

: ACLEA2_|| 1o,
THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1393

3 |eaders for
accord

~_talks

peace

NEW YORK. - The
signatories 10 he
National Peace
Accord will meet in
the second nalf of Oc-
tober, African Nat-
ional Congress presi-
dent Nelson Mandela
announced in New
York yesterday.

lt will be the first ame
State President De
Klerk. Inkatha Free-
dom Pany presdent,
Chief Mangosuthu Bu-
thelezr. and Mr Mande-
la have met since the
signing of the Peace
Accord on September
14, 1991.

Attempts have been
made for more than 2
years but the three
leaders met with the
other signatories . @

reappraise the accord.

The meeting would be

held after his return
to South Africa from
Europe on October 16.
Mr Mandela said.

The ANC leader leav-

ing the United States at

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the weekend for Portu-
gal. Belgium and Brit-
ain.

In Washington, Mr
Mandela addressed the
World Economic Devel-
opment Congress. and

3 leaders to meet

FROM PAGE 1

Today he will deliver the
keynote speech at the
International Investment
and Post-Apartheid South
Africa conference.

The Peace Accord
has been criticised for
not delivering peace
since it began two
years ago.

Critics have accused
the signatories, 3rd in
particular the ANC and

the IFP, of continuing
to wage war.

Mr Mandela said he
was satisfied with the re-
sults of his trip.

However, the ANC
had no illusions that
the mere lifting of
sanctions is going to
open the floodgates of
investment,

but it is our task as
South Africans to en-
sure there is political
stability, he said.

Mr Mandeia said
specific strategies to end
violence included:

• The formation of 3
national peacekeeping
force and joint command
of the security forces.

• The ANC urging
to all political parties in
South Africa to work without
exception,

• Work on the Peace
Accord; and

• An increased pres-
ence of international
monitors.

Mr Mandela said he
met General Constand
Viljoen of the Afrikaner
Voetsfront and two
other generals a few
months ago.

I feel he (Gen Vil-
joen) is playing his role
very well in trying to
persuade his followers
in the Right-wing to
come back to negotia-
tions and to adopt da-

ring problems, Mr
Mandela said.

That meeting was fol-
lowed by one between
ANC national chairman
Thabo Mbeki and Gen
Viljoen, after which a
statement was released

â\200\234where the point was
smphasised that viol
ence is not in the inter-
ests of the people of
South Africa. {tisnotin
the interests of the Afri-
kaners themseivesâ\200\235.

Mr Mbeki had aiso
met Chiet Butheled
â\200\234and his report to me is
:hat Chief Buthelezi was
very cdnailiatoryâ\200\235.

The proposal that the
wo Jeaders address
jont rallies was dis-
cussed.

But the most crucial
step ' reducing viol-
ence was the formaton
of the national peace-
keeping force and joint
conral of secunt
lorsses.,

â\200\234But even that is oot
going to help. What i3
going to help is the
mstajtaton of a demo-
cratic sovernment after
the Abpril election.

â\200\234Before that we will
make attempts to con-
trol it. but actually to
addrÃ@ss it is the task of a
demdcratuc govern-
ment: And we don't ex-

pect investment before i

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THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

. Govt, KwaZulu meet
on negotiations -

DURBAN. A high-level team of government negotiators met KwaZulu leaders in Durban yesterday as part of a series of bilateral talks between the two parties aimed at facilitating KwaZulu's return to negotiations.

The South African Government was represented by its chief negotiator Mr Recelf Meyer and included Ministers Leon Wessels, Dawie de Villiers and Reiner Schoeman.

The KwaZulu delegation was led by Inkatha

Freedom Party chief negotiator Dr Ben Ngunane.

They were scheduled to meet for three hours at Durban's airport yesterday. A spokesman for Mr Meyer, Mr Izak Retief, said it was unlikely that either party would make any public statements after the meeting in case that might threaten future talks.

They're * very tight-lipped because this is a series of meetings and they don't want to make statements that might jeopardise future negotiations.

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Earlier this week, senior leaders of the African National Congress flew to the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi to meet Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi where they discussed constitutional issues and violence.

The KwaZulu Government withdrew from multi-party negotiations

lier this year and lost a
Supreme Court battle
when it challenged :the ;
sufficient consensus deci- |
sion-making mechanism |
through whick Apul 27 Âç
was set as the election -
date. â\200\224 Sapa.

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FHEPENS JR:=T

BUSINESS DAY, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

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WS |

Ciskei attorney-general to

CISKEI military ruler Ovpa Gaoro iy to e
chasged with the muzder ol Charles Sebe,
Ciskel Attorney-Geperal Willem Jurgens
<aid yesterday.

He said he took the decision fotlowing
{he August 30 inquest finding lval Gqoro
was respoanble for the killing of Sehe, who
was gunnesd down alter escaping [rom se-
curity fosces at a roadblock on Janvary 27
\$391 The charpes are also In yegpect of Col
Oaward Guzana, who was Xilied with Sebe,
(wokels foamer delence foere cornmander

l am goinz to proseeute B igliqorpnn a
charge of marder and Ineitesnent to mur-

des,â\200\235 Jurgess sabd Tbe pame ol Gqnro's
formes bodyguard, Ma) Thazamile velill,

would be added > Ggozo's and he would

face the same chasges.

Me sald he boped it wovM pot be neees
sary W arrest Ggozo and the case would

probabdly come 10 courd io November.

Gnow geve palice yesterday of bis In-
lention 4o bring a motlon lo the Bisho
Sopreme Coutl lo have the inquest hiidings
sel aride.

Mowmever, Jurgens sad he had sindled
CquaY's application and was sataalird that
no pew evidence had come to light.

TR e e e S s e N e

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charge Ggozo

& PATRICK BULGER B1

Gaoro submitied Lhal the inquest jedg-
menl was â\200\234ryddled with misdirections and
okl nol survive an appealâ\200\235. Judge M
Claaseps had acled with â\200\234soch gross uo-
reasonablepess \hat ope can oaby infer that
he failed 10 apply his miod and/ox bad been
acluated by mala Jide apd/oc vllerior
moliveâ\200\235.

Trchaleally, the Supreow Couort eould

find 3n ila review What the Inquest finding:
were unreasonable, But this &< eonsidered
unlakels gived that Lhe inquest cour 131 for

e riâ\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

with murdering Sebe

im0 years befose making ils Nndings

Claascusâ\200\231 findings were empbatic that
Sebe had bren killed In cold blod and that
here had been an unbroken chals between
Gaozo's order to Xill and the actual deed

Gqozo gave evidence at the inquest
where be denled issulng orders to kill Sebe.
He conceded, bowever, thal lbe iptention
had been to peolrallse him. le 5234 this
was @ millary term

Our East London correspondent reporia
that Gqoo said in Bisho be welcomed Lbe
Jurgens dectision a9 it would give him the
apportunity o prove by innocence

e D

Jle 33)6 Scbe and Guzana had been "dls-
sident owiitary officers and fogitives from
justice, who entered Cisked armned Lo the
leethâ\200\235 apd bent on overthrosng ike
gornment.

