

AP1994-1-1-13

The Daily Telegraph - London
13/1/94

S Africa Nationalists change their colours

By Alec Russell
 in Pretoria

SOUTH Africa's ruling National Party outlined plans yesterday to transform its image as the party that invented apartheid, in the countdown to April's all-race elections.

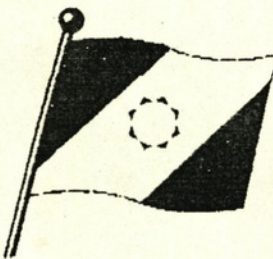
The Nationalists are determined to launch a bruising campaign to try to garner votes away from competitors by portraying itself as the party which initiated the reform process.

For the first time since coming to power in the whites-only poll of 1948, the party is facing an election which it cannot hope to win.

The latest opinion poll carried out by the respected Human Sciences Research Council gave the African National Congress and Communist Party alliance a two-thirds majority. It put the National Party a distant second, with 17 per cent of the vote — and only two per cent of the black vote.

But the party appears undaunted. Its racist and conservative image is being overhauled and the main thrust of its campaign, which unofficially has already started, is to try to counter the prevailing perception among blacks that with the election the old order it represents will disappear.

Mr Olaus Van Zyl, the National Party campaign manager, said yesterday that the party was undergoing a significant restructuring, with its power base moving to the centre away from the



THE National Party's new flag, featuring a sun which, according to the party literature, "shines on everyone, regardless of race or conviction". Its beams symbolise "the warmth with which the NP conveys its message". The panels are diagonal rather than the traditional vertical to "symbolise movement and energy".

four provincial branches, the traditional power-brokers.

At a national congress next month, President de Klerk will announce the election manifesto and candidates for the national and nine regional assemblies.

In a break with the past, these decisions will not have to be ratified by the party congresses in Natal, Transvaal, the Orange Free State and the Cape.

Mr Van Zyl insisted that candidates will campaign in all parts of the country, including black townships, despite the loathing many non-whites feel for the party, seen as the symbol of apart-

heid. Over the next three and a half months, Mr de Klerk, who has overseen the last four momentous years of reform, will criss-cross the country, supposedly as the party's biggest electoral asset.

He is to spread the message that the party has changed and that it offers the most reliable future government.

The party is widely credited with a formidable election machinery, which in the 1970s and 80s easily saw off threats from the far-Right. It has already launched a hard-hitting advertising campaign attacking the ANC's links with township unrest.

The recent election of Mrs Winnie Mandela, a convicted kidnapper and estranged wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, to a senior ANC position has proved a bonus.

But while such messages may pander to the concerns of whites and people of mixed race, the chances of the National Party gaining significant support among blacks, three quarters of the electorate, seem slight.

Mr Van Zyl conceded that many blacks still think of the Nationalists as a whites-only party which supports discrimination.

But he defiantly pointed out that the party does not need 50 per cent of the vote to win.

It is patently clear in the townships, however, that something extraordinary will have to happen to stop the ANC polling less than half the votes.

Sky News to get more prime time on TV1

BRITISH-BASED Sky News, which has had a bureau in South Africa for five years, has expanded its operations and claims it now has the largest television news bureau in Africa.

Sky News said in a statement yesterday that from February 1 it would be running for up to 14 hours a day on SABC TV, taking prime positions on TV1 for international television.

Under a new arrangement with the SABC, Sky News will be broadcast live from midnight to 6 am and from 12 noon to 2 pm on TV1, and from 6 am to 12 noon on TSS.

It said Emmy Award-winning journalist Jeremy Thompson, formerly ITN correspondent in Africa, would be heading a team of three correspondents and three camera crews as chief Africa correspondent.

• Cable News Network yesterday an-

nounced it would open its 20th international news bureau in Johannesburg to cover the election and the process of political reform in coming years.

At a news conference in Sandton, north of Johannesburg, CNN International announced it had renegotiated a four-year contract with the SABC, with extended airtime.

From February 1,

SABC's CCV TV will broadcast CNN for 14 hours a day, from midnight until 2 pm.

Mike Hanna, who reported on multi-party negotiations for CNN, has been named Johannesburg bureau chief.

CNN has been broadcast to South Africans since January 1993 and reaches 2,4 million households worldwide. —Sapa.

NP disputes poll finding on huge ANC support

THE National Party has disputed a Human Sciences Research Council survey finding that the African National Congress would get a two-thirds majority in the coming election.

