

Cape Times

State lagging
on Aids

HE observation of World Aids Day this week was marked with a burst of publicity in the print and broadcast media which served to

underline the awesome scope of the pandemic

sweeping the globe. However, the campaign to heighten awareness and understanding of Aids should be extended to cover the entire calendar year, so serious and complex are its implications. The World Health Organisation estimates that about 12-million people world-wide carry the HIV virus and the Medical Association of South Africa notes that more than 300 people have already died from Aids in this country. Regrettably, the South African government has not always displayed the leadership qualities and foresight necessary to contain rapidly and effectively the spread of Aids and respond with pity to those who have contracted the disease. The relatively small amounts allocated by the

State in recent years to programmes aimed at preventing its rapid spread and educating South Africans about safe sex have not been indicative

of a major official concern about Aids. Health Minister Rina Venter has steadfastly

turned down all calls, even those from within the -

National Party, to have Aids made a notifiable disease. This week the Department of National

Health and Population Development angered

many Aids campaigners by refusing to endorse a charter on Aids and HIV designed to combat discrimination against people infected with the

The time has arrived for the government to show a greater seriousness of purpose and

initiative in dealing with a problem which could grow exponentially if not handled properly.

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Anarchy on the
N2 after dark

URING the not periods of the 1970s and

80s, the N2 became a virtual no-go area at night, with of cars to and from D F Malan Airport and further afield. Today, with a fully democratic government in the offing, the situation has hardly improved.

In some respects it is worse. While lighting has been provided as far as the airport, huge new squatter areas have since sprung up round the highway beyond the airport. There is no lighting above the road along this section, and have been augmented by occasional rifle fire. Whereas in the past assault and robbery were risks in the event of a breakdown, vehicles are

now also subject to ambush. One at the weekenc weekend
'l;Ã©ï¬\202 to the ï¬\201th of a woman
mï¬\201 erred to

There is another
in these columns. Livestock stray through broken fences on to the road. Several cows have been killed by passing traffic. Firewood collectors are regularly knocked down.

What are the authorities doing about these collective threats, both to motorists and to local residents on foot? If no meaningful action is taken, one of the two most important arterial highways to and from Cape Town could close down at night. Saving a few million rands now

â\200\234might end in transpon chaos within the next five
years. .

Obwously the lighting must be extended, at least as far as the boundary of the bordenng squatter areas. The road reserve must be widened, and security fencing erected. More pedestrian bridges must be built, enabling local residents to cross the road without endangering either themselves or the traffic. And police patrols must be stepped up, especially at night. The alternative is allowing anarchy to prevail on the N2 after dark.

THE STAR, THURSDAY 3 DECEMBER 1992

the attack

The dead have beer

entified as Betly Gabe-

(60), Lindiwe G]

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THE STAR THURSDAY 3 DECEMBER 1992

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De Klerk warn
leader over proposal

By Peter Fabricius
| and Kaizer Nyatumba

| Relations between the South

Afriran and KwaZulu gov-
| ernments plummeted last
| night as President de Klerk
| firmly rejected KwaZulu
| leader Chief Mangosuthu
| Ruthelezi's unilateral plan
| for a KwaZulu-Natal state

and warned him he was

heading for direct confronta-

tion with the Government.

De Klerk said the KwaZulu
move could delay the start
of multiparty talks and esca-
late violence.

| He accused Buthelezi of
| abandoning previous consti-
| tutional agreements and of
| frequently adopting a con-
frontational course with the
| Government usually on
| erroneous assumptions.
| Buthelezi's speech to the
| KwaZulu Legislative Assem-
| bly this week had given rise
to serious concern, he said.
| Bo far there had been ne
{ major differences in princi-
| ple between the Government
| 2nd Buthelezi's Inkatha

Freedom Party.

The Government and the
IFP had also agreed to the
proposals of Codesa 2, in-
cluding those for constitu-
tional transition.

But the IFP now appeared
to be moving away from the
consensus at Codesa.

De Klerk accused Buthele-
zi of delaying follow-up

meetings.

He said he was particularly concerned about the impression of unilateral action created by Buthelezi's initiative.

The impression was that this action would be:
- Incompatible with multiparty negotiations.

- Could disrupt efforts to resume multiparty negotia-

tions.

- Could escalate violence.
De Klerk urged Buthelez to meet him as soon as possible to resolve differences. IFP central committee member Walter Felgate said Buthelezi would not meet De Klerk until the Record of Understanding between the

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President and ANC leader Nelson Mandela had been subjected to a multiparty conference of review. Felgate also called on the Government to stop holding bilateral meetings with the ANC and convene multiparty talks as a matter of urgency. Meanwhile, National Party spokesman Johan Steenkamp warned Buthelez: against becoming another Rishop Muzorewa by pursuing a Rhodesia-style option but he expressed approval for the idea of regional negotiations in Natal to seek a solution for the province. Buthelezi dug in his political heels yesterday, saying he was determined to go ahead with a referendum to decide on the adoption of his party's constitution for the state of KwaZulu/Natal. Responding to De Klerk's statement, Buthelezi said late yesterday he regretted the President's negative reaction to the adoption of the constitution by the Kwa-

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Two die

in attack
â\200\230by hostel

dwellersâ\200\231

| By Charmeela Bhagawat
and Leigh Tanchel

An early morning attack on

Ratanda residents in Heidel-

| berg, allegedly by hostel
dwellers, has left two people
dead and nine critically In-
jured, according to the African
National Congress.

, Ratanda ANC branch chair-
,man Obed Nkosi said police at
â\200\230the scene told him about 200
hostel dwellers rampaged
through the township around
2am,

However, Heidelberg police
| 'spokesman, Colonel Frikkle
| Grange, said one person was
killed and eight were seriously
injured. The injured were
treated at the Dr A G Visser

' i Hospital.

â\200\234: 1 [t}

TAR, THURSDAY 3 DECEMBER

A hospital spokesman said 11
people, including two children,
were treated at the hospital.
None was critical,

Nkosi said the attackers
used automatic rifles and an
assortment of other Weapons.

Le Grange said police
searched the hostel after the
attack but no weapons were
found. â\200\234There are rumours that

the attackers came from the hostel but we could not establish that," he said. _

Residents claimed police at the scene failed to intervene, however Le Grange said policemen were also attacked by the assailants. ^\200\230

According to Ratanda resident and eyewitness Stefan Thapelo, policemen in a hippo parlour beside a shack that was being attacked did nothing to save its occupants. Thapelo said he knew the registration

! number of the hippo.

Another witness, Jabulane Takwane, said the men wore either white or red headbands and that at least two were armed with automatic assault rifles.

Abel Ngoma, whose brother-in-law Daniel Sikale was killed in the attack, said he saw the hippo driving past his house in Themba Street while the assailants were in his house.

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THE STAR, THURSDAY 3 DECEMBER 1992

Ghe Stav

Established 1887

South Africaâ\200\231s largest daily newspaper

A whift of
secession

HIEF Minister Buthelezi is quite within his rights to moot the notion af a2 KwaNatal repion with a high degree of autonomy within & proposed federal republic of South Africa. Indeed the idea is one that our constitution-makers ought to seriously consider,

But the timing and manner of the adoption by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly of a draft constitution for KwaNatal as a first step towards a federation is suspect, Timed to coincide with the start of the â\200\234bush indaba"â\200\235. between the De Klerk administration and the ANC, it was adopted in a single day and presented as a fait accompli to the rest of South Africa. As a result it smacks of politicking,

Buthelezi would have been better advised to present his proposal at the negotiating table. There it would have had a better chance of being considered on its merits, instead of supported or opposed as a political manoeuvre.

One of the major debates before South Africa is the whole question of the boundaries and powers of regions. It is a highly controversial issue and was, in last analysis, the issue which torpedoed Codesa 2 in May. By proposing that KwaNatal should have original, entrenched and inviolable powers, some of which may be ceded to the central government, Buthelezi has again pre-empted an issue which should be solved at the negotiating table.

Buthelezi, with apparent nods and winks from prominent members of the NP in Natal, plans to submit the draft constitution to the people of Natal to approve in a referendum. One cannot quarrel with that in principle. There is, however, the risk that it may excite passions at a time when the political temperature is already high.

But the most dangerous aspect of the

proposal is that it contains an undercurrent of secession, of a Buthelezi-led KwaNatal UDI if the De Klerk administration and the ANC do not agree with his plans. Secession in a heterogeneous society like South Africa is a destructive centrifugal force. It must be strongly resisted.\201

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The poor are not getting any richer as the new SA continues to take shape, writes R W Johns on

Redistribution of wealth an

EDISTRIBUTION of weaith

should lake place within a realistic economic framework, not so much taking away from the wealthy but as a means of addressing social imbalances

The disadvantaged wmajority who are excluded from the market at present should be brought on stream. We should have a mixed economy but I don't think we should be prescriptive of the type of economy we should have.

There should be no labels such as capitalist or commumst but there should be more cencentration eithuman problems.

Ten points for identifying the speaker. Ubviously somecne who's pretty mederate â\200\224 or at least, confused

How can one redistribute without taking away f(rom the wealthy? What is meant by bringing the poor â\200\234on streamâ\200\235? Why so evasive about prescribing the type of economy?

Sounds fike a soft liberal with plenty of good feeling but not too much direction, maybe a DP MP recently moved over to the ANC. Oc Barend du Plessis sounding a progressive nole from retirement? Actually, it's Chris Hani.

You have to sympathise. On the ane hand, redistribution i3 eminently reasonable â\200\224 the inequalities of South African life are glar-ingly great. You only have to

drive from the plush suburbs to a squatter camp to feel that simple humanity requires that something be done.

So any ANC or SACP politician will want to tell the "have nots" that they should get more. But you can't talk realistically about that without making the "haves" feel extremely threatened. Which makes redistribution an awkward subject in a pre-electoral period, which in turn doubtless explains some of Hant's vagueness

But the problem goes deeper than that. Consider, for example, the fact that Natal-Kwazulu is the country's second poorest region {after Transkei} and that it is also the most populous, with nearly a quarter of the country's people.

Poverty is most extreme and widely spread in Zululand, which also happens to be the area with the highest Aids rate. Clearly, a future government with a proper concern for social justice will pour more resources into this area than anywhere else.

Indeed, it is essential for the sake of the rest of the country, let alone Zululand, that this region be treated as a medical emergency area: everything that can be done to slow the progress of Aids in this, its epicentre region, will save an incalculable number of lives elsewhere in South Africa

At least, that's what redistribu-

Chris Haol . . . wants to tell have-nots that they should get more.

tion ought to mean. But this area is the heartland of the iFP

Can one really imagine Hani or Flandela, for that matter, telling Sowetans that they actually have the highest black per capita incomes in the country and must be patient a while longer while resources are diverted into Buthelezi's redoubt?