â\200\234Any action taken by the bead of slate
was In the interest and safety of the Ciskel
government and e secnrity of We stateâ\200\235

The Bordes ANC prased Jurgensâ\200\231
"brave declsionâ\204ç and called for Goozo's
immediate resignation and Lhe Installaboo
of an Interam administration peodlng le-
incorporation â\200\234He capnot continue tp act
21 head of slate while he it on udatâ\200\235

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â\200\230Rightist threat;
to SA stabilityâ\200\235

THE biggest menace to
stability after elections
will be a threat of war
from Right-wingers,
Mrs Winniâ\200\230 Mandeia
said yesterday.
Addressing a South
African Students Con-
gress meeting at Vista
University in Mamello-

di, near Pretoria, she -
Inkatha :

also warned
leader Chief Mangosu-
thu Buthelez not to use
Blacks against Blacks in
a civil fray.

Chief Buthelezi was

in for a big surprise if he |
thought he could use
â\200\234our Zulu brothers and

sistersâ\200\230 and hostel-
dwellers in such a con-
flict.

The people of a new
unified and legitimate
South Africa would
have no option but to
crush any such uprising
without mercy, Mrs
Mandela said.

She apologised for
African National Con-

gress Youth League

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T
S0A,

leader Mr Peter Moka-
baâ\200\231s absence at the
meeting, but added that
he had opened a Pie-
tersburg hair salon
which would trade
under the name â\200\234Perm a
Boer, Perm a Farmerâ\200\235.

Congress of South

African Trade Unions
general secretary Mr
Sam Shilowa told the
" meeting a â\200\234Boerestaataâ\200\235

would have as little
. chance of surviving

without handouts from

South Africa as Bophu-

PR e ey

JHHHZNS 90321

THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 198

W exploring ways
of new AVF talks

By Sapa and
Fred de Lange
THE government
would explore ways to
ensure its negotiations

with thec Afrikaner
Volksfront resumed,
State President De

Klerk said yesterday.

Addressing the media
after talks with visiting
British parliamentarians
at the Union Building in
Pretoria, Mr De Klerk re-
jected the AVF's reasons
for pulling out of the talks
as a smokescreen.

He said he found the
move astonishing and
pity as some progress
had been made in bilaterals.

This followed the
AVF's announcement on
Wednesday that all talks
with the government were
suspended with immediate
effect. They cited Mt
De Klerk's recent utter-
ances abroad denying the
Afrikaner's claim to a
volkstaat and self-deter-
mination, as reason for
the move.

Mr De Klerk said he
and his party accepted the
principle of self-determi-
nation.

On the practicality of a
Volkstaat he had not said
anything overseas which
deviated from his stance
in Parliament and even
before the bilaterals com-
menced, he said.

He would not speculate
about the true reason for
the AVF's withdrawal
from talks but speculatoa
is rife that the Conserva-
tive Party, which forms
part of the AVF, is be-
hind the pull-out.

In the next days and
weeks we will work hard

to get those bilaterals
(with the AVF) back on
track again,â\200\235 Mr De
Klerk said.

â\200\2341 said that we accept
the concept of self-deter-
mination and I expressed
doubts about the practica-
bility of a volkstaat. I did
not deviate from the pos-

idon I had before bilate-
_____, ____â\200\230-â\200\224-â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\230â
\200\224â\200\224'â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

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ral talks started.

â\200\234] reject the motivation
advanced,â\200\235 he said.

The Right-wing was im-
portant and could not be
ignored. Agreements had
to include all interest
groups.

The general secretary
of the Conservative Pat-
ty, Dr Lem Theron, yes-
terday denied allegations
that the CP had used its
influence to torpedo the
bilateral talks.

Dr Theron said the
Volksfront was an inde-
pendent organisation
which made its own deci-
sions and although the CP
had representation on the
Volksfront's executive, it
was not the driving force
behind the suspension of
the talks.

I am not aware of any

SOM JHREINS 20271

deliberate plan by the CP
to stop the bilaterai talks.
This is

ranks of the Volksfront,â\200\235
he said.

Mr De Klerk said it was

a great pleasure to meet
the delegation and South:

Africa welcomed the en-
couragement it was re-
ceiving from Britain.

During the hour-long
meeting Mr De Klerk

briefed the delegation on the situation as far as negotiations was concerned with particular emphasis on the pitfalls and stumbling blocks in the way to a new dispensation.

He also informed them of the very good progress made with bilateral discussions and especially those with the inkatha

an attempt to.
cause division within the:

Freedom Party which was seen as very constructive by the government.

Mr De Klerk said he hoped that 3 more comprehensive Press releases on the matter could be released at a later stage.

The chairman of the British group, Mr-Per Termpie-Morris, promised the British Government support in any way possible and said the group felt that Britain could assist South Africa in the transitional process.

A member of the delegation. Mr Donald-Anderson, said the object of the British mission was reconnaissance. He said the British had a long historical connection with South Africa and stakes were high.

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TFP indemn;

DURBAN, â\200\224 The lonka-
tha Freedom Pasty yester-
day said J50 crilinals be-
longing 10 (he oiganisa-
tion would embark on.an
indefinite hunger strike at
prisons throughout Nagal

today 10 picss for political
indcmni(y. ;

Inkatha spokesman Mr
Ed Tillet sajg al a Press
cuitference ip Durban the
prisoners, all oconvicted of
orimes related lo public
violence, would strike in
avatEmpr- ly huRty i -

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release by (he

mend,

He said the Prisouers
all qualified for indemnity
in tems of suvernment
guidelines. They had

carclully screencd
and did not include pris-
oners â\200\234chancing {heir
luckâ\204¢ who had asked Ihe
pauty {or hetp,

M Tillet claimed there
was wo ooherency in (he
indemnity process, be-

-cause IFP members were
- still being held while Afi-
TChn T Natiowal â\200\230Coligiress

â\202¬N masse.

He said imost of lthe 150
were LEP leaders who had
commitlled crimes in de.
fcace of themsclves . and
their familics during viol-
cnee in Natal,

Also, (he crimes coimn-
witted by lFP members
were not â\200\234wanton and
premeditated acts such as
those committed by Ma-

800s bomber Robert
MacBride and (Wit wolr
killer} Barend Steydom; â\200\235
"NETIREY * =+~ i

ty hunger strike

rovern- members were rcleased

Former ppp Youth
Brigade leader apg pris-
oner relcased on appeal,
Mr Toli. Zu, called â\200\230for
2n â\200\234acrossÂ«the-bogydÂ» in-
demnity process, 3

He 'said the prsoncers
hccused the Bovernment
of acting in bad fajth,

â\200\234The prisoners are frys.
tated because they see
ANC prisoners who muz-
dered their Tamilies being
released whilc they .arc
still being held,â\200\235
added. â\200\224 Sapa,

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â\200\2303 ANC Youth jailed

- for ma

DURBAN. â\200\224 Two Afri. ;

can National

bus ambush on the Nataj
south coast in April Jast
year, i

A third was jailed for

32 years by the Durban
Supreme Court,
Isaac

Welcome Doda Cele, 19,
were jailed for 30 years
ach. and Jabulani ~ Ty.
2ene Ncokwane, 22, for
32 years on six counts of
murder and eight of at-
tempted murder.

Mahlekona -
Shange, 19, and Jabulani -

tro's

Mr Justice Booysen

Congress ' said the three had tried to
Youth League members~
were jailed for 30 years!
each yesterday for gun-
ning down six men in a -

undermine the security
forces by wearing brown
South African Defence
Force overalls in the am.
bush at Mashiwase near
Umgababa on April 27
last year.

The bus was targeted

believed to be carrying

supporters.

Busani Cedric Msom;,
19, was jailed for six years
for contravening the
Amas and Ammunition
Act.