At a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday NP executive director and campaign manager Olaus van Zyl said an NP poll indicated support for the party had increased and had made the "turning point".

"We don't believe the ANC would get a two-thirds majority. They have high support, but we hope to make inroads," he said.

The HSRC poll showed the ANC was currently favoured by 67 percent of voters, while support for the NP was estimated at 17 percent and the IFP's popularity had dwindled to six percent.

With about 100 days to go before the April 27 elections, Mr Van Zyl conceded the NP's success would be determined by its performance in

Black communities.

The NP survey indicated "very, very last avenue" could move to have the election declared not free and fair in a specific area.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus was on record as saying political leaders of all persuasions should have access to all areas, but the ANC did not discipline its followers, Mr Van Zyl claimed.

He conceded an uphill battle lay ahead but added: "We have the po-

calated the party's support among Blacks was starting to increase but needed to be "tremendously improved" from its level of five or six percent.

The NP had problems gaining access to some Black communities but the Electoral Act, with its stringent penalties such as the disqualification of candidates, would provide relief, said Mr Van Zyl.

The NP would exhaust all remedies and as a

tential and possibility. We'll move on potential support and try to improve that."

The NP had by far the most support among Indians, Whites and Coloureds, with more non-White than White members in the Cape, he claimed.

Mr Van Zyl cautioned that factors such as intimidation could influence surveys, some of which had been proved wrong in the past. — Sapa.

Gun smugglers' plan to kill IFPs: Claim

WINDHOEK. — Two South Africans convicted of smuggling guns through Namibia told a magistrate they bought the weapons to kill Inkatha Freedom Party members who, they claimed, had murdered 15 of their relatives, police said.

The men, from Tokoza on the East Rand, were arrested with two others early on Saturday after Namibian police swooped on two lorries and seized 12 AK-47 assault rifles, a G3 rifle, two pistols and ammunition, according to Rehoboth police commander Inspector Andrew Kisting.

The four were convicted of illegal possession of arms and ammunition in the Rehoboth Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

The first three accused were sentenced to an ef-

fective six years in prison and the fourth was jailed for a year. Mr Kisting said.

The weapons were bought in Rundu on the Angolan border for between R60 and R100, the court heard.

In recent months there has been a number of arrests of South Africans using Namibia as a conduit for arms from Angola where civil war and starvation has created a ripe source of cheap weapons.

In most of the cases the smugglers were Xhosa-speaking and the weapons were bartered for clothing, police spokesman Chief Inspector Sean Geyser said.

It was clear a weapons smuggling route had been established through Namibia and all the cases were under investigation, he said. — Sapa.

Stop warships visiting SA: Peace group

CAPE TOWN. — A peace group whose patrons include Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu demanded yesterday that the British Government cancel a planned visit by two warships.

The British Royal Navy warships HMS Norfolk and RFA Grey Rover are scheduled to visit Cape Town respectively on January 27 and February 1. The official port calls would be the first by British Navy vessels since 1974, when contact was ended because of apartheid.

Peace Visions accused the British Government of using the port calls to sell British mili-

tary hardware and equipment to South Africa. It said this would violate a 1977 United Nations arms embargo against South Africa, which remains in effect.

The organisation also called on the British not to do "war material" business with South Africa after the country's first multiracial election on April 27.

Archbishop Tutu, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984 for his anti-apartheid efforts, is a patron of Peace Visions, which was founded six months ago to promote a culture of peace in South Africa. — Sapa-AP.

Thursday 13 January 1994

ANC: We will win an outright majority

THE African National Congress is convinced it will win an outright majority in the forthcoming election and become the single largest political party in the country.

It claimed this yesterday in a statement criticising conclusions reached following an opinion poll conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The ANC said the conclusions were misleading primarily because the category of people who did not know the political party

they would vote for were treated as if they did not exist.

The figures would be "fundamentally different" had the surveys taken into account:

- the category of people who did not know what political party they would vote for;
- that the TBVC territories were ignored;
- the number of ANC supporters without identity documents;
- the number of possible spoilt papers; and,
- the large discrepancy between the find-

ings of this and another survey by the same organisation focusing on the PWV region.

"The ANC remains convinced that it will win an outright majority and become the single largest political party in the country.

"In this regard the use of surveys that do not recognise the real challenge of ID acquisition and voter education that remain an obstacle to free and fair election are unhelpful and misleading," the ANC statement said. — Sapa.

