

'Investors in SA have R25-bn in pipeline'

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

At least R25 billion of domestic investment is already "in the pipeline" for South Africa, President de Klerk said today.

Addressing the Financial Mail Investment Conference in Johannesburg this morning, he gave an upbeat assessment of the Republic's capacity to attract both foreign and domestic investment.

"Indeed, our own domestic investors are already on the move," said De Klerk. "According to recent estimates, at least R25 billion in new and production-oriented investment is already in the pipeline."

"Despite the violence and constitutional uncertainty, business confidence is improving, almost as though the private sector has discounted the anxieties of the present and has fixed its vision on the opportunities of the future."

Cosatu

De Klerk also revealed that Cosatu's high minimum wage policy is on the table for discussion at the National Economic Forum (NEF).

He said investors "who know to what extent other countries have achieved high growth rates on the basis of flexible labour markets" would be pleased to know the issue is being grappled with.

The NEF, which has brought together representatives of business, labour and Government in a consensus-seeking mechanism, was also giving attention "to the way World Bank activity in South Africa should best be structured".

Meyer upbeat after three-day bosberaad

Govt, ANC make progress in talks

DE KLERK set to meet Freedom Alliance in fresh bid to bridge chasm between it and the negotiators

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD and ESTHER WAUGH

Government and ANC negotiators have made encouraging progress in talks during their three-day bosberaad and will meet again tomorrow in an attempt to seal agreements.

And President de Klerk is expected to meet the Freedom Alliance (FA) soon — probably this week — in a fresh attempt to bridge the yawning gap between it and parties still in the World Trade Centre process.

A joint statement by ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said the bush meeting at a secret venue had been "constructive".

Sources in both the Government and ANC camps were tightlipped, but one said they were "close to agreement on a couple of things".

All the outstanding issues in negotiations were addressed, including: the composition of the executive in a government of national unity; the deadlock-breaking mechanism, should an im-

THE TALKS AND YOU

At the World Trade Centre



DRAFT ELECTORAL BILL: Negotiators yesterday discussed an electoral code of conduct and penalties for contravening it. The electoral code states that no weapons, including traditional weapons, will be brought to, or displayed at, political meetings.

Parties will also not be allowed to knowingly make false allegations at political meetings.

Penalties for the transgression of the code range from a formal written warning to disqualification from contesting the election. Parties could also be prohibited from holding any public meetings, demonstrations or marches. The penalties further include the possibility of the withdrawal of State funding for a party campaign.

TODAY: The negotiating Council is scheduled to discuss the election of a president.

ESTHER WAUGH

passé be reached in writing a final constitution; the powers to go to regional governments and how they would be entrenched; local government; and the constitutional court.

It is understood that the meeting between De Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela on Tuesday afternoon was also constructive.

The encouraging signals come with only eight days to the deadline for negotiators to complete their work, although this is beginning to look increasingly elastic.

However, the approval of the

FA parties is still a major concern. A meeting between Government negotiators and their FA counterparts scheduled for last night was postponed until this morning.

The FA has demanded that a constitution should be written in one phase rather than the two-phase process agreed at in talks.

■ President de Klerk said today he would meet leaders of the FA before the weekend. He added he was confident that the demands of the FA — and particularly those of Inkatha — for strong regional government would be met.

Thousands/ turn up for Kempton Park march

■ BY BRONWYN WILKINSON

Police have thrown an intensive security cordon around the World Trade Centre in anticipation of today's planned Cosatu march.

By 11.00 am thousands of Cosatu supporters, many armed with so-called traditional weapons, were toying on a field about 1 km from the WTC. The march, to be led by the union's former secretary-general Jay Naidoo, was scheduled to start at noon.

With each train that pulled into the Isando station, several hundred protesters streamed over the R-21 pedestrian bridge and on to the field.

Several armoured police vehicles were parked at one end of the field.

Casspirs and Nyalas, manned by heavily armed and helmeted police and soldiers, lined the route from the field to the WTC.

At the gates to the centre security was tight, with a Casspir and a water cannon at the ready.

The march is scheduled to reach the WTC at 2 pm. It is part of Cosatu's campaign leading up to the planned November 15 general strike called to protest against, among other things, the inclusion in the draft interim constitution of employers' right to lock out workers, the entrenchment of the existing civil service and the possible entrenchment of strong regional powers.

Generals, ANC to discuss Popcru

■ BY HELEN GRANGE

The battle between the SAP and the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) has been catapulted into the political arena — with discussions between senior SAP generals and the ANC over the union's status scheduled for tomorrow.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, after a scathing attack on Popcru on Tuesday night, seemed to take a more conciliatory stance yesterday, when he invited the ANC, the Freedom Alliance and other interested parties to discuss the "increasing politicisation of the SAP".

The ANC quickly responded, saying a delegation led by ANC legal department head Mathew Phosa will meet Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe and General Basie Smit in Pretoria tomorrow.

Popcru, which is not officially recognised by the SAP, has staged a number of protest ac-

tions countrywide.

At least 200 of its members have been dismissed from the SAP as a result.

It has publicly associated itself with the ANC and Apla during these actions.

Kriel has accused the union of "allowing itself to be hijacked by a political organisation" and has labelled its actions as "destructive".

"The SAP's apparent abandonment of the principle of impartial and apolitical policing is cause for great concern throughout South Africa," he said.

Kriel has, however, hinted at possible recognition of Popcru, saying he supported "bona fide and legitimate" union activity within the SAP and has asked the Police Board for advice on dealing with unions.

Popcru president Gregory Rockman yesterday hit back at Kriel, accusing him of making unilateral changes to the SAP and of failing to address the grievances of black police officers.

Progress made at secret bosberaad

BILLY PADDOCK

GOVERNMENT and the ANC ended their secret three-day meeting yesterday saying that they had made progress in resolving their differences and it "would certainly take the process forward".

But they did not reach full agreement and had scheduled a further round of talks for tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the scheduled meeting between government and the Freedom Alliance was postponed to this morning.

Chief negotiators Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa issued a brief joint statement saying their meeting had been constructive.

They said they would report to the planning committee today, which would brief negotiators later in the day.

The two key players were trying to reach compromise agreements on the draft constitution. The issues identified as specific problems included:

- ☐ Clear powersharing (as opposed to co-option) at executive level in a government of national unity with special powers and the vice-presidency for President F W de Klerk, should the NP be the "second majority" party;
- ☐ A credible mechanism to break deadlocks should the final constitution not command the necessary two-thirds support of the elected national assembly;
- ☐ Firming up the Bill of Rights protection of property rights — De Klerk wants a clause stating market value will be paid for expropriation;
- ☐ The composition of the constitutional court; and
- ☐ Firm regional boundaries and entrenched regional governmental powers.

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3 killed in gruesome attack

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT

Three young friends were hacked, shot and stabbed to death near Kwesini Hostel in Tokoza on the East Rand on Sunday night when their car was ambushed.

A fourth man in the car, Pascal Tshabalala (22), was chased by the armed mob which killed his three friends, but he said he escaped unhurt

after hiding all night in a gutted house which contained a decomposing corpse.