Judge Booysen said the
youthfulness and

for attack because it was 1
b
1
Inkatha Freedom Party *

ssacre of 6

clean records had saved
them from the death sen-
tence. Their political
leader and peer pressure
had spurred them on in
the artack,

The crime was desplic.
able and cowardly, ang
the courts had noticed
more younger people
were bccoming involved
in political kiillings.

There seemed to be 2
pattern of using younger
peopie o commit crimes
in the hope of them get-

Ung more lenient sen. |

teaces. the judge said. A
message ncaded to be
Sent out that this was not
. â\200\224 Sapa.

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BUSINESS DAY, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 199

to 23 administration yesterday expressed
strong support for a 200234 federal 200235 system in SA
200224: 200230. viewed 10 hold an elected government
10 3gTeements negotiated. .
Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mango-

sutts -thelezi s fears that a new govern-

-
mitsents were legxtma.e Assistant
Secretary of State for Africa George
Mz2se 10ld a Congressional hearing on SA 200231s
transition,

Also valid, Moose said, were Inkatha 200231s
200231s that after elections, the constity-

ear zszernbly rrughz opt for 200234s highly cen-
traalized system 200235.

e stressed that the only 200234 appropriate 200235
wzr Ior Buthelezi to settle these 1ssues was
thrzuga the currert negotiating process.

Zawever, both the US and the interna-
tional community as a whole would insist
"=: 211 resuyltant agreements be adhered

200234 Sur support for the new SA will be in
tP.a c*. 200230

200231 dearing came a3 the House of Rep-

resacilatives prepared to follow the Senate
'.:'. zZopting a Bill to remove most remain-
nZ >szorzic restrictions en SA.

US is behind 200230 federal 200231 SA.

ZINGTON = US President Bill Clin- ,

| SIMON BARBER o
The effort was publicly supported 1.)yI
Cosaty general sacretary Jay Naidoo arnd
ANC sconomics chief Trevor Manuel at a
Capitol Forum organised by House Africa
subcorrittee chairman Harry Joanson.
However, objections from the Congres-
sional Black Caucus made it clear the
House would nesd more thag the 15 mir-
utes it took the Senate %0 pass the Bill
Congressman Don Payze, a3 caucus |
rmember, said he was interested {n adding 2
temiporary oil e:z:ba.rgo to t3e repeal legis-
latica. He was also opposed to scrapping :
the federal empioymext code for US com-
panies in SA until an elected 5overnment 200230
had set up s owu code

Otoers are pressing to invaildate state
and local sanctions 3t & 3izgle stroke by
baving Congress deciare them an unconst{-
tioral usurpation of federal authority. I
This was necessary, saiÂ¿ Congressman
Rodert Torricelil 3 Democrat. to avoid the
â\200\234patioval embarrassmentâ\200\235 of maintaining
sanctions after ANC president Nelson
Magdela had Â¿allad {or tteir removal
Jotinsoa said he expected the issue to be
cebated pext week

THE STAR, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

Established 1887 . .
47 SAUER STREET, JOHANNESBURG ZQOO

Verkrampâ\200\230e?
victory

: AVF chauvinists have intervened. to
end constructive dialogue with the
ANC and to fetter General Viljoen.

HE decision by the Afrikaner Volks-
front to terminate talks with the ANC
and the Government i{s premature and
~ Tegrettable. Premature because the
talks have only just begun; regrettable be-
cause they had kindled hopes that Afrikaner .
natjionalist aspirations could be accommodat- ;
ed within the broader settlement being forged
at the multiparty negotiating forum.

The reasoun given for the decision is uncon-
vincing. The AVF statement refers to pro-
nouncements abroad by Nelson Mandela and
President de Klerk, in which they reportedly
reject the idea of an Afrikaner volkstaat.
These public statements are incompatible
with messages conveyed to AVF negotiators
in private, the AVF complains. %

Leaving aside the question of whether these
statements are more than a reaffirmation of -
scepticism about the viability of an Afrikaner
state in a country where the overwhelming
majority of people are black, the AVF should
know that negotiations cannot be conducted
on the basis' of public statements. What
counts is the agreement that the interlocutors
put their signature to. 2 :

If the AVF was genuinely concerned about
the tmport of the Mandela and De Klerk utter- .
ances, it should have taken them up at the i
next round of talks with the ANC and the Gov |
ernment. The irresistible deduction is that ,
the statements were seized upon as an excuse |
to curtail the talks,

The real reason is that Constand Viljoen,
the AVF convener who. led.its.team in the
dialogue with the ANC, i8 too verlig for the
hardliners in.the-Conservative-Party and the
AWB who dominate the AVF executive. Vil- -

-joen, like Andries Beyers before him, is being !
, shoved aside, if not gagged, for daring to ex- - i
plore the option of a racially open Afrikaner
state within a federated South Africa.. :

. et e RS = C Ao SR,

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THE STAR, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

Our {rapsition to democracy

has been a long and costly one â\200\224
coslly espocially becauso it has been
s0 long. For those who have paid a
personal price, there can be little
comfort. But in fact the delay has nol
been completely in vain. :

Much has been learnt during this
Jong transition that may contribute to
a beller oulcome. Many of our cur-
rent visions of ihie new order are far
peiler considered than were their
{orerunners in 1990,

There are few constitutional law-
yers, for instance, who would write
ihe came Bill of Rights now as they
would heve done in 1990. One ques-
tion examined closely in the constitu-
tiona) debate over ihe last {ew years
has been that of rights to the basics
of life - to basic nutsition, shelter,
heallh eare, and 50 on

In ihat debate, some argued ihal
the point of the Bill of Rights was lo
guaraniee the condilions neccssary
for democracy, and that the basics of
survival were as neccssary for de-
mocracy as {reedom of speech or re-
ligion. They fell thal if the Bill of
Rights protecied what might be per-
coived as relative luxuries (such as
freedom of assembly or conscience),
but not necessities (such as lood and
clean waler), that might discredit the

very idea of a Bill of Rights. ,

Against that argunient, 31 was oon-
tended, with equal vigour, that il was
ihe inclusion of the basics of life
which would discredit the Bill of
Rights. Opponents of rights o basics'
argued ihat they are expensive, that
the resources necessary imighi not be
available, and hal to put rights in
{he Bl which could nol be enforced
in court would creale the impression
thal all the rights in the Bill were
unenforceable, and nol {0 be taken
seriously.

Expertlse

â\200\230These opponents argued, too, that
the rights {o baslcs are specinl be-
cause ihere are many possible ways
of realising them, and that it is nol

for the courts to choose among those ways. How, for instance, do you guarantee basic health care to a rural village? Is the best way to give the village a clinic, or to develop the existing hospital in the nearest town?

The choices among these kinds of options, so the argument runs, is not for the courts to make, but for the lawmakers and the government. Only they have the necessary expertise and electoral accountability,

Confronted with these conflicting perspectives, the technical committee of the World Trade Centre drafting an interim Bill of Rights tried to

â\200\231

find a compromise.

Its solution was to guarantee some of the basics of life, not to everyone, but only to children. The committee's draft Bill guarantees every child the right to security, to basic nutrition and basic health and social services.

The committee was obviously concerned to try to reconcile the competing perspectives, and to search for a compromise. It is unfortunate, however, that the terms of the compromise are so poorly defined. What is security? Which social services? When does childhood end?

And it is doubly unfortunate that the compromise is vulnerable to counter-arguments made by both the major perspectives. In the constitutional debate. ;

Proponents of rights to basics can point out that by denying them to adults, this Bill may be perceived, in respect of adults, to be preferring luxuries to necessities. And by giving the rights selectively â\200\224 to children but not adults â\200\224 the Bill invites a charge of inconsistency.

