

12 / MAY / 93

# Mandela calls on govt to act on SA Right-wing

AFRICAN National Congress president Nelson Mandela yesterday called on the government to act against the "very serious" threat from the Right-wing.

He was speaking at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport on his return from a week-long trip to Britain, Germany and Switzerland.

Commenting on the uncovering of a Right-wing plot to assassinate South African Communist Party chairman Joe Slovo, Mr Mandela said the ANC "unreservedly condemns violence as a means of settling political problems

or of dealing with opponents".

"We hope that the government is going to carry out its duty of maintaining law and order and of ensuring that people carry out their activities in a peaceful atmosphere.

"We must take the threat from the Right-wing very seriously because they are firmly entrenched in government structures," Mr Mandela said when asked about the Afrikaner Volksfront which was launched while he was overseas.

"We hope that the government will stop warning us about the danger of Black surrogates and will concentrate their attention on the real threat to negotiations in South Africa — that is from the Right-wing," he said.

The ANC, would however, still be prepared to discuss the Right-wing's demands in multi-party negotiations.

Mr Mandela said precautions had been taken regarding his personal safety.

"It's not a question of whether one feels safe or anxious," he said when asked about his own safety.

"Precautions are being taken and I have confidence in our security that with all the difficulties they face they will do everything in their power to see that all comrades — not just an individual — who are in danger are protected."

Mr Mandela described his trip overseas as "worthwhile".

In London he met, among others, British Prime Minister John Major and the opposition Labour Party, and addressed Parliament. In Germany he met Chancellor Helmut Kohl and government officials.

Mr Mandela was accompanied at the airport Press conference by Germany's ambassador to South Africa, Dr Christian Ueberschaer.

The ANC president said his message to overseas investors had been that once an exact election date was announced "we will review sanctions.

"We are faced with the critical question of more than seven million people unemployed, a rising crime rate, and the virtual collapse of law and order."

The situation in the country required a "constructive and positive" response.

"It was my duty therefore, both in London and in Bonn, to invite businessmen to invest in our country as soon as this development (an election date) has taken place." — Sapa.



CITIZEN

Wednesday 12 May 1993

## Govt defends plan to protect some farms

THE Department of Law and Order has rejected African National Congress criticism of its funds-for-farmers plan, saying it has already spent large amounts protecting other communities.

The ANC said earlier yesterday the government's announcement of subsidies to aid farm security was insensitive and arrogant.

At a time when thousands of people were being killed in political violence, this "confirms our suspicions that only White lives matter most in the eyes of the government".

But Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said the

government had already "at vast cost and in the face of opposition from the ANC itself called up thousands of troops and police reservists and deployed up to one-third of the South African Police to combat violence in other areas (other than farming areas).

"It should also be remembered that the factors which affect the security of rural areas are vastly different from those in more densely populated areas, and that money spent on the security of farmers will also improve the safety of farm workers," said Capt Kotze.

Mr Kriel said in his announcement in East

London on Monday the Cabinet was considering details of the security subsidies, which would involve millions of rands, and that an announcement could be expected next week.

The ANC said it was demanding answers from Mr Kriel on what security measures had been planned for other communities "faced with the same threat as the farmers".

"All South Africans irrespective of race contribute their hard-earned money towards taxes, and are equally entitled to derive any benefit that accrues from such fund." — Sapa.

## Drought relief still a priority, says forum

Citizen Reporter

THE perception that South Africa's drought was over was a dangerous illusion, the National Consultative Forum on Drought (NCFD) said yesterday.

The NCFD said lack of water was still the main concern of many communities in Natal/KwaZulu and the Border/Kei regions.

If drought relief did not

continue, many of South Africa's rural communities would be left without water for themselves or their livestock during the country's dry winter, it said.

While late rains on the highveld came in time to improve the commercial maize crop estimates, there had been less than 75 percent of average rainfall in the rest of the country's summer rainfall areas from June 1992 to

March this year.

Surface water had almost completely dried up in many areas and some communities had to walk up to 10 km to reach clean water sources.

Most boreholes and windmills in Ciskei and the Transvaal were not functioning, and in areas of the Northern Transvaal and Border dam levels were too low for proper crop irrigation, the NCFD said.

13/05/93

CITIZEN



12/05/93

**Parliament**Reports by  
Sapa

# Steps being taken to protect schools, says Minister

DEPARTMENT of Education and Culture management were moving to protect schools and pupils against violence and threats to occupy them, the Minister, Mr Piet Marais, said yesterday.

Introducing debate on the department's Vote, he said the government would not allow itself to be blackmailed. Education institutions had contingency security measures, which could be quickly implemented.

There was also close communication with local security forces.

"The government will not allow itself to be blackmailed although it has committed itself to meaningful negotiations. Rearranging and restructuring education is a professional and technical matter, and must not become politicised."

The initial restructuring work had already been done and the department was preparing for a more equitable dispensation.

In the meantime, the

high standards of education should not be allowed to drop.

The department had been forced to end the service of 5 047 CS educators, 219 administrative personnel and 1 286 general assistants. Ninety-nine schools had also been closed and 27 amalgamated, but this had not led to a drop in standards.

In a future dispensation, the government hoped to achieve an education system which was responsible and affordable and co-ordinated on a regional level.

Parents should be able to choose the management model of schools.

Of 1 954 schools under his department, only 107 were still under state control.

The 18 Model D schools in which there were about 7 000 pupils had been welcomed, especially by Black parents.

Since 1985, 90 new private schools had registered

with the department, bringing the total to 282.

Mr Marais said that the department was not operating an elitist system, producing quality education because of a higher nominal per capita allocation.

"The allocation to the department decreased from 39 percent of the total education budget in 1987/88 to 29 percent in 1992/93, while the comparable figures for Black education increased from 37 to 49 percent."

Since 1989 there had been a significant increase

of 15,2 percent in the pupil/teacher ratio which had risen to an average of 21,39 pupils for each educator.

Pupils of other races in the department's schools had increased from 0,14 percent in 1985 to 6,05 percent now.

This increase in non-White registration was also evident in universities and technikons.

"It is therefore a spurious argument that so-called White education received an excessive part of the budget to be spent for the benefit of the White population group only."



12 MAY 93  
**THE CITIZEN  
COMMENT**

# The Right

THIS country, as we have said often enough, is in a bad way.

The atmosphere is overheated. There are too many wild statements. Too many threats are being made to kill political leaders, the latest target of an alleged assassination plot being Mr Joe Slovo, the Communist Party chairman.

Much of the tension comes from the extreme Right, which is more bellicose than ever. The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, the Wit Wolwe and other extremist organisations are making threats that deserve to be investigated and action taken if any law is broken.

