

Cape Times

A FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16 1992

THE Government has been accused by a leading political columnist, Lood of NP- teI'S supporting Beeld, of raising false expectations in NP ranks. : -

â\200\230Many reasons were being advanced, said

Lood, for the mutterings of discontent in the Â® F : NP over the agreement reached between : On the Government and the ANC, followed by a fall-out between President De Klerk and :

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of In-

katha. : Â°

He believed there was one important un- e %tlon derlying reason for this discontent â\200\224 disil- â\200\231 lusionment. . i

For some time past NP supporters had

been deluded into believing that a moder-

ate alliance consisting of the NP, Inkatha, r

other homeland parties and coloured and

Indian voters could win the first planned

general election. L]

â\200\234When Inkatha, Bophuthatswana and Cis- 2

kei unexpectedly broke away from the GOV- smmâ\200\224 m llInmS :

ernmentâ\200\231s Codesa alliance, Nationalists began to see their dream of victory fading and the ANC gaining an easy

victory.

â\200\234NP leaders ought to guard

spins Lt il  
pectat hites. Th (( &' i // // // //

carrots.â\200\235 /%// % ?

time for more stick and fewer /

FWâ\200\231s choice â\200\224  
ANC or Inkatha?

CHIEF BUTHELEZI'S decla-  
ration that he will not hold )  
talks with President De Klerk |â\200\231  
so long as the State President \ /, it  
regards himself as bound by, \ M)  
his latest agreement with the |  
ANC seems unlikely to reduce | [ 1  
pressure for the gap to be |  
bridged. agh

Writing in Die Burger, Dr Os- %gĩ-\\201;i-\\202/i-\\202 4  
car Dhlomo, of the Institute for ) : , easiee 3002

a Multi-party Democracy and  
former prominent member of  
Inkatha, asked: â\200\234Can it be'that President De  
Klerk has reached a critical stage where he  
can no longer satisfy both the ANC and the  
IFP and has to choose sides? !

â\200\234Has he perhaps done a political risk  
analysis and discovered it would be more  
cost-effective to ignore the IFP and propi-  
tiate the ANC?â\200\235 :

Whatever Mr De Klerkâ\200\231s motives, said Dr  
Dhlomo, he would be short-sighted if he  
ignored the IFP and its leader.

Meanwhile, in an interview with Anton  
Harber, editor of the Weekly Mail, Chief  
Buthelezi was â\200\234adamantâ\200\235 that he was not  
planning an alliance with other homeland  
leaders and the far-Right.

king qt  
an ANC rally?

ZULU king Goodwill Zwelithini should attend  
ANC rallies and not only those of Inkatha,  
Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa  
(Contralesa) President, Patekile Holomisa,  
of Zululand this week.

Was not only the king of  
Inkatha-supporting Zulus, but of all the Zulus,  
including those who are mempe

People, he said.  
3 all

Were recognised and accepted  
Chief Hontle. He said Contralesa would like to see a situation in  
Natal-Zululand where the king would not only be  
seen at Inkatha rallies and functions, but also at  
events organised by the ANC,  
If that were to happen, I am convinced that  
political tolerance would emerge in this part of  
the country.

I At  
i - R 7/x

their people, said

traditional leaders who

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The ANC is determined

to go on with its

proposed march to  
Ulundi.

Media relations officer  
for the ANC (Northern  
Natal), Mr Bongane  
Msomi, insists it is still

but, is definitely  
going to marchâ\200\231.

Mr Senzu Mchunu,

mwy@gmm,

cals

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regional secretary of the  
ANC (Northern Natal),  
would not disclose the  
date of the march, but  
gave the assurance that it -  
would be made public  
well in advance.

â\200\234We have an idea of.  
when we will march, but  
would not like to notify  
the media and public at  
this stageâ\200\231, he said.

2 Ho beo bod aluwrero prot you Aoyp, !

I'Bu\_t'heopl,gzi mist ook

in

SO, oo

161 (o

eigen sta

(qÂ°Z

Door Allister Sparks

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi'â\200\231s  
stormachtige afscheid van de on-  
derhandelingen, juist op het mo-  
ment dat president F.W. de Klerk  
en Nelson Mandela die weer op  
gang hadden gebracht, illustreert

het chronisc robleefi van de  
icke \_ schermutselingen in  
id-Afrika. In een samenleving

waarin zwarten nooit hebben mo-  
gen stemmen heeft geen enkele  
zwarte politicke partij een bewe-

zen legitimiteit. Ze pretenderen,  
P: N,  
aken overdreven aanspraken om  
liun\_invloed op het on'acri¬\201anaeâ\200\224  
lli¬\201gsgroces te ver%ro!cn.

ommigen beseffen dat hun in-  
vioed nu groter is dan n4 de eer-  
ste verkiezingen die hen zullen te-  
rugbrengen tot hun ware propor-  
ties of zelfs geheel zullen uitscha-  
kelen. Dus oefenen ze â\200\224 zolang  
pskTijgen â\200\224 zoveel e  
nvloed uit. Dit beteken  
et land in gijzeling wordt ge-

en.  
uthelezi is de belighe  
.\_Hij j

staat tot zijn werkelijke aanhang. ~  
Pretoria presenteert hem als een  
van de drie grote leiders, samen  
met De Klerk en Mancapla. Dat is  
misschien formeel juist | in de zin  
dat zijn Inkatha Vrijheidspartij  
de op twee na grootste groepering

is, maar zij is een armzglige derde"â\200\231  
?al' (l dic\_ver\_achter He an ere,,  
wee komt. qf

De kranten omschrijven Buth\_q-

lezi 'i-\201cwoonli-\202 (l als\_'de\_Zululgj-  
er. Dat is een staaltje journalis-  
tick steno, een sim lâ\200\230 di  
veronders  
uid-Afri  
rdemdste stam van krijgers  
daad een macht vertegenwoordigs  
diâ¢ niet kan worden genegeerd.

In werkelijkheid zijn ,buthelc-  
ziâ\200\231s aanspraken op die status twij-  
felachtig. Opiniepeilingen zijn he-  
laas onbetrouwbaar. Het gebrek  
aan telefoons op het platteland  
maakt het peilen van meningen  
moeilijk en duur en opiniepeilers  
wagten zich niet op het roerige

lattelands van Natal en Zululand.

Als als ze er zouden komen, zou  
de hoeveelheid wantrouwen en  
angst te groot zijn om betrouwba-  
re resultaten te krijgen.

n interna-

tionale rcpmahc-drni-\\202ermâ\\200\\231râ\\200\\230c'rai-\\201e?