Page 4 *

THE CITIZEN

FW-Mandela talks bid to sanitise ANC: IFP

By Brian Stuart

THE "peace meeting" between State President De Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela would do nothing to end the killings committed by the ANC's self-defence units (SDUs) and its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, the Inkatha Freedom Party said yesterday.

In a slashing attack on both the National Party government and the ANC, IFP national spokesman Dr Ziba Jiyane said the Pretoria meeting had been designed to "sanitise" the ANC's role in the ongoing violence.

Dr Jiyane said the IFP was willing to bet that the

ANC's role in violence on the East Rand was not addressed.

It was equally unlikely that Mr Mandela was forcefully challenged over the actions of his SDUs, which had murdered a large number of IFP members and even, on the ANC's own admission, some of its own members.

The SDUs had established a "rule of fear" on the East Rand and elsewhere.

In August last year, for

example, during a two-week period the SDUs had wiped out all visible presence of the IFP in these townships.

The situation in the East Rand was reminiscent of the 1980s, where residents lived under ANC "street committees", run by teenage activists.

These had now begun to proliferate both on the Reef and in Natal, backed by the SDUs.

"Mr De Klerk has repeatedly refused to take

real steps against ANC violence, including its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

"In fact, although violence is presently tearing the Black community apart, more members of the Right-wing were detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act last year than members of the ANC, its SDUs and MK.

"The Nat government and its intelligence and security agencies seem fixated on the Right-wing and the PAC, while they ignore far more serious violence orchestrated by the ANC against its opponents in the Black community."

The government had lost all credibility as an independent opposition force to the ANC and its revolutionary objectives, and clearly saw its future as that of a protected White section acting in support of an ANC-led regime.

In the circumstances, the meeting between Mr De Klerk and Mr Mandela in Pretoria this week had no significance, but was "glitzy" window dressing.

"Any attempt to address violence which does not take account of the fact that the ANC itself is a primary player in it, or which excludes other important parties, is doomed to failure," Dr Jiyane said.

ANC to register as party 'soon'

Citizen Reporter

THE African National Congress will soon register as a political party in order to fight the April 27 election, says an organisation spokesman.

"But the character of

the organisation will remain that of a liberation movement," Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said.

The Pan Africanist Congress did not respond to queries yesterday as to whether it planned to register as a political party.

SA violence: Death rate up by 25 percent

VIOLENCE in South Africa claimed 4 364 lives in 1993, nearly 25 percent more than in 1992, the Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

The number of injuries for the year was 4 339, nearly a quarter down on 1992, but the number of incidents recorded by the HRC rose 35 percent.

Attacks on the security forces claimed 205 lives, and 55 White civilians were killed in the course of the year.

The PWV region accounted for 1 200

deaths in 1993 — 46.9 percent of the national total.

In Natal, the number of people killed rose 38 percent to 1975. — Sapa.

Doves sign: No to peace force

THE National Peace Secretariat has turned down a request to use the doves peace symbol in the badges of rank and identification of the National Peace Force.

It was decided at a meeting of the National Peace Secretariat not to

grant permission because it could cause confusion.

National Peace Secretariat chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys said peace doves symbolised peace monitors, and it could cause confusion if members of a different body used the same symbol. — Sapa.

Stayaway call to Zulus

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has called on Zulus to stay away from work on Monday when King Goodwill Zwelithini meets State President De Klerk in Pretoria.

IFP Johannesburg chairman, Mr Humphrey Ndlovu, made the call in a

statement last night. He declined to elaborate.

IFP Transvaal leader and central committee member, Mr Themba Khoza, confirmed that the party would call on Zulus to stay away from work on Monday. He said the official call would be made in a statement today.

IFP supporters in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging region were expected to mass outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria, when King Zwelithini meets Mr De Klerk. — Sapa.

1 800 UN observers

FROM PAGE 1

September 1992.

Its task has mainly been to help deter violence as negotiations proceeded toward ending apartheid and establishing a non-racial democracy.

The secretary-general cited figures showing 2 763 people died in political violence in South Africa between the beginning of June and the end of November 1993, with the East Rand and Natal accounting for about 90 percent of the total.

UNOMSA is being increased to 100 by the end of January and should reach 500 by March, requiring an additional 1 278 for the last phase, for a total of 1 778 UN observers.

Mr Boutros-Ghali said South Africans had high expectations regarding the anticipated number of international observers, with some groups seeking as many as 25 000 to 30 000, others at least 10 000 and still others between 5 000 and 7 000.