But similarly, statements like the ANC youth leader's "Kill the farmer, kill the Boer" need to be probed and brought before the courts if necessary.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, a master of inflammatory statements, should not escape attention, either, for some of her recent statements.

ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, sees the threat to negotiations as coming from the Right.

However, we disagree with him when he suggests action must be taken against the Right as such.

The formation of the Volksfront of Right-wing organisations has caused concern in the government, especially as the front is led by ex-generals.

The government has warned that it will not allow the security forces to be subverted, but there is nothing to suggest at this point that they are being.

The ANC also sees the front as a threat, because it believes it will try to stall the negotiations and has a potential for violence.

But the front's chairman, General Constand Viljoen, the former Chief of the SADF, has made it clear that he sees the front as a pressure group, and he emphasised yesterday there is no intention to "train a White army" or conduct any illegal activity.

While overseas, Mr Mandela lambasted the Right, saying that the Conservative Party had long threatened White rebellion if the ANC took power.

"They have come out into the open," Mr Mandela said of the ex-generals.

On his return to Johannesburg yesterday, he called on the government to act against the "very serious threat" from the Right-wing.

"We hope that the government will stop warning us about the danger of Black surrogates and will concentrate their attention on the real threat to negotiations in South Africa — that is from the Right-wing," he said.

The ANC, however, would still be prepared to discuss the Right-wing demands in multi-party negotiations, Mr Mandela added.

But he warned. "No organisation in this country has got the strength to slow down the peace process. That we are not going to allow."

We hold no brief for the Right, but it is perfectly entitled to form a front — to call for a volkstaat, or to engage in any other legitimate activity.

The farmers at Potchefstroom were entitled to threaten to withhold supplies or stage other forms of mass protest.

Similarly, the Volksfront can engage in mass action if it so wishes.

After all, if the ANC can stage mass action to further its demands, why shouldn't the Volksfront?

As for self-determination, which the front demands, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC secretary-general, has made it clear that the ANC is prepared to consider self-determination in a unitary state, but not the kind of self-determination contemplated by the front, which wants a volkstaat.

The front, then, has the task of trying to get its views across in the negotiating forum.

To put it in a nutshell: There cannot be democracy that is exclusively reserved for some major players, notably the government, the National Party and the ANC, but not others.

We repeat what we have always said: Any settlement must be acceptable to all reasonable men and all major players and interests, otherwise we will land up in the Bosnian-type situation that should be avoided at all costs.



SOWETAN 12/05/93

# Battle looms for sorghum beer

A BIG war for the R5 billion sorghum beer market looms as South African Breweries positions itself to make inroads into the market presently dominated by the black-owned National Sorghum Breweries.

The full-scale battle starts in 1995 when NSB loses its exclusive right to sell sorghum beer in towns and cities.

At that stage SAB is expected to make an aggressive attempt to erode the market, probably undercutting the market and using its massive resources to use volumes to cut its prices.

Sources have disclosed that NSB might lobby to retain its monopoly after 1995 because SAB has a monopoly of the clear beer market.

Executives of these two giants have been at each others throats, making accusations and counter-accusations over the selling of their products in the past.

Both NSB and SAB accuse each other of monopolising their brands of beer.

NSB's sorghum beer brand names include Juba, Leopard, Cocombo, Tlokwe, Sondela, Kalahari and Jikeleza.

SAB's Traditional Beer Investment sells sorghum brand Chibuku in the homelands. However, NSB claims that

## ■ SAB challenges NSB monopoly of the market:

By Joshua Raboroko

SAB is violating the rules by selling the brand in Soweto and elsewhere.

Kwazulu Development Corporation's Breweries has exclusive rights to sell sorghum beer in Natal.

The latest of these charges was when NSB beat off a Government attempt to regulate sorghum beer by placing it under the Liquor Act last week.

NSB chief executive Mr Mohale Mahanyale asserted that SAB was violating his company's exclusive rights to sell sorghum beer outside the homelands. He claimed that the Government invited SAB and the wine industry to make recommendations to the Cabinet without consulting NSB.

He charged: "We find it unacceptable that a company such as the SAB, which has a monopoly of the clear beer market, should be consulted."

Mahanyale also accused SAB of dumping Coke at give-away prices because of NSB's link with Pepsi Cola.

"We have evidence that SAB is trading its sorghum beer in Soweto and

other parts of South Africa."

However, these accusations have been denied by SAB beer division director Mr Barry Smith, who said that they had been approached by the Government for their views on deregulating the sorghum beer industry.

He said that meant sorghum beer was freely available as soft drink, adding that their view was that this would be most unfair because the drink was an alcoholic product and should be treated as such.

Sorghum beer is a low 3 percent alcohol, highly nutritious beverage which contains carbohydrates, vitamins and proteins. Several products already have the SAB mark clearly stamped on them.

If sorghum beer fell under the Liquor Act, distributors, sellers and brewers would have to apply for licensing permits.

However, the Government, after "cordial and friendly talks on technical, cultural, legal and

principal issues" with NSB representatives, agreed to withdraw its intentions.

Smith said that there were no restrictions on entry to the clear beer market other than the costs involved.

NSB's threat to enter the clear beer market is seen as a serious challenge to SAB because of its vigorous influence in the black community and informal distribution countrywide.

A source in the SAB said that they would enter the sorghum beer industry once the exclusivity expired, although they were not sure what the Government would do after 1995.

SAB buys 45 percent of its hops and 60 percent of its barley in South Africa. It buys the country's entire crop of hops and has established its own barley farms.

When NSB was formed in July 1990, many predicted that it would not last longer than three years.



SOWETAN 12 MAY 1993

# focus on liberation

**W**E ARE MEMBERS of a movement in which one of the most fundamental rights is the right to think. We broke away from white liberal organisations because we would not allow white people to arrogate to themselves the role of thinking for and on behalf of black people.

The freedom of the black person to think, to act, to live, to love — in short — the fundamental freedom to be, is one of the inalienable rights which black consciousness exists to fight for. This freedom is to be exercised everywhere and all the time, outside and inside the organisation.

In this organisation, we think and let think. It has never been a crime to think. It will be a tragedy of unspeakable ideological proportions if the right to think were to be eroded.

## Not a crime

This freedom is to be exercised everywhere and all the time. We think and let think.

We do not have a history of ideological labelling as a strategy for criminalising our own members. That practice is not about to start or to be tolerated.

The contrary can only obtain at the cost of a fundamental change in the nature of the organisation and of its relations to some of its members, the present speaker not excluded.

Today, as in 1990 when De Klerk emerged with his strategy of short circuiting the Azanian revolution, the real issues that affect freedom of black people are still being sidelined.