M%; er\_zijn\_aanwijzingen dat |  
Buthelezi zells in zijn eigen stam- |  
Iand geen meerderheid geniel. De  
wmâ\\200\\230:&mmgwmâ\\200\\231câ\\200\\224i-\\201

Nationaal Congres door meer dan  
zestig procent van de bewoners  
wordt gesteund en Inkatha door  
slechts twee procent. Grondig on-  
derzoek onder de inwoners van de  
townships heeft soortgelijke re-  
sultaten opgeleverd. Een onder-  
zoekdslcr b::irichtgc dat gct;rllqzÃ©-  
teerden, onder wie een aantal Zu-  
luâ\\200\\231s in het gebied van Witwaters-  
4Md, ,,met afschuwâ\\204ç over Inkat-  
ra met afschuwâ\\204ç over

at-  
ha praten en

de voorkeur geven

aan De KlÃçrk "en zyn INationale  
Ãç absentieciijers bij de massa-  
acties van het ANC ondersteunen

Benlioanda <

deze gegevens.

| cer dan negen-  
tig\_procent van dÃç zZwartemâ\\200\\224i

Durban Âçn Pictermaritzburg rea-  
ECCTUeT ORTIET 5 e apiaehen  
ot een algemenc staki

â\\200\\23470oil, in de jaren zestig en ze-  
ventig, had Buthelezi brede steun  
In zyn stamland. En hij had zelfs  
aanhang in andere regioâ\\200\\231s toen hij  
â\\200\\224 het ANC cn andecre anti-apart-  
heidsbewegingen waren toen nog  
verboden â\\200\\224 zijn thuisland, ge-  
sticht onder het apartheidssys-  
tecem, gebruikte om het zwarte  
protest een stem te geven. Maar  
toen het â\\200\\224 sinds halverwege de  
Jaren tachtig â\\200\\224 kwam tot een  
golf van protestbetogingen onder  
het surrogaatbanier van het Ver-  
cnigde Democratische Front

(UDF), gaven de Zulu's â\\200\\230gehoor  
aan de bezielende i

ning\_van ziin\_achterban een per-  
soonlijke beledig ng. Hij gedroeg  
Zich stecds agressiever, eerst te-  
gen het UDF en later, na de lega-  
lisering ervan, tegen het ANC.,  
Wat\_cen\_bevrijdingscoalitie . had

Voor de altijd snel aan cbrande  
Buthelezi betekende af vcrElc[!-

nmefe

kunnen worden, verwerd tot een  
machtsstr ] i

burgeroorl  
luaens%c die burgeroorlog  
heeft Buthelezi â\200\224 die wordt ge-

steund door de mecdogenloze po-  
litic van zijn thuislam?, een poli-  
tiemacht die tot vorige week werd  
geleid door een blanke officier-  
van de Zuidafrikaanse politie â\200\224  
snel aanhang verloren. Jonge Zu-  
Iluâ\200\231 en stedelingen hebben hem  
massaal de rug toegekeerd, waar-  
mee zijn aanhang werd beperkt  
tot het bastion van de stammen in  
Zuliland.

" et ls moeilijk vast te stellen  
Vv  
tiationale schaal heeft.  
Zutustam heeft hij niets, afgezien  
van een aantal conservatiÃ@ve blan-  
kamdic een zwart alternatief zoe-  
kemvoor het ANC. Als we ervan

uilgaan dat

luâ\200\231s hem steunt, kan hi|" rekenen  
op drie miljoen van de 35 miljoen  
iun?\_ja!ï~\202ï~\201incn. dus op ÂSEEÂSÂSÂSÂSÂç[  
acht procent, vergeleken met â\200\224  
volgens helaas niel erg betrouw-  
kAT peTingenâ\200\224 Riisehasie  
mwmrwm

25 pTocnt voor De Klerks Natibâ\200\224  
Tmate Party;

â\200\230â\200\234Hocwel Buthelezi onlangs bij



het afbreken van het onderhande-

lingsproces uitriep dat zijn Inkat- -  
politieke Â°

a ,een nationale  
krachtâ\200\235 is, heeft hij duidelijk zijn  
pogingen gestaakt om een natio-  
nale achterban op te bouwen, en  
roert hij de etnische Zulu-trom in

3 Ing zijn \_regio-

na{e aanEan uit te breiden. ï¬\201en  
beweerl dat hij een â\200\230Franz-J ef  
Straussstrate ch robeert toe te  
Fns'sen, door net als dic BEierse  
eider\_cen regionale Tachisbasis

na tc\_streven dic aa  
steit een n â\202¬ Dlijven  
Spelen. ]

\_ Maar nu pelfs zijn regionale ba-  
sis\_twijfelaghtig is, wordt Buthe-  
lezi steeds krampachtiger. Hij  
zoekt aansluiting bij andere thuis-  
landleiders, Mie hij in het verle-  
den verfoeid

gope  
ager vall Bisho', Oupa 0Z0 â\200\224  
T 2eITS BTJ'BEEEE"ex%remlsten n  
deâ\200\224Conservatteveâ\200\224Partien ATri-  
MWWin  
WATVERdacht veel Tt on

l]kt op een  
n ap te en.  
â\200\234FeTcrge dat B

uthelezi zich

uiten de-

procent van de Zu-

. de bijrolspelers die

mland steun

met zijn slinkende machtsbasis  
niet kan veroorloven is een gan

'naar de stembus. ,,De IFP za  
niet deelnemen â\200\230aan vÃ@rkiezingen  
(vourTen grondwelgevende verga-  
dering) en zal de krachten 5un5e-

lâ\202¬ cIke

el

raal dic vroege verkiezingen af-  
WijsT,"Zel hi) op 27 september,  
tmâ\200\224mmi¬\201â\200\224mfr

vertterâ\200\224 S  
â\200\224DiE, Werkelijke democratenâ\200\235  
vertegenw 00g-

stige Zuidalrikaanse electoraat.  
War Zuid-ATTika\_duidelijk\_stecds  
liarder\_nodig heelt zijn verkiezin-

dic h H\_Tm

gen, et sChip\_voorbereiden

voor de strijd,"de\_marionetten uit  
de weg ruimen en vaststellen wie  
andelen Over een nieuw t-

aÃ@aGr!Ecn%si?i¬\201%iel; e  
at Zuid-Afrika niet kan ge-

bruiken is een lange, verbeter  
verkiezingsstrijd tussen de hoofd-  
rolspelers, die de onderhandel-  
gen over een akkoord zal verlam-  
men, en sabotagepogingen door  
e verkiezin-  
gen willen opschorten, een scena-  
rio dat het land gevangen zal hou-  
den in een ongezond interregnum  
van frustratie en geweld. :

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FKIDAY 16 OCTOBER 199-

COMMENT

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Flexibility

and trade unions in the metal

and engineering industry ear-  
ries with it some uncomfortable les-  
sons for both organised labour and  
business, and for Finance Minister  
Derek Keys too as he seeks to con-  
struct an economy based on consen-  
sus.

One lesson is so obvious that it  
should not even need raising. But  
the fact that the dispute included a  
four-week strike by 80000 Numsa  
members and a briefer, smaller one  
by the Metal and Eiectrical Work-  
ersâ\200\231 Union makes it necessary to  
mention it. \_

Apart from a few selected indus-  
tries and firms, the economy is in  
recession. Spare capacity and  
empty order books make a strike a  
far less certain economic proposi-  
tion for labour than for business.  
That is why hundreds of companies  
were able to sit out the strike with-  
out making any concessions, and  
would have been able to continue  
doing so for some time even if the  
Supreme Court had not declared the  
strike unlawful because of balloting

. irregularities. Not that the strike  
did not make some employers a  
little bloody-minded, prompting  
dismissals of 3000 workers at 80  
plants. And, to the extent that the  
strike weakened the industry, the  
cost is being paid for in the form of  
more retrenchments.