Noting that "the larger the number of observers, the greater the time and resources required for planning their arrival and deployment," he proposed using mobile teams to cover polling stations in areas with low expectations of violence and one observer in each polling station in areas with a history of violence.

Among his assumptions were:

- "That the number of polling stations, presently estimated at 7 880 on the basis of demographic information, will increase by 20 percent after adjustments based on more detailed physical evaluation of sites and consultations with the political parties;

- "That approximately 40 percent of the polling stations will be lo-

cated in non-violent rural milieus. Based on the experience of mobile teams in previous missions, a mobile team of two observers should be able to effectively cover four to 10 polling stations on each polling day;

- "That approximately 50 percent of the polling stations will be located in non-violent ur-

ban and semi-urban areas, and that mobile teams of two observers should be able to adequately cover 14 to 20 polling stations per polling day;

- "That 10 percent of the polling stations will be located in areas with a history of violence, and that one observer will be placed in each of them."

— Sapa-Reuter.

UN TO SEND 1 800 POLL OBSERVERS

UNITED NATIONS.

— Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali proposed yesterday that nearly 1 800 UN civilian observers should help monitor South Africa's first non-racial elections on April 27.

In a written report to the Security Council, he said they would form the largest contingent of an international observer group of 2 840.

It would also include 50

observers from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), 322 from the European Union (EU), 70 from the Commonwealth and about 600 from individual countries and the diplomatic community.

They would be co-ordinated by the United Nations.

Counting observers likely to be sent by foreign non-governmental organisations, with which the United Nations would not be able to co-ordinate

as closely, the total was likely to exceed 5 000, Mr Boutros-Ghali said.

His report did not give the cost of the UN operation, but diplomats said it was estimated at about \$40 million (R136 million).

The United Nations already has 50 observers throughout the country as part of a UN Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) which the Security Council set up in

TO PAGE 2

IFP may quit talks with govt, ANC

DURBAN. — The Inkatha Freedom Party should consider ending negotiations with the African National Congress and the South African Government in favour of "opposition politics", its leader, Chief Mango-

suthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

"I see no reason for our negotiating teams to continue to sit around tables for a month-and-a-half re-

stating over and over things which we have discussed ad nauseam since July 2, 1993."

Chief Buthelezi did not spell out what his idea of opposition politics was, although he briefly referred to mobilising against elections.

He was addressing a KwaZulu Legislative Assembly caucus in Ulundi in his capacity as Chief Minister.

"I believe it is time for us to move from a reactive to a proactive mode and to develop our own political initiative."

He said the IFP and KwaZulu Government faced two choices: "Either we continue to negotiate with the ANC for another month-and-a-half ... or we call their bluff now and we say enough is enough."

By opting for the first alternative, Chief Buthelezi said, precious political time would be wasted.

By pulling out of talks, the IFP and KwaZulu would gain the time needed to develop "political alternatives and bring to the country a clear message of opposition".

The IFP president reiterated his "total commitment" to a negotiated

TO PAGE 2

IFP may quit talks

FROM PAGE 1

constitutional settlement but said the government and ANC had "our balls in their court (sic)".

The IFP and KwaZulu's demands were minimal and it was up to the ANC to indicate whether or not it wanted to discuss them.

Chief Buthelezi accused the ANC of negotiating merely to manoeuvre itself into a position from which it could avoid any substantive discussions on the IFP and KwaZulu's amendments to the constitution.

"Their major political goal is to ensure that they can drag us along with the process after the date of elections. By doing so, they can reduce the strength and the effect of our opposition politics and ensure that we can not mobilise against elections if we choose to do so."

There were no hit squads operating within the KwaZulu Police, Chief Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly.

"We have no such hit squads; we have nothing to hide in this regard."

He was referring to a Goldstone Commission report last month which said a five-man hit squad had been responsible for several deaths, including those of ANC members, in northern Natal.

Chief Buthelezi said the Transitional Executive Council had taken up the issue of KZP hit squads "to humiliate me, and bring the KwaZulu Government into disrepute".

He repeated that the KwaZulu Government did not recognise the TEC's authority, "nor will we co-operate with it in any way".

Chief Buthelezi has called for a meeting of his party's central committee on January 22, two days before Parliament reconvenes to adopt amendments to the interim constitution.

In a statement from Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said the meeting would "anticipate what will be happening during those fateful days before the (January) 24 deadline".