Moreover, the bulk of the other poor are concentrated in the other homelands. Will a future government really do what its predecessors, from Verwoerd on, have failed to do. and pour most resources into the former bantustans?

Of course, -redistribution has

been going on apace for some

- == R â\200\224

awkward

while. One of the most striking inequalities has been that of age

As unemployment soars, the young are particularly hard hit. Unemployment is, however, notably less common in the parental generation, which is typically sitting on assets acquired over a lifetime of full employment.

This contrast is especially marked among whites where the parental generation also enjoyed decades of earnings bolstered by job reservation and the long post-war boom.

No politicians of any stripe are, however, planning to do anything to counter these stark and growing inequalities of age. Whites overall have been losing ground economically, but the decline has been particularly steep amongst the lower professional and white collar groups and among poorer whites vulnerable to unemployment.

In the main, their losses have been the gains of the black middle class and the organised black working class. This, rather than any transfer to the broad masses of the really poor â\200\224 getting poorer still, thanks to mass unemployment â\200\224 seems likely to be the key to the form that redistribution will continue to take in the future.

The Model C school system is a classic example of this. Sharply higher fees are levied on white

subject

parents and the schools are simultaneously integrated. This enables middle class blacks to purchase a better education for their children.

Meanwhile, the resources released by higher fee payments allow higher expenditure on township schools. This is of net benefit to all township dwellers but over

all it is the more middle class and |

â\200\234respectable working classâ\200\235 elements who, as always, take greatest advantage of the improved | opportunities |

Moreover, the bulk of the new | money gets spent on retraining, better conditions and mere jobs | far black teachers, a middle class group.

Less affluent white pavents, meanwhile, are squeezed by the imposition of higher fees and respond by cutting back on other forms of consumption and by laying off black domestic servants.

In the extrewe case, really poor whites have to put their children into fownship schools â\200\224 involving a dramatic reduction in the life-chances of the next generation of poor whites.

Add up all these transfers and you find a striking process of redistribution, but hardly of the type socialist dreams are made of. 0

Â® Johnson is a former Rhodes Scholar on sabbatical at the University of Netal in Onrban

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' Butheleziâ\200\231s â\200\230stateâ\200\231 to

| DURBAN â\200\224 KwaZulu/Natal] would

| have its own state militis in terms of

| the draft federal coastitution un-
velled by Inkatha president Mango-
suthy Butheleri this week.

The decurnent says the â\200\234law may
fequire eompulsory service in the
state militiyâ\200\231

It 2lsy says that â\200\234citizensy of the
state (of KwaZulu/Natal) may par-
ticipete in the armed forces of the
Federal Republic of SA only on a
volmmtary basisâ\200\235,

â\200\234In cise of war or of authorised
mobilisation the state of RwaZuiiu/
Natal shall conduct military pro-

AArintlae shuii gl W eaiiiciem w
Ply armed forces o the
public of South Africa,â\200\235 it fays

have militia
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The draft coustitution ajso pro-
Pases & separate tax system for the
state, saying â\200\234all citizens have the
duty to contribute the common needs
and to publie expenditure by reasons
of their resourcesâ\200\235.

On â\200\234procreative freedomâ\200\235 it says |
â\200\234all who 30 desire shall enjoy free-
dom of procreative choice including
the right to ... terminate Unwanted
pregnancy when safaâ\200\235,

It saye a two-chamber legislature

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il be mage BE P crm Al nneritnas

Sionsâ\200\235. But it did not mean a divisicn
among raclal groups, Buthelez said

premâ\200\224 e

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BUSINESYS DAY, Thursday, Decamber 3 1992

COMMENT

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Natal Stand

HE problem with KwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Natal Stand is that it has the appearances of a political device to avoid the consequences of majority rule rather than a move to promote genuine democracy. This perception will be reinforced by the timing of his statement, on the eve of the meeting this week between government and the ANC.

Buthelezi says the constitution of the proposed Natal/KwaZulu state within a federal South Africa will remain in force regardless of the constitutional process in South Africa, and talks of the plan forcing other parties to accept the federal stateâ\200\231s existence, and develop a new constitution around â\200\234this new realityâ\200\235. He is going about things back to front, and in the process hurting the widely supported concept of federalism.

Both government and the ANC â\200\224 increasingly thrown together as apparent partners by Buthelezi's recalcitrant tactics â\200\224 have been quick to point out that the move cannot be allowed to pre-empt multiparty negotiations. Just as the record of understanding between government and the ANC cannot be binding on other parties, so should all parties have the opportunity of debating the merits of federal solutions, including Buthelezi's proposals for Natal/KwaZulu

Buthelezi can rightly claim to have pioneered the idea of a democratic, nonracial democracy for Natal at a time when the Nationalists were still enforcing white rule and pinning their hopes of retaining power on apartheid mini-states

Had they backed the recommendations of the Buthelezi commission and Natal Indaba, we might have

been living in a different South Africa today. Now, regrettably, the Inkatha leader will be seen to be championing a cause which will have the effect of reinforcing the claims to dubious independent status of homelands and splinter right-wingers,

In the changed circumstances of modern South Africa, there are also grave dangers that Buthelezi's plan, for all its praiseworthy features to ensure approval by the Natal public, will be construed as a power-grabbing tactic by Inkatha, exacerbating tensions in the conflict-ridden province in which the Zulu people themselves are now deeply divided

In the interest of his own supporters, as well as the peace process as a whole, Buthelezi should canvass wider support in Natal for his ideas, and rephrase them in the form of a proposal for discussion at multi-party negotiations. He would then have good reason to help get the broad constitutional talks which he says he wants back on track as soon as possible. That way, the merits of the idea would not be lost in the angry reaction of his opponents, whom he gives so many reasons to be suspicious of his motives.

Behind the talk of federalism lurks the threat of secession. If Buthelezi is really talking about taking Natal, and areas he believes should be part of Natal, into a new future under his rule, it is a dangerous delusion.

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Police, ANC closer
on trains strategy

LLOYD COUTTS

THE SA Police and the ANC had moved closer to agreement on measures to contain train violence, both parties said yesterday.

A delegation of community organisations - the ANC's
PWV region, the SACP PWV region and the SA Railway

and Harbour Workers' Union met the SA Rail Com-
muter Corporation and police yesterday to discuss new

security force measures to curb violence on commuter

trains,

ANC spokesman Ropnie Mamoepa said the delegation
welcomed police efforts which included searches at sta-
tions, random searches of trains and closed circuit televi-
sion monitoring.

SAP liaison officer Lt-Col Dave Bruce said police had
expressed their difficulties in dealing with train violence.

We expressed our views regarding policing problems,
the tripartite alliance stated its problems regarding
policing, and we came to some understanding of each
other's problems. We've got a long way to go but we are
all working towards the same objective.

Bruce said the major problems facing police were
community participation and intimidation.

Two Commonwealth observers attended the meeting,

and delegates agreed to the involvement of observers
from the Goldstone commission, the national peace accord
and the UN at future meetings.

[Sapa reports that the Human Rights Commission
(HRC) said in Johannesburg yesterday at least 14 secur-
ity force members had died in political violence in the
past week.

This represented a startling escalation in attacks on
the security forces, the human rights watchdog said in its
weekly Repression Report.

Overall, the HRC said, 74 people had died and 128
others had been injured in the violence for the week
November 25 to October 1, a sharp escalation from the 45
deaths recorded the previous week.

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Threat to destroy hostel fences

INKATHA hostei leaders have'threareened
lo tear down fences around hostels-in the
PWYV â\200\224 despite an agrÃ©ement that â\200\234stabl-
lising measuresâ\200\235 would have to be adopted
at five hostels in the region.

nkatha's Alexandra Hostel branch
chairman Phineas Sokhela said Inkatha
branches would not allow â\200\234anybody to
fence usâ\200\231.

he statement followed the signing of an
agreement on Monday between the ANC's
PWYV region and the Transvaal Hostel
Residents Association.

In the agreement, the first of its kind
between the ANC and hostel dwellers, it
was agreed that â\200\234stabilising measuresâ\200\235
would have to be adopted at five hostels in
the PWV region including the Madala and
Nobuhle hostels in Alexandra and the Mea-
dowlands hostel in Soweto.

The agreement stated if certain hostels
were not fenced, â\200\234upgrading, integration
and development will not be possibleâ\200\235,

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L ADRIAN MADLAND |

The hostel association claimed to have
significant support in ail hostels in the
PWY region. ;

The Inkatha statement said residents of
the hostels involved were not consulted
about the agreement { y

â\200\234This agreement will bind only those
who sign it. We shall use our hands lo tear
down the fences,â\200\235 it said.

ANC PWYV deputy regional secretaty
Obed Bapela said Inkatha was attempting
to politicise the issue without having stud-
ied the agreement.

â\200\234The agreement goes beyond fencing
nostels, it encourages upgrading, develop-
ment and the reintegration of hostels with

the community,â\200\235 Bapela said. '

Fencing was only one of the stabilising options available but this would be done in consultation with hostel residents, he added. !

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War-weary

Alexandra |

picks up the pieces

IN ALEXANDRA's streets where political
rivals fought pitched battles nine months
| 4go they now work side-by-side to clean up
their township.

And in a township where about 80% of
the 360 000 residents are unemployed, vol-
unteer cleaners are only too happy to do
the back-breaking work for a mere R5 a
day, Sapa reports.

{ In March, Alexandra erupted into an
orgy of violence which saw many people
killed and hundreds left homeless when
hostel dwellers loyal to the Inkatha Free-
dom Party clashed with township resi-
dents rallying under the banner of the

ANC. Now, although there is still animos-

ity among political groupings, peace is

returning to Alexandra

People on the ground are speaking to
the another and finding a new common
vision of the future, says township interim
crisis committee chairman Brian Wegerle,
. The crisis committee, set up in April,
functions as a local dispute resolution body
under the national peace accord with rep-
resentatives of the ANC, Inkatha, DP, NP,
churches, business and the SADF.

Crisis committee member Dean Yates
said Alexandra residents were suffering
from war-weariness: "People want
peace. They do not want to kill anymore."

Wegerle believes eight months of intense
work by the crisis committee is bearing
fruit. "The situation has improved tremen-
dously," agrees L C Khoza, Inkatha's rep-
resentative on the committee.

A complete social reconstruction and
development plan for the township,
which borders Johannesburg's plush north-
ern suburbs, is envisaged. Some R3,5m has

been allocated for reconstruction in the
Beirut area, scene of much of the fighting
near Alexandria's migrant hostels
where houses were broken to the ground.

