

Kugcotshwe amaziko

e-IFP amathathu

ngosuku olulodwa

AP4992-2-2-13

LANCA - 13-15 FEBR. 1992

EMZINYATHI:-Izinkulungwane ezibalelwa kwezintathu zibuthane emcimbini wokugcotshwa kwaamaziko amathathu e-IFP obusezinkundleni zemidlalo eMzinyathi kwesenkosi uMzonjani Ngcobo.

Amaziko abegcotshwa yilawa: uKumanaza, amaNtungwa branch kanye neShowe. Umcimbi ubusiswe nawukubakhona kwayo Inkosi yamaQadi kanye nelungu loMkhandlu waKwaZulu oShayumthetho, uMnuz. G.E. Bhengu nokunguye obegcoba amaziko. Bekukhona noMnuz. Raphael Mfayela, oyilungu lomGwamanda weNkatha, noMnuz. Thethwayo.

Amaziko eNkatha abetheleke ngobuningi bawo kukhona nelakwaMshayazafe nelaseNgweni namanye amaningi.

Inkosi yamaQadi ikhulume yaqeqebula ikhuza abantu abachapha uMongameli weNkatha ngezinhamba ukuba bakuyeke lokhu ngoba yikho okubhebhethekisa udlame. Ibuye yagcizelela nokuthi izingane kufanele ziye ezikoleni ngobuningi bazo kulonyaka.

Izikhundla zikhethwe kanje: uKumanaza branch usihlalo kube nguMnuz. Lawrance Mbatha, isekela kwaba nguMnuz. Bhukumuzi Mdladla, unobhala, kwaba nguMnuz. Samson Ndlovu, isekela lakhe kwaba nguWalter Nene. Abanye kube ngoNdabakayise Mzobe, Zizi Msomi, Mhloliswa Cele noDavid Majola.

EShowe branch kuhambe kanje: usihlalo, Timothy Ngcobo, isekela George Ngcobo, unobhala: Thomas Dlamini, isekela: Michael Mdladla. Abanye ngo: Samuel Ngcobo, Bhékuyise Mdladla, Robert Majola no-Alpheus Ngcobo.

Lombiko ukhishwe ngu-Isack Thusini (unobhala osakaza izindaba), S.M. Mqayi (unobhala), bobabili abeziko laKwa-

Mshayazafe.

Isexwayiso kubaholi beNkatha

ETHEKWINI:-Bonke abaholi beNkatha Freedom Party (IFP) sexwayiswe ukuba bahlale beqaphe kakhulu kulandela ukudlondlobala kwemizamo yokubulawa kwezikhulu ze-IFP ezindaweni ezahlukene eNatal kulezizinsuku ezimbalwa ezedlule.

UMnuz. Kim Hodgson, inhloko yophiko lweNkatha Institute olubhekene nezodlame eNatal, uthe ukudlala kokubulawa nokuzama ukubulala abaholi be-IFP yikhona osekwenze abaholi be-IFP badonswe ngendlebe bahlale bexwayile.

Uqhube wathi kulezizinsuku ezilishumi ezedlule kubenemizamo yokubulala abaholi be-IFP abangu 11, okuphethe ngokuba kubulawe oyedwa kwadutshulwa abanye abathathu. Uthe phakathi kwababulele kukhona nezingane ezisencane.

Uthe kusobala ukuthi abahlaseli bangabantu abaqeqeshiwe nezikhali ezisetshenziswayo ngezamazwe aseMpumalanga.

UMnuz. Themba Khoza, ilunga loMgwamanda, unxuse bonke abanezikhundla ku-IFP bahlale bexwayile, wathi sekutholakele ukuthi kunohlu lwezikhulu ezisemqoka ze-IFP oselukhishiwe kwathiwa zizobulawa.

UMnuz. Khoza uthe sezingu 190 izikhulu ze-IFP esezibulele obudloveni bezombusazwe.

The Star 13-2-1992

Ngwenya killing row heats up

The Inkatha Freedom Party said yesterday there was a "good chance" that the ANC was responsible for the murder of ANC Midlands executive member Schumbuzo Ngwenya.

The allegation was made to The Star by Kim Hodgson, of the Inkatha Institute's violence monitoring unit. Mr Ngwenya

was shot in Maritzburg on Saturday.

But ANC spokesman Sali Masekela said the ANC "rejected with contempt" the idea that it would shoot its own member to settle a difference. He denied Inkatha's claim that Mr Gwala and Mr Ngwenya had clashed at a meeting. — Political Staff.

The Daily News



FOUNDED IN 1878

13 Feb. 1992

Bophuthatswana

ALMOST inevitably, the Codesa working group on the future of the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) has recommended that they be reincorporated with South Africa. Just as inevitably, Bophuthatswana has dissented.

Bophuthatswana is not in quite the same category as the others. It is economically prosperous and not under military rule. President Mangope claims independent statehood for his people, based on events during the colonial era. He has long cherished union with the Tswana people of adjoining Botswana, rather than rejoin South Africa.

However, Bophuthatswana consists of fragments scattered across three South African provinces. It does not have the territorial integrity normally associated with statehood. His desire for union with Botswana is not reciprocated (probably at

least partly because the population of Bophuthatswana outnumbers that of Botswana). Bophuthatswana has never received international recognition and is unlikely to in future.

The reality is that Bophuthatswana is not in a position to go it alone. Although relatively prosperous, its budget still receives significant subsidy from South Africa and its revenues rely heavily on South African tourism and casino gambling.

Its most promising course is to hold out for maximum autonomy within a rationally drawn Western Transvaal/Northern Cape economic region, in much the same way KwaZulu is likely to become part of a Natal/KwaZulu region.

Bophuthatswana simply cannot escape the changes which will transform the whole of South Africa.

Natal Mercury 13 Feb. 1992

Govt denies conniving with ANC

CAPE TOWN—The Government yesterday reacted sharply to suggestions by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi that it was conniving behind the scenes with the ANC and using Codesa to rubber-stamp their agreements.

"The Government is not busy with any secret agenda," deputy Constitutional Development Minister Tertius Delpoort said. "And the Government does not see Codesa as a rubber stamp."

He added: "The Govern-

Political Correspondent

ment would like to emphasise that both the IFP and ANC are considered important role-players in the negotiation process.

"The whole spirit of Codesa is to move away from confrontational politics, and it is therefore imperative that bilateral talks with various parties, including the IFP and ANC, should continue as part of this process," said Dr Delpoort.

Challenge to Codesa over Zulu king

NATAL MERCURY
13 FEBR. 1992

CAPE TOWN—Codesa faces its sternest challenge yet over the issue of whether Zulu king Goodwill Zwelethini should be allowed to head a delegation to the negotiating forum.

The ANC, the South African Communist Party and the Transkei Government have dug in their heels on the issue and a source in the negotiations yesterday speculated that there was an attempt "to force Inkatha out".

The deadlock — confirmed by other Codesa sources — follows the tabling of the IFP's proposals for a transitional government, in which it said the king's presence at Codesa was a prerequisite to its joining the interim authority.

IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi refused to attend Codesa I in December because the king had not received an invitation.