The IFP's special general meeting would go ahead on January 29 and 30. This meeting is expected to clarify the IFP's stance on the April 27 elections.

Chief Buthelezi said the central committee would meet on January 22 to "review whatever constitution we have after negotiations and to amend it if necessary before negotiations are finally terminated".

The IFP's central committee met last Friday and decided to boycott elections under the present interim constitution.

The IFP yesterday described a meeting between State President De

Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela on Tuesday as window-dressing.

"The Nationalist government and its intelligence and security agencies seem fixated on the Right-wing and the Pan Africanist Congress, while they ignore far more serious violence orchestrated by the ANC against opponents in the Black community," IFP spokesman Dr Ziba Jiyane said in a statement from Durban.

He added that any attempt to address violence without taking into account the ANC's role as "a primary player" or excluding other important players was doomed to failure.

"The meeting in Pretoria ... has no significance at all, except as glitzy window-dressing," said Dr Jiyane.

The meeting was clearly meant to create an impression of impartial government and ANC concern about violence, while sanitising one party's role in it, he concluded. — Sapa.

• See Page 4.

Mintners 13/1/94

South Africa

by Duncan du Bois

Masters of the ANC

SYMBOLS and their association will come increasingly to the fore as the battle for minds and votes gets underway in the race to April 27. But the outcome of the election will depend on the placing of one particular symbol — the hammer and sickle, the *eminence rouge*.

Press infatuation with the ANC these days is difficult not to ignore. Virtually every ripple of a development in the ANC camp becomes headline news, particularly in the Durban press. Last week front page headlines speculated that Harry Gwala aspired to be Natal premier. This week it's Jacob Zuma's turn to be punted for that position. Old Natal premiers like Robinson, Escombe and Moor must be revolving in their graves. Yet for a press which has wept buckets of ink over "the evils of apartheid", there is not a word mentioned about the connection of leading ANC personnel with the evil of communism. Indeed, it is never reported nowadays that these people represent the extreme left wing and that they are revolutionaries in democratic garb.

However, the facts are available for those who seek them. The April 1993 edition of the *Aida Parker Newsletter* published a list of names of SA Communist Party members serving in ANC leadership structures. The list derived from a letter written by the then deputy Secretary General of the SACP, Charles Ngakula, to Cyril Ramaphosa. The list, apparently incomplete, supplied 103 names and proves conclusively that the structure of the ANC — regional, administrative and

executive — is dominated by SACP members. In fact so complete is the control of the SACP over the ANC that it appears that the ANC is merely a slogan manipulated by the SACP at the expense of the public masses. Gwala and Zuma's names appear on the list although the latter claims his membership has "lapsed".

Also absent from the columns of the fawning press is any mention of the Douglas Commission Report which disclosed, not for the first time, details of atrocities and violations of human rights perpetrated by the SACP/ANC. That report found that accountability for such deeds in the SACP/ANC camps in Angola and elsewhere rests, inter alia, with Kasrils, Slovo, Zuma, Nzo and Modise. Even *Newsweek* magazine (January 25, 1992) conceded that "for all its high-minded rhetoric about democracy and social justice" the ANC had yet to put this into practice.

Then there is the question of the SACP/ANC's sinister "Department of Intelligence and Security" known as Mbokodo — the "boulder that crushes". A recent report (*Daily News*, December 15) disclosed that it was intended to use Mbokodo to thwart and "right-wing menace" or "counter-revolution". Mbokodo's record of atrocities in the ANC camps is well known. Thus, the question that arises is how one equates the ANC's apparent commitment to democracy and freedom with totalitarian practices. The answer is comprehensible only in the light of the SACP's complete domination of the ANC.

The shadow of the red hammer and sickle looms large over the April 27 election. Communism is not dead. It lives in and leads the ANC. According to the SACP, the "national democratic revolution" on April 27 will clear the way to the second stage of revolution — "the democratic advance of socialism". It is in this context that Dr Buthelezi has stated; "No one has ever heard of a revolutionary organisation writing a constitution that favours prospects of another political party winning an election." As a practical step in countering the SACP/ANC threat and the increasingly one-sided media, Dr Buthelezi and the Kwa-Zulu government ought to take a leaf out of the Volksfront's manual on counter-revolution and start their own equivalent of Radio Pretoria.