WILSON ZWANE reports the crisis
committee yesterday announced its reconstruction
strategy. It has set itself the task
of:

O Reconciling polarised groups and creating
a climate of tolerance and trust

O Eliminating political, social and economic
conditions which undermined peace;
T Fully communicating the principles of
the national peace accord: and

C Forging a competent and commonly
agreed socio-economic reconstruction and
development processes which make the
best use of all the available resources

The crisis committee has appointed four
task groups to deal with development,
communications, security and relief.

GRETS

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Five die in attack on

DURBAN â\200\224 Five people were killed and seven were injured in an attack on 2 house at Esikhawini's J section in porthern Natal early vesterday.

Assault rifles and handgrenades were used in the lam attack which left five members of the Gabela family dead, said ANC regional media liaison atficer Bone gani Msomi

He named the dead as g0-year-old Betty Gabela, 26-year-old Lindiwe, 20-vear-old Audi, 16-year-old Zeblon and T-year-old

Mnle, The Kwazulu Police confirmed the attack.

-Â« Msomi said several members of the family were ANC members, although the house was in a known Inkatha stronghold.

Inkathe spokesman Ed Tillet deplored the continuing violence in northern Natal, saying the attack emphasised the need for an effective dispute resclution committee.

Meanwhile DP MP Roger Burrows yes-

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family home terday told the GoldstonÃ© comrmIssion in Durban that all political groups should subscribe to a set code of conduct or forfeit participation In elections.

NP MP Jacke Maree called for Um-khonto we Sizwe to hand over its arms caches and to dishand, for â\200\234hardline communistsâ\200\235 such as Harry Gwala to â\200\234refrain from preaching violence as a means o achieving political gainâ\200\235 and for the ANC to stop driving Inkatha supporters from thefr land. :

Estcourt farmer Graham MecIntosk said Zulus should be allowed to carry sticks as part of their cultural rights. Sticks were rot construed as dangerous weapons, although tomanawks, axes and spears might be considered dangerous, he said.

He likened a Zulu carrying a stick to an Englishman strolling with "3 stick and Labrador dog" - Sapa.

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PAC repudiates Goldstone

Âf PAC reacted angrily yesterday to

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Judge Richard Goldstone's call on the UN

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. â\200\230and the international community to help

jm persuade the organisation to allow
im to investigate its military wing Apla.
Publicity and {nformation director

' Waters Thaboti said the PAC would refuse
to co-operate with the Goldstone commis-
sion. He rejected an inquiry into the poll-
cies, manpower and arms structures of
Apla because â\200\234Goidstone ls not neutralâ\200\235.

Goldstone made the call yesterday fol-

lowing a phons eal} allegedly from Apla
commander Johnny Majoezi in which he
accepted resposnaibility for the King Wil-
flamâ\200\231s Town attack.

Thabott refused 10 c&mmment on whether .

Apla was responsible for the attack, but
said of Goldstone: â\200\234ia have always said he

is not neutral because he is an appointee of
(President F W) de Klerkâ\200\231s regime. He just
wants to ensure that whites remain in their -
privileged positions and is not interested in
the black personâ\200\231s liberation.â\200\235

by issuing the call, because at last he has
shown his true colours

ity Council recommendation that Gold-
stone investigate security forces and pri-
vate armies.

asked the international community to take
steps to enable it to hold an inquiry into the
structures of Apla outside SA and to report

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pILLY PADDOCK

He said Goldstone had made a mistake

Thaboti refused to discuss the UN Secur-

The Goldstone commission said it had

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PAC

fully in relation to political '
fully in relation a
intimidation. . ; violence 45

The commission ;

n welcomed . govern-
ment's agreement for it to investigate the
; intelligence operations of the security
's ; :gi za ANC's positive response. to.
to inquire into the activities :
Umkhonto we Sizwe, . . . Avmele %

A similar request had been made

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investigate the KwaZulu Police, but

| response had yet been forthcoming.
"Thaboti also insisted that the PAC's

] From Page 1

bilateral meeting with
government
; ; :u w} :ek. in spite of La: :g
er Hernus Kriel's state
3: : egat: ; ngx:qt had suspended talks?xl;?ig
rity on the g
acts of terror by Apla. o o

- Sapa reports Apla vowed yester
attack white suburbs in regaliatig:yfcâ\200\230}g
ev:ry vigilante attack in black townships
i lam}?’n claiming to be Karl Zimbiri of tr’zÃ@
;i _â\200\230xgh Command said the only way to
solve "â\200\234African violenceâ\200\235 {n the townsi’xips
was to take that violence to white areas.

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Push for autonomy could lead to confrontation, FW warns Buthelezi #

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk last night warned Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi that his attempt to push for regional autonomy in KwaZulu/Natal could lead to direct confrontation with government and other parties in SA and Natal.

He said it was imperative that this be avoided as it had the potential to increase violence.

He called on Buthelezi to meet him urgently to "discuss this latest initiative and to resolve whatever problems may exist regarding Inkatha's returns to bilateral and multilateral negotiations."

The call for a meeting was rejected by Inkatha central committee member Walter Felgate, who said Inkatha was not prepared to discuss any constitutional issues with government until the record of understanding between De Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela had been put before a multiparty conference of review.

A government source confirmed, however, that Buthelezi, Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo and Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope were expected to

meet De Klerk next Thursday, but said this was not enough to satisfy De Klerk.

L BILLY PADDOCK]

It is understood that a meeting of the principals of the Concerned South Africans Group will include Buthelezi, Mangope, Gqozo, CP leader Andries Treurnich and Afrikaner Volksunie leader Andries Beyers. It will take place on Monday afternoon. That morning Buthelezi, Mangope and Gqozo will meet to draw up an agenda for Thursday's meeting with De Klerk.

De Klerk said it was unfortunate that Buthelezi had on a number of occasions adopted a confrontational course with

government, more often than not on erroneous assumptions.

He was most concerned about the impression of unilateral action by the Kwa-

Zulu government; the action was incompatible with the agreed goal that constitutional reform should be the result of multiparty negotiations. It also disrupted efforts to resume multiparty talks

On constitutional matters there was little difference in principle between government and Inkatha and "1 was the common approach that these agreements in principle should be pursued within the

management.

Buthelezi

from the fact that Buthelezi administered a budget of R4.769bn - 200\224 bigger than that of many independent African states. He already exercised many of the powers he envisaged in his new constitution : Government also supported the joint executive authority, and during the recent short session of Parliament had started to prepare to broaden the role of joint region-

Felgate said the federal plan was an attempt to get a multiparty conference off the ground this year. - 200\230 present its plan at negotiations, the constitution could not be changed or scrapped if it had passed the test of a referendum.

The constitution would be submitted to the joint executive authority, made up of representatives of parties within the tricameral Parliament as well as the Zulu government and the Natal administrator,

While Inkatha would

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[E] From Page 1

for approval until the referendum

Inkatha national chairman Frank Mdlalose is joint chairman of the authority with NP member Tino Volker. :

The NP-controlled Natal Provincial Administration expressed approval of the constitution and putting it to a referendum.

Natal leader George Bartlett said a joint legislature for Natal/KwaZulu would be a good interim step towards a national constitution and he was in favour of testing it by means of a referendum, as was Natal administrator Con Botha

But the NP federal office, while agreeing with points in the proposed constitution, said Inkatha could not hope to go K alone. H said the suggestion that the joint authority could make a decision on the proposals was not valid.

Â® Sos Page 3

Â® Comment: Page 8

framework of multiparty negotiationsâ\200\231

The common approach was also reflected in the broad agreements reached atCODESA 11, including proposals for constitutional transition. It now appeared that Inkatha was moving away from this

De Klerk also complained that after arranging the conference on federalism/regionalism with Inkatha, the party delayed efforts to convene follow-up talks.

Government was supportive of the independence of Natal/KwaZulu and of the devolution of power to it. This was apparent!

OTO Page 2

THE MURDER of two foreign

tourists received only passing mention in the South African elite murder of two British women comes

dia yesterday Had the vieums not - amid a tide of violence, writes John Carlin
 been British, female and white y
 the incident would have been
 largely unnoticed by a wider public Friday, we: e last seen on an other- - place Two of the f
 our white peo-
 lic whose capacity for outrage wise descended Indian Ocean beach ple shot duxmb 2 Wine-tast
 ing ses
 Time has dulled in Sodwana Bay at 6pm on Mon- sion al u golf ciub on Saturday
 The statistics show why. Offi- day. It was the scene of another were British citizens ~ D
 avid and
 cially, 33 times more people are - murder two months ago. (u)nan Davies, . both velerinary
 murdered each year in South Af- Six hours later one of the bodies geons u-m(, ..n South Afri
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 rica than in Britain, a country with was discovered about four and a Tm, elderly British to
 urists
 about twice - the population. In half miles north, washed up on the were Jucky m\200\230:
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 1990 the British police reported seashore. Two hours later the next lives two M-eks. ago J
 ohn Shipster
 669 cases of homicide, which in- was found. Both women were na- and his wife Corrie, both
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 were staying with a cou-
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 African police reported that this they had obvig w'm put up g sm\200\230g fro s in centra
 l Natal. At 9.30pm
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 an average of 60 a day. Most vi\200\230- x*x oWl it .ro the seq. The evidence knives burst into
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sband and young child ved 143,511 R i ers have been among the muggers'

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THE CITIZEN

COMMENT |
Can't go it alone

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelez, Chief Minister |
of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha
Freedom Party, has certainly thrown a cat
among the pigeons with his go-it-alone an-
nouncement of a plan for an autonomous
KwaZulu-Natal state.

The plan, in the form of a new constitution for '

the region, will go ahead regardless of what
happens in central negotiations, according to
documents released in Ulundi

The plan makes provision for a Chief Minister,
called the Governor. who would be elected
by a majority of votes in a statewide consti-
tuency election. He would serve a2 maximum
of two three-year terms.

There would be a bicameral legislature con-
sisting of a House of Delegates and Senate
elected for five years.

~Official languages would be English, Zulu and
Afrnikaans.

Private enterprise would be fully guaranteed
and private property fully protected,

Minorities would be fully protected and there
would be power sharing through coalitions.

NG power of the federal government could be
legitimately exercised in the state if it was in-
consistent with KwaZulu-Natalâ\200\231s principles
and provisions.

Chief Buthelez has announced that he will ask

- the Natal Joint Executive Authority to hold 2
referendum on the plan among all citizens of
KwaZulu and Natal.

If it were ratified, the constitution would be-
come â\200\234the supreme law of the land ... in spite
of whatever course the negotiations at cen-
tral level happen to takeâ\200\235.