The issue was then referred to a sub-committee, which recommended that the king

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

and other traditional leaders should be allowed to head delegations to Codesa.

The committee's recommendation was, however, rejected by the management committee.

One source said yesterday that the ANC and its allies were not prepared to have "all the paramount chiefs of the various ethnic groups" sitting at Codesa.

The issue has now been referred to an extended sub-committee.

"Essentially the row is about the status to be accorded the king, with the ANC wanting him and other traditional leaders to be at Codesa as observers, and not as delegates," said the source. "The ANC does not want another 10 ethnic leaders at Codesa."

He said the ANC and its allies appeared to be trying to delay the issue until after Codesa II — scheduled for next month — but the IFP

was insisting that it be resolved now.

The source said the matter was "very sensitive" and speculated that there was a real chance that Dr Buthelezi could pull the IFP out of the process if it was not resolved to his satisfaction.

There is also some confusion over the National Party's position on the issue. Senior NP leaders have publicly supported the IFP position on the king's participation, but the source said there were indications its negotiators were "shifting their stance".

Meanwhile, it is understood that another demand of the IFP — that Codesa's declaration of intent be adjusted to ensure it does not commit signatories to a unitary State — is virtually resolved with a "statement of clarification" possibly being appended soon.

IFP national chairman Frank Mdlalose last night declined to comment on the king's participation in Codesa as he was involved in the talks and was, as such, bound to retain confidence.

The Star 13-2-1992

ANC unveils language policy

By Thabo Leshilo
Political Staff

English and Afrikaans will be stripped of their status as the only two official languages in South Africa if the ANC comes into power.

And civil servants would have to be competent in other languages as well, the organisation said in Johannesburg today.

Speaking at a media briefing of the African National Congress Language Commission, Qedusizi Buthelezi said none of the 11 languages the ANC regarded as South African would be regarded as "official".

The languages are Sisdebele, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, Siswati, Afrikaans, English, Tsonga, Xhosa, Zulu and Venda.

The State would be empowered to designate any of these languages to be used for defined purposes at the national, regional or local level.

"The State shall act positively to further the development of these 11 languages, especially in education, literature and the media," Ms Buthelezi said.

"Languages which have previously been denied the right to play their full part will have to be empowered."

Other far-reaching positions are that:

- Official and legal business should be conducted in languages which people understand.

- Contracts, instructions, negotiations, notices and rules relating to the workplace and places

of residence should be in languages understood by the workers and residents.

- Court cases should be conducted in the language understood by the accused.

- Social, health and other community workers should understand and, where possible, speak the languages of the people they treat and work with.

- People should be free to take part in all democratic processes in the language they are most confident with.

She said subject to the availability of resources, and within limitations of reasonableness, primary and secondary education should, wherever possible, be offered in the languages preferred by the parents, teachers and students.

Who are the killers?

In the weekly saga of exposures emanating from the journals of the infallible left there is one question on which there is a deafening silence. Who is behind the systematic killing of members and leaders of the IFP?

Umlazi IFP leader, Mr Winnington Sabelo, who was gunned down in cold blood in his shop last Friday night, is, we believe the 198th IFP leader to have been murdered since 1987. The murders and assassinations have their origins in policies designed to render South Africa ungovernable.

One would expect that by now we would have had sensational exposures, secret documents and statements on affidavit to reveal the background to the massive killings, burnings and intimidation of Inkatha members.

Yet, there has been a deafening silence from most of the country's media. It is as though the ubiquitous investigators of human rights violations feared what they would find if they dug too deep.

Reprinted below is a list of attempted assassinations and assassinations

on IFP office bearers that took place between January 31 and February 8 this year.

31 January, 1992

EMANGWENI/BULWER

IFP Leaders, including Mr David Ntombela, Nkosi Ngubane, Nkosi Ngcobo and Nkosi Hlongwane came under fire from ANC supporters at an IFP meeting in the area.

The leaders were ambushed and fired on next to the road leading into the area, where posters advertising the launching of Bulwer Umkhonto were found together with others.

threatening and insulting the IFP.

Over 100 women came forward to make statements complaining of ANC forced recruitment, intimidation and extortion of money.

31 January, 1992

HOPEWELL/IXOPO

IFP Chairperson, Mr J Shange, was shot and wounded by alleged ANC supporters in Hopewell. This incident followed other acts of in-

timidation and harassment of the IFP in this area.

03 February, 1992

KWAMASHU

An alleged ANC hit squad comprising of Coloured, Indian, and Black assassins launched an attack against Kwamashu Section E councillor and IFP Chairman Vilakazi of the Kwamashu branch.

In the attack, grenades and an assortment of firearms (AK47's, Makarov and Scorpion pistols) closely associated with MK operations were used resulting in over R150 000 damage being done to the property. One child suffered a wounded leg in the incident, which was subsequently amputated by doctors.

The use by the attackers of fields of cover, code words to refer to each other and the use of cross-fire and short bursts of fire at exits after grenade blasts all indicate a high degree of training and a team of men with military experience.

Information received reinforces the belief that an MK hit-squad is operating in this area and others.

05 February, 1992

The home of IFP Chairperson in Patheni, Mr Paulus Vezi, was attacked by supporters of the ANC. Mr Vezi is also the leader of the IFP - peace delegation in this area.

In the attack, four groups of ANC supporters attacked Mr Vezi's homestead from different sides in order to gain maximum cross-fire. The attackers shot Mr Vezi in the stomach with an AK47 when he tried to escape from his home.

Other members of the Patheni community opened fire on the attackers and Mr Justice Vezi, brother of Paulus was killed. Justice Vezi was an ANC supporter and had long been involved in acts of aggression against the IFP.

05 February, 1992

IMBAL

About 5 gunmen attempted to assassinate IFP leader Abdul Awetha in Imbal. In the attack, three young children were shot in the head and killed. Mr Abdul Awetha was transporting children to school at about 6.30 am when the vehicle in which he was travelling was ambushed by an alleged ANC hit squad.

The attackers used Makarovs and AK47s, automatic weapons frequently associated with Umkhonto we Sizwe operations. The bullets used in the initial stages of the attack were armour piercing and 17 expended rounds were found at the scene.

When the vehicle stopped, a grenade was thrown under the front of the car. The grenade explosion rendered the car immobile and Mr Awetha and his son Ismail managed to get out of the car, but three children did not manage to escape.

According to eye witnesses, the alleged ANC assassins then walked up to the vehicle and shot the three children at close range, killing them instantly.

Precious Chiliza (6), and Noluthando Mkhize (9), all were scholars at the Berg Street Primary School.

07 February, 1992

UMLAZI:

IFP Central Committee Member and KwaZulu

MP, Mr Winnington Sabelo was assassinated in his shop by a gunman who fired three rounds into Mr Sabelo's body at close range.

Mr Sabelo was a leader dedicated to peace and had just been involved in making a joint appeal for peace with ANC leader Felix Dlamini.