It is instructive to examine the language of politics.

No one, except ourselves, speaks of liberation any longer. There is not even an attempt to disguise the deep-seated reformism.

Not even freedom is envisaged for our people.

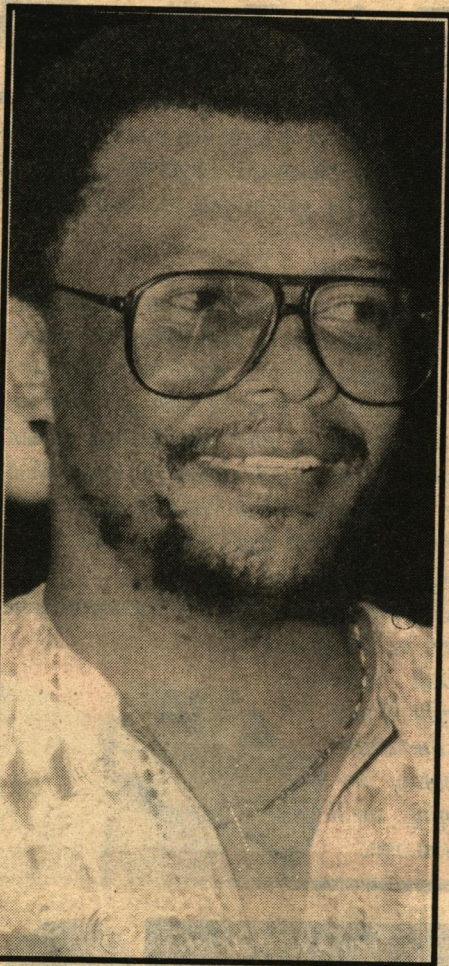
Today, as in 1990, only Azapo continues to insist that (President FW) De Klerk has a constituency that he is answerable to and that elected him. To expect him to serve any other constituency is downright stupid and makes for unforgivably bad politics.

Today, as in 1990, white people continue to despise black people notwithstanding what their international cousins say on their behalf.

They continue to act purely on the basis of white interests and refuse to come to terms with the reality that they have overstayed their welcome in Azania and abused the hospitality of their hosts. It is time plain language is used in talking to white South Africans and in preparing them for a future under black majority rule, if they care to stay.

Unless the settler-colonial mentality of the likes of Roelf Meyer changes, the future may be less than pleasant for the white settlers in this, our land.

This is an edited version of a speech given by **Professor Itumeleng Mosala**, president of the Azanian People's Organisation, at the organisation's meeting at Wilgespruit, Roodepoort, at the weekend:



**Professor Itumeleng Mosala ... president of Azapo.**

It must be said loud and clear to all white people here and abroad that Azania belongs to the Azanians.

Non-Azanians are welcome here to visit or to settle on terms set by the Azanians themselves. But before that, the situation of theft of the land and the resources of the Azanian land and people must be corrected.

I therefore call on the masses of our people from all walks of life and in all organisations to deal a death blow to the white arrogance which continues to dominate life in occupied Azania.

Our people must fight with all means necessary to take power to rule their country, to rule

their land, to rule their economy, to rule their culture, to carve out their own future, to be people in their own land, through their own culture, on their own terms.

It is the pervasive arrogance of white people which threatens the future of this country. It is an arrogance which displays itself everywhere. It is there in areas of employment; it is there in the schools; it is there in academic circles and especially at universities; it is there in general social relations; it is there in the media; it is there in the entertainment industry; it is there in the economy and in the department of education; it is there on the streets of cities; it is written everywhere.

Everywhere and in everything they do and say white people presume their superiority. Their arrogance is in the churches and if there is a heaven, I will be very shocked if white arrogance does not permeate that area as well.

Our congress takes place at a dangerous time in our country and in the world. There are crises everywhere. And in this country it is our people, black Azanians, who are bearing the brunt of these crises.

There are extremely dangerous flash points around the world today. These include occupied Azania. What is happening in Yugoslavia can easily happen in our country. It is not funny, it is dangerous.

What is happening in Angola can easily happen in our country. And, again, it is the majority of black people who are and will suffer from these crises.

## Flash points

We have to be careful not to be party to an attitude of mind that allows our country to slip into chaos, only because white arrogance will not forego the reins of power.

We have a responsibility to save our country by liberating it, by acting rationally and responsibly to save our country by liberating it; by putting the interests of our people and the future of our country above all else.

There is a challenge facing all Azanians which is more than the sum of all our policies and ideologies.

We will not allow the imminent burial of tyrannies for whom the sun is now inexorably setting to go down with our land and our people. Azania must be saved. Azania must be liberated.



# Cosatu slammed

■ **SELLING OUT** Worker leaders accused of being too chummy with business and Government:

the whole day with the bosses' Government debating how best to avoid the struggle and build co-operation between the exploiter and the exploited.

"Its time is spent debating with the bosses, talking with the bosses, eating with the bosses, drinking with the bosses, laughing with the bosses, planning with the bosses.

"When they appear on TV, it is even difficult to tell who is the boss and who the worker because they all are wearing suits and ties! This confusion gets worse because despite all the differences, the bosses and the workers' leaders on TV end their discussion by saying they are all in agreement on the main points," the document states.

Rejecting the negotiations approach to worker issues, the document states: "The bosses and some of our leaders say negotiation is give and take. But the bosses are always taking. They took our land by force, they took our cattle by force, they made us work for them by force using their pass system.

"Today they say we must have give and take. We the workers have nothing more to give! The bosses have taken everything already. The leaders are doing the bosses' propaganda work when they tell workers to reconcile themselves to living under the boot of capital-

ism."

The call by the accord for a restructuring of the civil service, in line with the ANC call for assurances and protection of the SAP, SADF and civil service personnel, is criticised as integrating forces of repression and the new forces of worker democracy.

The document asserts that the accord would tie workers "in the chains of class collaboration with the bosses". It called for a democratisation of decision-making in Cosatu, alleging that leadership of the federation changed worker mandates to suit its collaborationist stance.

It cited the anti-VAT campaign and said while workers had campaigned for the cancellation of VAT and a boycott of Pay As You Earn, the Cosatu leadership had changed this unilaterally to "negotiate VAT" and "No tax increase".

The document rejected the Cosatu proposal for an independent tax commission and said this meant more "collaboration with the bosses".

The document calls for the mobilisation of workers to fight for socialism, saying only a fighting worker movement could ensure victory after the departure of the apartheid regime.

It calls for the disbanding of the SAP and SADF and that "apartheid criminals" should be charged. All public as-

Jay Naidoo ... general secretary of Cosatu

sets that were privatised should be nationalised without compensation and Government ministers and MP's should be paid wages equal to those earned by skilled workers, the document states.