The bodies of Tshabalala's friends, Linda Nhlapo (29) and Thuso Modukanele (28), both of White City, Soweto, and Sibuso Nkosi (27) from Swaziland were found at the government mortuary in Germiston on Tuesday.

The trio had gunshot, stab and back wounds

and Nkosi's upper body was burnt. They were in Johannesburg to attend a funeral and had gone to the East Rand to collect Tshabalala who lives in Natalspruit.

Police spokesman Sergeant Michelle Erasmus confirmed the incident.

Tshabalala said his friends, and another group traveling in a second car, lost their way and ended up in Khuma-

lo Road near Kwesini Hostel where they were accosted by a group of people. Their friends in the car in front escaped.

■ A crowd of about 100 carrying banners with "Kill the Boer" on them, threw stones at the Latlehong police station at dawn today.

Police dispersed the crowd and nobody was injured, reports The Star's East Rand Bureau.

Women in protest over 'reign of terror'

BY HAPPY NKHOMA

About 1 000 irate women from Tokoza on the East Rand picketed the ANC's Johannesburg headquarters yesterday, to get the ANC to take action to end the alleged reign of terror by the SAP's Internal Stability Unit in the township.

The women were led to an auditorium where they were addressed by ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu. They later put their allegations to Witwatersrand police chief Briga-

dier Zirk Gous.

The women said it was not an IFP-ANC war any more but the community against the ISU. Three women were selected to voice their complaints.

The first, named only as Beauty, said ISU members had broken into houses, damaged property and raped women.

"They point guns at four and five-year-olds without thinking how much damage the children suffer. People who go to shops never return because they get arrested and nobody tells their

next of kin," Beauty said.

Her son had been arrested merely for wearing a shirt that resembled an ISU uniform. Beauty said she had jumped into the Casspir where her son was held and stripped off her clothes. This had embarrassed the policemen so much that they let her son go, she said.

Nokuthula Sikhakhane said ISU members had shot a boy dead and left him on the ground while they sat in the shade.

The women added they were concerned that black SADF

members, who were seen as the community's only hope, were to be replaced by white soldiers.

In his response, Gous asked the women to send their complaints to the Tokoza police station. The women jeered and protested that Tokoza had no police station, other than in a no-go area near the hostel.

The ANC said in a statement it would raise the matter at a meeting with the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe, and General Basie Smit tomorrow.

Families to sue SAP, ANC

FAMILIES whose homes were razed during the funeral of assassinated SACP leader Chris Hani in March are to sue the SAP and the ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance for R2m.

Former residents of the Shaft 16, Crown Mines suburb adjoining FNB Stadium, south of Johannesburg, said yesterday that summonses were served on October 18.

Andries Dreyer and Rudolph Botes died when a mob attacked the houses during the funeral service. Possessions were destroyed and pets were burnt alive during the rampage. Many families were left destitute.

The former residents said they had been driven to court action by the reluctance of the SAP and the alliance to acknowledge their responsibility for the incident.

The ANC and SAP had taken joint responsibility for marshalling the crowd and for the safety of lives and property during the funeral, but had since shown no concern for the plight of the affected families.

The claim was based on omission of duty.

"Neither of these parties has bothered to find out from us how much damage we have suf-

LLOYD COUTTS

fered, how we are managing to survive without our homes and without our possessions, and no offers have been made to compensate us in any sense whatsoever. There have been no offers from these parties of temporary accommodation, or any form of relief."

The families said the summonses called on the two parties to compensate for damages or to put in a notice of intention to defend the action within 10 days.

"This is an opportunity for the SAP and the ANC alliance to come to terms with their commitment and to enter discussions with our legal representatives to settle this matter."

The families of Dreyer and Botes are to make separate claims.

Sapa reports that ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamcepa confirmed a summons had been received by the organisation. He said the families would have to prove "that their homes were set alight by our members".

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Craig Kotze declined to speculate on the case.

New technology helps voter education

EMPLOYERS would be able to install computer-based information kiosks to educate workers on voting, it was announced yesterday.

The system, InfoKiosk, used video and 3D animation to communicate information about the electoral process. It also had videotaped messages from all the political parties.

The project was sponsored by private enterprise for the the Independent Forum for Election Education.

The forum was made up of organisations including the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA, the Institute for Contextual The-

BILLY PADDOCK

ology, the Matla Trust and observer missions such as the UN and the OAU.

The kiosks catered for six different languages and could be understood by illiterate people. It was hoped that they would be installed in high-traffic areas.

"It uses the latest multimedia technology to get the message across. Yet it can be used without any instruction," said Margot Sandenbergh, director of Sandenbergh Pavon, the company that developed the system locally.

Kriel wants talks on politics in the SAP

LLOYD COUTTS

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday called for a meeting with the ANC, the Freedom Alliance and any other political organisation concerned about "the increasing politicisation" of the SAP to discuss the issue. The meeting should take place as soon as possible.

Kriel also announced that SAP Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe would arrange a meeting with the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) to inform the union that its actions and political agenda were incompatible with the principles of impartial and non-political policing.

The ANC, meanwhile, announced that its legal head, Matthew Phosa, would lead a delegation to meet Van der Merwe in Pretoria tomorrow to discuss the policing crisis in the eastern Cape and the country in general.

Kriel said the purpose of the meeting with political organisations was to discuss the maintenance of impartial, apolitical and professional policing. He said he had called the meeting because of the increasing politicisation of the SAP by the ANC and Popcru and because this held "great implications" for all South Africans, particularly during the run-up to elections.

Van der Merwe would tell Popcru that its incitement of SAP members to engage in mutiny and to strike could make it impossible for the union to be recognised when regulations were published making union activity in the SAP possible.

The ANC said it hoped its meeting tomorrow would lay the basis for a lasting solution to the crisis, precipitated by the takeover of four Port Elizabeth police stations by the internal stability unit and the subsequent dismissal or suspension of 375 SAP members.

Meanwhile, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) has expressed support for moves by Popcru for just employment conditions and democratic labour relations within the SAP, reports Sapa.

Sadtu also expressed support for what it said was the legitimate demand for the reinstatement of all dismissed Popcru members. The organisation said it knew from its own experience about the pressures placed on public servants who challenged "the traditional autocratic rule of apartheid bureaucrats".

The undemocratic response by government in dismissing 375 policemen and intimidating others was symptomatic of the autocratic culture of the public service, it said.

Sadtu said it believed Popcru was pioneering the concept of democratic and accountable management in the SAP.

Support for protest action draws criticism

THE ANC PWV region's decision to back today's march on the World Trade Centre came under fire from the NP and DP yesterday.

The NP said the region's decision to support the protest — against entrenching a lock-out clause in the interim Bill of Rights and against constitutional protection of public servants — indicated that Cosatu exerted influence on what it called an "unholy alliance".

NP spokesman Jack Maree said the march was in open defiance of the ANC leadership as it went against what ANC and SACP negotiators had agreed to. "It is a manifestation of friction within the ANC and its alliance."