08 February, 1992

DINDI/TAYLORS HALT

At about 20h00 the car in which Mr G Phoswa was

Edendale Road, was ambushed by alleged ANC operatives. The operatives fired at the vehicle with an assortment of weapons. The vehicle was damaged and a passenger, Mr M. Magubane was shot and wounded before the vehicle was beyond the range of fire.

* The above information was supplied by the Violence Study Unit of the Inkatha Institute. There have been further incidents where IFP leaders have been attacked during the past 10 days. Details are still being processed.

16/1/11

Goyt denies conniving with ANC

Mercury 13/2/92
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government yesterday reacted sharply to suggestions by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi that it was conniving behind the scenes with the ANC and using Codesa to rubber-stamp their agreements.

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Abantu bazobe bebulala

ILANGA 13-15 FEBR. 1992

inyoka emngcwabeni kaSaBELO.

XOLANI NXUMALO
EMLAZI:-Kulindlele-
ke ukuba inkundla
yebhola yaseMlazi,
iKing Zwelithini Sta-
dium, igcwale ku-
sweleke indawo
enkonzweni yo-
mngwabo kaMnuz.
Winnington Sabelo
(65), obeyilungu
loMkhandlu oSha-
yumthetho KwaZulu
elimele uMlazi
ngomGqibelo.

UMnuz. Sabelo udu-
tshulwe wafa esesitolo
sakhe kwa-H eMlazi
ngolwesiHlanu kusihlwa
ngumuntu mumbé onge-
ne esitolo. UMnuz. Sa-
belo ubeyilungu loMgwa-
manda weNkatha Free-
dom Party.

Usihlalo we-IFP esiyi-
ngini saseMlazi, uMnuz.
R.E.S. Mfeka, uthe inko-
nzo yomngcwabo iyokuba
sezinkundleni zemidlalo
kulelilokishi ngomGqibe-
lo, iqale ngo 9 ekuseni.
Kuyosukwa eMlazi kuyi-
we ekhaya lapho ezalwa
khona eSawpits, eMbu-
mbulu, lapho eyofinlwa
khona.

UMnuz. Mfeka ubuye
wanxusa onke amalunga
e-IFP nabobonke abantu
balelizwe ukuba bagcine
ukuthula. Uqhube wathi:
"Ukuhamba ngesihluku

kukaMnuz. Sabelo, ku-
mele kube ngumnikelo
wokuletha uguquko olu-
nokuthula nokubuyisana
ku bobonke abakhe
eSouth Africa."

Imeya yaseMlazi
uNksz. Maria Xulu, ikhu-
luma egameni lomphaka-
thi waseMlazi izwakalise
ukuwukhalela kakhulu
umndeneni wakwaSabelo

ngokulahlekelwa yinhlo-
ko yomuzi. Ithe akulahle-
kelwanga umndeneni wa-
kwaSabelo kuphela, ko-
dwa wonke umphakathi
waseMlazi ulahlekelwe.

UMnuz. Xulu unxusa
ukuba kube nokuthula
kulelilokishi, kuhloni-
shwe isithunzi sikaMnuz.
Sabelo. Uthe kufanele
kuba nokuthula kusalu-
ngiselelwa ukufihlwa
kwakhe nangosuku lo-
mngcwabo.

UMnuz. T.M. Shaba-
lala, ongumholi wompha-
kathi eLindelani, uthe
umphakathi waseLinde-
lani uzimisele kakhulu
ukuya emngcwabeni ka-
Mnuz. Sabelo. Uthe ku-
zophuma amabhasi
aphakathi kuka 60 no
100 azoya emngcwabeni.

UMnuz. G.E. Bhe-
ngu, oyilunga loMkha-
ndlu waKwaZulu oSha-
yumthetho elimele uCo-
de 26, uthe kuzokuba na-
mabhasi asuka emazi-
kweni ehluhlakahlukene
ase-Richmond Farm.

Uthe amanye amalunga
e-IFP azosuka KwaMa-
shu, amanye ehostela ya-
KwaMashu naseNanda.
Uthe uzwile ukuthi ku-
khona nabazosuka ema-
zikweni asoThongathi.

Iphini likasihlalo we-
ntsha ye-IFP e-East Ra-
nd, uMnuz. Thabani Dla-
mini, uthe angase abe yi-
sihlanu amabhasi ayo-
qhamuka eGoli eze
emngcwabeni, uthe ko-
dwa kusenziwa amalungi-
selelo nabezokuthutha.
Nakuba zingalibekanga
ngembaba izikhulu ze-
hhovisi le-IFP oLundi
ukuthi yiziphi ezizokuba
kulomngcwabo, kodwa
ILANGA litholile ukuthi
izikhulu eziphakeme ku-
leliqembu zizokuba zi-
khona.

The Star 13-2-1992
EDITORIAL

Fresh breath

EVEN professional political observers are confused, so the public can be forgiven for not understanding the minutiae of the latest "convergence" between the ANC and the Government on a package for interim rule.

But for once, it is not the substance that matters so much as the style. The fact is that after a prolonged period of hair-splitting, both parties have realised that the country cannot afford undue delays — and they have got down to business in an open-minded, flexible mood.

Ken Andrew, the Democratic Party's able representative on the Codesa working group dealing with transitional arrangements, said this week that the atmosphere in the discussions was clearly more positive than before.

What has happened is that after President de Klerk's crucial shift in December on the question of interim government, the ANC has responded in kind. Prefacing its new proposals this week, the organisation said: "There is possibly a way in which our proposals and those of some of the parties who have already stated their positions can be brought together ... We are willing to explore such possibilities."

How refreshing, indeed, is that tone. We hope it lasts — and extends to all other parties at Codesa.

The Star 13-2-1992

Participation from all interest groups wanted by Codesa

The organisers of Codesa wish to encourage the greatest possible participation by all interest groups from every walk of life. Provision has been made for all interest groups to make submissions to the five working groups of Codesa in order that these are taken into account in the deliberations of the working groups.

We wish to invite and encourage South African interest groups to make written submission to the responsible working group on matters relevant to its terms of reference.

The five working groups established by Codesa 1 are:

Working Group 1: According to its terms of reference it will be dealing with the following two issues:

- (a) Creation of a climate for free political participation, and
- (b) The role of the international community.

Working Group 2: Which addresses:

- (a) General constitutional principles.
- (b) Constitution making

body/process.

Working Group 3: Which is required to address the issue of Transitional Arrangements/Interim Governments/Transitional Authority.

Working Group 4: Dealing with the question of the future of the TVBC States (ie Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei).

Working Group 5: Time Frames and the implementation of Codesa decisions.

The full terms of reference are for each working group are available from the Secretariat of Codesa:

Tel: 011-397-1198

Fax: 011-397-2211

Address: World Trade Centre, Kempton Park

Postal address: Box 307, Isando 1600.

We would appreciate it if submissions reach us on or before March 2.

SS van der Merwe,
Mae Maharaj
Codesa Secretariat

Isando

*The Star**13-2-1992*

Codesa ignoring women

In March the decisive round of talks between delegates of political parties to the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) will begin in Johannesburg.

Though women make up 53 percent of the South African population, they have a contemptibly small part in this decision-making process which will determine their future. At the first round of Codesa talks we were represented by fewer than seven

percent of the delegates.

