

Boost for faltering peace process

BUSINESS DAY

Johannesburg

26 November 1992

Inkatha and ANC agree to hold summit

BILLY PADDOCK

emerged that this agenda was not Buthelezi's but the one thrashed out by Hall with Mandela, President F.W. de Klerk and Buthelezi in shuttle diplomacy since July. The agenda issues to be finalised are the role of the SAP and the armed forces, the KwaZulu Police and Umkhonto we Sizwe, freedom of political activity, negotiations and the peace process, the suspension of mass action, the record of understanding between Mandela and De Klerk, and an interim peace accord for Natal.

Mandela said no date had been set for the summit but it would be "as soon as possible".

The peace committee also decided to convene an urgent meeting of peace accord signatories to review the peace process and institute more effective mechanisms. Hall said he was confident this would take place this year. Such a meeting was not contingent on the Inkatha/ANC summit, he said.

Hall was pleased with the large turnout at Tuesday's peace committee meeting. He had used the opportunity to confront the executive with the "ghastly" statistics of violence and the stagnating economy.

"I said that none of us could envisage four years ago that we would have been living in a country that looks like this."

"On seeing the statistics and reviewing the situation we decided that it was not an SA that any of us wanted to live in and we had to do something drastic to change the course," he said.

The statistics showed that new invest-

□ To Page 2

□ From Page 1
agreement on bilateral talks between the ANC and Inkatha, and he hoped all signatories to the peace accord would meet before Christmas, as a prelude to multi-party negotiations. He warned, however, that the momentum of constitutional talks appeared to be faltering.

□ Our political staff reports that NP peace committee member Chris Fisser closed yesterday that an advertising campaign to promote peace would be launched on March 1. It would be "the biggest advertising campaign yet launched" in SA, with a budget understood to be about R60m.

NEGOTIATIONS and the stalled peace process were given a major boost yesterday when the ANC and Inkatha agreed to bilateral talks which would include leaders Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The agreement was struck at a national peace committee executive meeting on Tuesday night and confirmed by its chairman John Hall at a media briefing yesterday. It still has to be approved by the parties' principals.

At a separate briefing yesterday, Mandela said the ANC's national executive committee had endorsed the decision for its representatives to meet Inkatha to prepare for the summit between the two leaders, who have been at loggerheads for the past few months.

Inkatha spokesman Suzanne Vos said yesterday Buthelezi had accepted the decision and the issue would be discussed at the weekend central committee meeting.

A multiparty conference would be one of the main items on the agenda of the bilateral summit.

Hall said his understanding of the decision was that the stalemate between Inkatha and government had also been broken. He added that much of the groundwork for the summit had already been completed and final preparations should not take too long.

Mandela said the preparatory meeting, which may be held by next week, would address the conditions set by both sides. On Monday Mandela set four conditions for meeting Buthelezi, who rejected them and presented an agenda for discussion.

However, at yesterday's briefing it

Summit

ment as a percentage of GDP had been below 5% since 1984 and was currently forecast at below 3%. Employment was running at half of the economically active population. He said police figures showed that 7 000-9 000 people were killed in politically related violence since January 1990.

The ANC's NEC said it was concerned that killings continued in spite of peace accord efforts and the exposure of the involvement of state agencies in violence.

Sapa reports that Commonwealth secretary-general Emeka Anyaoku, wrapping up a two-day visit to SA, said yesterday he was "most encouraged" to hear of the

Irreversible change, then US help: Envoy

ONCE movement towards democracy is irreversible in South Africa, US president-elect Bill Clinton will pledge strong support for restoring growth and meeting the needs for employment, housing and education for the majority of the people.

This is the view of US Ambassador to South Africa Princeton Lyman, expressed at a Thanksgiving dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa (Amcham) last night.

Mr Lyman said Mr Clinton had indicated continued support for a negotiated transition to a non-racial democracy in South Africa -- without which there would be no support for removing state and local sanctions.

Despite Africa not having been a priority in terms of principal security, however, there had been an increase in focus on humanitarian issues which plagued the world's poorest continent.

Mr Lyman said this was likely to continue under the Clinton administration and could do so more strongly

He also pointed out that South Africa, more than any other country on the continent, would remain on the American agenda.

"For Africa, he (Mr Clinton) has stressed, as clear elements of continuity with the past, the twin themes of democratisation and market economies," Mr Lyman said.

But, he emphasised US policy towards South Africa would depend, in his view, largely on the status of affairs in the country when the Clinton administration took office on January 20.

"If the process of political negotiations is well advanced toward agreement, I would expect strong support for that process. But if the process is in disarray or even in a state of great uncertainty, I would expect an effort to analyse just where the obstacles are and what can be done to press for overcoming them," Mr Lyman predicted.

On the sanctions issue Mr Lyman said there was no disposition, at the state and local level, in the US to remove them until the

BUSINESS DAY 26 Nov. 1992

Bop refuses request for monitors at SACC march

RAY HARTLEY

BOPHUTHATSWANA yesterday turned down a request by the national peace secretariat to allow international observers to monitor today's SACC march through Mmabatho, secretariat chairman Antonie Gildenhuys said yesterday.

He said he was negotiating with Bophuthatswana government officials in an effort to reverse their decision.

Both the SACC and Bophuthatswana seemed determined to avoid confrontation at the march.

SACC spokesman Bernard Spong said local ministers involved in convening the march were going out of their way to "make it the gentlest of possible protests".