DP justice spokesman Tony Leon said the lock-out clause was agreed to at the multiparty negotiations

WILSON ZWANE

three weeks ago "with the full backing of the ANC".

"The antics of Cosatu and the ANC over this clause and the threat of a national strike represent a stunning display of bad faith by the tripartite alliance."

ANC PWV region secretary-general Paul Mashatile has said there was "no way" the ANC could agree to anti-worker clauses.

Cosatu said it expected thousands to march.

"Let us send a clear signal to those backward apartheid forces inside and outside the World Trade Centre who are trying to delay democracy that they will meet with the wrath of all patriotic South Africans led by the working people if they continue on their current disastrous course."

Mayekiso to keep title

WILSON ZWANE

SA National Civic Organisation president Moses Mayekiso said yesterday he would not relinquish his position in the organisation before the general election, although he would probably be on the ANC list. He denied this was because of a shortage of leaders in the civic.

The organisation was urging its supporters to vote for the ANC. Once the elections had been won, it would have no problem releasing leaders who had gone into government on the ANC ticket.

Mayekiso has been released by Cosatu to stand for elections.

Meanwhile, it has been reliably learnt that Mayekiso left for the UK yesterday to address a conference organised by the Socialist Movement Network — a body which brings together socialist groups from around the world.

Mayekiso would address the conference on the future of the civic organisations and the wrangle with banks over lending in the townships.

Date proposed to enact Bill of Rights

TIM COHEN

A PANEL of religious leaders established to monitor the electoral process has proposed the interim Bill of Rights be promulgated on December 10, International Human Rights Day.

The Panel of Religious Leaders for Electoral Justice also proposed after two days of discussions that there should be no delay in the proposed April 27 election date.

Members of the panel, with representatives of all faiths including the Rev Stanley Magopa, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Gerrie Lubbe and Chief Rabbi Harris, offered their services in preventing a negotiations impasse between the Freedom Alliance and other parties.

The panel said it would promote an agreed code of conduct, being negotiated at the World Trade Centre. It would help to promote conditions conducive to free and fair elections and serve the process through acts of mediation and advocacy.

The conference agreed that the interim Bill of Rights should be promulgated on December 10 as a sign of SA's commitment to working for worldwide observance of

human rights.

"We were disturbed to learn of suggestion that the Bill of Rights would not be promulgated until after the election."

The panel agreed that there should be no delay to the election date and that there was a need to develop political tolerance. Political parties had a right to campaign against each other, but this did not justify political intolerance demonstrated by murder for political ends, the establishment of "no-go" areas, the refusal of access for political campaigning and the break-up of political meetings.

The panel said that as guardians of the moral legitimacy of the process it would stand above party political preferences and would jealously guard its non-partisan image and role.

Sapa reports that the panel sent an urgent request to the World Trade Centre technical committee on the draft Electoral Bill to consider allowing all prisoners — not just political prisoners — to vote.

BUSINESS

Call for SA to learn from affirmative action errors

PRETORIA — The judicious management of affirmative action in the new SA would impose nearly superhuman demands on the country's leaders, Unisa political science lecturer Pierre Hugo said this week.

Writing in the Unisa publication *Politeia*, Hugo said the temptation to seek a quick-fix for institutionalised and racially linked inequity would be enormous. "By the nature of their profession, politicians find it difficult to prescribe longer cures in the face of popular clamours."

The experience of other countries had provided a wealth of information which should be carefully scrutinised, Hugo said.

"Special care" policies in India, for instance, had promised too much to too many people and had raised expectations that could not be fulfilled.

Aside from the bitterness engendered among the middle classes negatively affected, it had proved "chimeric" to meet the expectations created among the masses.

Public services in a number of post-colonial countries had become bloated. Tanzania's public service had increased from 65 708 staff in 1967 to 295 352 in 1980. In Zimbabwe it

ADRIAN HADLAND

had grown from 40 000 in 1980 to 90 000 by 1990.

Malaysia's public service had quadrupled in size since independence and non-beneficiaries of preference policies had bitterly resented a system that had compelled tens of thousands of Chinese and Indian citizens to emigrate.

Accusations of tribal nepotism, a lowering of standards and political patronage had become common in Namibia since affirmative action programmes had been introduced.

In most cases, the original rationale of creating employment opportunities to produce racially representative staff profiles had become one of "simply using the civil service as an employment tool".

A number of factors needed to be taken into account for SA to implement successful initiatives.

Knee-jerk reactions by whites against the concept would not be helpful. All sectors of the population needed to be involved.

Hugo said Judge Richard Goldstone's ideas on affirmative action policies had some merit.

Goldstone had suggested using "ob-

jective criteria" besides race. These included bad school education, bad living conditions and periods in exile or detention.

"These and other criteria will enable people who deserve affirmative action to get it. At the same time they also carry with them, I believe, an automatic end to any affirmative action programmes," Goldstone said.

Hugo said the courts' role as arbiter would be crucial and terms and conditions of programmes would need to be clearly defined and monitored. Programmes should not be aimed exclusively at alleviating short-term unemployment but should consider the national cost involved.

"Difficult though it may be, SA should learn from those situations in which affirmative action no longer operates as a temporary expedient, encompassing a broad-range notion of eventually achieving its own demise, but has become a system of power-driven permanent quotas and preferential entitlements."

While the imposition and management of affirmative action programmes would impose "near superhuman demands" on SA's future leaders, they had at their disposal the lessons accumulated in other parts of the world.

Nehawu denies being party to decision

ERICA JANKOWITZ

NATIONAL Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) general secretary Philip Dexter has denied that the union had been a party to the Public Sector Bargaining Council decision to entrench public service employee rights in the constitution or Bill of Rights.

Dexter said the Nehawu representative had left after stating the union's position — that Nehawu would be a party to the council only once the constitution had been drawn up in terms of all department chambers and ratified by all parties. Nehawu held that all employee rights should be protected in the constitution. However, only basic issues such as those contained in the workers' charter should be covered. These included the right to strike, to form and join unions and to job security.

Public servants should not be singled out for special treatment.

To ensure a future government's effectiveness, it should be fully in control of the public service, which should be a reflection of the society it represented, he said.

Negotiators adopt stringent code of conduct for election campaigns

NEGOTIATORS yesterday accepted a stringent code of conduct for election campaigning, with harsh penalties for parties that contravene the code, including a ban on contesting the elections.

The code is aimed at promoting and facilitating free and fair elections, and creating a climate of tolerance in which legitimate activity may take place without fear, coercion, intimidation or reprisals.

The electoral tribunal, set up in terms of the Independent Electoral Commission Act passed in the September session of Parliament, will hear cases and adjudicate

on the guilt or innocence of parties.

The code is contained in the draft Electoral Bill, which is being debated by negotiators at the World Trade Centre.

It requires parties to co-operate with the Independent Electoral Commission and to communicate and co-operate with one another to avoid holding rallies, meetings or demonstrations close to events being organised by other parties.

The code outlaws the carrying or display of weapons at any political event. Parties have to refrain from incitement to violence or hatred and avoid causing offence

BILLY PADDOCK

or engendering conflict or feelings of hostility by the use of language likely to incite such feelings.