There are, after all, many thousands of adults in this country who, because of the way our society is structured, cannot satisfy their basic needs without the help of the State. And there are many thousands of privileged children who need no constitutional right to security.

Equally, opponents of rights to

basics can point out that the rights

given to children are expensive, and

there is no suggestion (hat the committee has cosied them out before awarding them priority over any other responsibility the government may have.)

Nor is it clear how a court invited to enforce these rights could possibly make the necessary choices among the multiple ways of realising them.

It did, it might easily get into the business of designing a national health system, which it is hardly the judges' job to do.

And if that drives the courts into treating these rights as mere rhetoric, there would plainly be a risk of discrediting the entire Bill of Rights.

The lessons learnt in the constitutional debate do not, therefore, see to have informed the committee's deliberations.

Standards

There is, moreover, another kind of compromise, much more coherent, which might have been made.

It is neither to exclude the basics of life from the Bill, nor to include them as immediately enforceable claims. It is to include them as standards by which the courts would review governmental action (including legislation).

The Bill might recognise (hat the basics of life are fundamental, and

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that everyone is entitled to them. By it might recognise, too, that their special character makes it necessary, to entrust to the lawmakers and to administrators the choices by which they are realised.

None of (hal, however, means that courts have to be left out altogether. The courts can give meaning to the idea that these are fundamental rights by scrutinising government action for a genuine and rational commitment to deliver them.

So the basic choices would be to government, and respected by

courts. But the courts would review government's choices, and intervene where they found something less than a properly considered and defensible programme to realise their rights for all South Africans.

The basics of life are treacherous terrain. The technical committees would have been justified in omitting them altogether from the interim Bill, and postponing the difficulties they raise to the final one. :

But having ventured into this controversial area, the committee must produce something more coherent more responsive to the lessons learned in a constitutional debate though with time earned 50 dearly.

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W Etienne Mureintz is Professor of Law at Wits University. o

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THE STAR, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

Africaâ\200\231s SA dilemma

relating to South Africa but
maintaining a ban on diplo-
matic ties, the Organisation of
African Unity has demonstrated

In ending economic sanctions

â\200\234the dilemma it faces.

The OAU has been caught be-
tween the conflicting demands of
the African National Congress
and the Pan Africanist Congress.

The economic sanctions im-
posed in 1976 were lifted by the
OAU's ad hoc committee on
southern Africa at the request of
the ANC. The committee in effect

rejected the PAC's position that
the sanctions should remain in

place.

However, the committee sup-
ported the PAC stance in resolv-

" ing that diplomatic sanctions re-

main in place until after the
April 27 election.

The ANC, through Nelson
Mandelaâ\200\231s United Nations ad-
dress, had called for the lifting of
all sanctions, diplomatic as well
as economic, except for the oil
and arms embargoes.

By ending economic curbs while retaining the
diplomatic boycott, the OAU gave the ANC

and the PAC something of what they
demanded but not all, reports Gerald L'Ange of

Star Africa Service

Thus the OAU appears to
have tried to resolve its dilemma

by giving each side something of

what it demanded, but not all.

The decision to lift economic
sanctions was almost certainly
made in recognition of the ANC's
view that it is necessary to swiftly
remove the trade and loan
embargoes that have been stron-
gling the South African economy

o that it can begin to get back on its feet even before the present government is put out of office.

It may, however, have more symbolic than practical significance since most of the major African countries have begun

trading openly with South Africa regardless of sanctions since the ;:1: Klerk reforms were insubstantial-

Last year, according to Government figures, trade between South Africa and Africa amounted to R7,2-billion, of which R6,1-billion was South African exports to the continent.

The formal lifting of sanctions is nevertheless likely to open the trade doors even wider, making possible the removal of formal bars such as Egypt's refusal to allow South African merchant ships to enter its ports.

But Calro may decide, in view of the ad hoc committee's resolution,

to withhold full diplomatic recognition until after the April election. :

Since it holds the current chairmanship of the OAU, it cannot openly flout OAU resolutions.

Other African countries will probably feel less bound to observe OAU formalities and may open trade offices in South Africa which usually function as consulates, anyway.

The whole issue of trade between South Africa and the rest of the continent will continue to be overshadowed, however, by

the fact that most African coun-

tries simply cannot afford to buy South African goods and cannot offer much for sale to this country.

Major opportunities will nevertheless still be found in the large amounts of foreign aid that are being given to African countries and which require the buying of goods and services that South Africa is well placed to provide.

| - negotiations.
1. will join the new South Africa; the

Trouble on the right

HE white right is torn between
two irreconcilable objectives:
the demand for a white home-
land where apartheid still
rules, and the realisation that some
" lesser objective may be obtained in
Some right-wingers

question is whether the others will
. seek to destroy what they cannot

. - prevent.

It is a question the country will
have to face, probably sooner than
later. For some members of the
right-wing alliance, the Afrikaner
Volksfront's decision to break off
talks with government and the ANC

. may be a negotiating tactic de-

signed to force further concessions.
There will be others who under-

- stand other methods of securing

Afrikaner freedom to mean terror-
ism and civil war.

This small intolerant minority
say they will settle for nothing less
than partition and independence in
their Afrikaner homeland. The long-
er they are led to believe this is
possible, or that negotiators will
concede at gun-point, the greater
the likelihood of violence when their
racist dream is shattered.

If a majority of negotiators reject
that Afrikaner state, they should
say so. They can then divide their
attention between dealing with
right-wing fears and letting the men
of violence know that armed resis-
tance will attract the full force of
the state. Threats can work both
ways.

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BUSINESS DAY, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

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BUSINESS DAY, Friday, October 1 1393

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15 COMMENT
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T THE end of South Africa's best week in international finance for 10 years, it may be : tempting to assume that the hard part of rejoining the global economic community has been accomplished. Now that the seal of approval of the world's major financial organisations has been conferred on the country again, such reasoning may infer that normal business and commercial relationships with the rest of the world must follow.

4 In truth, marshalling the support of the official conduits of multinational financial flows was the easiest of the tasks which lie ahead in restoring South Africa's international financial standing. The real challenge is to revive the private sector, capital inflows that gave such impetus to domestic growth and development 30 or more years ago. The links with the official organisations re-established this week are standard issue to almost every country. It is one of the everyday credentials of independent nationhood along with a capital city, a currency, a flag and an anthem that a country is a member of such an organisation and has drawn down rights on its financial facilities. A great deal rarer, however, is the capacity to use such universally available financial backing creatively enough to attract more selective and more influential investors. Private sector financial inflows are the big prizes which generate substantial multipliers in growth, employment and exports, and they are not supplied on application. As with any valuable prize, they have to be

Backwater bravado

won by beating off the competition.

But the resumption of official flows is an indispensable attribute for any country aiming for the bigger private sector prizes, and that is South Africa's achievement this week. It is important now that official loans are drawn down, because the effective use of these multilateral inflows and the compliance with the conditions that accompany

- them are the beacons that invite private capital.

To quibble, as the ANC has this week, about whether acceptance of multilateral conditionality compromises national sovereignty is to miss the point completely. The next government can have all the sovereignty it desires over an economic backwater. For that will be South Africa's status if it baughtily eschews the indignity of observing the same economic conventional wisdom as its competitors.