TGWU assistant general secretary Mr Howard Randall confirmed the existence of the document but said it did not represent widespread opinion within the union.

He said discussions had been held on the accord but shop floor debates were still on, which should culminate in a unified position within the next two weeks.

He said Cosatu affiliates were wary of unconditionally supporting liberation movements as the experience in Zimbabwe and Namibia had shown that politi-

cians changed when in power.

He said Cosatu remained committed to socialism. He could not say whether the ANC, which encompasses business people, would ratify a workerist document that would put it on a collision course with business.

A Cosatu media spokesman, Mr Bheki Nkosi, said he was aware of the document but said all affiliates would have an opportunity to discuss the matter at the special congress in September.

The document brings to light latent infighting within Cosatu over the new approach in terms of which the federation has pledged support to the ANC in return for the organisation's signing of the accord.

Sowetan

12/05/93



# Take on Communists

ASSUME that the Afrikaner Right achieves its ambition for self-determination within a defined geographical area. Assume that this is done cleanly and amicably without bloodshed.

Assume further (though this is stretching it) that the Zulus and Tswanas are similarly accommodated, that the ANC youth settle down and violence abates, and that an ANC-NP government proceeds to institute a watered-down Socialism in the rest of the country.

What will happen?

It is an indisputable fact that Socialism just does not work, and never can. It is an indisputable fact that economic success is, and always will be, a direct function of minimum controls, low taxes and economic freedom.

To the degree that the autonomous statelets (Zulu, Tswana and Boer) institute sound economic policies, they will flourish and prosper.

## and win

To the degree that the NP-ANC institutes unsound policies, the South African economy will fail. Business will cease or leave; unemployment will burgeon; hunger, sorrow and poverty will stalk the land.

This is not speculation or gloomy thinking; it is as predictable as the rising of the sun.

Two consequences will unavoidably ensue: First, the islands of success will act as powerful magnets to the poverty-stricken masses and only the most brutal repression will be able to keep them out.

Second, the mainland government, as unsuccessful governments always do, will find excuses for its failure and scapegoats on which to heap the blame.

The most accessible and convenient scapegoats will, of course, be

the prosperous self-governing territories. They will be accused of selfishness, of "privilege", of "exploitation", of everything short of devil worship and ritual human sacrifice.

The ignorant masses will believe it all and nothing will have been solved. "The struggle" will resume and there will never be peace.

Reluctant as the conservative Afrikaner might be to rule over others, he has no genuinely workable alternative. Together with the many, many good men of all colours, he must take on the Communists and win.

A free society based on liberty under law — with ample decentralisation of power — would be a worthy goal to aim for.

**NEO-CONSERVATIVE**  
Houghton

## Who is Mandela kidding?

I REFER to two headlines printed side by side in The Citizen on May 6, "Mandela tells Major: SA will be safe bet" and "Looting, arson as youths run amok".

Who does Mandela think he is kidding? If he cannot control his own brats, just imagine the total mess he would make if given the opportunity to "govern" the country.

My vote is for Buthe-lezi as State President — there are no tsotsis in Ulundi!

**NO WOOL OVER MY EYES**

Springs



# Mandela's 'push' in western Cape

Star 12-05-93  
By Kaizer Nyatumba  
Political Correspondent

ANC president Nelson Mandela will pay a three-day visit to the northern Cape at the weekend, where he will meet local structures of the ANC-led alliance and hold talks with coloured and Indian communities in Kimberley.

Mandela, who will be accompanied by Youth League and Women's League presidents Peter Mokaba and Gertrude Shope, will arrive in the region on Friday morning and for meetings with ANC, SACP and Co-satu structures in the area, according to spokesman Pakes Dikgetsi.

Dikgetsi said Mandela, in whose entourage will also be western Cape chairman Dr Allan Boesak, will hold talks with representatives of church, religious, and business organisations in Kimberley.

After visiting Upington on Saturday — where he will address local



Mandela . . . "most important meetings."

ANC structures as well as a rally at the Danie Kuys Stadium — Mandela will return to Kimberley on Sunday for what Dikgetsi called "most important meetings with the coloured and Indian communities".

"The aim (of the meetings) will be to clarify certain misunderstandings about the ANC and to urge them (coloured and Indian communities) to identify with the ANC in these final stages of the struggle against the undemocratic and racist NP Government."

Mandela will address another rally at the Abass Stadium at 3 pm on Sunday before returning to Johannesburg.

16/5/11



# Won't 'train White army'

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. —

There was no intention by the newly-founded Volksfront to "train a White

army" or conduct any illegal activity, General Constand Viljoen, chairman of the Volksfront and former Chief of the SA

Defence Force, said yesterday.

Gen Viljoen told a media conference that some sort of constitu-

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## No 'White army'

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tional solution would have to be found for the future South Africa, but this solution would have to be fair.

The official spokesmen on the negotiation process would remain the leaders of the political parties within the Volksfront grouping.

"I am not here to coordinate any illegal action, or to train a White army, or to do irresponsible things," Gen Viljoen said.

"I think I am well known in the country because I am responsible, and I cannot see why I should suddenly become irresponsible.

"Armed action is always the last resort. That is the civilised way of doing things."

Gen Viljoen said he had told the farmers' rally at Potchefstroom that some constitutional solution would be necessary. He believed that some system could be found through negotiation that would satisfy the participants.

The Volksfront leader was in Cape Town as an adviser to the Afrikaner Volksunie at a meeting with the government and National Party about the AVU role in the negotiation process.

Asked for his com-

ment on the meeting, Gen Viljoen said his function was to co-ordinate the views of individual members of the Volksfront. He had attended the discussions with the Minister because it was important to follow the progress made in discussions.

Mr Roelf Meyer, Minister of Constitutional Development, commented: "The important point that Gen Viljoen has made was that in the final analysis, there can only be one solution, and that is through political means.

"In that regard, the contribution of Gen Viljoen can be very important to convince people to reach a political solution."



CITIZEN 12/05/93

## DP releases draft Bill of Rights

CAPE TOWN. — The Democratic Party has released its draft Bill of Rights containing what the party's spokesman on justice, Mr Tony Leon, describes as a core of essential rights which attempt to harmonise the quest for equality and the preservation of individual liberty.

The Bill contains 19 articles and makes no specific recommendations on the two contentious issues of capital punishment and abortion, leaving both to be decided by the courts.

It provides for a right to administrative justice in that no person shall be adversely affected by an unlawful, unreasonable or procedurally unfair decision by a public power and says anyone adversely affected by such a decision shall be entitled to reasons for that decision.

