whites in Transkei were reported yesterday to have asked police to escort them out of the homeland, as concern about their safety increased on the

eve of today's funeral of the five youths killed by South African soldiers last week.

Transkei police were assisting where they could and a number of convoys are reported to have been arranged from Umtata to the South African border.

Restraint

African National Congress firebrand Winnie Mandela arrived in Transkei yesterday to attend the funeral of the victims.

The Pan Africanist Congress yesterday called on its supporters to exercise restraint

WITH the burial of five youths killed by the SADF scheduled to take place today, whites living in Transkei have reportedly asked police to escort them across the border.

during the funeral.

"The need for vigilance and restraint is all the more necessary because it is the declared aim and objective of the De Klerk regime to destabilise Transkei and create a Lebowa-type situation," PAC deputy pre-

sident Johnson Mlambo said in a statement.

Transkei was calm yesterday, with most businesses operating as usual.

However, a number of whites were being escorted out of the homeland as fears for their safety grew on the eve of the funeral.

Umtata businesses have decided on a partial shutdown today for the funeral at Umtata's Independence Stadium.

Police have been deployed in Umtata since chaos broke out on Wednesday after a memorial service for the raid's victims.

Businesses were looted and white people were threatened by

what the PAC claimed were "criminals among the mourners".

Police arrested 39 people, who were due to appear in the Umtata Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Transkei Chamber of Industries spokesman Les Holbrook said at a meeting in Butterworth yesterday that PAC leaders had asked business to show sympathy for the victims by closing for a while today.

Letter

Holbrook said he expected a gradual shutdown of business in Umtata today and a complete shutdown in Butterworth, the industrial heart of the homeland.

He complained that a Pan Africanist Students' Organisation letter had been circulated to Butterworth businesses, forcing a shutdown since Wednesday.

— Sapa.

In other words what we need, if you'll excuse my French, is some Nobels oblige.

Mandela between a rock and a hard place

WHO would like to be Nelson Mandela? Not I, for one. I do not envy him his task one little bit, nor would I wish to change places with him for a single minute. Of course, there's much about his job that must be fun. Who wouldn't like to know that their appointment, already signed and sealed, is president of South Africa?

There's a great deal to be said for all the foreign travel, especially with one's own private jet and all the red carpets. Plenty of hobnobbing with foreign dignitaries as well, although I should imagine that one meeting with Hillary Clinton is more than enough.

The accommodation looks nice — Turnhous is elegant, and the of-

place in the Union Buildings is imposing. (Having said that, I'm not certain that I'd be prepared to sit on Robben Island for more than a quarter of a century just for the chance.)

But no, No, you can keep it all — because Mandela is damned if he does and damned if he doesn't.

By way of explanation, let me say that this realisation came to me this week, listening to news reports about a speech made by Mandela in Birmingham. Once again he raised a call for foreign investment in South Africa and, if the reports were to be believed, he also spoke about nationalisation.

Immediately, the free-market eers, myself included, started banging our tin drums. The two were

NOTEBOOK

CHRIS
Gibbons



mutually exclusive, we pointed out. Foreign investment would be deterred, not encouraged, by talk of nationalisation.

The ANC moved quickly to put out a correction of sorts.

I didn't quite catch the detail because it's not important. What is important is to realise that we ought not to be surprised to hear Mandela talking about any scheme which redistributes or purports to

redistribute wealth

Nor should we be surprised to hear him or the ANC deny they are even contemplating such a thing. Remember, Mandela has two constituencies: one is vast, poor, disadvantaged, uneducated and hungry; the other small, wealthy, privileged, educated and fed.

Mandela has to play to both — and play to them simultaneously. In simple terms, their interests are mutually exclusive. The haves not look at the haves and believe that so much wealth concentrated in such few hands must be worth squeezing. The haves know that if they are squeezed any further by government, they will either go out of business or out of the country.

Mandela the politician has to

make encouraging, vote-catching noises to both groups. One can destroy him politically by electing his opponents, the other can destroy him economically. He is between the devil and the deep blue sea.

That's why he can keep his job. I don't want it, thank you, because it's an insoluble riddle. As the election gets closer, you'll hear him talk more and more to the masses. Promises will be made, votes will be chased. But the real test comes after the election, when he has to deliver on the promises and not shatter the economy. My bet is that it cannot be done.