In March this year Kenya grandly asserted its sovereignty by ditching International Monetary Fund reforms. The bravado lasted less than two months as the resulting suspension of financial inflows triggered nationwide shortages and a balance of payments crisis. By mid-May Kenya had seen the implications of full sovereignty, and backed off. Even the ANC should realise that, in international finance, a little compliance goes a long way.

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BUSINESS DAY, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

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. BUSINESS DAY, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

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"ANC position on deputy president

: THE ANC favoured having 3 deputy | PATRICK BULGER J directions.

president drawn from the party that â\200\224 He said a constituent assembly

did not win next April's election, and reconciliation. would abide by =oastitutional princi

ANC negotlations commission \$ec- Tre ANC has been having discus- ples decided on Ly the â
\200\230negotiating

retary Mohammed Valli Moosa said | sions on this question and we areÃ© of parties.
in the latest edition of the ANC jour- the view that we should consider this
nal Mayibuye. cositively,â\200\235 Valli Moosa said.

Asked about the presidency in the The president will appoint all
interim government of national um- ministers but ministers could be
ty, Valli Moosa said the ANC was chesen from parties other than the
engaged in a debate on aspects oftye majority party.

However, the assemnbly would
nave the full power 0 lter interim
arrangements which related to
powers, duties. functions and bor-
ders of regions.

presidency which it felt should Se ~ â\200\234But the leader of such a party He said an ipt
arus government

P lected by a simple majority of he would not be able to impose anyone should continug unti
l the first elec- |
interim parliament. on the president. He could say I do - - tions under STEE constitution d
raft- {
â\200\234There are a number of areas sull ot want so-and-so for given rea- ed at the censti
tuent assembly.

being debated â\200\224 firstly whether a sons, give me another name,â\200\235 Valli gyt th
e actual lifespan may de-
position of deputy president should Mcosa said. pend on the needs or other factors. If

be established and whether he or sZe He said the ANC favoured the ap~ ltisnot functional y
ou would want to
should come from another party n proach that Parliament rather than end it sooner rather
than later.â\200\235 he
order to provide for national unity the Cabinet should decide on policy said.

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BUSINESS DAY, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

KEY negotiators determining the future SA are showing signs of weariness after three years of talking about talks and talking their way out of impasses.

They openly display their frustration all representatives of minor parties who are clearly out of their depth and are deliberately not informed of developments in secret talks.

Constitutional Development Minister Rolf Meyer and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa talk of the negotiations entering another crucial five-week phase and of the urgency of finalising the constitution for a government of national unity.

And on the face of it, there is frustration actively at Lbe negotiating table, much of it unfortunately revolved on issues not pertinent to the task at hand - making the constitution.

Even the technical committee members are expressing frustration at the lack of basic homework being done by the negotiators with the assignment task before them.

If they just read the material before coming into the chamber, they would not ask 80% of these questions and tie up people in debate for hours unnecessarily. They should, by now,

Tired negotiators lose track

also understand what must be in the constitution and what the preserve of other legislation is. One committee member said.

To be fair, many of the negotiators have little idea more than a year or so in advance of which issues will appear on the agenda. The issues under debate keep changing at the behest of the planning committee contrary to the instructions of the key players.

The main problem is that the terrain of power has evolved and shifted over the past three years from Parliament to negotiating forums, then to technical committees and now to bilateral and multilateral secret meetings.

It is in these daily behind the-scenes meetings that the real negotiating takes place and where the programme of the negotiators is determined.

The negotiations council is merely the public platform â\200\234displaying transparency in the processâ\200\235 and giving

BILLY PADDOCK

the lesser parties the feeling that they are an essential part of the developments.

- When things are going well in bilateral meetings, the agenda is smoothly followed. When bad, there are sudden adjournments and quick changes after lengthy planning committee meetings.

Right now things are tense and the secret talks balanced on a tightrope. The council has adjourned for five days to give parties the opportunity to finalise their matters in secret.

There is a great deal of hope that just as the tightrope artist performs his daring tricks where the tension in the rope is greatest, the secret talks are ready to deliver agreements that will see a speedy resolution of the constitution. :

The Concerned South Africans Group appears to be breaking up its unified image as the deadline for the constitution nears. The key parties in that group, Inkatha, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei, are all negotiating their own deals with government and the ANC.

The CP is left out in the cold and cannot win concessions by its refusal to enter talks. It also advocates the untenable â\200\224 the creation of a racist state in a unified SA.

As a result it has become irate with the leadership of the Afrikaner Volksfront, where it holds a number of key executive positions, for having talks with ANC leader Nelson Mandela and government and has forced the AVF to break off these talks.

Inkatha, which has been negotiating constantly since it left the talks in June, is â\200\234confidentâ\200\235 that it will get its main demands: a comprehensive constitution granting regions a great

deal of autonomy. which will remain
inviolable; a change in the deadlock-

breaking mechanism and that the
interim constitution be protected
from tampering by the elected con-
stitutional assembly.

Bophuthatswana and Ciskei, con-
scious that reincorporation is a real-
ity they will not be able to escape,
have also been looking in secret talks
for the best possible deals they can

offer.

3 Bophuthatswana has had a series
of very successful meetings with
the ANC and has won CONCESSIONS ON
regions getting their own constitu-
tions, on more original powers for
regions, and on TFRIDLS having their
own law bases.

Home Affairs Minister Danie
Schutte is convinced that govern-
ment's new set of submissions on
federalism to the constitutional com-
mittee will go far enough towards
ensuring that Inkatha will be part of
the settlement and agree to the
constitution.

With this behind-the-scenes pro-
gress apparently being made, the
next four weeks could see the consti-
tution finalised in time for the spe-
cial session of Parliament in Novem-
ber 1994- as long as the other parties
can do their homework properly and
not hold up the process.

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BUSINESS DAY, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

Volksfront warns of
Afrikaner resistance

PRETORIA — The Afrikaner Volks-

front had reached the point where it

could no longer take responsibility
for controlling right-wing anger.

Volksfront director Gen Tienie

Groenewald said last night.

He said resistance plans would be
discussed with Cosag members and
the Volksfront board.

Explaining the Volksfront's dra-
matic withdrawal on Wednesday
from any further negotiations with
either the ANC or the government,

Groenewald said statements ANC
leader Nelson Mandela and President
FW de Klerk had made on their
recent overseas tours contradicted
perceptions they had created with the
Volksfront in negotiations. Even
agreements reached between the
Volksfront and government had not
been kept, he said.

Groenewald said neither the Volks-
front, nor any other Cosag member,
would recognise the TEC or accept
any authority from it.

He said the Volksfront remained
committed to peaceful change but all
democratic means of protest had
been taken away from the Afrikaner.

Yesterday De Klerk said govern-
ment would explore ways to ensure
negotiations with the Volksfront re-
sumed, Sapa reports.

Addressing the media after talks
with visiting British parliamentar-
ians at the Union Building in Pretor-
ia, De Klerk rejected the Volksfront's
reasons for pulling out of the talks as
a smokescreen.

b DIRK VAN EEDEN i

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He said he found the move aston-

"ishing and a pity as â\200\234some progressâ\200\235

had been made in ;

On the practicality of a volkstaat, he had not said anything overseas which deviated from his stance ie Parliament and ekep his stance before the talks commenced, he said.

De Klerk would not speculate about the true reason for the Volksfrontâ\200\231s withdrawal from talks but speculation was rife that the CP, which forms part of the organisation, was behind the pull-out.

The hour-long talks with the British MPs focused on state affairs and the negotiation process.