Another lesson, less easily seen  
and more difficult to remedy, con-  
cerns the future of centralised bar-  
gaining. Strong, centralised  
employer organisations (like the

HIS weekâ\200\231s wage agreement  
concluded between employers

metal industryâ\200\231s Seifsa) and unions  
are important to the future of the  
economic forum which, it is hoped,  
will one day thrash out the basics of  
economic policy. This is already a  
difficult task given the wide range  
of opposing interests â\200\224 labour ver-  
sus business, the formal versus the

informal sector, and protectec ver-  
sus unprotected industries. Atomis-  
ation of employer interests within  
industries will exacerbate this  
problem. '

But the "engineering industry" is  
bargaining forum "next to mining  
the country's largest, affecting 9 000  
firms and 320 000 employees " is  
threatening to crack up. Geographi-  
cal differences militate against  
non-differentiated employment  
conditions. That is why businesses  
in the Free State and northern  
Cape, hit by the gold and diamond  
mining industry slumps, and Natal  
businesses, whose disadvantages  
are less clear-cut, have been offered  
special consideration should they  
apply for partial exemptions from  
the terms of the agreement. Similar  
differences in ability to pay apply  
between, say, the small engineering  
shops and the large, high-tech  
manufacturers: .

The point is that, if centralise  
forums and employers' organisa-  
tions are to survive to assist the  
process of joint economic decision-  
making which unions, business and  
government see as necessary to  
creating a framework for growth,  
unions are going to have to be will-  
ing to be more flexible when it  
comes to bargaining over wages  
and working conditions.

Death row

have been there for years.

Government suspended ex-  
ecutions in November 1989, and it  
seems unlikely they will be carried  
out, because the suspension is ex-  
pected to continue until a new con-  
stitution is enacted.

The Bar Council, through an edit-  
orial in its journal, Consultus, says  
the uncertainty is undermining the  
authority of the courts and is unfair  
to judges. Apart from the untenable  
situation for the legal system, the  
journal says, it is in the public inter-  
est that there should be clarity, and  
it is inhuman to keep prisoners on  
death row for unreasonably long  
periods. The death penalty should  
either be carried out, or abolished.

More than 270 people are on  
death row, and some of them

We believe it should be abolished.  
In this transitional period, gov-  
ernment is alternately accused of

dithering or taking too many decisions on its own, When it comes to the death penalty, the stage has been reached where the resumption of executions is unthinkable. There would have to be daily hangings for months on end, or mass executions, to clear the backlog. And if these prisoners are to be reprieved, what justification can there be for reimposing the death sentence later? Some will say the suspension of executions has contributed to the escalation of murderous violence in South Africa. A more likely cause is the breakdown of law and order. The certainty of punishment, not of death, should be the deterrent.

IDAY 16 OCTOBER 199;

Amnesty Bill likely to  
draw flak from all sides

PRESIDENT F W de Klerkâ\200\231s contro-  
versial Amnesty Bill, which is to come  
before Parliament for discussion to-  
day, is expected to draw flak from  
most quarters.

De Klerk has several times in the past  
two weeks said he does not care about  
opposition to his unilaterally going ahead  
with the legislation to grant amnesty to  
security and state officials.

The ANC alliance, the PAC, the DP and  
the Labour Party have all expressed oppo-  
sition to the Bill. : '

The ANC rejected government's offer to  
trade off the release of political prisoners  
for the general amnesty, insisting that only  
an interim government of national unity  
should be entitled to grant amnesty in a bid  
to forge reconciliation.

It insists that government cannot grant  
amnesty to its own members and has  
threatened to reverse the legislation later.

De Klerk, after meeting ANC president

lation would be based on the same princi-  
ples used in deciding on the release of the  
ANC's political prisoners.

The Bill would provide for full disclo-  
sure, to government, of the deeds for which  
the person was seeking amnesty.

Our Political Staff reports from Cape  
Town that the DP yesterday proposed that  
amnesty apply to political offenders only if  
there was full disclosure and following

..respect.of which  
Nelson Mandela last month, said the legis-â\204ç - g

[ BILLY PADDOCK

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adjudication by a competent tribunal.

In an amnesty poliÂçy document released  
yesterday, the DP emphasises that no per-  
son should be allowed to escape disclosure  
and identification as a perpetrator of 2  
political offence. :

A general amnesty should pot be pre-  
emptive of the process of reconciliation  
but should be a product of such a process, it  
says. â\200\234It is inapplicable and inappropriate  
that the present government should intro-

duce or attempt to invoke amnesty proceedings. Accordingly amnesty legislation should be introduced by an interim government of national unity.â\200\235

The DP document notes that every person seeking amnesty would have to be adjudicated by a competent tribunal which would investigate and report on the acts or omissions which led to the offence in amnesty was sought.

â\200\234Any person who does not avail himself/herself of the amnesty process and procedures will be liable to criminal prosecution for whatever acts or omissions he or she might be charged with."

The DP also proposes that amnesty legislation should make provision for the victims of serious offences and human rights abuses, to be given recognition symbolically and substantially â\200\234subject to the resources of the stateâ\200\235.

IDAY 16 OCTOBER 1997

UN will be impartial in SA'

WASHINGTON The UN could no longer take sides in SA, a senior UN official told a conference in Washington yesterday sponsored by the pro-ANC Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law.

The UN had supported the ANC and PAC at a time when black South Africans could not speak for themselves, but that time had

now passed, said UN Special

cial political questions director Hisham Omayad.

He made it clear that the role of UN agencies like the Centre Against Apartheid, which earlier this week held a session in honour of SA political prisoners, was being downgraded.

In strong contrast, ANC constitutional expert Dullah Omar suggested that the liberation movements should continue to

| siMon Barser |

receive preferential treatment from the international community because they had a higher moral claim than government.

He was supported by journalist Allister Sparks, who attributed the root cause of violence in SA to efforts by elements in the security establishment to destabilise the ANC, with at least partial support from President F W de Klerk,

Omayad headed the first team of 10 UN observers sent to SA to monitor mass action in early August, and

involved in a process that had to be conducted by



South Africans. \

Omayya was involved in  
setting up elections in |  
Namibia in 1989. |

Omayad predicted that :  
there would be â\200\234a mini- -  
mumâ\200\235 of 100 international  
observers helping to defuse  
violence in SA by the end of  
the year, which would  
include the 50-member UN  
contingent.

However, the success of  
the teams being supplied by  
the UN, Commonwealth,  
EC and OAU, did not de-  
pend on their numbers, but  
â\200\234on the support they get on

accompanied special envoy---the groundâ\200\235, he said.

Cyrus Vance and hiÂ\$ depu-  
ty, Virendra Dayal, on their  
subsequent missions.

He said while the UN  
could act as a catalyst for  
constitutional negotiations

it â\200\234will not get directly inlg

Fadl

KRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 199;

ANC â\200\230will -  
keep meeting

governmentâ\200\231

GABORONE â\200\224 The ANC  
was determined to continue  
bilateral meetings with  
Pretoria to find a solution  
to SAâ\200\231s problems, ANC  
president Nelson Mandelaâ\200\231  
told the OAU ad hoc com-'  
mittee meeting on southern  
Africa in Botswana's cap-  
ital yesterday.

Before meeting govern-  
ment the ANC would have  
talks with other â\200\234patriotic  
front"â\200\235 organisations to  
evolve a common position.

Codesa would have to re-  
convene once the round of  
bilateral discussions wags  
completed, paving the way  
for structuring an interim  
government.

PAC president Clarence  
Makwetu told the commit-  
tee violence had not subsid-  
ed in SA because the root  
causes had not been ad-!  
dressed adequately.â\200\235

He accused the state of  
sponsoring violence  
through mercenaries from  
Mozambique, Zimbabwe  
and Namibia.