● Chris Gibbons is head of news, sport and talk shows on Radio 702.

Gaye gets death threats

Citizen Reporter

MRS Gaye Derby-Lewis has received telephonic death threats since her release from custody, according to Conservative Party spokesman, Mr Jurg Prinsloo.

All calls to Mrs Derby-Lewis are screened and members of the media are told that she is not available.

Uniformed armed Right-wingers guard her Krugersdorp home. They have been given orders to turn away unwelcome

visitors.

One armed member, sporting a Boere Weerstandsbeweging insignia on his uniform, told a Citizen reporter: "We will shoot if people came near the house."

It could not be established yesterday whether the BWB was the only organisation responsible for the protection.

They're political prisoners — CP

By Angela Quintal and Sapa

CONVICTED murderers Clive-Derby Lewis and Janusz Waluz qualified as "political prisoners", as defined by the gov-

ernment and the African National Congress, Mr Jurg Prinsloo, Conservative Party spokesman, said yesterday.

At a Press conference in Roodepoort, Mr Prinsloo said it was clear

that under the present category, Derby-Lewis and Waluz conformed to the definition of political prisoners.

No constitutional settlement could ever be reached in Africa with-

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FROM PAGE 1

out a negotiated settlement over the question of political prisoners, he added.

The death sentence passed by Judge-President Ekoff stood in stark contrast to the sentence passed in the Rand Supreme Court earlier this week on ANC member, Michael Phama, who was found guilty of murdering 21 people, including 16 Inkatha members.

Phama was given 21 terms of life imprisonment after being found guilty of 21 murders, 16 of them on one occasion, when he gunned down Inkatha Freedom Party supporters walking to a rally.

"The difference between these sentences is incomprehensible as the convicted ANC member did not receive the death sentence."

The inexplicable situation in terms of which upstanding citizens such as Derby-Lewis and Waluz had made themselves guilty of murder should be explained by State President De Klerk.

'Political prisoners'

The murder of Chris Hani by Waluz and Derby-Lewis was, according to evidence during their trial, the result of the level of chaos which had arisen in South Africa.

Mr De Klerk's reforms, in terms of which the African National Congress and the SA Communist Party had been raised way above their merit to one of the most important political power blocs, was one of the reasons for the chaotic situation.

The ANC and SACP had been allowed to wreak havoc amongst their political opponents, Mr Prinsloo said.

He refused to be drawn on whether his party condoned or condemned the actions of Derby-Lewis, formerly a senior CP official.

"The terms condone or condemn are too simplistic for the situation," Mr Prinsloo said.

Mr Prinsloo welcomed the acquittal of Mrs Gaye Derby-Lewis.

It was, however, unforgivable, in view of the verdict, that she had been held in prison for three months before the trial and that her appli-

cation for bail had been opposed by the Attorney-General.

Now that all the evidence with regard to her involvement was known, it was clear her incarceration was not justified, he said.

The ANC demand for Mrs Derby-Lewis's deportation was blatant racism and hypocrisy and indicated the ANC's lack of respect for the courts.

Comments by Mr Hani's widow, Limpho, and ANC PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale

about Mrs Derby-Lewis were defamatory and it could be presumed Mrs Derby-Lewis would consult her lawyers with a view to taking legal action.

Mrs Hani was on Thursday quoted as saying Mrs Derby-Lewis was "the vampire" who had been the mastermind behind the assassination of her husband and that she would continue to plan the murder of Left-wing leaders.

Mr Sexwale described Mrs Derby-Lewis as "a snake" and "a viper".

FW, MANDELA ON NOBEL PRIZE

'Humble'
response
to top
award

THE award of the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize to himself and African National Congress president Nelson Mandela would serve as an inspiration to finalise an accord in South Africa which could ensure long-term peace and stability, State President De Klerk said yesterday.

Addressing an international media conference in Cape Town, Mr De Klerk, flanked by his wife, Marike, and three-year-old grandson, "FW", said the news of the award was overwhelming and a recognition of the peace process in South Africa.

"I accept it with great humility," he said, adding that he would do his best to be present personally at the award ceremony in Oslo.

Mr Mandela, saying he was deeply humbled, dedicated his Nobel Peace Prize to "the courageous people of my country, Black and White, who have suffered and endured so much".