Many South African women, for the most part unenfranchised and largely subject to their husbands' and social strictures, are outraged by this denial of their right to reasonable representation. Protests by women's groups have so far been fruitless.

We appeal to anyone concerned not only with women's rights, but with the normal democratic process, to help us put pressure on the parties

involved in Codesa to acknowledge our right to participate fully in decisions about our future.

Your readers, as individuals or organisations, can help us enormously by addressing protests to: The Management Council, Codesa, PO Box 307, Isando 1600, or faxing them at (011) 397-2211.

Jennifer Crwys-Williams
and Jenny Hobbs
The Women's Initiative
Bryanston

The Star 13-2-1992

Report attacks 'violent' Uwusa

By Shareen Singh

Cosatu's argument that the only expertise of the Inkatha-linked United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) lies in creating industrial violence and destabilisation would be supported by many labour and political commentators, according to an annual labour relations report.

The report, by Andrew Levy and Associates, said numerous commentators would agree with Cosatu that Uwusa had no legitimacy as a trade union.

It said Uwusa's attempts to gain footholds in organised factories had resulted in fatal clashes with Cosatu members.

Since its inception in 1986, Uwusa had not shown any real growth, and claims by the union that its paid-up membership was 100 000 were thought to be exaggerated, the report said.

"Because of its lack of continuity in leadership and the fact that as a 'non-violent' organisation it had been involved in many acts of violence, it is thought that Inkatha has gradually dissociated itself from the organisation and ceased to lend support," the report claimed.

In the aftermath of the exposure of Government funding of

Uwusa, many trade unions slammed the organisation and questioned its future existence. Despite this, Uwusa recently applied to the Industrial Registrar to extend its scope to other industries and regions.

Cosatu unions have already submitted objections to Uwusa's application. Nactu unions intend to do likewise.

Cosatu affiliates pointed out to the registrar that Uwusa did not comply with the definition of a trade union and should never have been registered. It should not therefore remain registered and its application to increase its scope should be disallowed.

The unions also referred the registrar to a report by Gavin Woods, commissioned in 1989 by the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior.

The report contains shocking allegations of corruption and power struggles. "Uwusa was never able to do its job properly — that is service its members," the report said.

The Industrial Registrar is expected to make a decision soon on Uwusa's application to extend its scope of registration.

Uwusa could not be reached for comment at the time of going to press.

The Star 13-2-1992

CP unveils map of 'white SA'

By Esther Wagh
Political Reporter



Strategy for power ... CP deputy leader Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

POTCHEFSTROOM — The Conservative Party has finally unveiled its map for white South Africa.

CP deputy leader Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg last night said the CP white homeland was based on legislation passed by the National Party in 1975.

It included all South Africa except the homelands and self-governing territories.

The plan was devised by the parliamentary select committee on Bantu Affairs in 1975, he told a CP meeting at Potchefstroom Town Hall.

The CP would also consider expanding the homelands and self-governing territories by incorporating black townships into them.

For example, Meadowlands, which was predominantly Zulu-speaking, could be incorporated into KwaZulu.

Speaking in support of Andries Beyers, the CP candi-

date in the Potchefstroom by-election next Wednesday, Dr Hartzenberg said the CP had a determined strategy to gain power.

After winning a general election, the CP would, as the government, tell the black areas they were no longer participating in Codesa.

If they wanted a unitary state which excluded white South Africa, they were welcome to it.

Dr Hartzenberg said President de Klerk had elevated the Potchefstroom by-election by indicating that its result would show where whites in this country were heading.

CP supporters in Potchefstroom could ensure that Codesa failed.

It would also fail because of the emergence of nationalism and because of lack of trust between participants.

● Mr de Klerk will round off the National Party campaign in Potchefstroom tonight

(Report by Esther Wagh. 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

The Star 12-2-1992

Ngwenya killing row hots up

The Inkatha Freedom Party said yesterday there was a "good chance" that the ANC was responsible for the murder of ANC Midlands executive member Skhumbuzo Ngwenya.

The allegation was made to The Star by Kim Hodgson, of the Inkatha Institute's violence monitoring unit. Mr Ngwenya

was shot in Maritzburg on Saturday.

But ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said the ANC "rejected with contempt" the idea that it would shoot its own member to settle a difference. He denied Inkatha's claim that Mr Gwala and Mr Ngwenya had clashed at a meeting. — Political Staff.

The Star 13-2-1992

Codesa progress, but tough battles ahead

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

The Government is "heartened" by the rate of progress on key issues at Codesa, Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Dr Tertius Delpont said yesterday — but he warned that tough bargaining still lay ahead.

Dr Delpont, the Government's official spokesman on Codesa, was responding to reports that Tuesday's Codesa working group meetings had shown marked convergence between the ANC and the Government, particularly on the crucial issue of interim government.

He warned it was premature to assume that "all-embracing agreements on all issues" had been achieved.

Sources close to Codesa told The Star that the ANC's flexible stance on a constituent assembly — the organisation's proposals for interim government for the first time countenance the possibility that such an assembly might also act as a legislature — brought it closer to President de Klerk's own wish that deliberations on a constitution take place within a transitional government.

Sources also played down the fact that Inkatha-Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on a United States lecture tour, made speeches critical of Codesa which seemed out of tune with the atmosphere of optimism within the Government and ANC.

Chief Buthelezi's remarks were "part of political powerplays and positioning between groups", the sources said, and were not directly related to de-

velopments at Codesa.

Chief Buthelezi had alleged "connivance" between the Government and the ANC, and had come out firmly against an elected interim government.

Dr Delpont yesterday said the Government considered both the IFP and the ANC as important role-players in the negotiations process.

"The whole spirit of Codesa is to move away from confrontational politics, and it is therefore imperative that bilateral talks with various parties, including the IFP and the ANC, should continue as part of the process," he said.

"It is the duty of the Government to take initiatives to avoid confrontational politics and so facilitate the Codesa talks, where all parties will have to reach agreement on the important issues on the agenda," Dr Delpont said.

The Star 13-2-1992

Police to testify in funeral killings probe

By Montshiwa Moroke

Southern Transvaal
(CAST).

Police are expected to be called to give evidence this week at the commission of inquiry in Pretoria into the shootings at Tokoza, on the East Rand, after the funeral of assassinated civic leader, Sam Ntuli, last October.

They are expected to testify in regard to the shootings and allegations that they were involved.

Twenty-one people were killed and at least 42 injured when a group of armed men in private vehicles opened fire on mourners returning from the funeral of the slain general secretary of the Civic Associations of

Evidence into the shootings started on January 8 and was preceded by evidence into the killing of Mr Ntuli (31) at the start of the hearing in November.

Mr Ntuli, a member of the ANC and key negotiator for the National Union of Metaworkers of SA, was shot dead in Tokoza on September 29.

Witnesses have testified to seeing people shooting from a white VW Jetta vehicle and from a yellow and red minibus. They also said they saw policemen shooting from the back of a Casspir.

The Star 13-2-1992

ANC unveils language policy

By Thabo Leshilo
Political Staff

English and Afrikaans will be stripped of their status as the only two official languages in South Africa if the ANC comes into power.