Dealing with the right to liberty, the Bill provides for compensation to be paid in the event of a person being unlawfully arrested or detained.

Included in the draft is a clause on "Entitlement to the Essentials of Life" which says every citizen should be entitled to the food and water necessary for survival, shelter from the elements, basic health care, education and a clean and healthy environment.

It says it is for Parliament to decide how these entitlements are to be realised. Any decision which is "justifiable"

shall be considered to comply with this article of the Bill.

A decision which is reasonable and practicable and which respects the limitations on the resources available to realise the relevant entitlement shall be considered justifiable.

The draft Bill contains a general derogation clause to govern most of the rights in the bill, subject to strictly formulated principles. No derogation is permissible unless the courts are satisfied that "such is demonstrably necessary in a free, open and democratic society".

It will oblige the law-giver to satisfy the test that the circumscription of any right in the Bill is fundamentally consonant with the practices of a free country, governed as an open society according to universally accepted democratic principles.

The Bill provides that certain rights may not, in any sense or circumstances, be limited. These include:

- The guarantee of rights, and rights to equality and liberty;
- Freedom of conscience and religion and of peaceful association;
- Citizenship rights;
- Entitlement to essentials of life;
- Freedom of learning and education, language and culture;
- Administrative justice; and
- Prisoners' rights.

The drafting committee is unanimously agreed that the constitution should allow the Bill of Rights to be enforceable through the existing Supreme Court structure with a final appeal lying in the Appellate Division which might provide for an expert constitutional appeal court. — Sapa.



12-5-93

# The Daily News

**FOUNDED IN 1878**

## Promising talk from insiders

**P**RESIDENT de Klerk and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa are oozing confidence at prospects of an imminent breakthrough in their constitutional negotiations. Both are on record in the last few days — Mr de Klerk repeatedly and as recently as his opening address at the tourism Indaba '93 in Durban yesterday — as saying that South Africa is on the threshold of a major advance towards a democratic dispensation.

Neither leader can be playing political poker at this time — they obviously realise that their enigmatic forecasts will boost the nation's mood at a bleak time when people instinctively lunge for any straws of optimism. Conversely, the profound impact of the promise they are exuding would plunge South Africa into a darker depression if they were found to be bluffing.

Mr de Klerk and Mr Ramaphosa, seasoned and astute politicians who would fully comprehend the damage to themselves and the country if their buoyancy was unwarranted, must know something most citizens do not. It has been clear that closed-door dealings between them have long been months ahead of the disclosed progress, and their shared expectancy serves to strengthen that observation.

Another encouraging conclusion from their predictions of rapid progress is that they may have forged some sort of constitutional arrangement which will assuage the likes of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Conservative Party and other groups with differing demands of a new South Africa. Mr Andries Beyers' elation at the outcome of his Afrikaner Volksunie's meeting yesterday with the government, and his triumphant announcement of a breakthrough, signal some sort of accommodation.

Another heartening factor is that the formation last week of a reactionary Volksfront, ominous as it was, could hasten that heralded constitutional deal by forcing negotiating adversaries to yield more than they normally would. After all, nobody will leave the talks table with exactly what they want — compromise on all sides will be the key.



# Tutu says local Press is white -orientated

■ Delegates attending an international convention for public relations workers debate whether the Press has been doing its job properly in the "new South Africa".

**DALE KNEEN**

*Weekend Argus Reporter*

THE Press has come under attack for its coverage of the unfolding political drama in South Africa, but journalists say they are doing their job objectively, sometimes while risking their lives.

The issue was highlighted this week at the International Public Relations Association Convention when Archbishop Desmond Tutu accused the Press of biased coverage of recent political events.

Archbishop Tutu told public relations representatives from around the world that the Press in the past had tended to "pander to the prejudices of the side with money power" while ignoring the views of the disenfranchised.

"I thought we had moved from that two-world stance. Since Mr (F W) De Klerk's bold initiatives I was becoming embarrassingly respectable and people were changing their views about me and my erstwhile apparently reprehensible conduct."

However, Archbishop Tutu said the Press coverage of Mr Chris Hani's assassination and other issues had left him "disillusioned".

He accused the Press of concentrating on the violence and mayhem of a "small section" of the "vast crowd" which was "remarkably well behaved" at Mr Hani's funeral marches.

"And then we've had a return to the pre-February 1990 days in the reaction of some whites to what they call my undignified display at the Chris Hani funeral."

"We live in two worlds — almost all the blacks have been thrilled with my performance which was no more than I said at the Boipatong funeral, at Bisho and the other many mass funerals I have had to conduct in the wake of apartheid's viciousness."

Archbishop Tutu said he had thought whites and blacks had "moved closer to one another" but he was surprised to see "how much venom is released against me and a Mr Eugene Terre'blanche is treated with kid gloves".

"I am deeply saddened at the difference in the coverage of massacres when they affect blacks and whites. I deplore all these murders and condemn their perpetrators soundly."

"But only a fool would not see that we have had saturation coverage with banner headlines on front pages in all the papers of the killing of five whites in East London. That story pushed the accounts of Oliver Tambo's funeral to a subsidiary status."

"I am sure that massacres must be extensively covered and yet 21 people were killed in Sebokeng at the time of Chris Hani's assassination and that horrendous massacre did not get a fraction of the treatment given to the East London murders. What are we being told?"

Earlier, *Newsweek's* South African correspondent Mr Joseph Contreras said that in the mid-1980s there was a "moral quality" to news emanating from South Africa as it was basically a story about racism.

Foreign reporters were then criticised by the rightwing and the leftwing saw the Press as an effective method of highlighting their cause and generating support for it around the world.

Mr Contreras said reporters were increasingly being criticised by the leftwing as the news media — both local and foreign — found themselves on the "cutting edge" of change.

He said the stories of violence at Mr Hani's funeral marches were newsworthy and that they had to be written. Good and bad news had to be written despite the wishes of politicians.

Mr Contreras said he had worked in many Third World countries and, in comparison, the "standard of information in South Africa is very good".

Mr Joe Latakogoma, of the Argus Africa News Service, said the media was often accused of distortion — sometimes rightly.

But he said newspapers were not accountable to politicians, advertisers or governments — only to their readers.



# Two blueprints of local government

The reform of our racial cities has been piecemeal and muddling. But now national political players are making their pitch to reshape local government. **Jo-Anne Collinge** reports.

**A**NY home-owner will meekly bear income tax increases, but be angry enough to storm the city hall when property rates go up.

So, how come there is so little excitement about the total reshaping of more than 1 000 local authorities countrywide?

Maybe because the process has been protracted, diffuse and downright confusing. In every corner, for close to three years, local negotiations involving town and township representatives have been going on — with mixed, and often dismally modest, results.