â\200\234These mercenaries  
must be expelled under in-  
ternational supervision.  
Until this is done there will  
be no end to violence.â\200\235

The PAC was offering it-  
self as a mediator because  
it desired to end the vio- |  
lence. It awaited a response .  
from the ANC. In that spir-  
it, the PAC had met Inkathaâ\204ç:  
president Mangosuthu !  
Buthelezi and would meet  
government soon.

. QAU secretary-general  
Salim Ahmed Salim recom- |  
mended that OAU observ-  
: ers be sent to SA to monitor

the situation. â\200\224 Sapa.



> UATY,FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 1993

Killings in Nataf>  
are on the increase

KILLINGS and intimidation in Natal  
are on the increase â\200\224 with Cosatu  
â\200\224claiming widespread Inkatha-  
Supported violence in northern Natal  
against its members and Inkatha al-  
. leging a new phase of covert ANC hit-  
squad operations in southern Natal,

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said  
that since Inkatha's congress â\200\224 when its  
president Mangosuthy Buthelezi â\200\234target-  
edâ\200\235 Cosatu â\200\224 unjon federatjon members in  
the region had been terrorised.

He said the problem was particularly  
Severe around Empangeni, where 13  
Numsa members at Alusaf had been mur-  
dered this year. At Umfolozi Transport 15  
workers had been murdered.

Numsa's regional secretary in Empan-  
geni Mike Mabuyakulu said more than 600  
Numsa members at Alusaf, fearing for  
their lives, had resigned from the union,

Coleman said workers at Alusaf, Spoor.  
net, Richards Bay Minerals and Indian  
Ocean Fertiliser reported being confront.  
ed by armed vigilantes demanding to in-  
spect their pay slips for union deductions.

Those who were union members were  
beaten up and threatened with murder.

An Alusaf spokesman said the company  
was worried about the violence, Although  
there were no disruptions in the work place  
there was a war of attrition in the town-  
ship. He said not all the workers killed had  
been Numsa members.

Alusaf employs 2 750 workers; Numsa's  
membership is about 1 360 members.

â\200\224

DIRK HARTFORD |

Inkatha spokesman Ed Tillet said in a  
report on violence that the prospects of  
civil war had been increased by the killing,  
since August, of 55 Inkatha members,

He said 230 Inkatha office-bearers had  
been murdered since 1985 â\200\224 49 since the  
peace accord was signed last year.,

The report, in support of Inkatha's demand for the disbanding of ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, detailed recent murders and analysed the modus operandi of the ANC alliance in southern Natal. Six people, including four from the same family, were shot dead at Oshabeni in Melomnyama, near Port Shepstone, on Wednesday night, Sapa reports.

Police said yesterday a group of gunmen approached a house in the area on Wednesday night, claiming they wanted someone. The owner told them he did not know the person, and the group left. An hour later there were shots outside his house.

Too scared to investigate, he stayed in his house until yesterday morning when he heard that the Ngwazi family's home had been attacked and six people killed.

In Msobomvu, near Alice, four people including an 11-year-old girl were killed and six were injured in two simultaneous hit squad-style attacks on ANC supporters early yesterday.

Ciskei police confirmed the victims were ANC supporters.

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VOS-IFP 444 3192

AY, FKIDAY 16 OCTORE

Govt borrowing soaring

GOVERNMENT has, after only six months, borrowed almost R4bn more than budgeted for the full fiscal year, figures released by the Finance Department yesterday show. i

A statement showed government had raised R22,4bn from the capital market. The extra borrowing is needed mainly because of the weak revenue situation.

The statement indicated there was only a slight improvement in the revenue position in September after a particularly bad month in August. For the fiscal year so far, revenue is up only 4% on the previous year against a budgeted 15.7%. Income tax and VAT were much lower than budgeted.

The Budget deficit is now expected to reach 7% of GDP this fiscal year compared with a budgeted 4.5%. The Finance Department said the main reason for the higher deficit was the intense recession,

{ GRETA STEYN

that had lasted longer than expected. The Influence of this on the exchequer receipts during the first six months of the financial year is obvious, the statement said. In the September quarter, revenue was down slightly from the previous fiscal year, implying a huge drop in real terms. On spending, the increase for the year's first half was 18,1% against a budgeted 16,5%. The statement cautioned against concluding this pointed to an overrun for

the full year of a similar magnitude. The statement said government had completed almost 80% of the higher financing programme. It noted financial markets had already greatly discounted the Budget's course, and further upward pressure on the capital market rates for the rest of the financial year was unlikely. -

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HE CITIZEN FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 1492

ANC wary of\N  
Constitution  
Bill: Momberg

THE ANC regarded the  
Constitution Amendment  
Bill with suspicion in  
these dying days of the  
Tricameral Parliament,  
Mr Jannie Momberg (Ind  
Simonstown) said yes  
terday.

Speaking during the  
Second Reading debate  
on the Bill, he said the  
Minister of Constitutional

Development  
know from his dealings  
with the ANC that the or-  
ganisation will not look  
kindly on the appoint-  
ment of token Blacks (of  
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 Mom-  
berg said.

Mr Isak Kruger (LP  
Nom) said the Bill con-  
tained an insulting ele-  
ment in that a person

should- . sould-be told he had the

abilities to be a Cabinet  
Minister but not to fight  
and win an election.

Mr Charl Hentzog (CP  
Ladybrand) said the Bill  
would promote an unde-  
mocratic process in South  
Africa.



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THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 1992

New govt will com  
 \200\230through front door

THE government would  
bring a transitional gov-  
emment in through the  
front door. not through  
the back door by means  
of the Constirution

Amendment Bill, Dr Boy  
Geldenaufs (NP Brent-  
wood) said yesterday,  
Speaking in dedate on  
the Bill he said the con-  
cepts in the Bill confirm-  
  d the government's com-

mitment to constitutional  
government in the tran-  
sitional phase.

The ciause in the meas-  
ure that permicted the in-  
definite appointment to  
the Cabinet of a person

who was not an elected  
MP was in line with  
agreement reached at Co-  
desa on the desirability of  
separating the legislature  
and the exceutive.

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 be-  
came Acting State Presi-  
dent would have to take  
an oath of office only the  
first ime he held the pos-

ition and not-on. subse:-

quent occasions was  \200\234'ab.  
solutely shocking \204 .

It was a sign of the in-  
ner decay of the National  
Party in the years since it  
abandoned its principles  
that it could say :hat re-  
peated oaths weretarcical  
and were not taken se-  
tiously.

 \200\234We in the CP take all  
oaths very, very serious-  
lv, \200\235 he said. The clause  
showed that the govem-

ment was busy selling its  
own soul for a mess of  
pottage.

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THE Constitution  
Amendment â\200\230Bill was  
such a major piece of  
legislation that it would  
destroy the negotiating  
process, Mr David Cur-  
ry (DP Pniel) said yes-  
terday.

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

The government  
should withdraw the Bill  
and re-negotiate it.  
When Black leaders had  
approved it, â\200\234then you  
can come to Parliament  
with nominationsâ\200\235.

Of course suitable  
people had to be  
brought into the Cabi-

net, 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 prospec-  
tive Minister up as a can-  
didate in the seat vac-  
ated by former Minister  
of Finance Mr Barend  
du Plessis. -

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

Under a future dissâ\200\224â\204ç

pensation the constitut-  
ion would be sovereign.

Now, however, there  
was no sovereign consti-  
tution. â\200\234We have a sov-  
ereign Parliament and

â\200\234Black Minister â\200\230would  
need bullet-proof Mercâ\200\231

therefore the National  
Pany is sovereign.â\200\235

â\200\234We are going to  
change that," inter-  
jected State President,  
De Klerk.