The constitution would give KwaZulu-Natal
Strong powers over matters such as police,
health and education, and would leave more
general affairs, such as defence, foreign re-
lations and currency, to the central state.

But there would still be strong autonomy even in these areas; for example, federal troops could not be deployed in Natal without the KwaZulu-Natal government's approval.

The National Party has welcomed the document as an IFP contribution to multi-party negotiations.

However, it is convinced that a lasting central government can only be brought about as a result of direct negotiations.

Similarly, a sensible regional dispensation will have to be negotiated between all relevant parties in that province."

The Conservative Party supports the right of the Zulu nation to self-determination, and the Afrikaner Volksunie says the plan is very similar to its own proposals for an Afrikaner volkstaat.

Chief Buthelezi says State President De Klerk and his government have to know that KwaZulu has now drawn a line through history, and that the government is not in a position to dictate events either on its own or with the help of the ANC.

Mr De Klerk, however, says the plan could bring the KwaZulu government into direct confrontation with Pretoria, and could cause an escalation of violence.

As a proposal, we feel the plan deserves serious consideration.

The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba produced a plan of its own that was turned down by the government with hindsight, foolishly

No doubt a majority of the people of KwaZulu-Natal would favour the present plan if a referendum were held.

Natal's Whites, in the main, have never felt that they deserved to be an integral part of the RSA; the Zulus, in the main, would welcome the chance to be free of any threat of Xhosa rule at national level.

But it is not possible for KwaZulu-Natal to declare virtual autonomy.

No region can.

What happens has to be with the consent of all negotiators, including not only the government but also Inkatha's chief opponent, the African National Congress.

The government will not accept the idea that KwaZulu-Natal can do as it likes, although it is in favour of regionalism; the ANC would certainly reject the plan outright.

Consequently, Chief Buthelezi should submit
the plan at the negotiations and not adopt a
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Citizen Reporter
THE Goldstone Commis-
sion, Nagonal Peace
Accord and United Na-
tions and Commonwealth
observers will in future be
iavolved in meetings be-
rween the South African
Rail Commurer Corpora-
ton (SARCC), the ANC
PWV region and alligned
commupity organisations,
and the police.

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Joining of for
violence on trains

This was decided at a
meeting yesterday at
which the community of-
ganigations welcomed
measures recentdy impli-
mented by the police and
SARCC to curb violence
on trains.

The organisations pres-
cot were the South Afn-
can Communist Party
PWV Region, Coogress
of South African Trade

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ces to

Umons (CAST), Scouth
African Rail and Harbour
Workers' Union (SARH-
WU) and the Institute of
Contexnital Theology
(ICT).

ANC PWV spokes-
man, Mr Ronnie Mamoe-
pa, said that, after frank
digcussiops, the oom-
munity organisations wel-
comed the measures
would be kept in place for
as long as train violeoce

persisted.

Security on trains in
the Witwatersrand was
heightened last month
when some 500 policemen
were deployed at railway
stations and certain other
measures taken, such as

| the installation of video
| cameras in trains (O Mo~

for criminals.
Trains are being stop-
ped and commuters
searched by armed police-
men, who also patrol the
trains in a new strategy in-
tended to protect com-
muters,

The SARCC recently -

announced a R 100 million

| system aimed at fighting

train violence, featuring
the latest in train manu-
facturing technology

pledge,

By Brian Stuart
and Sapa

THE government confirmed last night that a meeting with the Pan Africanist Congress, due to have been held in Pretoria next Wednesday, is definitely off unless the PAC commits itself to peaceful negotiation.

A spokesman said the government was shocked

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At the ,acknowledgment." definitely
by the PAC's military

wing, the
People's

Azapians
Liberation
Army, that it was responsible for the senseless act of terror at King William's Town Golf Club in which two couples were killed.

At the recent meeting in Gaborone between the government and the PAC, the PAC had committed itself to peace negotiations.

The attack
King William's

on the

.. Towa
Golf Club in; the
" able with the PAC's com-

mitment to peace. Until
the PAC has given clarification for its point of view relating to the APLA terror attack, no further discussions can take place with the PAC.

The government was also shocked by the statement by Mr Benny Alexander, PAC secretary-general, that the government was concerned only at deaths of White South

Africans.

â\2027 .30

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"No talks warning

FROM PAGE 1

This was not true. The government had issued 2 statement on Sunday, expressing shock and horror at incidents of violence throughout the country.

The National Party said in a statement that it fully supported the governmentâ\200\231s decision to put on hold any further talks with the PAC pending its clarification of its attitude to acts of terror.

â\200\234The acknowledgment by APLA that it committed the cold-blooded murder of innocent civilians and that it intends to embark on a racist-inspired terror spree, puts the PAC completely beyond the pale,â\200\235 said Mr Piet Coetzer, NP chief director of information.

â\200\234The NP repeats its demand that the leadership of the PAC immediately clarifies its position.

The PACs Director of

information and Publicity Mr Waters Toboti said it

â\200\234it is the regpume that approached us for talks, not the PAC. They did that because it was in their own interest, not the PAC's. The point here is that the land must be reclaimed to the Africans, and that is not negotiable.

â\200\234For our side the struggle continues, meeting of no meeting, until the land is repossessed.â\200\235

Mr Toboti added that in two previous meetings with the government, â\200\234nothing was di

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Five killed, 7 injure
in Natal massacre

DURBAN. â\200\224 Five
people were killed and se-
veÃ©n injured in ao attack
o a house at Esikhawi-
0iâ\200\231s J section in northers
Natal early yesterday.

Assault rifles and hand-
grenades were used in the
atcick which left fve
members of the Gabela
family dead, said African
Nadonal Congress re-
gional media liaison offi-
cer Mr Bongani Msomi.

He named the dead as
&0-year-old M f
Gabela, 26-year-old Lin-
diwe, 20-year-old Audi,
16-year-old Zehion and
seven-year-old Mhle Ga-
bela.

The KwaZulu Police
confirmed the attack, say-
ing that perrol bombs and

firearms wers used o the
attack which left the
house in ashes.

According to Mr Mso-
mi, several members of
the family were ANC
members, although the
house was in 2 known
Inkatha Freedom Party
stronghold.

Mr James Gabela, one
of the injured still in hos-
pital, has identified one of
the artackers, according
toy Mr Msomi,

The ANC condemned
the lafillings and appealed
to the muredeters lo
â\200\234come to their sensesâ\200\235,
said Mr Msomi. He re-
ierated the ANCs call for
the security forces to do
all within their power to

bring the culpes to book.

IFP spokesman Mr Ed
Tillet deplored the con-
tinuing violence in north-
east Natal, saying this la-
test attack emphasised
the need for an effective
Local Dispute Resolution
Committee.

He criticised the
RDRC for being "tardy
in coming to grips with
the deteriorating situa-
tion" in the area, adding
that IFP members were
also under attack.

In an overnight attack
in KwaMashu near Dur-
ban, a hand-grenade was
thrown at a township of-
fice currently being used
as a police barracks, No-
one was injured. Sapa.

PA

THE Pan Africanist Congress says it will not allow its armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, to be probed by the Goldstone Commission.

Earlier yesterday Mr Justice Richard Goldstone appealed to the United Nations and the international community in general to assist him in efforts to conduct a full inquiry into APLA

APLA commanders John May and Tassie Day accepted responsibility for the weekend attack on civilians in King Willemstown which left four dead and 17 wounded. He also threat-

& J""\

No to probe by (Goldstone

coed more attacks on White South Africans,

PAC director of information and publicity, Waters Bishop Tobo, contacted for comment on Mr Justice Goldstone's plans, said the movement would not co-operate with the commission.

He questioned the commission's independence as a special ap-

intee of the present

se's.

commission, seeks to neutralise the liberation forces so that the White live happier

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The commission does

not seek to liberate the African people, nor to

bring justice in the countryâ\200\235, Mr Toboti commented.

In its statement, the commission said it had asked the international community to take steps â\200\234to enable the commission to hold an inquiry into the policies, manpower and arms structures of APLA outside South Africa and to report fully thereon in relation to political violence and intimidation in South Africa.

The commission welcomed the South African

Governmentâ\200\231s agreement |

to enable the commission to investigate the intelligence

operations of the security forces, and the African National Congressâ\200\231 subsequent positive response to the request to inquire into the activities of Umkhonto we Sizwe

A similar request had been made to the KwaZulu-Natal Government to investigate the KwaZulu Police, but no positive response had yet been forthcoming.

The commission again called on the KwaZulu Government to authorise the proposed inquiry in the interests of peace and the curbing of violence in Natal/KwaZulu".
â\200\224Sapa.

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T Kei, ANC reject >

Ciskei regional plan

EAST LONDON. â\200\224 The Transkei military government, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress in the Border region have reject@d the Ciskei Govy-ernmeptâ\200\231s proposals for a new sglf-governing state in the eastern Cape.

The Cisket Governa

ment proposed the creation of an autonomous *â\200\234Kei Republicâ\200\235â\200\231, embracing Ciskei, the Border and the casterm Cape, but excluding Transkei.

Border PAC media officer Sizwe Mfaza said the proposals were wedded to the ideology of apurtheid.

â\200\234The PAC is for a unitary state, not regions as cmvisaged by other parties.â\200\235 he said.

Border ANC media officer Mcebisi Bata said the document gave an impression Brig Qupa Gqoz0's military government intended to impose separ-

atist solutions on the people of the region.

The ocountrÿâ\200\231s future should be decided on by all living in it and not by individuals who sat in â\200\234unrepresentative committees and conferencesâ\200\231â\200\235.

The Transkei Governmentâ\200\231s Press liaison officer, Mr M Muuli, said the propaosals lacked political imagination, foresight and viston.

â\200\230It bauiks the imagina-
tion to learn that Brig
Ggozo, so anpopular and
unwanted in @ Cisket,
shoald dream of including
Port Elizabeth la the Kei
region.

He saud Transkei, Cis-
kei, Border and Griqua-
land East should consti-
tutg poe region, â\200\224 Sapa.

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Buthelezi:

go ahead

Pl

with

referendum

ULUNDI. â\200\224 Inkatha
Freedom Party leader,
Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, dug in his political heels yesterday, saying he was determined to go ahead with a referendum to decide on the adoption of his party's constitution for the State of KwaZulu/Natal.