And civil servants would have to be competent in other languages as well, the organisation said in Johannesburg today.

Speaking at a media briefing of the African National Congress Language Commission, Qednsizi Buthelezi said none of the 11 languages the ANC regarded as South African would be regarded as "official".

The languages are Sindebele, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, Siswati, Afrikaans, English, Tsonga, Xhosa, Zulu and Venda.

The State would be empowered to designate any of these languages to be used for defined purposes at the national, regional or local level.

"The State shall act positively to further the development of these 11 languages, especially in education, literature and the media," Ms Buthelezi said.

"Languages which have previously been denied the right to play their full part will have to be empowered."

Other far-reaching positions are that:

- Official and legal business should be conducted in languages which people understand.
- Contracts, instructions, negotiations, notices and rules relating to the workplace and places

of residence should be in languages understood by the workers and residents.

- sCourt cases should be conducted in the language understood by the accused.

- Social, health and other community workers should understand and, where possible, speak the languages of the people they treat and work with.

- People should be free to take part in all democratic processes in the language they are most confident with.

She said subject to the availability of resources, and within limitations of reasonableness, primary and secondary education should, wherever possible, be offered in the languages preferred by the parents, teachers and students.

Buthlezi Sees Continuing 'Desperate Poverty' In S. Africa

BY JAMES HARPER
of the Daytona-Times Staff

When talking about South Africa and apartheid, three names usually surface: Nelson Mandela, F.W. de Klerk and Mangosuthu Buthelezi.



Mangosuthu Buthelezi

who was in Daytona Beach recently at the invitation of a local attorney to speak before the Tiger Bay Club.

Attorney Cliff Gosney calls Buthelezi, 63, a friend and has visited him in his country. This was the second time Buthelezi was in Daytona Beach to speak on his role in South African politics.

"My role in South Africa is as

much determined by society at large as the roles of Mr. de Klerk and Dr. Mandela," said Buthelezi to a room packed with a mostly white audience at the Halifax Club.

The only other Blacks in the audience were his entourage and Volusia County School Board mem-

ber Al Williams.

Buthelezi is the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party. He said he has been the elected leader since the party's inception in 1975.

"Dr. Nelson Mandela was not the leader of the African National Congress when he went to jail. He was never elected to the office of president of the ANC until last year," said Buthelezi, also noting despite their differences, he and Mandela are friends.

According to information provided by Buthelezi, Inkatha was founded in the aftermath of the banning of the ANC and Pan African Congress and has retained the original ANC positions that have since been compromised by the ANC.

"We already see the extent to which the National Party and the government are seeking to lobby and to negotiate private deals with the ANC and to come to the conven-

tion for a democratic South Africa and its working groups with pre-arranged proposals," said Buthelezi.

He said most of his constituents are among the poorest of the poor. Buthelezi charges that his is the only party undertaking grass-root constituency work.

"For the foreseeable future, there will be desperate poverty - in fact, increased poverty," he said.

It is the poverty-stricken conditions, said Buthelezi, that leads his people to drop expected behavior for survival behavior which includes the philosophy of grab as one can grab.

"The more poor a society is and the more disrupted it is by violence and poverty, the more important immediate and short-term political objectives become," continued Buthelezi.

"In South Africa, it is society at large which is dictating courses of

Compliments of
Cliff Gosney

political events. We are not in the position that the media puts us in of events in South Africa being dictated by political parties," said Buthelezi.

"I have a role cut out for me, whether I am in or out of power," he continued. "There is a country to serve. I have a life's work to complete and I see any political office I may hold in the future simply as a stepping stone toward the discharging of responsibilities which I was born to serve," he concluded.

Buthelezi considers himself the most experienced political leader in South Africa.

After getting a degree at the University of Fort Hare in 1950, He opted for a legal career which was cut short when he took over leadership of the Buthelezi clan in 1953, a position he still holds today.

In 1970, Dr. Buthelezi was asked by the KwaZulu Assembly to accept the position to Chief Executive Officer of the Zulu Territorial Authority. In 1972 he became Chief Executive councilor to the KwaZulu legislative assembly.

Despite his background, Buthelezi says he has remained

The Citizen 13/2/92

Parties recommit to Peace Accord

DURBAN. — The Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress recommitted themselves to the National Peace Accord at an emergency meeting in Durban yesterday over the upsurge in violence in Natal townships that has claimed over 100 lives in the province this year.

The meeting was also attended by Deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte, the chairman of the National Peace Secretariat, Dr Antonie Gildenhuys, and members of the executive committee of Natal's Regional Dispute Resolution Committee (RDRC).

Participants met to discuss ways of speeding up the implementation of the National Peace Accord's structures in Natal, in the light of increasing political violence in the region over the past few weeks.

The co-chairman of Natal's RDRC, Mr M C Pretorius, said the meeting had acknowledged the difficulties in implementing the accord's structures at grassroots level "in view of the long-standing distrust between parties at that level".

He said more structures were needed — specifical-

ly secretarial and administrative — to successfully implement local peace committees and this was being discussed in full.

Mr Pretorius said leaders from both the ANC delegation, led by deputy secretary-general Mr Jacob Zuma; and the IFP, led by Mr Velaphi Ndlovu, Inkatha Central Committee member and Kwa-Zulu Cabinet Minister, had recommitted themselves to implementing the Peace Accord effectively.

Increased

The parties' recommitment comes after two weeks of accusations and counter-accusations from both sides on the attacks and assassinations that have increased dramatically in the province over the past few weeks.

Mr Schutte said he had attended the meeting to see what the government could do about getting the Peace Accord off the ground.

He did not elaborate.

He did say, however, that certain recommendations by the Goldstone Commission — specifically into violence at Mooi River's Bruntville township — had to be imple-

mented "as soon as possible so the Peace Accord is seen to be credible".

Dr Gildenhuys expanded on problems facing the accord's structures which included a lack of facilitators, other personnel, resources and "legal teeth".

He was referring to the yet-to-be-appointed Justices of the Peace who would be able to make legally binding decisions on the ground to prevent violence or to defuse tension.

Mr Schutte explained the government was currently attending to this, adding this problem could be solved in the next four weeks.

Commenting on the lack of staff, Dr Gildenhuys said he was hoping the government would address this by tomorrow and thereby set the mechanisms in place for the effective implementation of the accord at local level.

He explained that the current mechanism of appointing facilitators who could help set up local dispute resolution committees was a lengthy process as it had to be done through formal government structures. "We need a simpler mechanism," he said. — Sapa.

The Citizen 13/2/92

Apply Goldstone remedies: Schutte

DURBAN.— Certain recommendations made by the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into violence at Mooi River's Bruntville township last year had to be implemented "as soon as possible" for the National Peace Accord to be seen to be credible, according to Deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte.

Mr. Schutte made the remark after a high-level meeting in Durban yesterday to address political violence which continues to rage unabated in Natal townships and rural settlements.

Mr. Schutte did not elaborate on which recommendations should receive priority but central to the Goldstone Commission's report was the

carrying of dangerous weapons in public.