â\200\234That is exactly what  
the NP must guard  
against,â\200\235 said Mr Curry.  
â\200\234What tradition arÂ¢ you  
leaving to Black  
people?â\200\235

Nominadon was an  
accepted democratic  
practice, but jt was done  
under certain safe-  
guards.

In the United States  
the.\_Cabinet was ap-  
pointed from outside  
the ranks of the legis-  
lature, but the Secnate  
and the House of Rep-  
resentatives had to ap-  
prove the appoint.  
ments.

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THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER

1992

â\200\230Constitution Bill!  
will ensure govt  
is â\200\230orderlyâ\200\231

THE 2aim of the Con-  
stituton Amendment  
Bill was not to bring  
about Â@~ fundamental  
constitutional change  
or anticipate the nego-  
riating process, but to  
ensure the orderly run-  
ning of government in  
the period before tran-  
sition, the Minister of  
State Affairs, Dr Ger-  
rit Viljoen, said yester-  
dav.

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

He said a Minister ap-  
pointed in terms of the  
Bill would still be respon-  
sible to Parliament.

i  
Such a Minister would  
have t0 answer questions,  
bandle interpelladon de-  
bates and defend his de<  
pantmentâ\200\231s pelicies in de-  
bate on his Budget vote.

\*He can do nothing un-  
less he has the financial  
means, and for that he  
needs parliamentary  
authoriry.â\200\235

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

\*â\200\234The Bill will in no way  
derogate from answerâ-  
bilicy to the legislative  
authority,â\200\235 Dr Viljoen  
said.

Under the present Â¢on-  
stitution the State Presi-  
dÃ©nt Bad unlimited discre-

tion 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 im-  
plied that any MP who  
was appointed to the  
Cabinet would no longer  
be answerable to his vot-  
ers.

It had to be read in lan-  
guage with proposed legis-  
lation on the abolition of  
by-elections.

The other implication  
was that when this Bill  
was accepted, the Mande-  
las 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 power  
that you cannot appoint  
people who ought to have  
no claim or right to sit in  
Cabinet."

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Y 16 OCTOBER 1592

Bop rejects claim by

SACC on h

BOPUTHATSWANA  
yesterday rejected allegations at a South African Council of Churches conference in Bloemfontein that human rights were deteriorating in the homeland.

A four-man delegation, led by Bophuthatswana's Minister of Population Development, Rev S S Seane, attended the third and final day of the conference focusing on human rights abuses.

Mr Seane reminded the conference that Bophuthatswana was the first territory in Southern Africa to have an

ombudsman, and that it was the only administration in the region that enshrined human rights in its constitution.

He stressed that Bophuthatswana's Bill of Rights did not merely pay lip service to the existence of human rights, but it directly affected the legislation of the country.

He cited a recent case where Bophuthatswana's Supreme Court declared null and void certain sections of the Internal Security Act.

The conference also called on the SA Govern-

ment to repeal the Bophuthatswana Status Act

as well as those Acts relating to the Transkei, Venda and the Ciskei,

saying â\200\234this should be  
part of the process of dis-  
mantling apartheidâ\204ç,

The delegates also  
called on the Bophutha-  
tswana Government to al-  
low people living and  
working in the homeland  
the freedom to belong to  
organisations of their

. choice and meet freely to

discuss issues which ef-  
fected their lives,  
They called on all

s

Chrisuans to set up a  
mechanism which would  
actively monitor, publi-  
cise and act on human  
rights in the homeland.

Referring to 2 planned  
march on Mmabatho,  
Rev J Tselapedi noted  
that no date had yet been  
decided on. :

â\200\234We are not speaking!  
of any march at sil. We  
are speaking of a religious  
procession We will  
sing hymns. We will be  
walking. We won't be  
jumping or shouting or!  
carrying memoranda.â\200\235 â\200\224  
Sapa.

â\200\224



1 die in attack on ANC supporters

EAST LONDON. â\200\224  
Four people â\200\224 including  
an 11-year-old girl â\200\224were  
killed and six were in-  
jured in two simultaneous  
hit-squad style attacks on  
African National Con-  
gress supporters at Mso-  
pomvu near Alice early  
yesterday.

Independent monitors,

including a United Na-  
tions representative in  
East London, rushed to  
the area which, according  
to Ciskei Defence Force  
figures, has been one of  
the most conflict-torn  
areas of the homeland in  
the last month.

Three of the dead were  
from one family â\200\224- Mr

Ben Badi, his wife, Mrs  
Nowinile Badi (6&), and  
their granddaughter  
Vuyokazi (11).

Mr Eric Badi, their son  
and an ANC member,  
and another woman fam-  
ily member, Nonsikilelo,  
were injured.

Mr Elby Ngece was  
killed in the other attack,

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e

His 25-year-old wife, No-  
zipho, was injured. Their.

baby daughter was un-  
hurt.

Two sisters, Nomuyo  
and Nokusola, were also  
injured in the 1 am at-  
tack.

A sixth victim was  
treated for a hand wound  
and discharged from hos-  
pital.

Ciskei police confirmed  
that the victims were

ANC supporters.

The police were conducting a thorough investigation, a spokesman said, â\200\224 Sapa.

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EN, FRIDA

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Politlcal Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 Both the ANC and the SA Communist Party proposed to Codesa that the government should establish a general amnesty, applicable to political offenders regardless of political affiliation, according to documents obtained by The Citizen,

Both organisations have since stated they are opposed to the governmentâ\200\231s intention to introduce a general amnesty Bill at the present sitting of Parliament.

The Amnesty Bul is due to be published in Cape Town today by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, for consideration by Parliament next week.

The ANC proposed: â\200\234An Amnesty Bill should be drafted. than adopted and passed into legislation, to be cffective in all areas which coastioated the Republic of South Africa at May 31 1961."

In its submissions, the SACP said: â\200\234If it is felt that a general amnesty

ANC, SACP â\200\230wanted \_\_general amnestyâ\200\231

would be the best solution, then this must be discussed in this group.

â\200\234Possibly if offers the best soluticn. It is simple. casy and clean.â\200\235

The â\200\234groupâ\200\235 referred to in the SACP document is Working Group 1 of Codesa, which dealt with amnesties, indemnities, exiles and citizenship.

The ANC document to the group states: â\200\234The ANC is desirous of creating a free political climate in which all parties and individuals involved in the process jointly agree that no parties or individuals should suffer criminally or by way of civil suit for activities constituting offences in terms of South African law, undertaken for political purposes

â\200\234The ANC submits that the preferable mechanism for providing such free and equal opportunity is to grant an amnesty to all organisations and individuals for previously defined illegal or delictual acts, with a cut-off date being the date of inception of Codesa.

In terms of the ANC proposals, the names of all for whom indemnity was sought should be published, with a three-month period given for possible objections to be lodged with a proposed Amnesty Board.

â\200\234â\200\234All applicants shall be entitled not to be arrested or charged or detained in respect of any offences whatsoever, committed prior to the cut-off date until, such time as the Amnesty Board has disposed of their application."

The SACP said in its document that the speedy resolution of this volatile problem would be of enormous benefit to the negotiation process and the creation of a climate of peace.

â\200\234The advantage of re-  
solving this once and for  
all is that it finally creates  
a cut-off point from which  
a new beginning can be  
made.