He regretted the State President's negative reaction to the adoption of the constitution by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

â\200\234] that the adoption of the Constitution of the State of KwaZulu/Natal reflects an immediate and clear mandate from the people of my region, who will have the opportunity to exercise their sovereignty on this issue through a democratic referendum, â\200\235 Chief Buthelezi said,

With the influence of the
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Referendum to go or |

FROM PAGE 1

Convention for & Democratic South Africa (Condesa) and the â\200\234degenera-

tionâ\200\235 of the process into bilateral negotiations between the government

and the ANC to the ex-
clusion of significant por-

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tions of the population,

â\200\234it becomes imperative to
go back to the people and
to their wants and aspira-
tions to find the lead to
festructure the process of
transformation of the
countryâ\200\235

â\200\234What is essential is
that talks and negotia-

itions resume immediately

without preconditions or
preconception. What is

| essential is that we
| longer delay because our

country is no longer ready
to accept our impotence
and incapability,

â\200\234At this juncture, there
should be no space for
rigidity and preconceived
notions on how this pro-
cess should develop and
evolve.

â\200\234I feel that we are at a
crucial time in the process
of transforming South
Africa into the long
sought-after land of social
justice, freedom and
equal opportunities for all
people irrespective of
race, colour or creed,â\200\235
said Chief Buthelez.

He had embarked on a
course aimed at testing
the will of the people in
the region.

~This fact must be
registered within the
overall process of trans-
formation of our society
as a positive develop-
ment, because it will al-
low all of us, regardless of
our political affiliations,
to receive a clear mandate
on the direction which we
shall take in completing
the process.â\204ç â\200\224 Sapa.

Brian Stuart

KWAZULUâ\200\231s latest constitutional initiative could cause an escalation of violence in South Africa and bring the KwaZulu Government into direct confrontation with Pretoria, State President De Klerk warned yesterday.

â\200\234fi is imperative that this should be avoided.â\200\235â\200\231

In a statement issued from his offices in Pretoria, Mr De Klerk said the KwaZulu Natal draft constitution, unveiled in Ulundi on Tuesday, gave the impression of unilateral action by the KwaZulu Government.

It should make it reiterate that such action: .

Â® â\200\234Would be incompatible with the agreed

[

goal that constitutional reform should be the result of multiparty negotiations;

It "Could have a disruptive effect on the concerted efforts which are currently underway to bring about the resumption of multi-party negotiations;

It â\200\234Could bring about a further escalation of violence;

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KwaZulu plan: FW warns

FROM PAGE 1

olenee.â\200\235

Mr De Klerk called on KwaZulu Chiâf Minister and Inkatha' Freedom Party leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to meet himm a5 goon as possible to discuss the KwaZulu initiative, and to resolve whatever problems were preventing the IFP from returning to bilateral and multilateral pegotiations.

â\200\234it is neither in the interest of KwaZulu/Natal: por of South Africa as a whole that trust between us shounld be eroded or that channels of communication between 48 should be blocked.â\200\235

Allegations by Chief Buthelezi that the govem- ment was not doing enough to curb violence, or 10 act against traos- gressions but the African Nationat Congressâ\200\231 aomed wing Umkhopto we Siz- we, were â\200\234si?xpiy untrue and wafairâ\200\235. |

[s the past three months in Natal, actions by the security forees had led to the aryst of more than 200 people for politi- cally motivated violence, Mr De Klerk noted.

There had so far been ao major differences between the constitutional principles of Inkatha and the government,

â\200\234It was our common approach that these agreements in principle should be pursued within the framework of multi-party negotiations.

â\200\234It is a matter of concern that Dr Buthelezi is now apparently embarking on a course whichâ\200\231 militates against this approach. It is not a duty's ('t ad i

2R3 20 letol 69 "%

Ms De Klerk stressed the government recognised KwaZulu/Natal as an important region, and had supported the devolution of power. This was seen in the establishment of the KwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority.

Chief Buthelezi and his government already exercised many of the powers he envisaged in his draft constitution, including responsibility for home affairs, works, education and culture, agriculture and forestry, justice, health, police, finance, economic affairs, welfare and pensions, and corrective services.

He administered a budget of R4,8 billion, which was larger than that of many independent African states.

Brizn Stuart reports the meeting next Thursday between Mr De Klerk and Bizck homeland leaders, including Chief Buthelezi, could go some way to easing tensions between the government and Inkatha Freedom Party, a government source said last night.

He confirmed the meeting would be between Mr De Klerk and Chief Buthelezi, Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope and Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

In addition, there was Mr De Klerk's proposal

yesterday that Chief Buthelezi meet with him as soon as possible to discuss the IFP's proposed initiative for an autonomous KwaZulu Natal region, and regarding the proposed

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about the IFP's return to bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

The National Party said it welcomed the document as an IFP contribution to multi-party negotiations. However, it was convinced that a lasting central government could only be brought about as a result of multilateral negotiations.

â\200\234Similarly, a sensible regional dispensation for Natal will have to be negotiated between all relevant parties in that province.

â\200\234At regional level; too, the question of effective participation of minorities, and a government of national unity, will have to be explored thoroughly. After all, even Inkatha could turn out to be a minority party in Natal,

While discussion through the media would serve little purpose, the NP supported the â\200\234powerful sentiment" for strong regional government,

*The NP, however, rejects the accusation that it and the ANC are in cahoots in an endeavour to marginalise other parties.

â\200\234It is the NP, after all, that has always been adamant that multi-party agreements are essential for lasting solutions. This also applies to Natal. Also, the IFP cannot hope to go it alone.â\200\235

The NP rejected the suggestion that the Natal/KwaZulu Joint Executive Authority had to

make a decision on the issue. It had no mandate to do so, or to act as a junta.,

Any thought of a

quick preliminary reference
question (200/230) & 200/231u' . 200/231g 200/230n'L 'i-\201fi

endum seems doomed to failure. It would be fruitless if it were to take place in a vacuum, with so many questions unanswered in the overall picture, 200/235 the NP said.

Dr Denis Womall,
Democratic Party spokesman of constitutional issues and MP for Berea, Natal, said his party's approach was: 200/234Bnng your plan to the constitutional negotiation table, 200/235

The [FP document comprised the most detailed constitutional proposals made so far. The IFP and KwaZulu government were important political 200/230players, so the proposals warranted serious consideration.

200/234However, the DP cannot support the way these proposals have been presented, 200/235 Dr Worrall added.

200/234In the first place, the main priority must be a national constitution for South Africa as a whole, and not constitutions for specific regions.

200/234Secondly, the new constitution for South Africa, including its regions, has to be worked out by all political parties. 200/235

Mr Andries Beyers, Afrikaner Volksunie leader, welcomed and supported the proposals by Chief Buthelezi and his government for 2n autonomous Natal/KwaZulu region.

The nature and essence of a regional state for which Chief Buthelezi wished to negotiate coin-

cided almost literally with
Â© the Afrikaner state for
+ which the AVU was sty
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28 The Argus, Thursday December 3 1992

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Town,
Telephone: 488 4911

Power deal: Buthelezi
- shows his hand

looming ever larger, it is

WITH litical
; predictable that the main political players will
beginâ\200\231 to show their hands. P

his is the context in which the latest move by

Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and
Jeadar of the Inkatha Freedom Party, should be seen.

His proposal for a referendum on r autonom
is, Mâ\200\230%Tri oste to the continuing bilateral
discussions between the governmmment an% the ANC. |
Clearly, Chief Buthelezi #eels a little Teft out and this
muted UDI is a way of reminding others of his
claims. It is also a way of creaging a political

t is important there should not be an over-*

reaction. And it should be noted that his political .

bravado is carefully phrased to include a number of '

pe options. !

In truth, Chief Buthelezi has not raised a new

concept; the debate about the overnment of |
KwaNatal is the continuation of a grocess at beg '

Allow voters
to decide
â\200\224 Buthelezi

Polmedsmï¬\201ï¬\201r L7 e e 4 4
INKATHA Freedom Party leader Chief Mango-

suthu Buthelezi today challenged President
o s, s o ol
(decide their future themselves.

Chief Butheleziâ\200\231s challenge, which foll

release of a draft constitution for the get-out :

Kwazulu/Natal, rain

Catton Tatie lse: ;lâ\200\230\,e prospect of a pro-
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erg"f a nelg:*g_a_teddgglitcal settlement.

\ _Klerk said it was unfortunate

Chief Buthelezi had frequently adopted a cu(luaxâ\200\230E

frontational course with the gove

often than not on erroneous agssum;)lt?:st,â\200\231 i
Chief Butheleziâ\200\231s continual allegations that

the government was not doing enough to curb

violence were simply untrue and unfair, he said.

But the IFP leader said last night that h

cLeterminâ\200\230 o uaheadeith agrh;ierend:ïï-\201lwg

â\200\234voters in and Kwazulu decide on the

constitution. He â\200\231s re

i e.describevd Mr De Klerkâ\200\231s reac-

â\200\234T feel we are at a crucial time in

of transf orming South Africa intttl.l:hgr(igiss

after land of social justice, om an

,â\200\235 he said

ade

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PaUA lâ\202ïï peo gâ\200\231

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erendum. Either he â\200\231c'ouliïï-\202"! et:-f :ta e

Klerk to a

ciaïï-\202y. y Iâ\200\230

Matters could come to a h

:::txz I(:â\200\230hief Bïï-\201fïï-\201elezlä\200\230]ïï-\201, pïï-\201smaeiïï-\201aga::x% : EÃ©
we -

~Lucas Mangope' and Ciskeiâ\200\231s Bri

Oupa Gqozo meet NE De Klerk in mnlg.i:tlïer

Although the incoming Clinton administration

in the United States has yet to choose its South

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to it or he could ca

Africa specialists, experts beli i

? iy heading Lof an STy Chagh e e

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Elinlyn o5 for QANE

an |
years ago with the Buthelezi ommission, was
Natal's embodied

play in the region's . y
Furthermore, the idea of a referendum does have
some merit. It would be a useful test of public opinion
at a time when there is often too little indication of
exactly what most people favour and who really has
a political mandate.

this is an fortunate time. It could only
ease the political tensions; it is not a time to

be already dangerously over-heated. It is

The time to test public opinion will come soon
enough. '

/ Meanwhile, Buthelezi has made a point and
he and his colleagues must now allow themselves to
be coaxed back into multi-lateral discussions on all
aspects of future government in South Africa
including the question of regional autonomy.

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Security departmentâ\200\231s
mutiny the most viole:

â\200\230JOHANNESBURG. â\200\224 Many of
the worst abuses of prisoners
by the African National Con-
gressâ\200\231s security department oc-
curred in the aftermath of a
rebellion by disenchanted
Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres in

Angola in early 1984, an Am-

nesty International report said
yesterday.

Thwe report detailed a lega-
cy of abuse by ANC security
officials in camps in several
African countries.