But one avenue that is futile as a means of countering the communist revolutionary threat is that offered by the NP. Having facilitated the path of the SACP/ANC to power every inch of the way, from their unbanning to the TEC, De Klerk's recent attempt in Worcester to try to make political capital out of the "rooi gevaar" is quite despicable. For is the NP could not control the communist threat when it was the government in power, what claim can it possibly have to thwarting communism when it is out of power after April 27?

In the event of the *eminence rouge* triumphing on April 27 it will be a dubious day for freedom and democracy.

• Duncan du Bois is a provincial vice chairman of the Conservative Party and a Durban City Councillor.

F

THE AUSTRALIAN

13. 1. 94

Need for Inkatha to be involved

IF, as seems likely, President de Klerk and Mr Mandela are able to reach an agreement on what is to be done to reduce South Africa's horrifying and increasing political violence, the chances of a peaceful transition to a democratic society will be greatly increased.

Between them they have the backing of a large majority of the South African people. Mr de Klerk's National Party is supported by a majority of white South Africans, English-speaking as well as Afrikaans-speaking. It also enjoys the support of a large number, perhaps a majority, of the "coloured" population. The African National Congress is clearly the organisation to which most black South Africans give their allegiance. Even among the Zulus, who comprise some 20 per cent of black South Africans, the ANC provides strong competition for the Inkatha Freedom Party, led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

It is understandable that the ANC and most South Africans have bitter memories of the South African police force and are reluctant to entrust their safety to an old

enemy. Likewise, many whites are accustomed to regard the armed units of the ANC as terrorists. Yet it is essential that during the period of constitutional transition, order should be kept by a force that has the confidence of the members of South Africa's major ethnic groups. This will mean that units both of the existing South African Police and of the ANC will have to be involved.

It says a great deal for the moderation and common sense of Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk that they are working together to make this possible. No doubt they feel a sense of urgency after last weekend's armed attack on the ANC group visiting the Katlehong township on the outskirts of Johannesburg. It seems that members of Inkatha were responsible for the attack. Moreover, there are powerful forces opposed to the arrangements for a transition in power agreed between the National Party and the ANC.

The right-wing Afrikaner Volksfront has the support of a significant minority of the white population, but as it remains committed to apartheid, it is difficult to see how any compromise with it is possible. But Inkatha has strong Zulu support, particularly in the KwaZulu "homeland" and in Natal, and some of its fears are understandable.

It is disturbing, as Chief Buthelezi has pointed out, that a hard-line Stalinist like Mr Joe Slovo and other members of the Communist Party are so influential in the leadership of the ANC. There is also substance to Inkatha's reservations about the proposal that a bare majority of the delegates to the proposed constitutional convention could be sufficient to determine South Africa's new constitution.

Agreement between the National Party and the ANC is a necessary condition for a peaceful transition but it is unlikely to be sufficient if such an important organisation as Inkatha remains unconvinced.

B

x

Peace plan *The Herald Sun* 13.1.94 details to stay secret

PRETORIA — South Africa's leaders have agreed on a series of proposals to bring an end to political violence.

The proposals were put to President F.W. de Klerk by African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela during four hours of talks in Pretoria early yesterday.

While Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk said the package was too sensitive to be announced in detail, a key element was understood to be the ANC leader's plan to address the problem of migrant hostels, which have been turned into fortresses of ANC's rival organisation, the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party.

The hostels have become flashpoints in East Rand townships.

Another proposal was believed to centre on ANC demands that paramilitary police units be replaced by community-based forces in the region.

Since 1990, there have been several unsuccessful and half-hearted attempts to curb township violence between

supporters of the ANC and Inkatha.

But Sunday's attack on two ANC leaders by pro-Inkatha residents in Mazibuko hostel in Katlehong again highlighted the scale of the crisis.

On Monday, Mr de Klerk displayed concern about the actions of his own security forces in the gun attack in Katlehong.

In an official statement, he backed a call for the independent Goldstone Commission to investigate the attack, citing in particular contradictory interpretations of the role of the police.

Mr de Klerk's comments were interpreted by the ANC as implicit support for their view that the police deliberately failed to intervene when a high-level fact-finding mission to the black township was fired on by Inkatha supporters.

More than 1800 people have been killed in Katlehong and neighboring Tokoza since May last year.

— ©The Telegraph plc.
London 1994



Associated Press

Campaign rally disrupted: African National Congress supporters jeer President F.W. de Klerk Saturday in the Orange Free State.