â\200\234Now, with a massive  
unresolved and murky  
problem, continued pol-  
itical violence is encour-  
aged,â\200\235 said the SACP.

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38:S9 VOS-IFP 444 3198

FN. FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 1992

Mandela determined to

push bilateral

GABORONE. â\200\224AfTi-  
can National Congress  
leader Nelson Mandela  
yesterday said his orga-  
nisation was determin-  
ed to continue bilateral  
meetings with Pretoria  
to find a solution to the  
problems in South  
Africa. .

He told members of the  
OAU ad hoc committee  
meeting on Southermn  
Africa that, following its  
last meeting with the De  
Klerk Government, the  
ANC would hold further  
bilateral meetings with  
Pretoria next month.

: "We will do everything  
in our power to ensure  
that the government hon-  
ours the agreements  
which it makes with our

organisation,â\200\235 Mr Man-  
dela said.

He said before these  
additional bilateral meet-  
ings, the ANC would also  
have discussions with a  
wide variety of other or-  
ganisations in the Patri-  
otic Front to evolve a  
common position which  
would be put to the South  
African Government.

He also said that Code-  
sa, which had been put on  
hold after the Boipatong  
massacre followed by the  
Bisho massacre, would  
have to reconvene once  
the bilateral round of dis-  
cussions was completed.

â\200\234This will pave the way  
for the construction of  
structures for the interim  
government,â\200\235 Mr Mande-  
la was quoted as saying by

talks

Ziana, Zimbabwe's domestic news agency, reporting from Gaborone.

"We hope that such arrangements will be reached before the end of the year so that next year we begin negotiations for a new constitution."

He said the ANC had an obligation to oppose the repression that was taking place in the bantustans.

For this reason, the ANC was preparing for further marches to oppose repression in the homelands.

"We will continue to hold the South African Government responsible for these bantustan areas and engage it in discussion so that it removes

curbs on political participation in these areas."

On unity, Mr Mandela said the OAU should leave this matter to us.

He said the overwhelming majority of organisations that constituted the united front continued to work together.

"I am certain that in the fullness of time we will find the solution to the question of differences we have."

Also addressing the meeting, PAC president Clarence Makwetu said violence had far from subsided in South Africa because the root causes had not been adequately addressed.

Mr Makwetu said the state was sponsoring violence through mercenaries.

He said the death toll through violence had risen to 14 000 and the majority of the people were killed by high velocity weapons, not traditional weapons.

This clearly showed that only people from outside the borders of South Africa were involved in violence in Black townships.â\200\224 Sapa.



OCT 18\200\23192 @3:00 VOS-IFF 444 3193

THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 19

Wim'e ehserveas \

Africa) is brought under control. no progress can be made in the negotiations (between Pretoria and the African National Congress).\200\235

The Organisation of African Unity announced earlier that it would send a team of 13 to 20 observers to South Africa.

A meeting in Gaborone of the QAU and the committee on Southern Africa also agreed that Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe should undertake political dialogue in South Africa and seek a peace

mu.my N pn)hu\_n;-s.

OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim said the QAU observers would work independently of, but in cooperation with United Nations and other observers already in the country,

A special QAU representative would be based in Johannesburg to co-ordinate the deployment and activities of the observers, who might be deployed with the police, defence force and peace - monitors. among other groups, the Namibia-Peace Reunification

@ See Page Four,

THE Commonwealth  
and the Organisation  
of African Unity are  
sending observers to  
South Africa.

The Commonwealth  
team will arrive today  
and tomorrow. Com-  
monwealth Secretary-  
General Chief Emecka  
Anyaoku. said in Loo-  
den.

The 18-strong team.  
from a range of Com-  
monwealth countries.,  
includes the Director of  
the Australian Institute  
of Criminology. a for-  
mer Deputy Commis-  
sioner of the Royal Ca-  
nadian Mounted â\200\230Police.  
a retired Nigerian gen-  
eral and a Ghanaian for-  
mer Supreme Court  
judge

Chief Anyaoku said:  
â\200\234All the major parties  
now accept that unless

the violence (in South

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THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 1992

Bill rejected: Govt crisis

200\230shrugged 200\231 shoulders could therefore achieve

ftesatils

G 3} the vote was 39 in favour

One of the effects of the Bill's rejection would be that Mr Derek Keys, Minister of Finance and of Trade and Industry, loses his Cabinet post on January 20, unless he obtains a seat in the House of Assembly before then.

He was appointed on January 20 this year, and the present Constitution required him to obtain a seat in Parliament within 12 months. This is one of the clauses the Bill would have repealed.

If the Bill is not re-introduced, a sitting member could be 200\234promoted 200\235 to another post to create a vacancy for Mr Keys before January 20,

Changes to the 1953 Constitution require approval by each of the three Houses of Parliament. It cannot be referred to the President's Council for adjudication.

The Bill would have enabled State President De Klerk to make appointments from outside Parliament including Ministers.

Chairman of the

HRH N HR  
Keys and would  
be a member of the Cabinet  
is absent  
[was appointed 200\230111\1 by the  
U Assembly and  
is: 'Disregards, but  
Rep-

(Chairman)

flossie

Fiouse  
i thc House of

H RN

to 24 against.

Mr Roger Burrows,  
Democratic Party Chief  
Whip, raised as a point of  
order that in terms of the  
Constitution, this amend-  
ment required a majority  
of 50 pereent plus one  
vote of the membership  
of the House of Rep-  
resentatives. or 43 votes.

Mr Eli Louw, Spcaker  
of Parliameant, (hx.n ruted  
thar the Bill was "pot ap-  
peoved in the House of  
Representativesâ\204ç. There  
was an immediate out-

urst from meinbers of  
the DP, Conservutive  
Purty, Labour Pariy and  
lndependents who had  
opposed the Bitl.

The NP helds 44 seats  
in the [ouse of Rep-  
resentatives, but one ef  
its imembers had died and  
two athers are ili and ab-  
sent from Purfinment.  
The Independent m2m-  
bers voted against the  
nill.

NP whips last aight  
confessed that l moving  
the second reading, they  
had not considered the  
particutar cliuve in the  
Constitution whith re-  
vuized an absolute major-  
wy ol the ial mem-  
be .\..I[' ol cach FHeosse.

â\200\234Phad we Known, we  
could have detayed voting  
on the mcasure uatil we  
had the required majori-  
ty,â\200\235 The Catizen was tokl,

N Neys smingly

when asked what he  
thought about the conse-  
quences. â\200\234I'm aot com-  
menting,â\200\235 ke Jaughed. â\200\2341  
have always been in the  
hands of the State Presi-  
dent.x

Dr Tertius Delport,  
Deputy Minisier of Con-

stitutional Development,  
who moved the second  
reading of the defeated  
Bill, said it was possible  
that the NP would seek a  
new ruling on the issue.

Legal experts would  
now have to study the  
Constitution to determine  
the situation. Only one of  
these clauses of the Bill re-  
quired an absolute majori-  
ty, rather than a simple  
majority, in each House.  
The question rose as to  
whether these clauses  
were valid,

The clause requiring an  
absolute majority of 2/3 in  
each House plus one vote =  
was that stating that the  
State President must pre-  
side at Cabinet meetings  
The other clauses were  
not entrenched.

By omitting the clause  
allowing the State Presi-  
dent to have an advisory  
chairman of Cabinet, the  
rest of the Bill would re-  
quire a two-thirds majority of  
the members present in  
each House,

The so-called Keys  
to the Bill allowing the  
continued appointment of  
the Minister of Finance

approval.