There has also been a strong sense that these mini-negotiations are not the real thing. Decisions taken during the writing of a new constitution will surely override them.

In recent weeks, however, national political players have begun to spell out how they intend to approach the refashioning of our cities and towns.

First, the South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco) — with the support of the ANC and the Congress of South African Trade Unions — put forward its views to the nationally organised Local Government Negotiating Forum (LGNF).

Then Minister of Local Government Tertius Delpoit spoke in Parliament about major features of the Local Government Reform Bill, to be published shortly.

But, if anyone hoped these moves would make matters easy to understand, be warned: like the proverbial apples and pears, the two plans just don't add up. They are negotiating positions pitched, virtually, on different planes.

The Sanco proposal is clearly intended just to hold the fort during the period before a new constitution is in place. It talks about upgrading services, improving the legitimacy of local structures, getting the costing of services right. It



**TERTIUS DELPOIT**  
Favours the home-owner

makes no claim to ultimate local government solutions.

The Government's proposal is more open-ended and takes giant strides into contentious constitutional areas, such as electoral systems. It sees change in local government as part of a social reform contract which will accommodate "the aspirations and fears" of two "worlds", the rich and the poor.

Some common ground does exist between Sanco and the Government. Both proposals stipulate an end to racially exclusive town and city councils, envisaging new financially viable authorities embracing town and township. Both stress development of the neglected townships and informal settlements.

Both allow for a differentiation of local and metropolitan structures. And both envisage that, for some time, central government cannot abdicate financial responsibility for repairing the urban wreckage wrought by apartheid.

From there on, the paths diverge all the way — firstly, on the question of appointed versus elected structures.

Sanco proposes that all existing racially-based

local authorities should be disbanded by mid-year and be replaced by appointed nonracial interim local councils (ILCs) and interim metropolitan councils (IMCs).

Sanco is emphatic that no elections for interim local government should take place before an elected constituent assembly is in place. And, after that, the need for elections would depend on how swiftly the new constitution comes into being.

The Government, on the other hand, wants to skip the appointed phase entirely and move to elections as rapidly as possible and probably before national polls. It is by no means clear that the bodies thus elected would be interim structures — indeed, Minister Delpoit did not once use the word "interim" during the relevant speech.

Particularly controversial is the Government's proposal that these elections be based on twin voters rolls — one for property owners and a general roll for all other residents of a given area. Regardless of the relative sizes of the two rolls, the councillors elected on each should be equally represented in the town/city council.

Secondly, Sanco and the Government differ on national implementation versus local options. The Government proposes that national legislation on local government reform should constitute a "fallback position that will come into effect when an own local agreement has not been reached".

Sanco insists that national procedures and guidelines must be laid down statutorily, not unilaterally by the Government but by national negotiating forums.

Thirdly, Sanco and the Government are at odds on time frames. While Sanco says quite clearly that its proposal extends from the present to about a year beyond the election of a constituent assembly — when a second interim phase or the new constitution takes over, the Government sets no point for the demise of its elected councils.

More generally, the two parties clearly seek different social and economic goals by restructuring local government. The civic movement, with its rallying cry of "one city, one tax base", has long been committed to redistribution through amalgamation. This is implicit, rather than baldly stated, in its interim plan for local government.

The Government, on the other hand, sets out to give property owners a special vote.



THE ARGUS 12-05-93

# Confident Major faces stiff battle

LONDON. — British Prime Minister John Major, his image tarnished by a year of crises, is under pressure to show leadership after a voter rebellion against his Conservative government.

A rout of the ruling party in local government elections and a by-election reflected a deep unpopularity of Mr Major and mistrust of Conservative policies just one year after he won a general election.

Senior Conservatives conceded the party was in deep trouble and made it clear that Mr Major must reshuffle his ministers and take a firmer grip on policy if he is to revitalise the government.

"We can't just pussyfoot about," said Sir Marcus Fox, chairman of the party's powerful committee of backbench MPs.

"I am not ruling out a reshuffle. I have no doubt that in the next several months, when it suits the prime minister, this will happen."

Main candidates for change are Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont, who is deeply unpopular, despite signs of recovery from a long recession, and Education Secretary John Patten, who is involved in a bitter row with teachers over school tests.

Mr Major's authority and judgment have been called in question repeatedly after a series of crises and policy changes in the last year. The ballot box hammering showed that signs of recovery

■ British Prime Minister John Major is in a crisis after facing a crushing defeat in local government elections, but he remains confident as he endeavours to place Britain on the road to economic recovery with the help of parliament.

left voters unconvinced of Mr Major's competence at economic management.

Opposition Labour Party leader John Smith said the election results were a repudiation of Major's stewardship, saying he had "lost the confidence of the men and women of Britain".

An opinion poll, published in the Daily Telegraph yesterday, showed that 71 percent of those questioned felt the Conservative government was out of touch with the country.

Rightwing Conservatives, comparing him unfavourably with his more resolute predecessor Margaret Thatcher, say he has been driven by events rather than convictions or principles.

Setbacks included the collapse of the policy of keeping the pound in the European monetary grid, the basis of Mr Major's economic strategy, the resignation of his Arts Minister, David Mellor, after a sex scandal and a U-turn over coalmine closures.

His credibility has also been eroded by his inability to defeat a rebellion by rebel Conservative MPs delaying ratification of the Maastricht treaty on European union.

Conservative MP Sir George Gardiner, who opposes Maastricht, said the local government defeat was a grassroots revolt and local people were not impressed by the Cabinet's performance.

"They have not forgiven ministers for prolonging the recession by clinging to the exchange rate mechanism," he said.

The crushing by-election win at Newbury for the opposition Liberal Democrats reduces Mr Major's majority in the 651-seat House of Commons to 19, further undermining his ability to get contentious Bills, including Maastricht, through parliament.

Niggling attacks on Mr Major by Mrs Thatcher, who hardly disguises her disappointment in her chosen successor, have only undermined his attempts to pull the divided party together.

Even on the day of the elections she was denouncing him for "living in cloud-cuckoo land" over his European policy, fanning the flames of popular discontent.

Mr Major himself admitted the urgent need to pull his party together and shake off its tired image after 14 years of unbroken Conservative rule.

"I want to lead this country not just out of recession but back to clear and unmistakable recovery," he said.

"To do that, I need the support of people in parliament, right across the Conservative Party, and outside parliament — and I expect to get that." — Sapa-Reuter.



THE ARGUS 12-05-93

## Boiling over to the '76-style chaos

□ The slowness in addressing the education crisis reflects deeper tension over a future education system, argues the NECC.