Parties and their members must refrain from any attempt to exploit or abuse any position of power, privilege or responsibility, whether economic, parental, patriarchal or otherwise, to compel any person, contrary to his wishes, to vote or not to vote either at all, or in any particular manner, or to take part or not in any political activity. No illegal means may be used to

solicit membership or support, including the offer of inducement or reward.

Parties must also ensure that "no false allegations are knowingly or negligently propagated or used at political meetings, in campaign literature or otherwise, and that no electoral literature, posters or other written material contains untruths, defamatory or inflammatory language".

They are obliged to "affirm and reassure voters with regard to the integrity and secrecy of the ballot, and not publish or permit propaganda to be disseminated which undermines confidence in the electoral

process, or places the secrecy or security of the ballot at issue".

Parties are also required to "facilitate the right of all parties, their candidate, officials and members to have unrestricted access to voters for the purpose of canvassing membership and support".

At the same time, they must ensure that there is no attempt to prevent meetings, rallies and other legitimate election activities taking place. Also, the election materials of other parties may not be played, used, disfigured or destroyed.

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Election

Negotiating council members described the penalties as "very imaginative", ranging from formal written warnings, with or without suspended penalty or sanction, to being banned from the elections.

Other penalties include a party's forfeiting its deposit of R25 000, a straight fine of up to R100 000 or forfeiting the right to appoint voting agents to be present at the polling station or at the counting of votes or any other venue controlled by the commission. Parties can also be prevented from holding public meetings or marches, or forfeit the right to canvass voters in any area or at a specific time, to erect posters

□ From Page 1

or distribute campaign literature.

One proposed sanction is the forfeiting of the right to state funding for electioneering, which is expected to be substantial. A candidate's name can be removed from a party's list if ordered by the tribunal.

Some negotiators were concerned about agents provocateurs infiltrating organisations and causing mayhem for which the party would have to take responsibility. But others said the tribunal would conduct a proper inquiry and there would have to be proof. The onus would be on parties to instil discipline among supporters.

Consensus

MANY South Africans believe that the constitution of the new South Africa should be a document resulting from as broad a consensus as possible. Contrast this with the other point of view which holds that an elected assembly must be charged with the responsibility of writing the country's constitution.

Adherents of the latter course of action, in the main from the tripartite alliance (SACP-ANC-Cosatu), cherish the hope that they will get sufficient electoral support to enable them to unilaterally write the constitution. Whether this will occur remains to be seen but what is certain is that the alliance will get sufficient support to prevent any other party or parties writing the constitution. Thus, depending on the eventual agreed deadlock-breaking mechanism, the alliance believes that via the constituent assembly route they can dominate the constitution-writing process.

Supporters of the "broad consensus" approach, however, argue that in a deeply divided society with the unfortunate history which South Africa has experienced it is preferable to give sufficient time and effort to the process of constitution making so as to have an agreed constitution in place before the election is held. The election would then take place in terms of the constitution and would be to elect the new government of South Africa.

Critics argue that the "broad consensus" approach is not democratic while opponents of the "constituent assembly" approach contend that it is wrong to simultaneously elect both a new government and a constitution-making body since the fundamental issues involved in constitution making are clouded by the euphoria generated by the "liberation" election.

Proponents of the "broad consensus" approach contend that this approach has the advantage of being less divisive and more inclusive than the "constituent assembly" route. Furthermore it is not inherently less democratic because the constitution once agreed upon will contain within itself the mechanism for the amendment of the constitution, subject to a party or parties obtaining the necessary majority. The election which follows the constitutional agreement will be contested according

to the constitution. Participants in the election will have clear constitutional parameters in place to guide the electoral process which parameters will apply equally to all parties. The electoral playing field will then be level so contributing to a genuinely free and fair election.

The essential difference between the two approaches is that the "broad consensus" approach will result in a final constitution before an election. This constitution will be subject to ongoing and regular amendment based on the rules laid down in the constitution itself. The electorate will know exactly what rules govern the election. Electoral support for the amendment or retention of the constitution will determine the final form of the constitution — what could be more democratic than that?

On the other hand the "constituent assembly" method could allow any party or parties who garner more than a minimum threshold of votes (say 33%) to permanently veto the writing of a constitution resulting in the need to call upon a deadlock-breaking mechanism. Currently the proposed mechanism, as contained in the draft interim constitution would permit a constitution to be written by 51% of the electorate — although nominally democratic, this is surely a recipe for disaster.

The option preferred by the IFP is clearly the all-inclusive, less divisive "broad-consensus" approach. The constitution of a country is the most important document a country and its people ever author. It must be the product of as broad a consensus as possible — the document must really belong to the people. Every citizen of whatever political persuasion should want to protect the constitution. The first ever all inclusive election should be fought in terms of such a constitution. Clearly therefore the IFP opposes an election before agreement on a constitution and believes its opposition is based on sound and valid reasons.

Be assured that the IFP is happy to participate in and will accept the result of any election which is based on a constitution which is the product of the collective and all inclusive wisdom of all South Africa's people.

Government and ANC make good progress

Daily News
28/10/93

Daily News Correspondents

GOVERNMENT and ANC negotiators have made encouraging progress in talks during their three-day boserad and will meet again tomorrow in an attempt to seal agreements.

And President de Klerk is expected to meet the Freedom Alliance soon — probably this week — in a fresh attempt to bridge the yawning gap between it and parties still in the World Trade Centre process.

A joint statement by ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said the hush meeting at a secret venue had been "constructive and fruitful and will certainly take the process forward".

Mr Meyer flew back to Pretoria yesterday afternoon and immediately joined the weekly Cabinet meeting to brief his colleagues. It is understood he was in an "upbeat" mood.

Sources in both the Government and ANC camps were reticent, but one said they were "close to agreement on a couple of things".

All the outstanding issues in negotiations were addressed, including: the composition of the executive in a government of national unity; the deadlock-breaking mechanism should an impasse be reached in writing a final constitution; the powers devolved to regional governments and how they would be entrenched; local government, and the constitutional court.

Tomorrow's Government/ANC meeting will be held to settle issues

that were not settled during the three days of discussions.

It is understood that the meeting between President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela on Tuesday afternoon was also constructive and narrowed gaps between the two leaders and their organisations.

The encouraging signals come with only eight days to the deadline for World Trade Centre negotiators to have completed their work, although this particular time-frame is beginning to look increasingly elastic.

However, the approval of the Freedom Alliance parties is still a major concern. A meeting between Government negotiators and their alliance counterparts scheduled for yesterday was postponed until this morning.

The outcome of today's meeting will be referred to the alliance's leaders and it is understood that they will respond when they meet Mr de Klerk.

The alliance has demanded that a constitution should be written in one phase rather than the two-phase process agreed at talks, but to revisit this issue would effectively mean starting negotiations again.

Some in the Government believe it may be able to leap this hurdle if it can get the ANC to agree to having strongly federalist principles entrenched in the interim constitution in such a way that they will be part of the final constitution.