The NP said last night it  
might seek a ruling from  
the Speaker today in  
terms of Rule 138, that  
since the Bill had not  
been rejected by all three  
Houses, it could be re-in-  
troduced in some form.

Opposition parties indi-  
cated they would oppose  
any fresh attempt to in-  
troduce the same measure  
or any part of it. The DP  
and CP maintained the  
same Bill could not be re-  
introduced during the  
present session of Parlia-  
ment. :

Mr Ke Aarow, parlia-  
mentary chairman of the DP,  
said last night the party  
was very pleased at the  
success in defeating the

NP on a Loz.:.m"r.on.-!  
Bill, because its members  
were wide awakes and  
aware of she provisions of  
the Coanstitution and the  
Rules of Parliament.

\*We think there ure  
many unsatistactory 2s-  
pects of the Bl as ic  
statdy, a0 we are delight-  
ed that the Bill has hu.')  
aetented.

â\200\234How the NP  
ravel the issue now, |  
don't hnow, It abo, of  
course, llustrates oyt  
aglin the incompetencs  
of the goverament, und  
its inabulity to Âço anything  
properly.â\200\235 smid Mr An-  
Lrew,

can un-

By Brian Stuart  
CAPLE TOWN. â\200\224 The  
Yovcrmnem faced a

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-onstitutional caisis fast  
dight after a joint  
mecting of Parliament  
rejected the Constitut- -  
jon Amendment Bill.  
the National Party hav-  
jng failed to get the re-  
quired majority in the  
flouse of Representa-  
tives.

Last night the National  
Party said it would coa-  
sider re-introducing the  
Bill during the prescut  
session of Padiament in a  
{orm that did not amend  
an cnteeached clause of  
the Constitution and  
therefore did not sequire  
an cnhanced wajority.

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OCT 18 92 09:01 VOS-IFF 444 2193

HE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 1992

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN, â\200\224 Rumours of & rift in National Party ranks were denied in Parliament yesterday by Mr Frik van Deventer, MP for Durbanville, who was said to be one of a pumber of Cape MPs who expressed dissatisfaction after the Kempton Park summit with the ANC. ]

It was announced yes- Â¥ice, after Mr Van De- terday that Mr Hennie YEn(er stepped down Smit, MP for George, from the post. had been named as Mr Smit, who has George

chairman of the Cape l'elâ\200\235':â\200\234â\200\230â\200\234e"-â\200\231 NP's information scr- Cuipd

Na vift denied Y

yesterday, Mr Van De- venter saidâ\200\234Let e

views, but instead had resorted to Ugossip in

since 1984, s chmrm.m of Parliament's Joint Committes on Security Services.

There were claims that the differences expressed at the recent Cape congress of the NP had not been resolved and could be raised at yesterday's NP caucus meeting.

The reports were denied by party sources. While events within caucus meetings are regarded with strict confidentiality, NP members were apparently satisfied with yesterday's caucus meeting.

Speaking during the debate on the Constitution Amendment ( Bill



make it very clear that  
the NP, that 1 myself,  
# and the NP head council  
.nf 200\234the Cape. stand 100  
YPercent behind the State

; Pusldum inthe negon.&-

ton process and in the  
process of renewal.200\231

To interjections from  
Conservative Party  
beaches, Mr Van De-  
venter said that Mr Jun  
Foon, MP for Kuruman  
and CP tleader in the  
Cape, had to 200\234stay owt  
of the argument200\235.

It was Mr Hoon who  
recommended him for  
the post of NP organiset  
in 1969. But while still  
in the NP, Mr Heon had  
not had the courage to  
stand up within the NP  
structures and put his

. the dprk" 200\224w

\*In the hP of today,  
we have the courage to  
do it, because the leader  
we have (the State  
President) is the grea-  
test democrat South  
Africa has ever  
known,200\235 Mr Van De-  
venter added.

To a question from a  
CP member, he said he  
stood loyally by Dr Da-  
wie de Villiers, as Cape  
leader of the NP.

Dr Andries Treur-  
nicht, Conservative Par-  
ty leader, said in a state-  
ment 200\234earlier that State  
President De Klerk had  
failed to satisfy some  
members of his own  
caucus who were "un-  
easy at the NP200\231s direc-  
tion200\235,

] P [ SR e = B T T 444 3

THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 1992

Bill could provide aly

forward step: Delport

\* THE Constitution

Amendment Bill had not been introduced to bring about further reform, but it could be used to take a forward step if desired, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Dr Tertius Delport, said yesterday.

. He was replying to debate on the Bill, and apparently referring to the clause that will enable the State President to appoint a Black person to the Cabinet.

The NP had pointed out that there were certain consequences of this legislation.

It had never said it was introducing the legislation because it wanted to pursue the path of reform. However, permitting black appointments to the Cabinet was a consequence that could be useful if those involved in negotiations wanted to make use of it,

â\200\234[ don't believe this section will be used, but if it can be used, itâ\200\231s there to take a forward step.â\200\235

It had been argued that the intention of the legislation was to make constitutional alterations, without consultation, that could have far-reaching consequences in that if people were appointed from outside, it could be

- said -that a transitional

government or government of national unity was being set up.

â\200\234â\200\234At no stage is it ar.

gued (by the NP) that it is the intention to take that step,â\200\235 Dr Delport said. That statement had never been made in the committeeâ€ appointed to draw up the Bill.

He also said he wanted to say categorically that the intention of the Bill had never been to allow appointment to the Cabinet of people who were

. not South African citizens.

Referring to CP objections to a clause that will allow a Minister to take the oath as acting State President once only, and

the office demanded of him, and it could not be said that its moral binding force vanished because there were interim periods when a person was not holding the office.

He said Dr Denis Worrall (DP Berea) had expressed doubts over the accountability of a Minister who was not an elected Member of Parliament,

â\200\234What then about the State President? Can it be argued that the State President is not responsible to this Parliament? Of course not, and yet the State President is not an MP.â\200\235

He could not support

not oblige him to repeat it=the â\200\234contention that in

every time he assumes the office, he said he did not understand the argument that this was a sign of moral disintegration.

The oath was that the acting President would be faithful to the duties that

terms of the ethos of Parliament Ministers had to be an integral part of Parliament.

This might be an emotional argument, but it was certainly not a legal one.

ITIZEN, FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 1992

THE C

Bill enables S

â\200\230reversal of  
own affairsâ\200\231

THE Constitution Sec.-  
ond Amendment Bj11  
Was not aimed at bring-  
ing about 2 final re  
arrangement of the own  
affairs dispensation, but  
Was an enabling meas-  
ure to allow for the  
planned, smooth,  
change-over from the  
old dispensation to the  
new, the Deputy Minis-  
ter of Consdtutional  
Development, Dt Termi-  
us Delpport. said yester-  
day.

Introducing gthe Scc.  
ond Reading debate on  
the Bill, he said it was  
aimed at reversing a  
process which had takeq  
eight years to phase in.

Phase out

The powers being  
given to the State Presi.  
dent constituted the  
only practical and effec-

tive process by which  
the own affairs dispen-  
sation could be phased  
out in a planned and or-  
derly way.

"It must be borne in  
mind that this legis.  
lation conceras not only  
principles, but ajso  
people.

â\200\234These provisions  
are, however, tempered  
by the requirement thar  
all proclamations made  
by the State President in  
this regard must be  
tabled in Parliament  
that can disapprove of  
them, in which case they  
will lapse,â\200\235 Dr Delpport  
said.