British Conservative MP Peter Temple-Morris said the group had been awestruck by the speed of change in SA, while Labour Party MP Donald Anderson said Labour wanted to make a constructive contribution.

The delegation will look at assisting in voter education and political tolerance drives.

O Meanwhile, the NP says it has laid a charge of intimidation against 2 Volksfront man who allegedly threatened an NP MP to force him to abstain from voting for the TEC Bill.

NP spokesman Kobus Bosman said yesterday Kobus Gous had been warned he would be watched during the voting. If he did not follow orders. Gous was told, he, his wife and his

children would be brought befors Nu-
remberg-type trials.

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BUSINESS DAY, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

Party warns of
ANC landslide*

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN â\200\224 ANC popularity was
approaching the point at which the
organisation would be able to write
any constitution it wanted, which
would be a â\200\230â\200\234supremely dangerous
thing", DP leader Zach de Beer said
Â£ yesterday.

â\200\234If we are to take some of the !
opinion polls seriously, we are get- |
ting near the point that the ANC
might get a two-thirds majority and |
then it could write any constitution it |
wants.â\200\235 he said.

â\200\234Ope does not have to hate the ANC
to believe that would be & supremely
dangerous thing.â\200\235 \

Outlining the priorities for the
DPâ\200\231s congress, which begins tomor-
row. De Beer said the party had to
ensure that the proposed government
of national unity was just that.

Another problem the DP would
have to discuss would be the likel-
hood that the ANC, the NP, Inkatha
Freedom Party and the DP would put

~ forward clearly identical policies.
| The NP had copied DP policy â\200\234with
a precision that is, in a sense, very
gratifyingâ\200\235 The ANC had followed,
though not quite so closely, and In-
katha and the DP had always had
much the same policy, De Beer said.
voters would therefore have to
make up their minds whom they
trusted and who were the real
democrats.

The congress would have to discuss
peace, jobs and clean government.
â\200\234Our record speaks for itself,â\200\235 he
said, adding that government would
be on the defensive on all three topics

while the ANC and Inkatha had been
neavily involved 1 violence.

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NESS DAY, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1993

ONE person sjed and 3t} (R-14 Munwmlenth shot and burÂ® wodies of
people & two ateacks o0 comuent four iriends oge of wpexm 2 nite ANC
\ ers 2 goweto rallway ations last night mernbet. Â¥& tified 1 ton
Police Â\$ M viermat Qosth- mortuary Wednesd NC spokesâ\200\235
uysen said ou pers = Â¢ dead at an said
Dube S rer aft iier Jtack ab Nico Peters n nce
Phefent S where guomen gred abt Sunday & en he Â¢ lo visit ANC
disemd rking â\202-Â° me Dickens. 25, Erm Â¢ por
There %ad ood oesibility at the &% 20, Steph YÂ¢siod of the
attackess â\200\230gvoived 2 W ednesdayâ\200\231 s Eas' 4 colour d hip of park.
shooting. eft foug dead and 16 10- t ouf mat e
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Slain IFP official
spoke of threat

M BY JUSTICEMALALA
The night before he was

murdered, KwaThema [FP -

chairman. Samuel Motha
(81) told his mother and two
brothers that assassins
'were hunting him.

o *Mama,â\200\235 he had sald, â\200\234f
told you last week that there
are people who want (o kill
me. | am now sure thatl
these people really want fo
kil me. But please know
| that if [am killed, it s for
. gomething [do not know and

haye not done."

. The next day, Wednesday,

he woke up &t around
-14.90 am, klased his wifo
* Nomsea goodbye and cycled

off towards work at Sales -

Park.

. Back in the house, Nomsa
was restless. She had over-
heard Samucl talking (o his

~ mother and brothers the
- night before and was afraid

something would happea (o
him. 4

Suddenly, four shots tore
through the dawn calm.

Nomsa ran out and found
her husband sprawled in the
gtreet outside, about 100 m
from the house. He was

" dead, his bicyele lying on

top of him.

Immediately after his cold-blooded shooting, P national executive conimit-

. tee member Humphrey Ndlo-

vu said his orgaunisation believed he was killed by the ANC. He sald the [FP had information that the Ii*P leadership was being targeted by the organisation's armed wing Uikhento we Slzwe.

The ANC denied the allegation, saying it had suspended all armed action and that no order had been given to kill anybody.

The young security guard was the breadwinner in an extended family of 11.

Mourning . . . Samuel Motha's daughter Sihle (4) - with his mother Margaret.

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PICTURE: KEVIN CARTER

Inkatha deaths ignored - Vos

The murder of [FP iKwaThe- ma branch chairman Sainued Motha on Wednesday once again confirmed the [FP's insistence that its leaders were

" being specifically targeted for

assassination throughout the country, according to [FP spokesman Suzanne Vos.

Commenting on the cold-blooded murder of Motha (35), Vos decried the suspicious lack of national and international attention being

given to ongoing deaths of
IFP leaders.

She said the SAP's failure
to arrest the killers involved
in such a vast number of as-
sassinations is appalling and
nothing short of a national
disgrace, \

The IFP central committee
member said it was ironic
that her party was castigated
by media commentators and
various political leaders (or
seeing a necessity to estab-
lish self-protection units to
defend members. Political
Correspondent.

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THE STAR, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 19393

ANC calls for Ciskei leader to quit

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'East London â\200\224 Ciskei
tmilitary -:ier Brigadier
Zaqozo is to bhe

i2m Jurgens an-
vesterday: 'l
decided to proceed
iginal intention

ssezute Brigadier
Jgnza and Thozamile Ve-

hedvguard) on the
charge of murder grising

seen in touch
gnl representa-
rigadier Gqozo

and hope to be abie to set
a trial date.â\200\235

Asked if he would
{ssue & warrant for the
homeland rulerâ\200\231's arrest,
Jurgens replied: ! hope
it will not be necessary.â\200\235

Two weeks ago Ecna
reported that Jurgens
had made a decision and
it was clear Gqozo woud
be charged with the
death of Sebe.

But at the time Jur-

gens was instructed by the Minister of Justice not to make his decision public until he had studied papers lodged by Gqozo's lawyers to review the findings of the SebeGuzana inquest.

S04

Murder of Sebe:
Gqozo to be tried

The inquest found Gqozo and Valiti criminally responsible for Sehe's death since a direct connection existed between orders given by Cxqozo and Sebe's Killing.

Sebe was shot by Ciskei security forces near Bisho after fleeing from a roadblock at which his ally, Colonel Onward Cizgna, was gunned down.

The ANC have decided not to institute any prosecution as a result of Guzana's death, Jurgens said.

ANC media officer Mcebisi Bata said justice has triumphed and he called on Gaoze to resign.

FNHZAS ET teR " Af,

Civil servants being paid

Lebowa still

defies SA

H BY NORMAN CHANDLER
PRETORIA 3UFEAU

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v

Lebosva yesterday continued to defy the South African Government over its attitude towards the financial crisis in which the homeland has found itself.

Chief Minister Nelson Mandela and his Cabinet yesterday again refused to discuss the issue with Regional Affairs Minister Andre Fourie.

SA has, meanwhile, started to pay the monthly salaries of civil servants, while the Standard Bank of SA â\200\224 Lebowaâ\200\231s chief bankers â\200\224 â\200\230ries to recover almost R70 million from the Lebowa government, which overran its R1835.5 million overdraft facility.

Fourie told a media briefing in Pretoria that while the government had secured the R185.5 million. Standard Bank was liable â\200\230r the recovery of its clients of the R70 million.