□ Sapa reports that a draft electoral code of conduct has been presented to negotiators at Kempton Park.

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Don't underestimate the DP!

SIR — I have seldom heard such arrogant insolence as that spoken by Mr Blade Nzimande in telling the DP to "pack up and go" and suggesting it was in serious trouble. The Nats made that mistake to their cost when we only had one member in Parliament!

Need I remind Mr Nzimande that the DP worked tirelessly on behalf of the disenfranchised.

It was the DP that fought the iniquitous apartheid laws and detention without trial. Don't be fooled by the small size of the DP, it packs a powerful punch! It has quality and integrity, it is, as its name implied — progressive and democratic. It's got a clean record and has never discriminated against race.

The world is full of Davids who slew their Goliaths and if you think the ANC will intimidate the DP and tell them to quit — think again!

We fought tooth and nail to have blacks admitted to our universities. They repay us with vandalism and destruction costing thousands of rands!

The DP worked tirelessly on behalf of disenfranchised blacks and they are told to pack up and go! To suggest, Mr Nzimande, that the DP has nothing to offer indicates abysmal ignorance. To quote Mrs Suzman, "Don't be so silly"

AGHAST



BLADE NZIMANDE

29/10 '93 12:34

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Daily
News
28/10/93

Minister's musings

AIRING his personal doubts about South Africa's readiness to host the 2004 Olympic Games has landed the outgoing Minister of Sport, Mr Abe Williams, with a bombardment of criticism. He suggested that a four-year delay may be wiser in the light of the country's sports backlogs and the need for development programmes.

Mr Williams's musings about South Africa's preparedness may, for the wrong reasons, contain some cautionary wisdom. Staging the Games will be a mammoth project needing billion-rand investment, at a time the country will be trying to reconstruct itself. Yet it could reap fabulous economic benefits — if it is all managed correctly.

But his thoughts should not have been voiced out loud. Whether he knows it or not, his remarks reflect the government's view. What he said could thus be used by opponents in the race for the 2004 Games to weaken South Africa's bid. Apart from the funds already spent by Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg for domestic nomination as the venue, the excitement and psychological value of a fragmented nation finally pulling together in common purpose should not be underestimated.

Mr Williams obviously did not realise that. Perhaps he does now.

NEWS

De Klerk set to meet Alliance

JOHANNESBURG — State President F.W. de Klerk may meet the Freedom Alliance later this week to discuss the critical state of South Africa's democracy negotiations.

De Klerk is understood to be "well disposed" to the Alliance's request on Tuesday for an urgent meeting, a senior Alliance negotiator said yesterday.

This was confirmed by government sources, who said a meeting could take place by tomorrow.

The confirmation came as government negotiators, returning from a "bosberaad" with the African National Congress, briefed the weekly Cabinet meeting late yesterday at the Union Buildings.

A senior government source

said a specific decision regarding the requested meeting could be taken at the cabinet meeting.

A bilateral between the government and the Freedom Alliance planned for last night was postponed because of the extended "bosberaad".

The government and the Alliance will now meet at 7am today in Pretoria, after which government and ANC negotiators will brief the planning committee at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on their two-day secret talks at a northern Transvaal game lodge.

It is possible that chief government negotiator Roelf Meyer and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa might also report directly to the 21-party negotiating council. — Sapa.

Further talks for govt, ANC

CAPE TOWN — Negotiators from the National Party and African National Congress will hold a further round of bilateral talks tomorrow after reporting constructive and fruitful discussions at the end of a two-day bush summit yesterday.

The two chief negotiators, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and ANC secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa, issued a brief joint state-

ment saying their meeting would take the process forward.

They would report to the multi-party negotiations planning committee today.

The meeting was intended to aid progress on specific issues in the draft constitution. Agreement is needed on clear power sharing and a deadlock-breaking mechanism on the second phase revision of the constitution. — Sapa.

28.10.93 13:48

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2004

Learning to deal with a dual role

Witness Echo 28/10/93

THE regional secretary of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, Chief Zibuse Mlaba, was elected deputy chair of the African National Congress in the Natal Midlands at the annual regional conference.

WELCOME ZONDO spoke to him.

MLABA takes over outgoing deputy Blade Nzimande's seat who has been elected to the regional executive committee of the ANC.

While he is not entirely sure what kind of demands his dual position will require, Mlaba feels he will get used to it as time goes on.

"I accepted the new position even though I felt I'll be playing a lower profile role for Contralesa in view of my ANC activities," Mlaba said.

Mlaba sees no conflict in the dual position.

"I believe in preserving the neutrality of the chiefs by encouraging them to join Contralesa. Obviously there are areas of overlap, but both Contralesa and the ANC agree on

one principle — Bantustans must be abolished."

He admits he is different to the traditional chief who remains neutral in order to arbitrate in disputes involving party political differences.

While Mlaba does not believe in putting pressure on chiefs to join the ANC, he will do his best to clear up the misconception that the ANC does not favour the installation of traditional leaders.

"I'll be visiting chiefs, if they agree, as I have been doing before. I'll not urge them to join the ANC, but assure them of the organisation's attitude towards them. Remember, the chiefs were the co-founders of the ANC in 1912," he said.

2006

Multi-party city council

28/10/93 Daily News

Last chance to save talks

The IFP is determined to resolve the proposed "50:50" city council issue. **Alan Cooper**, Municipal Reporter, writes.

TOMORROW'S meeting of Durban's multi-party Leadership Accord, the first in two weeks, could be the last chance to rescue tottering talks over the proposed "50:50" interim city council.

Patience has worn perilously thin among key negotiating parties at what they view as National Party "intransigence" and at least one party, the Inkatha Freedom Party, has threatened privately to pull out of the process if tomorrow's meeting does not bear fruit.

"I regard it as a meeting which will either make or break Durban's chances of securing a 50:50, transitional council," said Accord co-ordinator Andrzej Klepiela today, when approached for comment.

Despite many bilateral meetings since negotiating parties deadlocked over the thorny issue of composition of the new body, little progress has

been made towards resolving the impasse.

The African National Congress, Inkatha and the Democratic Party still accuse the NP of attempting to establish a power base on the new council by arguing that local affairs committees receive one quarter of the seats on the transitional council.

The ANC, IFP and DP view the 45 Indian and coloured LAC members as illegitimate and unrepresentative and are prepared to accept only a much smaller proportion onto the new council.

The NP is sticking to its guns, insisting that the white city councillors — who gained their council seats in a racial election — are just as legitimate as the LACs.

They want the "statutory" half of the new council to comprise an equal number of LACs and white councillors.

"We're pulling out our hair in frustration," said one DP source and ANC negotiators have expressed similar sentiments.

The IFP is determined to resolve the issue tomorrow. Although no public announcement has been made they have made it known to negotiators that if tomorrow's meeting is unsuccessful, they will abandon all talks.

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29/10/93 12:37

1993

Durban's games chances 'good'

29/10/93 Natal Mercury

DESPITE sports minister Abe Williams' pronouncement that South Africa should rather bid for the 2008 Olympic Games, Durban stands as good a chance of winning the 2004 event as Sydney, Australia, did for the year 2000.