Inkatha joins vote boycott

Aim is to thwart S. Africa election

By TOM COHEN
Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — The Zulu nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party decided Saturday to boycott the nation's first all-race election, joining pro-apartheid whites in a move that could undermine the watershed vote.

But political leaders said there still was time to overcome disputes and get all groups to contest the April 26-28 election.

Parties were to have registered for the election by midnight Saturday, although President F.W. de Klerk has said parliament could extend the deadline.

A boycott by the opposition Freedom Alliance — which includes Inkatha and right-wing whites seeking an independent white state — is likely to escalate political violence that killed more than 3,000 blacks last year.

The violence — much of it stemming from a power struggle between Inkatha and the African National Congress — is considered the greatest threat to free and fair voting.

In resolutions passed Saturday, Inkatha's central committee called for supporters to boycott the election and to oppose it "in any and every way which is permissible by law."

It also said Inkatha would work with other alliance members to get the government and ANC to abandon the election.



Buthelezi

But Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he would ask the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the United Nations to mediate stalled talks. He said Inkatha could enter the campaign later if an agreement was reached.

A white church leader said last week he also was seeking international mediation after the Afrikaner Volksfront, an umbrella group of pro-apartheid whites, decided to boycott the election.

The Freedom Alliance represents less than 20% of the population, but claims that any election without it would fail to speak for the entire country.

Alliance members say they fear the ANC will win the election and impose a communist dictatorship that will trample minority rights. They want autonomous or independent homelands where they can govern themselves and maintain privileges enjoyed under apartheid.

The white minority government and the ANC reject setting up territories on the basis of race or tribe.

"It appears as if the Freedom Alliance is not capable to formulate a uniform viewpoint as an alliance," Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said Saturday. "That leaves the possibility to attempt further progress with individual parties within the alliance."

Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's chief negotiator, said Saturday some alliance members knew they had little popular support and never wanted to take part in the election.

He said white extremist groups such as the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement advocated using force to win a white homeland and scuttled attempts by the ANC to reach a deal with more moderate pro-apartheid leaders.

Meanwhile, the black militant Pan Africanist Congress registered to vote Saturday, joining the ANC as the only formerly banned anti-apartheid group to sign up.

De Klerk's National Party and the white, liberal Democratic Party also have registered, along with several smaller parties contesting the election in their home regions.

WORLD
BRIEFS

Zulu leader warns of boycott unrest

Expect 'casualties and even death'

By DONNA BRYSON
Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi told followers Sunday to prepare themselves for "casualties and even death" after his party's decision to boycott the nation's first all-race election.

The Inkatha Freedom Party's decision to sit out the April voting will lead to heightened violence, Buthelezi said. He accused the rival African National Congress of having already started "ethnic cleansing" against his people.

An ANC leader told 5,000 chanting supporters Sunday that it was Inkatha and the white right-wing that was leading the country toward civil war.

"We warn them that we have put our lives down for freedom before," Tokyo Sexwale, the ANC's leader in the Johannesburg-Pretoria region, said at a rally in the violence-scarred black community of Tokoza outside Johannesburg. "If we have to do it again, we will not hesitate."

The Zulu nationalist Inkatha party called for the boycott Saturday, hours before the deadline for registering for the first election to include South Africa's black majority. Nineteen other parties, including the ANC and the governing National Party, met the deadline.



Buthelezi

The ANC, which led the fight against white minority rule since its founding 82 years ago, is expected to win the April 26-28 election.

Months of talks involving Inkatha, right-wing whites, the government and the ANC deadlocked last week over how much power regional governments would have under a new constitution.

Negotiating as the Freedom Alliance, Inkatha and the white right-wing want autonomous or independent homelands where they can maintain privileges enjoyed under apartheid.

The government and ANC reject setting up territories on the basis of race or tribe.

"There are people in this country who are claiming that they must be given their own land. That will not happen," ANC head Nelson Mandela told a crowd of 5,000 during a campaign speech Sunday in Retreat, in the southwest.

President F.W. de Klerk scheduled a meeting for today with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, Buthelezi's nephew, seeking to break the impasse. The ANC set talks for next week with the Bophuthatswana black homeland, another Freedom Alliance member.

"We'll continue to try to negotiate, even after the elections," Mandela told reporters.

Speaking in the northeast town of Empangeni to more than 8,000 members of the Inkatha youth wing, Buthelezi hammered at the ANC's alliance with the South African Communist Party and at the inability of its leaders to stop political violence.