"(I) pledge that in

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FW, Mandela on their prize

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whatever time remains to me. I will spare no effort to bring peace, freedom and justice for all to South Africa," he told a news conference in Johannesburg, hours after the award was bestowed on him and Mr De Klerk.

Mr De Klerk said he also wished to accept the award on behalf of all the other leaders in South Africa who had made a great contribution over a number of years. "We think of them also."

He regarded the prize as recognition of a dynamic process on which the country had embarked and which still had to be completed.

There were stumbling blocks but, by and large, there had been tremendous progress over the past three to four years.

The process was recognised as a phenomenon happening in a country which had faced problems over a number of centuries.

Any negotiation crisis South Africa might face could be solved through negotiations "if we stick to our guns in the good sense of the word, not in the violent sense".

If South Africa overcame violence, it would not only become a regional power but a world role-player.

The world wanted the country to succeed and realised it had something to offer the region, conti-

nent and the globe.

The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to two South Africans was a recognition of the challenges the country faced.

Asked how he felt being the first White South African to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, he said: "I don't think Black and White is so important" — he was a White African whose family had planted their roots in South Africa 300 years ago.

He and Mr Mandela were compatriots in South Africa.

It was wonderful the world had apparently stopped looking at the country through racist eyes and that the award could be made to someone who had "come from a whole history of racial conflict", which had to be ended.

Asked what he intended to do with the money, Mr De Klerk said he had not given this a thought or been informed of the amount, but "inasmuch as there is money, I will do my best with it".

He regarded the award as also being of great value in the negotiation process itself and "recognition of the fact that we have gone beyond the point of no return".

Asked how he felt on hearing the news yesterday, he said he was a modest man, and "somewhat embarrassed", but had felt emotionally thankful for the recognition for

"what we have already achieved" and inspiration for what still had to be done.

He had at all times been absolutely committed to finalising what had been started, but the award "does give one a new sense of inspiration — with this recognition one feels strengthened".

Mr Mandela said the award was "a deeply humbling experience". He spoke after ANC stalwarts and other staff toasted him with champagne and sang before television cameras "for he is a jolly good fellow".

Mr Mandela, asked on his relationship with Mr De Klerk said: "We have no alternative but to work together to bring about a new democratic South Africa."

"The Nobel Peace Prize is among the highest accolades that can be bestowed on any human being. To be chosen from among the millions of deserving men and women throughout the world is a singular honour to which grave responsibilities are attached," he said.

"I am keenly aware that the Nobel Peace Prize imposes an even greater obligation on me personally to strive even harder, in the interests of all South Africans, for peace, justice and democracy."

"There is little we can give to reciprocate the esteem showered upon us by the world community. What we can do is to en-

sure that the negotiation process is successfully concluded ..."

Mr Mandela paid tribute to ANC president Albert Luthuli — the first South African recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize — and to Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the second Black South African to receive the prestigious award.

Mr Mandela said Archbishop Tutu was a "great son of our country who fought so selflessly against the evils of racism during the darkest days of apartheid repression".

The ANC National Working Committee would decide how the prize money would be used.

"That South Africa has once again been given the Nobel Peace Prize is a tribute to all South Africans. It is an expression of the profound confidence the international community has vested in us that we can collectively address the enormous problems our country faces without recourse to violence and coercion," Mr Mandela said.

Asked to comment on how he felt about sharing the award with Mr De Klerk after he sanctioned a military raid on Umtata, Mr Mandela said: "De Klerk must be condemned in the strongest terms."

But, he said nothing should be allowed to distract South Africans from prosecuting the negotiations process. — Sapa.

• Reaction: Page 8

Death sentences please Mandela

THE death sentence imposed on Clive Derby-Lewis and Janusz Walusz, who were convicted of murdering South African Communist Party secretary-

general Chris Hani, was the best sentence a court of law could have imposed under the present circumstances. African National Congress president Nelson

Mandela said yesterday.

But he told a news conference in Johannesburg that a decision on the execution of the sentence would be made by a fu-

ture non-racial government.

Mr Mandela did not indicate what a future government would do.

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Death sentences praised

FROM PAGE 1

"We will go into the matter in terms of our policy," he said.

The ANC has in the past been opposed to the death sentence.

The ANC/SACP alliance applauded the death sentence imposed on Derby-Lewis and Waluz, but warned that co-conspirators in the plot to assassinate leaders of the liberation movement would be hunted down.