â\200\234It is a bank-client situation.â\200\235 Fourie said. "We have promised the bank that the issue will be settled. We are not going to leave the bank in the lurch.

â\200\234However, we must point out that Standard Bank took the risk.â\200\235

Fourie, who described the Lebowa crisis as â\200\234a difficult problem and unprecedentedâ\200\235, said the SA Government had not received the assistance it had needed from Ramodike's government.

LEBOWA'S chief minister still refuses to discuss his territory's financial crisis with Minister Andre Fourie

It is a stumbling block. He admitted, saying that up to 10 20 000 civil servants' salaries cheques bearing the signatures of a South African and 2 Lebowe government officials had been reprinted and distributed this week.

Most of the salaries would have been paid by today.

In addition, every salary earner will be receiving a letter from the SA Government detailing how the situation in Lebowe had arisen, and how it is being resolved, Fourie said.

He emphasised that it was not the intention to dismantle the Lebowe government, nor was it the intention to upset the people of Lebowe. "We are, however, concerned that the ANC has got on the bandwagon and stated that it supported Lebowe, particularly after having given its support to the Self-Governing Territories Constitutional Amendment Act in Parliament last week."

Fourie said it appeared that certain officials in the ANC were not in concert with the organisation.

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sation's official line or its parliamentary representatives.

Meanwhile, a task force comprising experts in finance, pensions, tenders, personnel and income tax continues to sift through Lebowe's affairs. We cannot at this moment tell you with any accuracy what they have found, said Fourie.

He also said some civil servants who might have been overpaid might be held liable if it were found that their salary increases were too excessive.

He said 192 officials in the justice department alone had received huge increases, some packed during three years, and thus! other departments were being investigated. A total of 1147

teachers had Yeen engaged over
the past three years, but there
had been no money in the bud-
get to meet their monthly sal-
aries.

The SA Communications Ser-
vice has requested all creditors
wishing to inquire about debts
to them by the Lebowa govern-
ment to telephone the Depart-
ment of Regional and Land Af-
fairs in Pretoriusburg (01321)
*4750, or submit full documen-
tation of the outstanding ac-
counts to the department's of-
fices at room 110, Library Gar-
dens, Grobler Street, Pieters-
burg.

» Sun sitting - Page 13

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THE STAR, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1983

Eight die
in E Rand
" attacks

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MW BY ANNA LOUW
EAST RAND 8L7EAU

Eight people. including
four women, were mur-
dered in unrmrest attacks
in Katlehong and Toko-
za yesterday.

A man and 3 woman
were found cead with
gunshot wounds in Tcko-
za Extension 2, as were
two men in Tokoza's
Khumalo Street.

A third mar who was
shot in the necx was ad-
mitted to hospital.

Mutilated

[n Katlehong. & woman
was burni tc cdeath and
another fatally wounded.

The mutilated body of
a woman was found near
a hostel in Tokoza, where
police found the body of 2
msea who had been iled
up azd set alight.

In a Tembisa hostel,
police found 2 man in
chains.

He bad been stabbed
in the chest azc his left
hand was broken.

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SO 3MMHZAS ST iEd

More die
at Soweto
stations

One person was killed
and another three were
injured when gunmen
opened fire on commuters
at Soweto's Phefeni
and Dube stations last
night.

Ndoela Sikhakane (33),
died instantly.

Bongani Diamini (27),

and a man known only as
Bekj are in a serious condition
in Baragwanath
Hospital, according to a
hospital spokesman.

The spokesmen said
the third man had been
discharged yesterday,
but another man, who
had allegedly been injured
in the same attack,
had been admitted this
morning.

Police said the gunmen
opened fire on people on
the platform at Phefeni
Station at about 9.30 pm,
injuring two people, then
got on a train to Dube
Station where they shot
dead one person.

On Wednesday evening
four people, were killed
and 16 injured when
gunmen opened fire on train
commuters at Soweto's
Khwezi station.

Police said yesterday
they expected to make
arrests in connection
with the Khwezi attack
â Crime Staff.

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THE STAR, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 1893

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Cash for voter education

B 3Y MONTSHIWA MOROK:

The Helen Suzman Foundation, an organisation established to promote and protect liberal democratic values in the country, received a donation of R300 000 from the German government yesterday.

German ambassador to South Africa Dr Hans-Christian Ueberschaer signed the agreement with the foundation's patron, Helen Suzman, in Hyde Park. Johannesburg.

The money is Germany's con-

tribution of the campaign to educate South Africans on the intricacies of a proportional representation system.

Ueberschaer said a similar amount would later be given to the Matla Trust and a further R600 000 to other groups or institutions for voter education.

Suzman said: "It will be extremely difficult to get to people in the rural areas and voter education. Half the voters live in these areas. So they can be reached through television but many more will have to be reached through the radio."

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THE STAR, FRIDAY 01 . OCTOBER 1993

ANC warns of pitfalls
in ending US curbs

B 8Y PETER FABRICIUS
STAR BUREAU

Washington â\200\224 US congressmen
are moving to pass legislaton to
override US state and local sanc-
tlons amid concern that these
measures will continue to dam-
age the South African economy
even after a new government
Ccomes to power.

There is growing concern too
about states and cides imposing
& host of different codes of con-
duct for US business going into
South Africa.

New Jersey representative, Ro-
bert Torricelli told & hearing of
the congressional sub-committee
on Africa yesterday that it would
be ironic if America â\200\224 which was
the last country to impose sanc-
tions on SA â\200\224 became the last to
withdraw once the ANC was in
power.

Torricellf said he was sure that
Mandela had called for the lifting
of sanctions now to feel the eco-
nomiÂ¢ benefits of the move when
he came to power.

Assistant Secretary of State
George Moose. who testified be-
fore the committee, agreed with
Torricelll that it was unlikely that
the effects of lifting sanctions
would be felt before the April 27
elections gext year.

Torricelli indicated that pre-
emptive legisiation to override
state and city sanctions wag
being considered.

But other congress represen-
tatlves predicted it would turn
inte problems on constituticnal
grounds.

The State of Massachusetts
has just repealed its South Afri-
can sanctions â\200\224 but replaced
them with an order which obliges
US businessmer to obey the Sul-
Ifvan Code. i

In Washington _vesterd;ay. the
head of the ANC's econortics de-
partment, Trever Manuel, came
out against the move.

Manuel told 2 seminar in congress that although the ANC fully understood the intentions, a problem could arise if & many of different codes popped up in every separate state and city.

â\200\234The danger is this could create 2 set of obstacles which could make it difficult to attract investment.â\200\235

Manuel pointed out that the different South African interest groups â\200\224 business, labour and government â\200\224 had worked out 8 common investment policy in the National Economic Forum and it was important for â\200\230them to relate to the anti-apartheid movement {n unjson.

At the congress hearing yesterday, the fear was expressed that if other jurisdictions followed Massachusetts's example, it would create a confusing jumble of red-tape which would discourage investment,

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THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 199

W exploring ways
of new AVF talks

By Sapa and
Fred de Lange

THE government
would explore ways to
ensure its negotiations
with the Afrikaner
Volksfront resumed,
State President De
Klerk said yesterday.

Addressing the media
after talks with visiting
British parliamentarians
at the Union Building in
Pretoria, Mr De Klerk re-
jected the AVF's reasons
for pulling out of the talks
as a "smokescreen".

He said he found the
move astonishing and dis-
appointing as some progress
had been made in bilater-
als.