It is believed Bophuthatswana security forces have been given orders to deal with the protesters with kid-gloves in order to avoid an international incident which would lead to sympathy for the SACC.

A government spokesman said the march had not been banned officially, but was considered illegal by the authorities.

Spong said the march would go ahead, even if the possibility of violence existed. "We believe the Bophutha-

②

SA-Albania links at envoy level

SOUTH Africa and Albania have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in Pretoria yesterday.

South Africa's ambassador in Rome, Mr Glenn Babb, concluded the agreement establishing relations in Tirana on November 20, on which date he also presented his credentials to Albania's president, Dr Sali Berisha.

Mr Babb was accredited to Tirana on a non-residential basis. — Sapa.

ANC to consider unity government

DURBAN. — The African National Congress is considering the establishment of a government of national unity after a new constitution has been adopted to ensure the smooth democratisation of the country and to involve all major parties in dismantling apartheid.

This emerged at the movement's three-day National Executive Committee meeting, which ended in Durban yesterday.

Chief among the widely considered concessions — which are contained in an amended document, orig-

inally compiled by SA Communist Party chairman Mr Joe Slovo, and entitled "Negotiations: A Strategic Perspective" — is the emphasis on ensuring South Africa's transition to democracy is not scuttled.

To this effect, the organisation was to look into a government of national

unity, to be established after the adoption of a new constitution, involving parties with a proven and legitimate support base, said ANC executive member, Mr Mac Mahiraj.

The document also lays emphasis on ensuring is-

TO PAGE 2

WORLD CAMPAIGN
PO Box 2 Lindenberg, Queensland
N4007 G30, Norway
Tel. (47-2) 30 13 45
Fax (47-2) 30 33 31

FROM PAGE 1

sues affecting the security and civil service establishments are thoroughly addressed, as "if the transition to democracy affects all the individuals in these institutions wholly and purely negatively, then they would serve as fertile ground from which the destabilisers would recruit".

On negotiations, it suggests some elements in this process could take the form of multilateral "Codesa-type" agreements.

Others could take the form of binding agreements between the ANC and government which could then be presented to multilateral negotiations, according to ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela.

He explained that certain issues required the input of these two organisations first so that bilateral agreement could be reached. Other parties would not be excluded as these agreements would be presented as proposals at multilateral negotiations.

The ANC, however, rejected government statements that major negotiation decisions be deliberated by the government, the ANC and the

Mr Mandela said bilateral talks with the government would focus on issues such as regions and boundaries in a new South Africa, a Constituent Assembly and a government of national unity.

This approach was necessary to ensure national unity and to chart a way forward for negotiations which would enable a peaceful transition, said Mr Mahiraj.

On the issue of democratic elections, ANC secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said his organisation would do all in its power to ensure these took place within the next nine to 12 months.

Another important issue to emerge from the meeting was an announcement by Mr Mandela that channels were being set up between the ANC and IFP to prepare for a summit.

"We will have this channel to reconcile conditions (by both parties before a meeting) and to make sure such a meeting takes place that will be fruitful."

No date had been set for a meeting, but the ANC would act speedily to resolve outstanding issues, said Mr Mandela.

Among the ANC's del-

summit with the IFP is deputy secretary-general, Mr Jacob Zuma, and executive member, Mr Thabo Mbeki.

A common approach to the meeting had to be established to ensure success, said the ANC leader.

On violence, an NEC statement said it was concerned that despite efforts by the National Peace Accord process and the exposure of the involvement of State agencies in violence, killings continued.

Central to ways of ending the carnage was the need for the democratic movement to "exercise relentless pressure on the government to acknowledge its responsibility, to act decisively against all perpetrators of violence including elements within State structures".

The NEC rejected the National Party's view that violence made it impossible for democratic elections to take place.

This encouraged the perpetrators of violence and those opposed to a negotiated solution, based on democratic elections.

"In essence, that view enables the perpetrators of violence to hold the future of our country to ransom," said the statement.

dorsed a top-level peace meeting in Natal to try to stop the war there and committed itself to initiatives aimed at securing peace and free political activity in Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

The decision by the National Peace Committee urgently to convene a meeting of the Peace Accord's signatories to review the peace process was also welcomed by the NEC, which said it was ready to co-operate in setting a date.

With regard to proposals made by the commission of inquiry into the treatment of former detainees in ANC camps, the NEC established an independent commission to inquire into this.

The commission would be composed of Margaret Burnham, from the US, Dr David Zamchiya, from Zimbabwe, and Dr Samuel Mokgethi Motsuenyane, of South Africa.

The commission's terms of reference are in the process of finalisation by the ANC's National Working Committee, the NEC said.

On time frames regarding negotiations, Mr Mandela said an interim government of national unity should be in place within the next eight to 12

However, Mr Mandela stressed it was important the ANC and the government agreed on common positions on major national issues before taking these to multilateral negotiations.

The ANC was not forcing its position on any party, but wanted to present proposals agreed to with the government as recommendations.

The ANC rejected the government's and other Black groups' calls that major decisions on negotiations and related issues should be decided on by only three parties.

"We rejected this. We want all political parties to make these decisions."

On the issue of democratic elections, Mr Ramaphosa said his organisation would do all in its power to ensure these take place within the next nine to 12 months.

"It is possible to achieve this by next year," he said.

Questioned on whether the NEC would endorse a call by the ANC's Natal regions for an international peacekeeping force to be sent to the country, Mr Ramaphosa said the National Working Committee would investigate this more fully before making an announce-