**KAREN MacGREGOR**  
Weekend Argus Reporter

TENSION within the government over how to handle the deepening education crisis and radical youths boiled over this week and brought South Africa to the edge of 1976-style classroom chaos and street protests.

At special Cabinet meetings government "hawks" steamrolled an agreement reached between education ministers and opposition educational bodies to suspend examination fees for black pupils pending further negotiation.

Political hardliners, sources said, were determined not to allow the government to be seen to be "capitulating" to radicals, and there were also problems between education ministers such as Mr Piet Marais, who want speedy reform, and their top civil servants.

On Friday, in an attempt to diffuse mass action over education, government officials were preparing invitations to education stakeholders to participate in talks about creating a national Education Forum.

On the agenda — at a meeting soon to be convened of all educational stakeholders in South Africa — will be discussions on the desirability of a forum, methods of creating it and how it should be composed.

Leaders of the African National Congress and the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) said if the government's intentions were sincere, they would use their "moral authority" to stop action and try to diffuse flashpoints of the education crisis.

Their immediate actions, said ANC deputy education head Mr Lindelwe Mabandla, would be to suspend the examination fee and re-open discussions with both pupils and teachers. "At the core of the problem is the government's unwillingness to talk to them."

The government ended negotiations with pupils last month by unilaterally decreasing the examination fee for black pupils from R72 to R48, and with teachers in January by announcing a five percent civil service pay rise: Teachers want 30 percent.

Mr Mabandla said both pupils and teachers — who are still awaiting the results of a South African Democratic Teachers' Union ballot on strike over pay — were aware of the budgetary constraints the government faced and would be prepared to compromise.

Protests by pupils were held in all major centres in South Africa on Friday, and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) said they would continue — and plans to picket white schools would go ahead later this month — unless its short-term demands for the scrapping of the fee and an Education Forum were met.

Pupils in some areas are planning 1976-style destruction of school equipment and banishment of Department of Education and Training officials from townships.

Mr Monty Sekhukhuni, head of information and publicity for Cosas, accused the government of playing "monkey tricks" with pupils who were suffering genuine social, economic and educational difficulties.

"The crisis at black schools is deepening, and pupils will not abandon the struggle until it is addressed," he said.

However, he added that Cosas was not a slave to its position and would review its strategies if negotiations were resumed.

Educational organisations have been mystified as to why the government has been dragging its feet on education while moving rapidly forward in other areas, such as the economy and local government.

Mr Desmond Thompson, spokesman for the NECC, said: "The government has a constituency to protect, and is not prepared to be seen as giving in to the demands of young radicals."

The government was also determined to have its regional education policy solidly in place before it began negotiating in a forum where it knew there would be a powerful lobby for a more centralised education system.

"The National Party is playing a political game that is part of the bigger political issue of federalism versus a unitary state — and black education is suffering," said Mr Thompson.



# War will be reality: Gerber on schools

IF Black organisations carried out their threat to occupy schools there would be a civil war in South Africa, Mr Andrew Gerber (CP Brits), said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Education and Culture Vote, he said the threat to occupy White schools had the same effect on his people as the call to kill farmers.

"Unlike the government we take their threats seriously. Unlike the government we are determined to prevent it, whatever the price."

The CP did not take the State President seriously when he said the government would take strong action to prevent occupation of White schools by Black pupils.

The CP's impression of Mr F W de Klerk was that he was a barking dog with no bite.

He could do nothing to prevent the occupation of schools.

"The State President's promise of strong action against the occupation of White schools means nothing to us."

"The CP has no choice but to protect

their children and schools with physical resistance."

It was time for Afrikaners and other Whites to join hands across political borders because their children's lives were in danger.

Mr Gerber said many White people found the government's decision to decrease the examination fees of Black school children to R48 unfair and insensitive.

"Must our people stoop to using the same methods of pressure and intimidation to have their demands heard?"

## Bop university is shut down

Citizen Reporter

THE University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) has been closed indefinitely with effect from 8 am yesterday, the Bophuthatswana Information Service has announced.

The closure was the result of a decision taken on Monday by the university management after a demonstration which took place at Unibo last Friday, May 7, which was dispersed by Bophuthatswana police.

The 4 000 students were informed of the closure on Radio Bop yesterday and given two hours to pack their belongings and leave the hostels, Dr Nico Cloete, general secretary of the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (UDUSA) said in a statement.

"The closure comes after weeks of conflict, with Bop police repeatedly

invading campus and indiscriminately attacking students and staff," he said.

Matters came to a head last Friday when police Casspurs rammed the gates of the university unleashing "a reign of terror" which left two students badly injured.

The students are recovering in hospital in Johannesburg.

Dr Cloete said the Unibo UDUSA branch had

called for an assembly of the whole university community to discuss the deteriorating situation at Unibo.

The request will be considered at a meeting of the university council today.

Meanwhile, staff were expected to continue to come to work, while students had to leave the premises, he said.

## Execute anyone with AK-47

I REFER to my letter published in The Citizen on November 15, 1991, in which I advocated the death penalty for anyone caught in possession of an AK-47.

Well, some 18 months have now passed and the horrific number of AK-47 victims during this period can only lead me to conclude that the implementation of my proposal would have saved many innocent lives (Black and White) and alleviated an

incalculable amount of suffering.

The so-called "severe penalties" our government now intends implementing are quite laughable:

1. The fine simply won't be paid (either through lack of money or civil disobedience).

2. The alternative jail sentence will cost us (the

taxpayers) money, and does little more than ensure that the culprit gets a roof over his head and three meals a day.

I say again, execute anyone caught with an AK-47 in his possession within 24 hours of being apprehended — no trials and no exceptions!

FR

Bedfordview

CITIZEN 12/05/93



# Take on Communists and win

12/05/93 CITIZEN  
ASSUME that the Afrikaner Right achieves its ambition for self-determination within a defined geographical area. Assume that this is done cleanly and amicably without bloodshed.

Assume further (though this is stretching it) that the Zulus and Tswanas are similarly accommodated, that the ANC youth settle down and violence abates, and that an ANC-NP government proceeds to institute a watered-down Socialism in the rest of the country.

What will happen?

It is an indisputable fact that Socialism just does not work, and never can. It is an indisputable fact that economic success is, and always will be, a direct function of minimum controls, low taxes and economic freedom.

To the degree that the autonomous statelets (Zulu, Tswana and Boer) institute sound economic policies, they will flourish and prosper.

To the degree that the NP-ANC institutes unsound policies, the South African economy will fail. Business will cease or leave; unemployment will burgeon; hunger, sorrow and poverty will stalk the land.

This is not speculation or gloomy thinking; it is as predictable as the rising of the sun.