â\200\230Chaos

Mr Jan Hoon (CP  
Kuruman) sgic\_uhat A  
his 23 years in Parlia-  
ment he had never seen  
as much chaos as at  
present.

The role of the Minjs.  
tersâ\200\231 Councils would fal)  
away and the s /f-deter-  
Mmination which Whites,  
Coloureds and Indians  
had until now was being  
transferred to an Ad-  
ministrator.

The Bill was the re-  
sult of a constitutional  
dispensation which the  
Conservative Pany had  
said in 1983 could not  
work. ;

THE CITI

Ldigs Vosâ\200\224 .

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Place being made  
for â\200\230Gqozosâ\200\231: Louw

THE Constitutution Amendment Bill was simply  
tecbnical window dressing, Mr \$ K Louw (Ind Rust  
ter Vaal) said yesterday.

Specaking in debate on the Biil he said it was clear  
proof that place was being made for â\200\234'the Gqozos of  
Ciskei, the Buthelezi of Ulundi, the Mangopes of  
Bophuthatswana'â\204¢ ia the South African Cabinet.

What was nceded in SA now was a democratic  
goverpment.

More than 300 local government councillors had  
been murdered and eliminated as a result of legis-  
lation that was unacceptable.

â\200\234How many mdre do you want 10 mislead with  
this legislation?" he asked.

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RIDAY 16 OCTOBER 1992

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THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 16 OCTOBE

NP sees Constitution%  
â\200\230as legislative toolâ\200\231

THE National Party Gov- Speaking during the Randfontein) saig South  
eÃ©mmment merely saw the Second Reading debate

Afrmaa viavia revebutiay ue

Constitution as legiss on the o~ Reviimstun =  
Invitee o vt in wie langd of Amendment Bill, he said the only country in the  
the majority party, and ke pp believed the Bji) world where 2 Cabiner  
00t as 8 basic law, Mr was pre-empting the ne. ..

Colin Eglin (DP Â\$çq gotiation process, = -~ l\!x.msrrcr feed not be a  
Point) said )'esterdgy. . Dr Corne Mulder (Cp Citizen,



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THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY 16

OCTOBER 1

ANC wonâ\200\231t serve in â\200\230any\./.

Uncle Tomâ\200\231s Cabinetâ\200\231

THE ANC and its allies  
would not serve in any  
Uncle Tomâ\200\231s Cabinet, Mr  
Rob Haswell (Ind Pieter-  
maritzburg South) said  
yesterday,

â\200\234It really does deserve  
that name, because 'the  
government has not ' re-  
pealed Section Five of the  
constitution which pre-  
vents a Black man from  
becoming president.â\200\235

He was speaking in de-  
bate on the Constitution  
Amendment Bill, which  
will allow the president to  
appoint Blacks to the  
Cabinet,.

â\200\234At a time when we  
should be promoting  
democracy, the govern-  
ment is promoting aute-  
cracy,â\200\235 he said.

The State Presidentâ\200\231s  
ability to hire and fire  
should be reduced rather  
than increased if the ob-  
jecuve was harmony and  
upity in a \_multi-parry  
Cabinet.

There was always the  
Canger that if negotia-  
tions turned sour fromthe  
State Presidentâ\200\231s point of  
view he would appoint or  
be tempted to sppoint an

anti-ANC alliance Cabi-  
net.

â\200\234There can be no tell-  
ing what a desperate NP  
will do if they ses their  
outside chance of defeat-  
ing the ANC in the poils  
becoming an even longer  
shot.â\200\235

The ANC was de-  
dicated to creating a so-  
ciety which wag per-

meated by democracy,  
rather than just setting up

â\200\234Theeks and balances

Judged by this stan.  
dard, the Biil failed 1o  
inces the grade

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 reads:

“The advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief, and freedom from

fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people...

Article 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”

Will post-apartheid South Africa accept noble principles? Will it be true to its responsibility?

To steal a phrase, it is in the need to protect society against human faults - (see: see) - that Press freedom finds its purpose

South Africans, blacks in particular lived through decades under a system which has denied them information and knowledge. This has been described as human degradation,

comparable to the denial of basic rights such as jobs and shelter.

As South Africa staggers towards a new order, white South Africans continue to

know little about life in black townships. This denial.

And until now, very few white South Africans knew how on October 19 1977 the government, in the form of one Jimmy Kruger, foundly dealt black advancement - a death-blow,

It was on this day that, in one fell swoop, the World and Weekend World newspapers were banned together with 18 black organisations

October 19 has become known as Black Wednesday because it was on a Wednesday 15 years ago that life in the townships came to a standstill. The forces of darkness had worked relentlessly during the previous night

The late Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the World and Weekend World, had been visited by Security Branch officers who officially informed him that his newspapers had been declared illegal.

Similarly, many other leaders had been visited and told their organisations had been banned.

This purge was premeditated. Earlier, Prime

Minister Baithazar John Vorster, had wamed  
the Press to â\200\234put its'house in orderâ\200\235.

Qoboza had been summoned.io a meeting in  
Vorster's office in Pretoria - also attended by  
Kruger, then Minister of Justice and Police -  
about the â\200\234anti-Government lineâ\200\235 the newspa-  
pers were adopting.

At a subsequent public meeting addressed by  
Vorster in Durban, 4 3 000-strong audience of  
whites roared that the Prime Minister should ban  
the 'World and Weekend World. Kruger then did

truly

have

Government

Press freedom finc

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'-i,\_k?â\200\231i-â\201

1 Lt

Sowetan staffers Joe Thicloe, Mokgad! Pela and Mike Tissing took to the streets to  
demonstrate against Government threats to muzzle Sowetan.

too bo â\200\230L\ bl 'Lk\ ZDd  
whites, this reasoning weni unheeded.

Professor Anthony Giffard of Rhodes Uni-  
versity argued at the time that only black jour-  
nalists could articulate their peopleâ\200\231 s aspirations  
and tell what was happening in their townships

He said the paper gave prominence to the  
intrusion of police activity in the life of the  
community, demanded an â\200\230inquiry into allega-  
tions of police brutality, told of people being  
ejected from their homes and defended the basic  
rights of people.

If whites had read the World, Giffard said,  
they would have realised earlier how blacks felt  
about Afrikaners as, the medium of instruction at  
black schools.

â\200\234Whites seldom became aware of black issues  
until they reached disaster proportions.â\200\235 said  
Giffard. - -

P gt gy RSt S}

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Sousgiran

PP d A T=00N 1

After banning the newspapers Kruger said he  
believed in Press freedom. . â\200\234but there are people  
in South Afnca who can't write a strught story  
- they are politically-commate

Kruger, who said the death in detention (on  
September 12 1977) of black consciousness  
leader Stave Biko left lumt cold, ls dead now. SÂ¢  
15 Yorster.

In Januvary this year media lawyer My Peter  
Reynolds observed that Section 205 of the Comi-  
nzl Procedure Act remained on'the Statute Book.

Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act is  
used by the State against journalists and for many  
years had been a matter of considerable concern,  
said Reynolds

It provides that journalists can be subpoenaed |  
to force them to disclose confidential sources or  
face jail

â\200\234We peed to clean up laws which unnecessar-  
ily gag thc Press, otherwisc we can expect a  
future government to take over where the present  
one leaves off.â\200\235 wanned Reynolds. .

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