This is the view of world-renowned architect Philip Cox who is assisting the Durban Olympics Committee's design team after being responsible for the architecture and planning side of Sydney's recent successful bid.

And the architect of some of the world's leading conference and exhibition centres believes Durban's facilities will be "critical to the support the city will get above Johannesburg and Cape Town".

"Durban is to Johannesburg what Sydney is to Manchester. It simply has a lot more to offer," says the 53-year-old winner of the first-ever International Olympic Committee award for architecture and sport.

"There are two major areas of

opportunity here, namely the Point and Kings Park areas.

"Most of the Point is redundant at the moment, but if you think of the opportunities for the erection of an Olympic village and media centre in the area, it can eventually be put on the world scene."

There are also few cities in the world that have an open park system like the Kings Park area. There are very few games that aren't capable of being staged here."

Then there is the Durban exhibition centre which, although not as big as some, "has been planned to grow into a major centre" and can ideally be used for sports and entertainment.

Conference and exhibition centres, he says, are "the cathedrals of the major cities in the world".

"Cities used to be built around places of worship but now they tend to function around convention centres."

"They play a major role in the cultural, political and sporting aspects of a city and are a great multiplier effect for tourism and

trade," he says.

Durban's exhibition facility is an "important addition to the city infrastructure and a possible catalyst for the 2004 Olympics because all halls can be used for sporting and entertainment-related events."

Having been part of Sydney's bid, Mr Cox has experience in working the IOC and is able to offer a number of tips for when and if the time comes for Durban to do the same.

"Their decision is obviously influenced by the degree of hospitality shown to them and the political questions but their main interest is in the facilities and whether the environment is conducive to sport."

And they are experienced jettisoners — they're no fools when it comes to deciding whether a city is capable of staging the Olympics," he says.

Mr Cox believes the arguments of detractors of Durban's hopes to stage the games, "that we have a city which Sydney also had to deal with, don't hold much water."

Detractors of a bid often use the argument that money that will be spent could be better put to use in other ways — for hospitals, housing, whatever.

"But most of the funding for things like that normally comes from state budgets while a large degree of funding for the games come from sponsorship."

Other criticisms, such as of the necessity of building a new airport in Durban before the games, are also not justifiable, he says.

"Durban needs a new airport, and housing, and many other facilities anyway but will automatically get all these things that it would have waited years for. Staging the Olympics will accelerate the process."

Born and bred in Sydney and never having visited South Africa before, Mr Cox is "surprised how similar it is to Australia", both countries being very sports and leisure-oriented.

"Durban is one of the finest cities in the world."

Kevin O'Grady

THE DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1993

News

'A slap in the face for' Ramaphosa and Slovo

There is dissension among the ranks, says National Party MP Jaco Maree in response to Cosatu's stand against the ANC/SACP in accepting proposals in the Bill of Rights, writes Political Correspondent Martin Challenor.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and Joe Slovo of the South African Communist Party had been "deliberately slapped in the face" by trade union and ANC opposition to proposals at the multi-party talks, National

Party MP Jaco Maree said today.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions and the ANC's PWV region planned a demonstration at the World Trade Centre today against proposals in the Bill of Rights. The proposals gave employers a lock-out clause and offered protection to people in public service jobs.

Mr Maree, MP for Klip River and the NP's director of information, said ANC and Communist Party negotiators had agreed at Kempton Park to the Bill of Rights.

Cosatu's march and threatened strike were a protest against these measures "in open defiance of the ANC leadership".

Cosatu secretary-general Sam Shilowa — a hard-line communist — and Tokyo Sexwale, chairman of the ANC's PWV region, "have decided to flex their muscles and

to confront their leadership".

Mr Maree said this showed friction within the ANC's alliance and caused tremendous tension and open confrontation between the alliance partners.

The march and strike were motions of no confidence in the ANC and SACP negotiators at Kempton Park and were undertaken without consulting Mr Ramaphosa or Mr Slovo.

Mr Maree said: "It is an open, calculated and deliberate slap in their faces."

Roger Burrows, Democratic Party MP for Pinetown and spokesman on the public service, said Cosatu and some people in the ANC had adopted a two-faced, hypocritical position on the public service.

The strike smacked of being a publicity stunt "with no well thought-out position on what the public service should look like".

The underselling of Thatcher

Something has
been lost in the
memoirs, says

Peter Riddell

Don't be misled by the leaks and extracts. Margaret Thatcher has produced a book of substance, as well as weight. If the pre-publication speculation and froth have not enhanced her reputation, the contents should shift the focus from her bitterness over her departure to deeper questions about her record in office: what difference did she make?

The *Downing Street Years* is an uneven read. She writes vividly, for instance, about the Falklands crisis, relations with Washington (where she is not starry-eyed) and her desire to slow German unification. She also offers several striking and memorable, character sketches of cabinet colleagues and foreign leaders such as Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. The distinction between "one of us" and the old "wets" has seldom been more sharply drawn than in her description of James Prior as an example of a "false squire" type, who had damaged the postwar Tory party. "They have all the outward show of a John Bull — ruddy face, white hair, bluff manner — but inwardly they are political calculators who see the task of Conservatives as one of retreating gracefully before the left's inevitable advance."

But there are also less digestible passages. Baffling Thatcher is determined to cram everything possible into the 914 pages, and an awful lot happened from May 1979 until November 1990. There is a sense of rimes of an expanded official diary: a reader will be able to complain that any of the dozens of eulogies she attended in the period are neglected. So while the book avoids the bland monotony of the Eden and Macmillan memoirs, it is no rival in literary merit to the elegant autobiographies of Denis Healey or Roy Jenkins.

For all the, duly acknowledged, efforts of her assistants, Robin Harris

and John O'Sullivan, the book reflects its author's single-mindedness. It is all business with little reflection. At the end, when she leaves 10 Downing Street, there is no discussion of her achievements in office. We are left with details of individual battles, but not the general's assessment of the overall campaign.

The general may, curiously, be underselling herself. The book underlines how much has changed since the late 1970s when Britain was "a nation that had had the stuffing knocked out of it". While disclaiming any comparison with Churchill as presumptuous, she admits that her exhilaration at winning office in 1979 came from a conviction similar to the one he expressed: "I know that I can save this country and that no one else can." That accounts for both her strengths and her weaknesses.

The economic and industrial policies of the Wilson/Heath/Collaghan

RIDDERS ON MONDAY

era finally broke down by the late 1970s. But that did not mean there was immediate acceptance of an approach based on free markets, less government intervention and a reduction in union power. Battles had to be fought, and winning took until the mid-1980s. The book brings back like an old newsreel film the largely forgotten arguments over the pace of trade union legislation, the British Steel strike, subsidies for British Leyland and the coal industry.