New SACP secretary-general Charles Nqakula said no sentence fitted the crime committed against the country and its people.

"Chris Hani — husband, father, people's hero and inspiration was gunned down as part of a planned attack to eliminate our leaders.

"Waluz and Derby-Lewis were bit players in a bigger game-plan where other leaders of the liberation movement were targeted.

"They must be hunted down and face the justice of the people," he told a cheering crowd outside the Rand Supreme Court.

Derby-Lewis's wife, Gaye, who was acquitted on all counts, was one of the prime movers in the plot and remained a danger to society, said Mr Nqakula, reiterating the SACP's call for her immediate deportation.

Mr Hani's widow, Limpho, said the death sentence would not bring her husband back.

She was indifferent to whether or not the sentence was carried out because, whether the men were hanged or released, her children would remain without a father, the country would have been robbed of a leader and she herself of a husband.

"Justice has not been done until the plotters are in court."

ANC National Executive Committee member Matthew Phosa said the sentencing was a beginning and not an end.

"We will not rest. We will hunt for the conspirators at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, in Parliament and everywhere.

"We want the big fish and we will get them."

ANC PWV chairman, Mr Tokyo Sexwale, told the crowd that it had been suggested to him that Derby-Lewis and Waluz should be hanged in public at the First National Bank Stadium, outside Soweto, where Hani's funeral had been held. The suggestion was greeted with cheers.

He added that the future of the two convicted men would be decided by a new democratic government after the April 27 election.

"We said we wanted a government where there would be no death penal-

ty. The ANC government will decide what punishment will be applied.

"In the meantime, let them live in fear. I spent many years as a prisoner, now I want to be a prison warder.

"They must get thin in prison. In their porridge and in their coffee, they must see nothing but Comrade Hani's face."

He appealed to police and prison warders belonging to the Police and Prison Civil Rights Union to ensure the two men did not escape from prison.

Justice had been done with the sentencing to death of Chris Hani's murderers, South African Communist Party national chairman Joe Slovo said.

The sentencing to death of the two Right-wingers left it cold, the Azanian Peoples Organisation said.

In a truly democratic order, it would be opposed to the death sentence, but it had no sympathy for people who murdered leaders of national liberation movements.

The Mineworkers' Union said the union could never condone political murders.

"We, however, cannot understand how an African National Congress leader, convicted of killing 21 Zulus, only received life imprisonment while two days later Derby-Lewis received the death sentence for the killing of one man while only being an accomplice."

Lawyers for Human Rights spokesman Andries Nel said the death penalty had never served as a deterrent to violent

crime. The creation of political martyrs within the Right-wing "will only inflame passions which could lead to further mayhem" — Sapa.

Holomisa call

EAST LONDON. — State President De Klerk did not deserve the Nobel Peace Prize because of his involvement in the SA Defence Force raid in Umtata in which five youths were killed, Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said yesterday.

He appealed to all parties and organisations at the World Trade Centre to join Transkei in pressing for the award to be withdrawn. — Sapa.

'It's a risk'

OSLO. — State President De Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela, ANC president, won the Nobel Peace Prize yesterday for working "to peacefully end apartheid" and push South Africa towards democracy.

Norwegian Nobel Committee chairman Francis Sejersted said he hoped the award would lead to less violence in South Africa, where daily bloodshed has taken thousands of lives.

He acknowledged some people might not consider Mr De Klerk and Mandela men of peace.

"We know we are taking a risk," he said, after announcing that anti-apartheid activists had won the prize for the third time since 1960.

"These two winners' political past has included attitudes that could be criticised, based on the criteria that we use to award the peace prize. But . . . these are not saints. They are politicians in a complicated reality and it is the total picture that was decisive . . . together with what they have achieved recently." — Sapa-AP.

Many options for land reform: ANC

SOUTH Africa, unlike many other countries, has many options for land reform and rural restructuring. African National Congress economic desk official Mr Derrick Hanekom said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He was replying to a question on land redistribution at a news briefing after a session of the Options for Land Reform and Rural Restructuring in South Africa conference, where the World Bank presented its suggestions and recommendations.

One delegate argued that land redistribution had not worked anywhere in the world, and others questioned who the process was intended to benefit.