This has been a long-standing point of contention between the Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress, with the IFP refusing to submit to the disarming of its supporters of their "cultural weapons" while the ANC and independent unrest monitors have attributed the carrying of these to much of the violence sweeping the country.

The Goldstone report, tabled on Friday, said both the police and the public appeared to be confused over the carrying of dangerous weapons for cultural purposes, and the carrying of dangerous weapons whether for self-defence or for offensive

or other purposes.

"The commission finds it quite unacceptable that men in the Mooi River-Bruntville area walk the streets and indeed attended the hearings (of the commission) in the town hall carrying spears and sticks."

The report also said the commission had received reliable evidence that strongly suggested an SA Police bias in favour of Inkatha. It said this was a matter of concern, and would aggravate negative attitudes towards the police.

The practice of conducting raids without warrants, in plain-clothes and in a vehicle with false number plates should also be prohibited, it said. — Sapa-

The Citizen 13/2/92

Interim government could be in place by July

CAPE TOWN. — Preliminary comments by a "heartened" government and "very positive" ANC delegations to the first Codesa working groups appear to confirm expectations that an interim government could take office by July this year.

Although the government spokesman on Codesa, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Tertius Delport, told a media conference yesterday there was "no imminent agreement", he stressed the government's pleasure with the rate of progress and the degree of convergence at the first full round of detailed talks.

Similarly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told the same conference how pleased he was with the agreement reached within Working Group 4, dealing with what he believed to be the most problematic issue on Codesa's agenda — reincorporation of the TBVC states.

While Codesa is striving to muzzle delegates

with a strict code of confidentiality, sources from several delegations have been more than willing to express their pleasure with the progress and to discuss details.

Even more rapid progress is expected in the ensuing round of talks as the return of the ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, and President De Klerk is expected to add considerable impetus to the talks.

From senior sources, it has become evident that much of the progress thus far can be ascribed to informal discussions outside the structured talks where such discussions have ultimately deposited weighty lists of agreed points.

The next phase will be to concentrate on the key points where agreement is required on a priority basis.

The ANC's position on an interim government ruling "council" linked to an elected constituent assembly-cum-possible

legislature, published this week, was the first signal that major convergence with the National Party/government position was possible.

The ANC position also echoes elements central to the positions of the Democratic Party and Inkatha Freedom Party.

The government has thus far resisted demands that it puts its own proposals on the table, but it has been evident from what senior party sources have been saying that it will not rigidly insist on applying the pattern of its constitutional proposals to the interim government.

President De Klerk's proposals for an elected interim Parliament and a representative government selected from its ranks remains in the ball park, but the alternative of a Codesa-based government selected on a consensus basis is becoming an attractive opening

option which removes the pressure for an early referendum.

The so-called "Heunis-PW" bill, providing for the appointment of parliamentary "outsiders" to the Cabinet can easily be reinstated and passed as unquestionably "old" policy and remove any need for consulting White voters.

Such an option would require some sensitive horse-trading with respect to who will be suitable and acceptable candidates for the Cabinet and how portfolios will be divided.

The ANC may have to compromise on the "big four" demands — to control the security forces, the electoral process, key aspects of the budget and the public media — in favour of joint control via a Cabinet mechanism or dividing control such as in the case of police and defence force.

On all sides, there is consensus that speed is of the essence if public tolerance with the process is to be sustained.

This factor also enhances the chances of a quick-fix on the interim government issue.

The argument for a Codesa-based conciliatory council or Cabinet is extended to hold out the possibility of adding further aspects such as an elected assembly and even a second chamber at a later stage when the climate for a referendum has been improved. — Sapa.

The Citizen 13/2/92

THE CITIZEN COMMENT Rivalry

NINETEEN people have been killed in renewed violence in Soweto and Natal since Friday.

Nineteen victims of political warfare and feuding — four members of a family killed, one person dead and eight wounded in the ambush of a bus, others assassinated or killed in clashes.

Each side — the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party — blames the other.

This time most of the victims are Inkatha leaders and supporters and the IFP claims there are ANC assassins at work.

The next time it could be the reverse.

Retaliation inevitably follows the attacks by one on the other.

Regional Peace Committees meet and both organisations recommit themselves to peace.

But it won't be long before violence is resumed.

It would be foolish to pretend that what happens is just an aberration, a sudden flare-up, an isolated incident.

There is tribal animosity between Zulus and Xhosas. The fact that the ANC is Xhosa-led and the Inkatha Freedom Party is a Zulu organisation means that factional differences are channelled through the two organisations as well.

The ANC and IFP are also political rivals and each is defending its own turf, the ANC the townships of the Witwatersrand and the IFP the rural areas and townships of KwaZulu.

How intractable the situation is is shown by the Goldstone Commission, which says the blame for violence last December at Bruntville, Natal, which claimed 19 lives, fell squarely on the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party, who were intolerant of political opposition.

"Unless they come to an understanding that other people are entitled to have and express a view different to their own . . . there will not be an end to violence at Bruntville," says the commission's report.

Having noted the struggle between the ANC and IFP is real and intense, one cannot just throw one's hands in the air and say what will be will be.

Both the ANC and Inkatha have a vested interest in peace, because it is their followers who are shooting or hacking each other to death.

They may be jockeying for power, they may be separated by tribalism, factionalism and divergent political objectives, but neither stands to gain anything from the present violence.

The trouble is accentuated by the seeming closeness of the ANC and the government, to the exclusion of the IFP.

Just as the White Right-wing is frustrated, so is the Inkatha Freedom Party, for both need to have their aspirations acknowledged.

We can be sure that if the "sufficient consensus" by which Codesa reaches decisions means that the Inkatha-Zulu standpoint is brushed aside, Codesa will break down or, if a settlement which the Zulus do not accept is imposed, there will be violence that will make the recent troubles look like a picnic.

The Peace Accord has its limitations, obviously, while there is such intense rivalry and animosity, yet it is a mechanism by which much of the fighting can be ended if opposing groups are willing to give meaning to their pledges of peace and keep control of their followers.

The government and the ANC should understand that the proud Zulus — the biggest single tribe — cannot be sidetracked or given a lesser role in the negotiations.

They must not only have equal status but must be seen to have equal status.

Finally, any settlement must have the approval of the Zulus just as it must have the approval of the majority of Whites.

Everyone, therefore, must contribute to the creation of a climate of peace.

If that happens, the fighting will die out — or will be of such a localised and intermittent nature that it will not destroy the chances of achieving a successful settlement or a peaceful transition to the new South Africa.

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The Citizen 13/2/92

'Parties not organised for democratic SA'

Citizen Reporter

POLITICAL Party shortcomings concerning new voters have reached crisis point in South Africa, political analyst, Prof Willem Kleynhans, said yesterday.

Major shortcomings in the political field concerning the millions of new voters which emerged since Mr De Klerk announced his plans for a new South Africa, have no reached a crisis point, Prof Kleynhans said.

Clear

"From many informal discussions I have had at Codesa with delegates belonging to the Black, Coloured and Indian communities, it is clear that their communities/potential voter support, which they represent at Codesa, are not properly mobilised and organised into genuine stable political parties with hundreds of thousands of card-carrying members organised into networks of active branches in as many areas of South Africa as possible."