The outcomes were not predetermined, and her interventions made a difference in stiffening the resolve of cabinet colleagues. In this period she had a clear view of strategic goals, even when she had to make tactical retreats on the way. The enemy is often portrayed as the "wets" in her cabinet, always urging caution, rather

than outside forces. The account of the arguments during 1981 over economic strategy is particularly revealing. By the summer, "it was quite clear to me that a major reshuffle was needed if our economic policy were to continue, and perhaps if I were to remain prime minister." The Labour party barely receives a mention. Neil Kinnock is brutally dismissed: "As Opposition leader he was out of his depth. As prime minister he would have been sunk."

Similarly, Lady Thatcher played a key role during both the Falklands crisis and the coal strike of 1984-5. Other leaders might have compromised. She is frank, for example, about her mistrust of the attempts by Francis Pym and Al Hain to reach a peaceful agreement with Argentina. Her view seems to have been set even before the islands had been invaded. After John Nott had given the Ministry of Defence's view that the

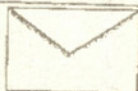
Falklands could not be retaken, Sir Henry Leach, chief of the naval staff, explained how he could put together a task force to retake the islands. "Before this, I had been outraged and determined. Now my outrage and determination were matched by a sense of relief and confidence." She was equally clear what was at stake in the miners' dispute: "What the strike's defeat established was that Britain could not be made ungovernable by the fascist left. Marxists wanted to defy the law of the land in order to defy the laws of economics."

This determination, her conviction, prevented her from understanding why she was so unpopular, why so many people (some sympathetic to her economic goals) were angry about the resulting social tensions. There is hardly any discussion of this side of the 1980s. Unemployment receives fewer references than monetary policy.

Throughout her years in power Lady Thatcher saw herself as the leader of a guerrilla band taking on the Establishment. She records how she had said "at the beginning of the government 'give me six strong men and one, and I will get through'. Very rarely did I have as many as six." She is not just scathing about the "wets" whom she defeated, particularly Ian Gilmour and, later, Malcolm Rifkind. She also fell out with many of her allies in the early battles: John Biffen, Nigel Lawson, Geoffrey Howe, and even, during the 1986-87 period, Norman Tebbit. Unqualified praise is offered only to Keith Joseph, Nicholas Ridley (whom she would have liked as chancellor), Kenneth Baker and younger MPs such as Michael Forsyth and Michael Portillo. She is restrained about John Major, the best available rather than the best choice.

Lady Thatcher was never really a conventional political leader, building up support and persuading. She sought to challenge and control British politics is very different a result of her time in Downing Street. But crusades cannot last for ever, her personal tragedy that she did not, and judging by this book, did not, appreciate the inescapable political mortality. That it rushed her victory in so many





Letters

Disparate groupings in Freedom Alliance

SIR — I am bemused by the formation of a "Freedom Alliance" including such disparate groupings as the white right wing, the IFP, the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

Firstly, the use of the word "Freedom" in the title is a complete misnomer considering the suppression of freedom that has taken place — and is taking place — in the homelands mentioned above. This would apply with equal force to the expressed views and objectives of the right wing, who wish to retain the discriminatory protectionism of apartheid in their projected "racially-exclusive homeland." This rather negative ethic of the denial of "freedom" is the only point of concurrence among the members of the alliance — and to that extent they deserve one another.

other.

But the crucial point is the incompatibility between the right wing's demands for an ethnic Afrikaner state in a confederation, and the demands by the other parties for independent non-racial states in a federation. An alliance between such diverse elements is untenable in principle. One is racist, white and determined to preserve the status quo of domination over the blacks. The others are non-racist, non-white, and looking forward to the day when, having shed the yoke of white domination, they could sing with their soul brothers and sisters across the land "Free at last!"

Or is this presumption wrong? Could apartheid have been so good for them that they want to retain it too?

Let not the government negotiators seize upon this turn of events as an excuse to stall and delay proceedings with diversionary tactics of "bilateral" negotiations with the renegades. Parties which have spurned the opportunity of free and frank discussions in open assembly ought not to be given credibility by behind-the-scenes wheeling and dealing. Any leader or party that throws obstacles across the advance of freedom for the masses from the bondage of minority rule will be swept aside by the tidal wave of expectations that has been hyped up over the past three years. Leaders of all shades of opinion, including the government, would do well to take careful note of this.

BHANPERSAD MAHABIR
Reservoir Hills



FREEDOM ALLIES: The president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the leader of the Afrikaner Volksfront, General Constand Viljoen.

Natal Parks Board chief speaks out on various issues

Daily News 28/10/93

Ideas on conservation

Control of the country's national and regional parks — and who benefits from protected areas — are controversial issues.

Daily News

Correspondent **Anita Allen** speaks to a man who doesn't pull his punches.



GEORGE HUGHES
Outspoken

FIRING the first retaliatory salvos in the battle for control of South Africa's national and regional parks, the chief executive of the Natal Parks Board, Dr George Hughes, blasts a recent proposal for centralised control as a non-starter.

Conservation in the new South Africa could be vested in regional authorities, says Dr Hughes in an interview at the NPB's headquarters in Pietermaritzburg.

They should be free to draw up their own policies, as happens at present, under guidelines set by the Department of Environment, and not subject to a national executive body, which the National Parks Board recently proposed as a function in the new dispensation.

Regional conservation bodies

such as the Natal Parks should not lose their independence, Dr Hughes points out.

The Kruger National Park, as one of our greatest national assets, is a special case, and Dr Hughes "deplores" recent suggestions that it may be split between regions in the new South Africa.

"The area must be kept intact and management of the park should go to a specially constituted Kruger Park Authority," he suggests, rather like the Great Barrier Reef in Australia.

The new government will have to look at conservation very critically and rationally, he warns. "Ahead lie sharp lessons to be learnt by all manner of people, but for the good of conservation everyone needs to rise above pettiness and personal problems."

He points out that foreign tourists alone, that is without local tourism, bring in 10 times the amount spent on subsidies on protected areas and nature conservation in South Africa.

He shakes his head at a suggestion that profits from protected areas are spent on improving facilities which will be used by affluent minorities, while neighbouring communities live in abject poverty.

"The presence of protected areas, especially our abundant wildlife, is the primary tourist attraction. This is proving of immense benefit to the many redeveloped infrastructures and little revenue-earning potential of their own.

"The creation of parks provides the economic stimulus for establishing sound infrastructures — good roads, electricity, telephone communications.

"Natal's 74 protected areas generate work opportunities. We contribute R37 million to the economy of the sub-region in wages for about 3 000 staff as well as improving skills and providing millions of rands worth of natural products for neighbouring communities."

"The forums, which were formally launched in 1986, also allow people living on park borders free access, they collect grass and wood free, get meat from culls at nominal rates."

The biggest threats to protected

areas, Dr Hughes says, are mining and resettlement.

"Land claims are emotional and, in many cases, justifiable, but at present I believe protected areas are getting unfair focus."

He is very disappointed by the socio-political direction taken in the CSIR's final Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report on the Eastern Shores of Lake Lucia. The report last month came out in favour of resettled indigenous people having the final say on the mining or eco-tourism options.

"It is way out of the CSIR's field of reference and has endangered every protected area in South Africa.