Tracing the history of the
mutiny, which led to wholesale
arrests, Amnesty said it was
prompted in part by the re-
pressive role of the ANCâ\200\231s se-
curity department.

' In February 1984, MK troops
in the Viana transit camp, just
outside Luanda, rebelled and

United Democratic Front, Cur-
tis Nkondo.

. â\200\234He died shortly after arriv-
ing at the camp in mid-1984.

' â\200\234His fellow prisoners gener-
ally allege that his death was a
result of ill-treatment, al-
though the ANC has stated that
he committed suicide.â\200\235

Many prisoners were re-
quired to perform hard labour
. at Quatro. The most exhausting
task was pushing a 1000 2 wa-
ter tank from the river bed up-
hill to the camp.

tinTorture appeared to be rou-
e

â\200\234In one incident, described
by two former inmates, guards
oured boiling water on the
ead prisoner. The wound
â\200\230 red and became purulent.
â\200\234A sympathetic medical or-
derly shaved the prisonerâ\200\231s

soon were joined by guerrillas
from the Malanje Front in
eastern Angola, where they
were fighting Unita.

Security personnel in the
Viana camp were disarmed
during the rebellion and the
mutineers formed a committee

to present their grievances.

Angolan troops then surrounded the camp, a brief gun-battle ensued, after which the mutineers agreed to surrender their arms on condition no victimisation occurred.

But, the ANC's security department was allowed back into the camp, where they immediately arrested mutineers, including committee members, and transported them to the Luanda State Security Prison commonly known as INova In-

S d

stalacao (New Installation). Thirty-two mutineers were kept at that prison. Amnesty said: "Man them appeared to have been severely beaten while in custody at Nova Instalacao, ing Kate Mhlongo, a member of the committee. In 1984, the mutineers were held in dark, damp cells, with no blankets or

mattresses and concrete slabs

for beds.

"Lavatories were blocked, with urine and excrement overflowing on to the floors of the cells. Food and drinking

water were ... inadequate and disease was rife.

"Two of the 32 prisoners, Selby Msimang and Ben Thithere between February and July 1984 the re-

bane, died - port said.

of

includ-

tineers

Many

til the camp was closed 1988.

na

"Quatro had seven communal cells and five isolation

cells," said the report.

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These were dark and
very hot.

While prisoners in some
cells were required

for months on end.

hygiene

Lavatories consisted of un-
hygienic plastic containers

which created a stench.

Prisoners were allowed to
wash themselves and their
clothes only every few weeks.

Some of the imprisoned mu-
lti-race were transferred
to the notorious Quatro camp,
near Quibaxe in northern An-
gola, where they remained for

A

There was very
little ventilation and suffoca-

tion. Prisoners had to
perform hard labour outside, others had

to remain in their cells all day

because of the heat.

Washing consisted of a single
drum passed from cell to cell,
so that by the time half the
prisoners had used the water, it
was thick with dirt. -

There was no opportunity to
wash blankets, and the
lice infested.

Amnesty International said
food was nutritionally inade-
quate. While fruit grew in
abundance around the camp,
prisoners were not allowed to
eat it.

Disease also appeared to be
rife. There was no qualified
physician at the camp and
medical orderlies were gener-
ally unsympathetic.

One well-attested case was
that of Zaba Maledza, a mem-
ber of the Committee of Ten
and brother of a prominent
member of the anti-apartheid

head to help the wound heal, but the guards repeatedly banged his head against a tree to reopen the wound,â\200\235 said the report.

The organisation added that women prisoners were particularly abused.

â\200\234One former prisoner has described being subjected to re- g:atgd verbal abuse, as well as

atings, because she refused to have sex with the guards. She described an incident where a guard masturbated over her,â\200\235 said the report.

Three months after the re- bellion in Viana transit camp, a further mutiny erupted in the Pango camp to the north of Lu- anda. This was violently sup- pressed by loyal Mk troops.

The prisoners then were tied

to trees, beaten, whipped;nd had molten plastic dri their naked Il:odies. o 5

Seven were shot dead after a summary tribunal condemned them to execution. The tribunal was chaired by an ANC securi- ty official and the prisoners had no opportunities for legal representation or appeal.

The remaining prisoners were kept naked and bound with ropes for three weeks before they were transferred to Quatro.

â\200\234The systematic nature of the abuses makes it clear that these were not isolated ex- cesses by undisciplined guards, but represented a deliberate regime of ill-treatment,â\200\235 said the report. â\200\224 Sapa

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However, the UNHCR could

not find him asylum anywhere else and he remained in Zambia.

In August 1989, armed ANC security officials abducted Mbeje and beat him up. Three other former ANC members were also abducted, with the ANC officials saying the detainees were suspected of involvement in bomb attacks

the Zambian authorities made any attempt to arrest him from the time of the alleged assault in November 1988 until August 1989 when he was abducted . . .â\200\235 says the report.

Moreover, the report notes, Mbejeâ\200\231s girlfriend was never called to give evidence.

â\200\234His trial was held with unusual rapidity and in October 1989 he was sentenced to two yearsâ\200\231 imprisonment. The three

against the organisation in %51' ?â\200\231â\200\234â\200\230.

But no evidence was presented to back the claims, with relatives of the men saying they had been detained after raising glaring differences between the poor lifestyle of camp inmates compared with the lavish living of the ANCâ\200\231s hierarchy.

After the UNHCR launched legal action, the then ANC secretary general Alfred Nzo was summoned to appear before a Lusaka magistrate.

â\200\234The result was that Sipho Mbeje was handed over to the Zambian authorities and charged with assaulting his Firlfriend. Throughout his unlawful -detention by the ANC there had been no mention of this alleged offence, nor had

been released ... :

â\200\234Despite his unlawful abduction by the ANC on several occasions, clear evidence from Zambian physicians supporting his allegation of assault, his

own identification of 13 named ANC officials who took part in these assaults and the presence of other witnesses, the Zambian authorities took no action against those responsible for these abuses,â\200\235 notes the report.

Instead Mbeje served more than two yearsâ\200\231 imprisonment for a conviction that appeared woolly.

The report documents similar cases of Zambian collaboration with the ANCâ\200\231s security

Frontline states were accessories â\200\224 Amnesty

Weekend Argus Reporter

AUTHORITIES in Angola, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia have been challenged by Amnesty International to investigate the past conduct of ANC security officials and to b

to justice those who torture prisoners in ANC camps.

In effect, the human rights organisation is demanding the reversal of what it believes constitutes collaboration in hu-

man

ts abuse by some offi- -

Amnesty says its investigations show that â\200\234gross abuse was allowed to go unchecked, not only by the ANCâ\200\231s leadership in exile, but also by the

overnments of the African

rontline states

â\200\234Such governments were at best accessories to the abuses by the ANC, at other times they actively assisted those within the ANC responsible for the grave human rights abuses which occurredâ\200\235. :

In support of this, Amnesty

ints out that Umkhonto we-

izwe mutineers at Viana
camp were held in Luanda
State Security Prison, where
conditions were unhealthy in
the extreme. - 2

department. â\200\224 Sapa.

â\200\230Human

Amnesty
names ANC
torture
camps

JOHANNESBURG. â\200\224 Amnesty
International yesterday named
two ANC-controlled refugee

2 Monzania where pris-
beaten or
stages of

oers ere severel
tortured in the early
their detention.

Mazimbu and Dakawa â\200\224 the
two camps â\200\224 were named in a
report by the international hu-
man rights organisation, which
conducted an independent as-
sessment of allegations that
dissidents were beaten, tor-
tured and executed by the
ANCâ\200\231s security department
during the 1980s.

â\200\234Later accounts from Ma-
zimbu, referring to 1986 and
1987, allege that security offi-
cials beat prisoners with bicy-
cle chains and electric cables,
sometimes on the soles of their
feet,â\200\235 Amnesty Internationalâ\200\231s
report said.

It cited the case of a Tanza-
nian Field Force unit in
Dakawa which arrested 10
ANC members on June 10,
1991, and handed them over to
the ANC security department.

They were allegedly beaten
with steel rods by ANC and
Tanzanian officials. â\200\230

rights

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JOHANNESBURG. â\200\224 Amnesty I

= na 3 he London-
based human rights organisa-
tion said it had received sever-

al accounts of brutal torture of

risoners at the Revolutionary
Council (RC) building in Villa
Park, near Lusaka, Zambia.

â\200\234These former prisoners al-
lege that they were beaten
with a variety of implements,
including batons, wires, hose-
pipes, barbed wire, iron bars
and bicycyle chains,â\200\235 said the
Amnesty International report,
a copy of which was made
available to the Press.

â\200\234One prisoner described hav-
ing molten plastic dripped on
his chest. Some alleged they
were placed in water-logged
cells. In each instance, the pur-

ose of this torture was to
orce the prisoner to sign a

confession which had already

been greparedâ\200\230 by security
officials.â\200\235

Of particular concern, Am-
nesty International says, was
the collaboration of Zambian
officials with the ANCâ\200\231s securi-
ty department.

â\200\234In two separate instances in

O Alfred Nzo: Summoned to appear before Lusaka ' 1

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' May 1987, Zambian officials of

the Organisation of African
Unityâ\200\231s Liberation Committee
handed ANC â\200\230dissidentsâ\200\231 into
the custody of the security de-
partment. At least one of the
two, Oupa Khoza, had resigned

from the ANC two months

earlier.

â\200\234Both he and the other man,
Peter Lerumo, had sought the
protection of the U! High

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nternational said yesterday it had documented extensive p
while the organisationâ\200\231s headquarters were in Zamabia.

hysical abuse of prisoners by the

Commissioner for Refugees;

however, effective protection

was not provided.â\200\235

Another case in point was
that of Sipho Hubert Mbeje.

An ANC member in Zambia,
Mbeje was
security department officials
between 198
imprisoned for more than two

authorities.

" Mbeje was first assaulted on

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severely beaten by .
and 1989 and then

~years by the Zambian

September 17, 1987, and taken

to the RC building. After two
weeks he escaped, but was re-

. captured and beaten again. He

managed to esca again and
contacted the UNHCR in Lusa-
ka. The UNHCR concluded that
Mbeje was still suffering from
the after-effects of severe as-
saults and that his life was in
danger if he remained in

- Zambia.

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t of darkness

group documents widespread brutality

v QWL\ / News 3//2/ R
Draft constitution is not a plan for a breakaway

Stealing the thunder

Putting aside the political
. at ensuring equal access to po-

row blowing up around

KwaZulu Governmenttrâ\200\231]g
draft constitution for the
State of KwaZulu/Natal, the
draft constitution document
has several interesting im-
plications. Political Corres-
pondent MARTIN CHAL-
LENOR studied the draft.