This

followed the

AVF's announcement. On
Wednesday that all talks

with the government were
suspended with immedi-
ate effect. They cited Mr
De Klerk's recent uti-
lities abroad denying the
Afrikaner's claim to a
volkstaat and self-deter-
mination, as reason for
the move.

Mr De Klerk said he
and his party accepted the
principle of self-determi-
nation.

On the practicality of a
Volkstaat he had not said
anything overseas which
deviated from his stance
in Parliament and even
before the bilaterals com-
menced, he said.

He would not speculate
about the true reason for
the AVF's withdrawal
from talks but speculation
is rife that the Conserva-
tive Party, which forms
part of the AVF, is be-
hind the pull-out.

â\200\234In the next days and weeks we will work hard to get those bilaterals (with the AVF) back on track again,â\200\235 Mr De Klerk said.

â\200\234I said that we accept the concept of scif-determination and I expressed doubts about the practicality of a volkstaat. I did not deviate from the pos-

idon I had before bilate-
e e â\200\224_â\200\224

e â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

ral talks started.

*I reject the motivation advanced,â\200\235 he said.

The Right-wing was important and could not be ignored. Agreements had to include all interest groups.

The general secretary of the Conservative Party, Dr Lem Theron, yesterday denied allegations that the CP had used its influence to torpedo the bilateral talks.

Dr Theron said the Volksfront was an independent organisation which made its own decisions and although the CP had representation on the Volksfront's executive, it was not the driving force behind the suspension of the talks.

I am not aware of any

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deliberate plan by the CP to stop the bilateral talks. This

ranks of the Volksfront,â\200\235 he said.
Mr De Klerk said it was

a great pleasure to meet

the delegation and South Africa welcomed the encouragement it was receiving from Britain.

During the kour-long
meeting Mr De Klerk
briefed the delegation on
the situation as far as ne-
gotiations was concerned
with particular emphasis
on the pitfalls 2nd stum-
bling blocks in the way to
a new dispensation.

He also informed them
of the very good progress
made with bilateral dis-
cussions and especially
those with the inkaths

is an attempt to
cause division within the:

Freedom Party which was
seen as very constructive
by the government.

Mr De Klerk said
he hoped that 3 more Co-
prehensive Press releases
on the matter could be
issued at a later stage.

The chairman of the
British group, - Mr--Per
Terpie-Morris, promised
the British Government
support in any way po-
ssible and said the group
felt that Britain could
assist South Africa in
transitional process.

A member of the Afri-
can delegation. Mr Donald-#
derson, said the object
of the British mission was
reconnaissance. He said
the British had a long hi-
storical connection with
South Africa and
stakes were high,

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â\200\230Rightist threat
to SA stabilityâ\200\231

THE biggest menace to
stability after elections
will be a threat of war
from Right-wingers.

Mrs WinniÂç Mandeia
said yesterday.

Addressing a South
African Students Con-
gress meeting at Vista
University in Mamelo-

di, near Pretoria, she -
also warned Inkatha :

leader Chief Mangosu-
thu Buthelez not to use
Blacks against Blacks in
a civil fray.

Chief Buthelezi was
in for a big surprise if he
thought he could use
â\200\234our Zulu brothers and
sistersâ\204ç Â© and hostel-
dwellers in such a con-
flict.

The people of a new
unified and legitimate
South Africa would
have no optiou but to
crush any such upnsing
without mercy, Mrs
Mandela said.

She apologised for
African National Con-

gress Youth League

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leader Mr Peter Moka-
baâ\200\231s absncne at the
meeting, but added that
he had opened a Pie-
tersburg hair salem
which would Tade
under the name â\200\234Perm a
Boer, Perm a FarmerÂ®.

Congress of South

African Trade Unions
general secretary Mr
Sam Shilowa told the
" meeting 2 â\200\234Bocrestaatâ\200\235

would have as little
. chance of surviving

without handouts from

South Africa as Bophu-

thatswana has. â\200\224 Sapa.
pâ\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224 .

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' THE CITIZEN. FRIDAY 01 OCTOBER 199!

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to raid army baseâ\200\231

David Boresford
in Johannesburg

{E military commander
of the neo-Nazi) Afrikaner
Resistance Movement
(AWD) is being mesilnned by
olice in connegtimn with an al-
cged plot to attack a military
hase and an Ãlleged conspiracy
to assassinate the ANC youlh
leader, Pcter Mokaba
The detÃntion of the AWH's
vcommandant-generalâ\200\235, Dirk
Ackerman, comes amid persis:
| tent yumours of the secret mo-
l biligation of rightwingeys. - .,
My Ackerman and anotherâ\200\231
/meimber of the AWB .were de,
tained on September 11 for
â\200\234planned terrorisin against the
stateâ\200\235. Their detention orders
were extended at a closed su-
preme court hearing Jast week.
jt is now understood that
they are belng questioned about
docwments diseovered by police
detailing plans for an attack on
an army training basc at Lo-
hatla in the north-west Cape. It
is assumed they meant to grab

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Mokaba â\200\224 a controversial fig-
ure who incites ANC followers
to kill white farmers â\200\224 in-
volved planting a bomb at the
youth leader's home.

There are persistent reports
that the AWB and other mili-
tants in the Afrikaner Peopleâ\200\231s
Front are equipping themselves
for violent resistance.

A famous former special
forces commander, Colonel Jan
Breytenbach, is believed to
have been brought out of semi-
retirement to help co-ordinate
the mobilisation effort.

But a gulf remains between
the crackpots of the AWB, itch-
ing to get involved in acts of
mayhem, and the tacticians
around the front's leader, Gen-
eral Constand Viljoen, who are
using the threat of militant
action to extract concessions
from multi-party negotiations.

Police said yesterday 10 gun-
men had killed four people and
wounded 16 at a Soweto railway
station overnight. There were
fears the attack might signal
the return of violence to South
Africa's biggest township, un-

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touched by recent carriages on
this East Rand.

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Dictator faces
murder charge

8y Our Johannesburg Correspondent
Rig Oupa Gqozo, dictator of
the South African black
homeland of Ciskei is to be
tried for murder.

The Ciskei Attorney-Gen-
eral, Mr Willem Jurgens,

|

Lennox Sehe, the presiden
ousted by Brig Gqozo, was
killed by Ciskei security
forces in January 1991 on the
orders of the dictator.

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â\200\224 INERA

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said Charles Sebe, brother m\
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Ciskeileader
faces charge
of murdering |
security chief

HE military ruler of South

Aftjcaâ\200\231s Ciskei homeland,
Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, will face
charges of murder relating to
the killing of the rebel Charles
Sebe, the Ciskei attorney-gen-
eral, Willem Jurgens, said yes
{erday after reading 4 review of

the inquest into Sebe's death in January 1991.

My Jurgens said Brig Gqozo's bodyguard, Sergeant-Major Thozamile Velitt, would also be charged with murder, and Brig Gyoze would face a second charge of incitement to murder.

Sebe, a former Ciskei security chieftain, was jailed in 1987 for plotting to overthrow his brother, Lennox Sebe, who was then president of the black homeland. He

Sprung from jail, he continued efforts to take over after Brig Gyoze's 1990 coup. Sebe and Onward Guzana, a soldier who helped Brig Gyoze take power, were killed by soldiers during an alleged coup attempt which an inquest found was a trap.

The inquest found that Brig Gqozo had ordered Sebe's death put the brigadier then called for a review, Reuters.

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