"Restitution is certainly necessary, but I would like to see the best form of restitution for people who have been displaced. The status quo of 50 years ago may not be the way to go. This requires rational debate among concerned South Africans."

At a stage when just about everyone in conservation is pessimistic about the future of protected areas in South Africa, given all the pressures for socio-economic upliftment, Dr Hughes is positive.

"We may not get the same increases in the future, we may even get less than expected because of the pressures to deliver, but no government, new or otherwise, is going to destroy one of our greatest assets — South Africa's protected areas."

Election will be total farce, says analyst

Citizen Reporter

THE general election next year is going to be a "total farce" because of the shocking state of unpreparedness of the political parties at the World Trade Centre, Pretoria political analyst Professor Willem Kleynhans said last night.

"They won't ever be able to get themselves into gear for an election which has to cope with 22 million voters — many of them illiterate and most

of them inexperienced — in six months' time.

"The red lights are flashing a clear danger signal but they (the leaders) keep on bluffing themselves that they would be able to make the deadline and keep up the pretence of legitimacy.

"Even in the event that the election does take place, a lower than 50 percent poll would be a tragedy and harmful to

the country's image overseas."

Prof Kleynhans said the African National Congress do not have a countrywide network to form the necessary "electioneering machinery, because efficient and trained personnel are non-existent".

He said even the National Party, although efficient after 40 years of campaigning, will not be able to cope with the vastly different form of election next year.

NP warns on COSATU plan to march on WTC

THE planned march by Congress of South African Trade Union members on the multi-party negotiations venue in Kempton Park today to protest against certain clauses in the draft constitution indicates tremendous tensions in ANC ranks and could lead to the crippling of the tripartite alliance, the National Party predicted yesterday.

But African National Congress spokesmen Carl Niehaus and Ronnie Mamoepa dismissed these

predictions as "totally untrue" and rejected NP allegations that the march was in defiance of the organisation's national leaders.

The NP said it based its statement on the fact that COSATU would be protesting against those very clauses which the ANC and the SA Communist Party had agreed should be included in the draft constitution.

"The ANC and SACP negotiators had agreed at Kempton Park to a Bill of Rights with a lock-out clause and the protection of public service jobs," NP spokesman and MP Jacko Maree said.

The fact that COSATU, supported by the

ANC PWV region, had called for a march and a strike to protest against these measures was a manifestation of friction within the ANC and its alliance with COSATU and the SACP.

"It causes tremendous tension and open confrontation between the alliance partners," charged Mr Maree.

"The march and the strike are motions of no confidence in the ANC and SACP negotiators at Kempton Park."

He said the march was an open, calculated and deliberate slap in the faces of ANC negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa and SACP negotiator Joe Slovo. —Sapa.

Two bodies on East Rand

Citizen Reporter

THE bodies of two unknown men — one shot and one burnt to death — were found in Tokoza and Katlehong on Tuesday night, the East Rand police reported yesterday.

Police spokesman Sergeant Michelle Erasmus said the bodies were found in Sjabango Street, Tokoza, and in

the Ramakanopi section, Katlehong.

The motive for the attacks and the identity of the attackers have not yet been established.

- A suspect in an assault case was shot dead by police in Daveyton on Tuesday.

The incident occurred when the complainant in the assault case approached members of

the Internal Stability Unit and told them he knew the address of one of his attackers.

Two men, who were subsequently arrested, offered to point out to police the house of a third suspect.

The suspect was shot while trying to escape after police surrounded the premises, and died at the scene.

Alliance and govt may meet tomorrow

STATE President De Klerk may meet the Freedom Alliance tomorrow to discuss the critical state of South Africa's democracy negotiations.

Mr De Klerk was understood to be "well disposed" to the Alliance's request on Tuesday for an urgent meeting, a senior Alliance negotiator told Sapa yesterday.

This was confirmed by government sources, who said a meeting could take place by tomorrow.

The confirmation came as government negotiators, returning from a "bosberaad" with the African National Congress, briefed the weekly Cabinet meeting late yesterday at the Union Buildings.

A senior government source said a specific decision regarding the requested meeting could be taken at the Cabinet meeting.

A bilateral meeting between the government and the Freedom Alliance planned for last night was postponed because of the extended "bosberaad".

The government and the Alliance will now meet at 7 am today in Pretoria, after which government and ANC negotiators will brief the planning committee at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on their two-day secret talks at a Northern Transvaal game lodge.

It is possible that chief government negotiator Roelf Meyer and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa might also report directly to the 21-party negotiating council, a source at the World Trade Centre confirmed yesterday afternoon.

According to observers, a compromise constitutional deal between the government and the ANC could unlock the deadlock with the Freedom Alliance, which threatens a peaceful political transition.

The Alliance is demanding an urgent summit of leaders — rejected by the ANC — to resolve outstanding issues and chart the constitutional road.

A meeting of Alliance leaders warned on Tuesday that "South Africa is approaching a crisis of historic proportions" if the ANC and the government adopted a constitutional solution without them.

The ANC is insistent that the tight negotiations

timetable remains on course whether the Alliance accepts it or not.

According to the timetable the interim constitution has to be finalised by November 5, in time for a special parliamentary session starting on November 22.

The ANC wants a plenary session of leaders on November 6 and 7 to adopt the constitutional package that Kempton Park negotiators are expected to have agreed to by then, so that the Transitional Executive Council — which has to level the political playing field before the April 27 election — can get down to work on November 8.

The government and the ANC said in a joint statement their bosberaad had been "constructive and fruitful" and "will certainly take the process forward".

According to a source at the World Trade Centre, both sides had made concessions on outstanding constitutional issues. —Sapa.

IFP accused of cheap politics

DEMOCRATIC Party MP Robus Jordaan has accused the Inkatha Freedom Party of making cheap politics out of the defection of Roy Ainslie to the African National Congress this week.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillett said he was delighted that Mr Ainslie had finally "come out of the closet and revealed to the public his true political identity".

Mr Tillett said this vindicated the IFP position that so-called "independent" violence monitors were merely operating under the cloak of neutral guises while their sympathies "very definitely lay with the ANC".

In response, Mr Jordaan

Political Correspondent

said Mr Tillett had used the Ainslie episode "to cast doubt on the integrity and reliability of the process of unrest monitoring and all persons involved in it".

This was a cheap and transparent ploy to shift the blame from the perpetrators of violence to those who risked their lives to monitor and report on political violence.

"Killing the messenger because you do not like the message vividly illustrates that the IFP emperor has no clothes."

Mr Jordaan challenged Mr Tillett to speak truthfully on these key issues:

□ The KwaZulu Police and why they allegedly stood by "washing their hands in innocence" in the recent Sundumbile (Mandini) killings where a peace monitor was also wounded, and the SAP Internal Stability unit had to step in.

□ The relationship between the IFP's Walter Felgate and General Tienie Groenewald of the Afrikaner Volksfront.

□ The lack of freedom of assembly, expression, association and political activity in KwaZulu.

□ One-party autocratic rule.

□ Why the IFP constitutional proposals for Natal and KwaZulu made a mockery of federalism, "not to speak of their militia plans".