Prof. Kleynhans said

that for a democratic South Africa to succeed, the existence of a multi-party system of government was an absolute basic requirement.

"The success of the referendums and general elections which will take place within the next few years depend upon the know-how and experience of the voters and the various parties' office bearers and leaders."

Prof Kleynhans had gained the impression that in all the Coloured communities the state of party organisation was total, absent or still in its infancy.

"If the system of proportional representation is introduced, parties stand to get no representation in Parliament if they poll less than a certain percentage of the total number of votes cast."

The lack of trust and fear in their hearts, which they shared, could lead to a questioning of the legitimacy of the final products of Codesa with all the problems which may emerge out of such a state of affairs.

The Citizen 13/2/92

'NP would get massive thrashing in election'

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Conservative Party would give State President De Klerk's National Party a "massive thrashing" in either an election or a referendum, CP spokesman Mr Clive Derby-Lewis said yesterday.

Reacting to the Human Sciences Research Council survey of last October showing majority White support for Mr De Klerk,

Mr Derby-Lewis said a poll of Whites confined to the urban areas did not reflect the true position.

He accused the HSRC of "an attempt to influence voters" in next week's Potchefstroom by-election.

"It is clear that it is anything but scientific to interview only 390 Whites out of a population of more than five million.

"Furthermore, these

390 Whites reside in the country's metropolitan areas, in the big cities which normally support liberal political parties."

Mr Derby-Lewis quoted Mr Deon Herbst, manager of HSRC market data, as saying that at most the survey represented about 60 percent of the White population. The 51 percent support for Mr De Klerk among 60 percent of Whites meant that in fact only 30 percent supported him — and all of these were in the cities.

"Clearly, Mr De Klerk is actually due for a massive thrashing in either an election or a referendum," Mr Derby-Lewis said.

The HSRC poll made a mockery of scientific surveying. It was self-contradictory in saying that only 15 percent of Whites believed the new South Africa would be better for them, but yet said that 51 percent of Whites supported the man who was foisting on them the new South Africa.

The Citizen 13/2/92

CP: Poll is political event of century

By Cathy Thompson

THE Conservative Party saw next week's parliamentary by-election in Potchefstroom as the "political event of the century" in which a victory would consolidate the majority of Whites behind it and prove to the government it could win an election and achieve a mandate for a proposed commonwealth of independent states.

This was according to CP deputy-leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, who spoke at the town hall of Potchefstroom last night at a public meeting to wind up the election campaign of the CP candidate, National Secretary Andries Beyers.

Next Wednesday, Mr Beyers or the National Party candidate Mr Theuns Krüger, will be elected to Parliament as the representative of a

constituency which was held by former Speaker of Parliament, Mr Louis le Grange, for 25 years until his death last year.

Tonight, President De Klerk, will address a public meeting at the sport grounds, Olënpark, in Potchefstroom.

Dr Hartzenberg told about 600 supporters last night the by-election was, in the words of the State President himself, to be the last by-election which would indicate the future course of Whites in South Africa.

If the CP won it, "then it would show the government is out of step, it would have to resign and we would get a general election".

"A CP victory is the best medicine Potchefstroom can give a sick world," said Dr Hartzenberg.

Potchefstroom voters had the ability to ensure the failure of Codesa, which, Dr Hartzenberg

said, was trying to implement the principles of a unitary state such as that created by the Soviet Revolution in 1917 and which had failed after 74 years.

"You have to choose between nationalism, freedom and self-determination and a unitary state with an irresponsible ANC-South African Communist Party-led government.

"Nationalism, as manifested and consolidated by the CP, will make Codesa fail."

Dr Hartzenberg said Codesa would also fail due to a lack of trust between its participants.

"If 13 nations must share South Africa, there must be unconditional, ongoing trust, but there is no trust in the government — no person in the world would trust this government, with its false promises."

The NP was giving in to every demand of the

ANC, such as the demand for an interim government and a constituent assembly.

When the government spoke of a transitional government and a legislative assembly instead of an interim government and a constituent assembly, it was "blatantly misleading the people with clichés," said Dr Hartzenberg.

"If the Whites accept the proposal of a transitional legislative assembly in a referendum and the government wins, it will be out of power and Mandela will be in; if the government loses, we will win and be in power."

The CP aimed to consolidate the majority of Whites behind it and, if it won the election on Wednesday, it would prove it was capable of winning a general election.

"Then we will have a mandate from our people — we do not speak on behalf of other nations, but for the Whites of South Africa."

If the CP came to power, each of these 13 nations would have a legislative assembly, its own administration and own land.

B. Day

13/2/92

Train safety plan ahead of schedule

JONATHAN REES

SECURITY upgrading at 370 railway stations would be completed two years ahead of schedule in an urgent response to attacks on township trains, the SA Rail Commuter Corporation said yesterday.

Police have given the R250m plan their full support and have pledged to deploy personnel at upgraded stations.

Corporation MD Kobus Nel met SAP Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe yesterday to discuss a co-ordinated response to train attacks.

The corporation's Cabinet-approved security plan — to be completed by March next year instead of the originally envisaged March 1995 — includes installing lighting, access control points and temporary police bases at every station in SA.

On Saturday Nel will meet the Civics Association of the Southern Transvaal and other community representatives to discuss further measures.

□ Our Durban correspondent reports that government is to pledge extra resources to speed up the implementation of the national peace accord in Natal following a high-level emergency meeting in Durban yesterday to discuss the recent escalation in violence in the province.

National peace secretariat chairman Antonie Gildenhuys said this would include making available facilities, secretarial staff, facilitators and services.

B. Day 13/2/92

Codesa not near breakthrough — govt

THE ANC/SACP alliance yesterday questioned whether government and the NP feared the negotiation process at Codesa was moving too fast.

This followed government's dismissal of the two organisation's claim that Codesa was on the verge of a major breakthrough.

Government's Codesa spokesman Tertius Delpont dismissed reports that so much progress had been made by Codesa's five working groups that it was possible Codesa negotiations could be completed within six weeks.

"We are yet to enter the field of key issues on which there is no agreement," said Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Delpont.

"Speculation that an all-embracing agreement on various issues is imminent is therefore premature," he said.

ANC and SACP members said yesterday as far as they were concerned, the ANC and SACP positions on constitutional matters and interim government were "quite compatible" with the positions of government.

SACP delegate Essop Pahad said it

was time government spelt out which key issues it meant, and that it released detailed proposals for Codesa's working groups.

At present the NP and government were responding to debates and other parties' proposals at Codesa, but had not released their position papers.

Pahad said broad agreement could be reached soon on a number of issues such as constitutional principles, transitional arrangements, TBVC states, the role of the SABC during transition, the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles provided there was the political will from the side of government and NP.

Delpont also said government was conducting bilateral talks with organisations behind the scenes to facilitate negotiations at Codesa — but there was no secret agenda.

He was responding to Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi's statements in San Francisco that the ANC and government were attempting to use Codesa to rubber-stamp decisions they made in secret.