IF the State of Kwa-
Zu_lu/Natal ever comes gx?o
being along the lines envi-

This is not an attempt â\200\230
at al
break away, and the drgft said
the State of KwaZulu/Natal
;:{gltxld fbfh a Fsovereign member
e of the Federal R i
So%th africa. i
he document has the sa
m '
status as draft constitutions al(-e
ready put forward by the Na-
(t)wna& P;rtty, the ANC, the Dem-
cratic Party and even: -
sexgative Party. f{shon
r Butheleziâ\200\231s constitutional
proposals now go before a series
pf_ seminars and debates organ-
ised by the IFP for assessment
with a meeting already planne(i,

4 eg by Dr Mangosuthu for Durban on Monday night.
ezi and the Inka ' alk_about
Freedom Party, it will where the capital would be:

enjoy a most li i-
g beral consti
The Constitution of the S
.of KwaZulu/Natal was ado;t?Ã@g
by the KwaZulu Legislative As-
sembly this week. At the mo-
g]leilt 'tâ\200\231he interest is on Dr Bu-
drgfiLZI s timing in releasing the
Undoubtedly, this was ti
.to steal some of the th\tll;filgg
from thg joint Government-Afri-
can National Congress meeting
this week. The constitutionâ\200\231s
emphasis on regional issues has
allowed Dr Butheleziâ\200\231s oppo-
nents to read into its release
t!lat he was opting out of the na-
tional political power race to

concentrate on his home patch

However, this may be a premature conclusion. If anything the IFP is saying this is what we have worked out for our turf we will now give technical assistance to other states to prepare similar constitutions,

Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Grahamstown, but the official languages would be English and Afrikaans. So any language could be used as a medium of instruction in private schools or state-aided schools. If a considerable portion of people in an area spoke

another language, that language could also be used for local government purposes.

The coat of arms, flag and anthem have still to be determined.

KwaZulu/Natal would leave traditional leaders in charge of the traditional and customary legal system, to be applied to people who identified with them. Communal land would be left to the administration of traditional leaders. However, these ways of old would not be able to contradict provisions of the constitution. '

Page B

These aspects reflect the fact that tribal authorities form an important power base for the IFP. One of the current reasons for political violence is that the

authority of tribal leaders is being challenged.

In mixing the old with the new, KwaZulu/Natal would not allow the death sentence. Any

if they could not afford counsel, the court would appoint one at government expense. It was not clear from the draft if the state would also pick up the tab for the counsel appearing in court for an accused.

The constitution said that

government authorities would have to tell people who were the subject of any investigation

form of physical or psychological torture and punishment of not have powers to stop would not be allowed. People at will in the street to

Among the most liberal provisions are those governing the right to access the information collected on them by the government or by private bodies would be free to express their thoughts or information banks.

Public, in oral, private armies would be specified, written, visual or any

RDSE ORESETC ,
establish and to establish In a nod to modern life styles
ions for such a purpose. All the constitution said both parties
s . b for the upbringing, formation
commissioners ,
) ; if born outside wedlock. Bo
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. and duty to joint custody of children

means, for example, that car manufacturers could claim that their model was better value for money than another model, and mention its competitors by name.

People arrested or detained would appear in court within 24 hours, and a court would have to specifically allow the police to continue holding them. People charged with an offence that could lead to their going to jail would have the right to counsel.

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consult

dren, unless a court specified otherwise.

On a contentious note, the draft said women would have the right to terminate unwanted pregnancy when safe.

Economically, the right to

free economic initiative and enterprise would be recognised, protected and encouraged by the state.

Women would be guaranteed maternity leave and working mothers would be provided with assistance. Women, like the

disadvantaged and less privileged people, would have spe-

litical, social and economic opportunities. ;

A Ministry for Women's Affairs would be created, and a portion of public offices would be reserved for women.

The draft gives the state the responsibility for providing houses to all by saying that "all citizens have the right to receive shelter and shall have equal access to housing opportunities."

The tax structure would not create a disincentive for the production of wealth.

Politically, government powers would be divided between the central government and KwaZulu/Natal. Kwa-

divided

into regions and municipalities.

KwaZulu/Natal would have "two houses: a House of Dele-

gates with 350 members elected ' from the 350 constituencies, and | a Senate.

' Each region would appoint | two members to the Senate, and four senators would be elected | in each region.

Senators would be elected for five years and would have to be at least 35 years old.

At the top would be a Governor of at least 40 years old, and elected by the majority of votes cast in a statewide constituency election on a three-year term renewable only once.

Each region would have 76 members, elected from 38 con-

stituencies. The draft did not say how many regions there would be.

cial privileges in all pro-

grammes and measures aimed

Alarming trend is increase

_Äï¬\201)/lzx /VEW&

3 / 2 / 92 _ "

in attacks on farmers: Wall

Army chief analyses violence

SECURITY forces combating political violence have been attacked almost 200 times in the last seven months, SADF Commandant Dudley Wall told the Goldstone Commission in Durban yesterday.

Commandant Wall is a staff officer involved with troop movements and operations in Natal and KwaZulu, and submitted documents of evidence. He attends meetings with the SAP and KwaZulu Police, plus liaison meetings of the SADF and the African National Congress, and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

The fundamental cause of political violence in Natal and KwaZulu was the unconditional desire to dominate a sector of the population politically for support, Commandant Wall said. This was ultimately a power struggle for domination of people with the end view of control.

Giving evidence on the statistics of political violence in Natal and KwaZulu from May 1 to November 20, Commandant Wall said there had been 197 attacks on security forces and 232 general shooting incidents.

In that time, the security forces recovered 1152 weapons of which 110 were from the Eastern bloc, including AK 47 rifles and a Czechoslovakian sub-machine gun, and 677 were homemade. The other weapons included shotguns, .303 rifles, and pistols. For every weapon recovered, there were another 50 to 60 weapons, he said. :

3 -made weapons were used in a greater number of the attacks; shooting incidents and attacks on security forces than home-made weapons. The quality of homemade weapons was not as good as it used to be. This, in my view, coincides with the availability of factory-made weapons.

There were 40 known ANC people killed in this period, 103 IFP members and 784 people whose political allegiance the security forces could not ascertain.

In October, 246 people killed in political violence in Natal and KwaZulu, Commandant Wall said.

This raised the possibility that the actual death toll in political violence could be far higher than unrest moni-

MARTIN CHALLENGOR
Political Correspondent

tors have logged. The Human Rights Commission has said, for example, that for the first 27 days of October

there were just 114 people killed in Natal and KwaZulu.

Gradually the violence was increasing in Natal and KwaZulu, Commandant Wall said.

Leading figures in the IFP and ANC were murdered. "In my view, this appears to be a deliberate attempt by their political opponents to decapitate the organisations in order to create confusion and disrupt lead-

"It also appears that there is still a perception that members of the farming community are part and parcel of the whole defence structure and should, therefore, be treated as if they were members of the security forces.

"These attacks on the farming community create a siege mentality among the farming community, which automatically prepares itself for such attacks and the problem,

"I have also noticed that an attack on a leader figure of one organisation is usually followed, shortly thereafter, by an attack on a leader figure of the main opposing organisation. There is, therefore, a clear element of revenge present."

An alarming trend was that the farming community was being attacked. "It appears there is an ele-

ment that thinks that this is a ready supply of money, vehicles and fire-arms. In my view, the pattern of attacks on farmers cannot merely be ascribed to common criminal behaviour.

e psychologi-
calâ\200\235

Commandant Wall said the use of uniforms in attacks seriously discredited the security forces in the eyes of the community, â\200\234who are not always able to distinguish between members of the security forces and those dressed up as members of the security forcesâ\200\235.

â\200\234The use of security force uniforms gives the attackers the advantage of surprise and gives people the opportunity to eliminate their opposition. It also makes access to places that would otherwise not be accessible quite easy for those mis-using these uniforms.â\200\235

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Roelf Meyer, Minister of Constitutional Development and confidant of President de Klerk, is playing a vital role in negotiating in a new

constitution for South Afri-

ca. But right now his shares are low in Ulundi. Political Correspondent MARTIN CHALLENGER reports.

After the collapse of the second session of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, the African National Congress went after the then Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Tertius Delpont.

3/12/72
Meyerâ\200\231s
~shares

low In
â\200\230Ulundi

He had been the Governq

mentâ\200\231s spokesman on Codesa and a key negotiator, but fro

_the middle of the year the ANC criticised his negotiation skill at every turn. The net result was that the hounded Dr Delpont was moved out of the Go

ernmentâ\200\231s negotiations team and promoted upwards into the Cabinet. ; ;

In similar fashion, the Inkatha Freedom Party has now turned on Mr Roelf Meyer, Minister of Constitutional Development. -

Several National Party heavyweights have in the past come in for a roasting at Ulundi, most notably Mr P.W. Botha, â\200\230Dr Piet Koornhof and Mr Chris Heunis.

Now, Dr Mangosuthu Buthe-lezi has said of Mr Meyer: â\200\234I|do

not know what kind of a person
Roelf Meyer is. I do not need
him.â\200\235 ;

Mr Meyer said earlier this
week that the Government
found it strange that the IFP
had for weeks shunned attempts
by the Government to re-open
negotiations with the IFP, yet

the IFP called for an immediate

multi-party conference off re-
view to assess the negotiations
process.

Mr Meyer said the IFP unila-
terally cancelled a meeting with

' the Government on September
28 and 29, and also cancelled a
meeting of the Concerned South
Africans Group with the [Gov-
ernment on November 18 and
19. .

Mr Meyer said Dr Buthelezi
postponed a meeting of himself,
Bophuthatswanaâ\200\231s President
Lucas Mangope and Ciskeiâ\200\231s
Brigadier Oupa Gqozo with
President de Klerk.

The delays in negotiations
had to be removed quickly, Mr
Meyer said. The Government
would continue to look for solu-
tions, and would appreciate it if
the IFP threw its weight behind
these efforts, Mr Meyer said.

Dr Buthelezi said Mr Meyerâ\200\231s
implication that the IFP was
holding up progress in multi-
party negotiations â\200\234is the big-

ROELF MEYER
Unpopular in Ulundi

gest balderdash that I have ever
heardâ\200\235. :

A steering committee of the
Concerned South Africans
Group had met Mr Meyer three
times since the end of Septem-
ber, he pointed out.

Mr Meyer had recently sent
Dr Buthelezi a faxed message
offering to go to Ulundi to dis-
cuss Dr Butheleziâ\200\231s call for a
multi-party conference of re-
view. Dr Buthelezi declined the
offer.