According to confer-

ence organisers, there was growing consensus on the need for land distribution, and it was argued there should be additional mechanisms to give people access to land.

It was also agreed that the market for land had an important role to play, but it was pointed out that Blacks — especially in rural areas — had no access to land which their chiefs controlled.

World Bank delegates presented a report on land redistribution, including the identification of such land and legal issues.

However, the World Bank delegation said the document was not a blueprint, but rather a suggestion of an avenue which could contribute to the process. — Sapa.

'1st time an oppressor called a man of peace'

THE Pan Africanist Congress has lashed out at the awarding of this year's Nobel Peace Prize to State President De Klerk. "an oppressor", who received the award jointly with African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday.

It was the first time in history an oppressor had been called a man of peace and the PAC hoped it was not too late for Mr De Klerk to be stripped of his share of the award. PAC general-secretary. Mr Benny Alexander said

on hearing the news.

"The PAC condemns the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Mr De Klerk at a time when he is primarily responsible for bloodletting in our country," Mr Alexander said yesterday.

"He (Mr De Klerk) is also an oppressor and it is the first time in the history that an oppressor has been called a man of peace," Mr Alexander said.

"This is an inherent contradiction, and the Nobel Peace Prize has

shot itself in the foot by equating a jailer with a victim.

"We hope it is not too late for international opinion to bring pressures to bear on the Nobel Committee to review its decision in so far as Mr De Klerk is concerned," Mr Alexander said. — Sapa.

Tribute to all S Africans: DP

CAPE TOWN. — The Nobel Peace Prize awarded to President De Klerk and Nelson Mandela was partly a tribute to South Africans in general. Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said yesterday.

He said in a statement that five years ago South Africa was sliding into

bankruptcy and civil war.

The country was still in trouble on both counts, but the prospects were now hopeful and that was a wonderful change for the better.

There was no doubt that Mr De Klerk and Mr Mandela had played major parts in bringing this about. — Sapa.

Black Minister 'would need bullet-proof Merc'

THE Constitution Amendment Bill was such a major piece of legislation that it would destroy the negotiating process, Mr David Curry (DP Pniel) said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Bill, he said no Black leader of stature would accept appointment to the Cabinet under the measure. Anyone who did would have to be given a bullet-proof Mercedes as well.

The government should withdraw the Bill and re-negotiate it. When Black leaders had approved it, "then you can come to Parliament with nominations".

Of course suitable people had to be brought into the Cabinet, but the National Party did not need the Bill in order to do that now.

It could have asked a nominated MP to stand down, or put a prospective Minister up as candidate in the seat vacated by former Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis.

The Bill offered no checks and balances in the nomination process.

Under a future dispensation the constitution would be sovereign. Now, however, there was no sovereign constitution. "We have a sovereign Parliament and

therefore the National Party is sovereign."

"We are going to change that," interjected State President, De Klerk.

"That is exactly what the NP must guard against," said Mr Curry. "What tradition are you leaving to Black people?"

Nomination was an accepted democratic practice, but it was done under certain safeguards.

In the United States the Cabinet was appointed from outside the ranks of the legislature, but the Senate and the House of Representatives had to approve the appointments.

New govt will come 'through front door'

THE government would bring a transitional government in through the front door, not through the back door by means of the Constitution Amendment Bill, Dr Boy Geldenhuys (NP Brentwood) said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Bill he said the concepts in the Bill confirmed the government's commitment to constitutional government in the transitional phase.

The clause in the measure that permitted the indefinite appointment to the Cabinet of a person

who was not an elected MP was in line with agreement reached at Codesa on the desirability of separating the legislature and the executive.

The Bill provided for precisely the situation that might be the result of the negotiating process.

Mr Louis Stofberg (CP Sasolburg) said the clause that a Minister who became Acting State President would have to take an oath of office only the first time he held the position and not on subsequent occasions was "absolutely shocking".

It was a sign of the inner decay of the National Party in the years since it abandoned its principles that it could say that repeated oaths were "arcical and were not taken seriously."

"We in the CP take all oaths very, very seriously," he said. The clause showed that the government was busy selling its own soul for a mess of pottage.

ANC wary of Constitution Bill: Momberg

THE ANC regarded the Constitution Amendment Bill with suspicion in "these dying days of the Tricameral Parliament", Mr Jannie Momberg (Ind Simon's Town) said yesterday.