Buthelezi said this made him fear for the future of negotiations.

Delpont said government regarded Inkatha and the ANC as important players in the negotiations process.

Buthelezi said he opposed early free elections because they would split the country further.

"We say that there can be no elections this year or indeed next year," said Buthelezi. "Political parties are just not free to campaign in all communities or among all race groups for support."

Buthelezi, who is on a US speaking tour, told the World Affairs Council of Northern California that jumping into all-or-nothing political battles now would "set South African against South African".

"The ground is not equally level for all political parties when it comes down to political campaigning," he said. "There are areas which are dominated by the ANC where no other political party dare attempt to hold a meeting." — Sapa-Reuter.

B. Day

13/2/92

COMMENT**Crash course**

A NEW tutor is about to contribute to Nelson Mandela's refresher course in economics. World Bank president Lewis Preston will, in effect, take on the role when he meets the ANC president today. The student has been showing encouraging signs of shedding some formerly preconceived ideas and is much more open to inputs of the type Preston will present. It is just as well.

Continued calls by the extra-parliamentary opposition for financial sanctions to remain in place until a multiparty interim government is established do not make sense. Problems are piling up for an economy already severely depressed by six years of international financial ostracism. Extending this quarantine when the momentum of reform is clearly unstoppable is sheer folly.

General difficulties with low growth and rising unemployment are now being compounded by more focused complications such as the need for funds for education and health care, the squatter imbroglio and, most recently, the worsening drought. These are classic afflictions of the average developing country, and are all too familiar to the international agencies set up to ameliorate these very problems.

Detached ideological pontification from the ANC about the niceties of interim governments and new constitutions is inexcusable while crops wither and people with-

out shelter or health care face starvation. Now an international development agency, the World Bank, is coming to offer assistance. Any further prevarication over the acceptability of inflows of foreign finance would sacrifice the destitute and needy on an altar of cheap posturing.

The World Bank's formal title is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). It was set up specifically to channel medium-term funding into projects in developing countries. The economic problems currently besetting South Africa are the standard challenges that the IBRD has routinely confronted the world over.

Preston has already clearly counselled going ahead with World Bank programmes in the fields of housing and education, irrespective of the progress of the political and constitutional timetable. Furthermore, the World Bank president has warned that delaying the implementation of such foreign-funded projects could itself be counter-productive to a new constitution.

It is to be hoped that Mandela and the ANC's national executive committee quickly take this message to heart when they hear it, and apply it not only to incoming World Bank funds but to the other international borrowings intended for economic development and social upliftment. Policy on foreign borrowing can no longer be determined by the whim of the radical chic; it is becoming a matter of life or death.

16/1/1992

ILANGA 13-15 FEB '92

Amazwi e-ANC ashabalalisa amathemba

ETHEKWINI: -Ayashabalala amathemba okuthi amazwe omhlaba azose-

mukela isicelo sokufaka izimali kuleli kulandela amazwi e-African National Congress (ANC) athi i-ANC uma ingathatha izintambo zombuso, ngeke izikhokhe izikweletu zakwamanye amazwe angaphandle ezadalwa yiloHulumeni osabusayo.

Loludaba obeseluthathwa ngokuthi ayisaluabangi i-ANC, lubashaqisile abanengi ababhekene nezohwebo. Lokhu kuvele kade abaholi abathathu bakuleli uMnuz. F. W. de Klerk, onguMongameli wezwe nongumholi we-National Party (NP), Dr Nelson Mandela, uMongameli we-ANC noDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, uMongameli we-Nkatha Freedom Party (IFP), kade benxusa amazwe omhlaba ukuba atshale izimali kuleli, kuWorld Economic Forum

eSwitzerland.

Esitatimendeni esikhishwe yi-ANC eGoli ngolwesiThathu ngaphambi kwesimemezero sokuthi ibhange leNtuthuko lakuleli lizobolekwa imali engaphezu kuka-R84 000 000, ithe ukubolekwa kweSouth Africa izimali ngamazwe angaphandle, kuyaphambana nezimiso zonswinyo. Ithi futhi lezizikweletu zenziwa ngamabomu ukuze uHulumeni ozongena okhethwe ngabantu athwale kanzima.

Ithe ibona ukuthi lezizimali sezizosetshenziwa ekuxazululeni izingxaki zonswinyo.

Izikhulu zikaHulumeni wakuleli zithe lokhu okushiwo yi-ANC sekuyawashabalalisa amathemba okuthi amazwe omhlaba angatshala izimali zawo kuleli uma

esezwa lokhu.

I-Democratic Party (DP), ngomlomo womholi wayo uDr Zach de Beer, ithe kuyishaqise kakhulu ukuzwa lokhu, yathi ibisinethemba lokuthi i-ANC isiyaguquka.

Izingqapheli zithi kungenzeka ukuthi lomqondo we-ANC udalwa wukuthi njengoba lenhlangano kade ithandwa kakhulu emazweni angaphandle, manje sekubonakala kunguMnuz. de Klerk osebonakala eyithandwa kulamazwe. Lokhu kufakazelwa yihlombe alithola emuva kwenkulumo yakhe eDavos eSwitzerland ngeledule. Emuva kwalelihlombe uDr Mandela wafaka isikhalo kumongameli we-World Economic Forum, uProf. Klaus Schwab, sokuthi unikwe isikhathi esincane sokukhuluma kukoMnuz. de Klerk. (Sapa).

Some home truths on Codesa

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Codesa would do well to take serious note of the warning issued by IFP President, Dr M G Buthelezi, that the initiative was in danger of being destroyed by political groupings vying for political power:

Speaking in America Dr Buthelezi also warned that there were indications that the ANC and the National Party Government were conniving in secret to force their will on other Codesa members and to lead the world to believe that the ANC and the Government were working together.

The IFP President wondered for how long the government and the ANC could continue to co-operate before the co-operation began to damage the government. It would, in any event, no longer be the government after the 1994 elections, so, the only beneficiary would be the ANC, he said.

A national convention should normally be an event of great moment in the life of a country that galvanizes the attention of the citizenry. Codesa has failed to do so. Instead it has attracted an air of unreality.

All the signs are there that the government has lost its nerve and the will to govern. That is probably why it is conniving with the ANC. It is using its former arch enemy in a desperate attempt to bolster its failing legitimacy. The ANC plays along, because it has caught a whiff of absolute power and senses the government might help it get its hands on the levers of state.

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perately needs foreign investment, which President de Klerk no doubt is trying to attract. But he will fail, thanks to the silly antics of his new-found ally, the ANC.

The President is beginning to look more and more like a latter-day Jan Smuts - acclaimed internationally, but rapidly losing his power at home. He and some of his senior colleagues in the National Party are so desperate to escape from their past that they seem willing to do almost anything to appease.

That is why the government is pushing so hard to cobble together some form of government through Codesa. The government is also being pressured by foreign powers and by South African business to get some form of government in place as a matter of urgency.

It is our guess that the government and the ANC will fail in their mission. Codesa will not produce any lasting result unless all significant role players sit down and produce a new constitution that has wide acceptance. That will not happen in a hurry.