Dr Buthelezi said he was not
talking to Mr Meyerâ\200\231s principal,

President de Klerk, so did not see why Mr Meyer should want to come talk to me.

I do not know what kind of a person Roelf Meyer is. I do not need him.

Dr Buthelezi said the IFP national secretary, Dr Frank Mdlalose, and the steering committee, were dealing with Mr Meyer. I do not see why I should have an eyeball to eyeball with him.

Dr Buthelezi doubted if the National Party can teach me about negotiations. He pointed out that he was vilified for calling for negotiations long before

the NP had wanted negotiations.

They are using propaganda to make me the spoiler when I am not the spoiler at all, Dr Buthelezi said.

IFP stalwart Dr Dennis Madiide concluded the tirade against Mr Meyer, saying:

Roelf Meyer will be surprised to find that even in his own party his support is actually diminishing.

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NP questions Press

â\200\230biasâ\200\231 agai

THE National Party yesterday expressed its concern on what apparently was â\200\231 growing perception about the partiality of the Goldstone Commission in its investigations.

A report presented yesterday before the Goldstone Commission sitting in Durban by the National Party MP for Klipriver, Mr Jacko Maree, read: â\200\234The National Party has noted with concern that there are allegations of bias, directed at the commission from, inter alia, the Inkatha the right-wing parties.â\200\235

The report went further to cite the recent appointment of a committee by

the Conservative Party to â\200\234monitor all .

statements and actions by the Goldstone Commissionâ\200\235 as a sign of such growing perceptions.

Justifying their appointment of the committee, the CP said: â\200\234We are especially concerned that our security forces are being uniformly portrayed in a bad light and the ANC held as heroes.â\200\235

The appointment came after the recent revelations by the Goldstone Commission of the operations of security forcesâ\200\231 military intelligence.

In its report yesterday, the NP went

on further to say that the IFP alleged that incidents of violence directed at its members did not receive publicity. - â\200\234The problem, as the National Party of Natal sees it, is that the commissionâ\200\231s findings are widely publicised when the ANC is the victim, but there is hardly a murmur when Inkatha is the injured party.â\200\235

Cited as as example was this yearâ\200\231s killing of IFP supporters in Thokoza

Freedom Party and

t Inkatha

Political Staff

(4), Katlehong (24), Zonkesizwe (6) and Thokoza again (23).

Highlighting the situation further, Mr Maree said the commission had reported on all these attacks but none of these received the same publicity and exposure as did the Boipatong massacre.

Boipatong is today a household word across the world. But who has heard of the above-mentioned places? Very few I dare say. Why is it so?

However, Mr Maree went on to point out that the perceived bias on the part of the Goldstone Commission was not necessarily a reflection of the deeds of the commission itself but of the AP&A which has been cowed by the

He largely put the blame on the ANC which he claimed intimidated the Press into giving inadequate and sometimes biased reports.

One of the reasons why the Press is not even-handed in its reporting when it comes to violence in South Africa is

ause it is cowed into Submission by the ANC.

According to Mr Maree, on October 13 he gave a report in Parliament accusing Mr Harry Gwala of being a full-blooded Stalinist who believed that victory is achieved as a result of killing and maiming, who also arranges mock trials which created a violent situation.

Because the report was not favourable to the ANC, the organisation contacted editors and correspondents warning and intimidating them not to publish the report, Mr Maree claimed.

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t Inkatha Free- | described President de Klerkâ\200\231s reaction as negative.,
â\200\234T feel that we are at a crucial time in the process
transforming South Africa into the lo
| after jueti d equal oppor-
tunities for all people. At this juncture, -
be no space for rigidity and preconceived notions on
how this process should develop and evolve,â\200\235 Dr

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. lezi threw at President â\200\231 â\200\224

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Jrï¬\201ï¬\201nal Congress, Pretoriaâ\200\231s relations with Dr
" Buthelezi have sunk.

. A protracted politica
lezi and the central government has chilling im-
lications for Natal and KwaZulu, particularly if
t of a negotiated
ement in South Africa.

The latest flare-up

release of a draft constit

1 fight between Dr Buthe-

r Buthelezi refuses to be par
political settl
parked by Dr Butheleziâ\200\231s
: ution for the State of Kwa-
Zulu/Natal. This raised questions over his motives
and long-term goals. Relations betw
Pretoria today
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President de Klerk
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een Ulundi and
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Government tried to snatch the Ing-
from KwaZulu a decade ago. :

k and Dr Buthelezi are scrapping

t de Klerk last night said it was un-
fortunate that Dr But

helezi had adopted a confronta-
tional cour:

t, more often than
tions. He also said Dr Buthe-
that the Government was
nce were simply untrue

se with the Governmen
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leziâ\200\231s continous allegations
not doing enough to curb viole

KwaZulu voters
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Buthelezi said.

an unofficial referendum.

leza

A democratic referendum on the constitution for
voters in Natal and KwaZulu would be an immediate
and clear mandate from them, he said.

Dr Buthelezi has two ways of staging a refer-
endum. Either he could try to persuade President de
. | Klerk to agree to the poll, or Dr Buthelezi could call

Stealing the thunder: Page 27

cide the future for themselvesâ\200\231

1 Undaunted, Dr Buthelezi said last night he was de- |

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

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"ANC, government open key talks

De Klerk lashes out at Buthelezi over controversial constitutnonal plan

Assoctated Press and Revter

â\200\230'OHANNESBURG â\200\224 The govern-

ment and the African National Congress began three days of talks yesterday aimed at setting a timetable for

ending white minority rule in South

* rejected each other's timetables for

multiracial elections, but their proposed dates are actually only months

term government in place before the end of 1993, while Mr. de Klerk has

political

left the National Congress of South Africa

- to reach agreements, there is virtually

no agreement on the pace of progress. "

on several issues and must also find ways to stop the political violence

that has claimed about 9,000 black

South African lives

10 release details of their so-called 'Imshamsi' trial it concludes tomorrow.

;Mr. de Klerk and the ANC have

lived in the three years since Mr. de Klerk took office.

M. de Klerk lashed out at Mr. Buthelezi for issuing his controversial plan at a sensitive time, saying that it could bring about a new era of violence.

The President said he had refrained from speaking out in the past

when Mr Buthelezi adopted a con-

ment. However, the chief's latest statements were too serious to ignore

- he said.

apart. The ANC wants an elected in-

Mr. de Klerk's long-term

Party and the conservative Inkatha

movement once had warm relations.

But Mr. Buthelezi thinks the government's handling of the situation has grown frosty.

Army, by Judge

Richard Goldstone, head of a commission into South African political violence, who has requested United Nations help in studying the APLA.

The APLA has taken responsibility for the unprecedented attack on 60 mostly white party-goers at a Cape province golf club on Saturday. Four of the victims were killed and 200 people were injured.

The attack was the first since the end of apartheid.

The group has demanded the government to hasten the return to the

democratic system being negotiated. But

he denied his plan was a first step toward secession.

While the government resumed negotiations with the ANC, it cancelled

a session of reform talks with

in protest against its role in the week-end killing of whites, a government source said yesterday.

Meanwhile, the PAC said that it would not allow its military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation

army to join the

government is waiting for [

clarification from the PAC on its attitude

to armed struggle and its relationship to APLA, the source said.

That meeting will not take place unless

the government

with the PAC was suspended because of the attack.

A PAC spokesman said the Goldstone Commission is pro-government and therefore the group will not co-operate.

- ' THE CITIZEN
[COMMENT

' Amazing

THE situation is quite extraordinary.

Here we are, talking about a new nonracial South Africa, and the Pan Africanist Congressâ\200\231 military wing, the Azanian Peopleâ\200\231s Liberation Organisation, launches a terrorist campaign against Whites.

It kills four Whites at King Williamâ\200\231s Town and injures 17 people, and says Whites can â\202\231xpect more attacks of this kind.

Everyone is shocked.

The United States deplores the attack as a â\200\234senseless actâ\200\235. :

The African National Congress, no mean hand, in its time, at terrorism, says the attack

is â\200\234an outrageous act of naked terrorismâ\200\235,

Archbishop Tutu struggles to find â\200\234strong enough wordsâ\200\235 to condemn the attack, saying â\200\234It is horrible, horribleâ\200\235.

But the PAC blandly says APLA is an autonomous body accountable to its own military command, and that the struggle continues until the land is repossessed. :

â\200\234APLA is only reacting to the injustices and State violence meted out on African people,â\200\235 the PACâ\200\231s Director of Information and Publicity, Mr Walter Toboti, says.

Mr Justice Goldstone wants the United Nations and the international community to help him launch an urgent inquiry into

'APLA. : ,

It has a policy of terrorism â\200\234based on racist criteria and an intention to extend the unacceptable violenceâ\200\235, Mr Justice Goldstone says.

To which the PAC replies that it will not allow APLA to be probed by the commission.

The Azanian Peopleâ\200\231s Organisation chips in, stating that it, too, wonâ\200\231t allow its military wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army, to be probed by the Goldstone Commission. Âf

It says the country is at war, the King Williamâ\200\231s Town attack is another incident of war, and it must be considered like all other

- incidents of war.

War my foot.

Terrorism is not war. It is a dastardly form of psychological harassment aimed at causing fear and insecurity among sections of the population.

- They are then supposed to put pressure on the government to meet the demands of the terrorists. .

ga 0B

the contrary happens. : g
;the people became determined to resist the terrorists' demands, they hate the organisations responsible because of their callous disregard for life and limb, and they adjust their

- lives to the dangers.

They never accept that attacks on innocent civilians are a valid part of any struggle.

The ANC, which committed ghastly acts of terrorism in the name of liberation, lost the sympathy of many people who, if they did not back the armed struggle, nevertheless admitted the need to destroy apartheid and give

- men of colour their rightful place in the land of their birth. Yol

But apartheid is over legally and now it is necessary to reach a settlement, peacefully, that will meet the aspirations of all the

people of this country.

There is no place for war, whether it is Black on Black war, or for terrorism.

What is needed is reconciliation and hope.

Why do we say the situation is extraordinary?

Because APLA confesses publicly it carried out the attack. %}

Because the PAC holds media conferences at which it tacitly supports APLA's attack.

Because APLA and the PAC can issue statements without fear of retribution. :

And because the government is seemingly unable to do anything, except say that it will not speak to the PAC unless it commits itself to peaceful negotiation. ,

We don't think the government can accept a situation in which APLA attacks Whites any more than it can accept a situation in which Blacks kill Blacks. - e

If the government feels unable to ban organi-
sations in this time of negotiation, it must still
take whatever action is ~necessary to clip

~APLAâ\200\231s wings and prevent it from;pï¬\201aqrrryms

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