Speaking during the Second Reading debate on the Bill, he said the Minister of Constitutional Development should know from his dealings with the ANC that the organisation "will not look kindly on the appointment of token Blacks" (to the Cabinet).

The Bill did not aid the creation of transitional

executive structures.

The crux of the ANC's opposition to the Bill was that "we are busy with piecemeal changes to the constitution", Mr Momberg said.

Mr Isak Kruger (LP Nom) said the Bill contained an insulting element in that a person could be told he had the abilities to be a Cabinet Minister but not to fight and win an election.

Mr Charl Hertzog (CP Ladybrand) said the Bill would promote an undemocratic process in South Africa.

Constitution Bill^x will ensure govt is 'orderly'

THE aim of the Constitution Amendment Bill was not to bring about fundamental constitutional change or anticipate the negotiating process, but to ensure the orderly running of government in the period before transition, the Minister of State Affairs, Dr Gerit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Bill, he said it was completely incorrect to say that the National Party was indirectly writing a new constitution.

He said a Minister appointed in terms of the Bill would still be responsible to Parliament.

Such a Minister would have to answer questions, handle interpellation debates and defend his department's policies in debate on his Budget vote.

"He can do nothing unless he has the financial means, and for that he needs parliamentary authority."

He would also be as subject to motions of no confidence as his elected colleagues.

"The Bill will in no way derogate from answerability to the legislative authority," Dr Viljoen said.

Under the present constitution the State President had unlimited discretion to appoint Ministers for up to 12 months.

It was only after that

period that his discretion was limited. This ruling had a certain arbitrary character.

If the president could appoint a Cabinet Minister for 12 months without special qualification, it was not such a great leap in principle to allow him to appoint such a person for as long as he wished.

Mr Fanie Jacobs (CP Loskop) said the Bill implied that any MP who was appointed to the Cabinet would no longer be answerable to his voters.

It had to be read in tandem with proposed legislation on the abolition of by-elections.

The other implication was that when this Bill was accepted, the Mandelas and Hanis could be brought into Parliament.

"Is this right or wrong?" he asked. "We say to the country out there that this Bill is so far-reaching in nature that you can appoint people who ought to have no claim or right to sit in Cabinet."

PEACE IN PROGRESS

The Nobel prize is not the end of diplomatic effort

Unhappy to the country that wins a Nobel peace prize. The award generally indicates a sorry lack of peace in the award-winner's native land. Worse, the prize has, on several occasions, merely been the precursor to a new upsurge of violence.

Remember the North Vietnamese onslaught that came only two years after Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho had apparently brought peace to South Vietnam, the rapid shattering of the dreams of reconciliation in Northern Ireland by Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams, the award to Adolfo Esquivel, the Argentinian human rights campaigner, two years before the invasion of the Falklands, and the prizes given to the Dalai Lama and Aung San Suu Kyi, whose tortured countries are no nearer to peace and liberty.

The award by the Oslo Nobel committee of the peace prize to Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk means that the prize has now been bestowed on South Africans three times. Yet peace is still far over that country's horizon. Urban violence is probably worse than ever. A civil war looms. And even the steps towards a fair and free election and the removal of all legal discrimination based on race are uncertain.

It has been an extraordinary personal achievement by both men to bring South Africa so far out of its embattled laager in so short a time while still yet avoiding the

cataclysm so long prophesied. Both have reached out far beyond their ethnic kin to embrace not only each other, but a message of reconciliation and mutual need that neither whites nor blacks have been prepared to utter. They have repeatedly risked their political lives to insist on the message of moderation, the need to look beyond the passions and suspicions which distort their countrymen's views and make political progress so precarious.

It is in South Africa's dependency on these two men that the danger lies. The prize is premature; their work is not finished, and should either man now fall prey to political manoeuvring or the assassin's bullet — a very real threat — the edifice of racial peace they have so painstakingly constructed could quickly collapse.

Awarding a prize for peace is always controversial. Can peace be measured? Should the Oslo parliament bestow Nobel's considerable prestige and sum of money on an individual as recognition of his or her effort made to bring about this elusive state, or should the yardstick be a lasting political result? Mr de Klerk and Mr Mandela deserve the prize for effort and intention, and as a public encouragement to show their domestic critics that the world believes they have set their faces in the right direction and would like others to follow. But should judgment not be suspended a little longer?

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