Two consequences will unavoidably ensue: First, the islands of success will act as powerful magnets to the poverty-stricken masses and only the most brutal repression will be able to keep them out.

Second, the mainland government, as unsuccessful governments always do, will find excuses for its failure and scapegoats on which to heap the blame.

The most accessible and convenient scapegoats will, of course, be

the prosperous self-governing territories. They will be accused of selfishness, of "privilege", of "exploitation", of everything short of devil worship and ritual human sacrifice.

The ignorant masses will believe it all and nothing will have been solved. "The struggle" will resume and there will never be peace.

Reluctant as the conservative Afrikaner might be to rule over others, he has no genuinely workable alternative. Together with the many, many good men of all colours, he must take on the Communists and win.

A free society based on liberty under law — with ample decentralisation of power — would be a worthy goal to aim for.

**NEO-CONSERVATIVE**  
Houghton

## US mother confesses to killing ill daughter

EAST MEADOW, NY.

— It was a suburban family without a hint of trouble — until one night when, according to police, the 6-year-old girl climbed into her parents' bed and her mother quietly choked her until she went limp.

Then, with her husband asleep downstairs, Mrs Barbara Van Florcke-Testa got dressed, went to the police station and allegedly declared: "I just killed my daughter."

On Monday, the 38-year-old woman was arraigned on an attempted

murder charge.

While the arraignment was taking place in the Nassau County Medical Centre's psychiatric section, Mrs Van Florcke-Testa's daughter, Marissa, was on life support, attached to a respirator, in the intensive care ward.

A year ago, Marissa was diagnosed with a brain lesion that caused mild seizures. But the ailment was treatable and surgery was coming up, authorities said.

"The condition was not serious," said a police source who spoke on con-

dition of anonymity.

"The mother apparently couldn't deal with it."

The mother has no history of child abuse and Marissa did not appear to have been beaten, the source said. — Sapa-AP.



## \* Only 20% of whites trust Mandela

ONLY one in five South African whites believe that ANC president Nelson Mandela is sincere about wanting to solve the problems in South Africa.

This is the outcome of a survey by Research Survey's Omnichack division which interviewed 500 black men, 500 white men and 800 white women early in March.

The respondents were asked how sincere they thought each of the leading politicians was about wanting to solve the problems of the country.

While most whites did not believe Mr Mandela was sincere, 92 percent of black men believed he was.

President De Klerk surfaced as the only leading politician seen by both black and white South Africans as being sincere, according to the poll.

Two-thirds of all respondents saw Mr De Klerk as being either totally, or quite, sincere.

Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi enjoyed the confidence of most whites (to almost the same extent as Mr De Klerk). However, four in five black men felt he was not at all sincere.

Conversely, while most whites doubted the sincerity of PAC president Clarence Makwetu, he, too, succeeded in convincing black men he meant what he said.

Common ground was also found by the two race groups in their assessment of Zac de Beer, leader of the Democratic Party. The DP will be concerned to learn their leader was considered by half the sample to be not at all sincere, undoubtedly a blow to their hopes for the coming election.

— Sapa.



# Into the lions' den . . .

TOS WENTZEL and DENNIS CRUYWAGEN report on Inkatha and the ANC's ventures into Parow

**O**PINIONS among residents of the conservative town of Parow differ sharply on whether the African National Congress should be allowed to have a meeting in their civic centre tomorrow night.

Many from Parow and surrounds who were approached for their opinions were apprehensive.

While most were not against the meeting in principle, they thought it would be better not to have it.

Blacks generally agreed the ANC should be allowed to meet in an Afrikaner area.

Whites were not equally opposed to the Inkatha Freedom Party having a meeting in the same hall tonight. They viewed Inkatha far more charitably than they did the ANC.

Among coloured people from the Parow area and adjoining Ravensmead, opinion was unanimous that the ANC should have its meeting.

Some were amused that a hall which had become a favourite venue for the right wing, would now be the scene of an ANC meeting.

In spot interviews with a large number of people in Parow it was also noticeable that many were apprehensive about giving their views or reluctant to give their names with their views.

Some said this was because they were businessmen.

Mr Dean Seaward said he was not opposed to the ANC holding a meeting in the civic centre.

"One will have to see what the ANC is about.

"As a Christian I pray that the ANC and the PAC will also heed the Christian message of love."

Mr Kistan Kuppan said he was not against the meeting — "after all, we are supposed to be becoming a free country now.

"I hope however that the ANC will have enough marshals there ... or else things could get out of control."

Several businessmen said that while they had no basic objection to the meeting, they feared "nothing good can come from it" in these tense times. Things could go wrong and it could be difficult to control the meeting.

Mr Danie Lange took the hardline view.

"The town council should not allow a black organisation to have a meeting in the civic centre.

"They have lost nothing here and they want to come here only to make trouble and cause damage."

When told Inkatha was advertising a meeting in the civic centre the night before, Mr Lange said this was "totally different".

"They behave themselves far better and their people are under control."

A man who declined to be named, said having an ANC meeting in the area was "bad luck".

He said: "They must stay



out ... we don't want them here."

He said he was an NP supporter, but added he would vote for IFP leader Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mrs E Groenewald said she thought it would be better not to have the ANC meeting.

She had nothing against Mr Mandela but had grave misgivings about the ANC Youth League. Mr Mandela and other ANC leaders had no control over the youth, she said.

A woman who did not give her name said the ANC had shown that it could not control its meetings.

The widely differing views expressed by some ANC leaders had made her lose faith in the movement.

A businesswoman said it was "senseless and stupid to have such a meeting. What are they trying to achieve by this?"

Another dismissed the suggestion that the ANC wanted to introduce itself to potential supporters in such an area.

"We don't need such a meeting. Their views are be-

ing thrust down our throats in the newspapers and on television all the time."

A coloured man was hugely amused by the idea of the meeting.

"It should not be a problem but I would very much like to see what happens there."

Another, Mr William Matthews, who was born in the area and grew up there, also approved of the meeting.

He said Parow was known as a conservative area "but it is time we opened doors to each other. The meeting should not be a problem."

Langa resident Mr Madoda Siqwala thought the meeting was a good idea.

"We need to build a new nation. Whites need to be told and shown they have nothing to fear from blacks."

Mr Koos Gouws, NP chairman in Parow, said that under the new political dispensation the ANC had the right to hold the meeting.

He did not think it would cause undue problems but meetings there had always been known for some "turbulence".

He did not believe the ANC would draw a large crowd "unless they cart people in from elsewhere".

The reaction of Mr Mr Casper Bester, the CP chairman in the area, was: "What can one do?" His party was not planning to disrupt the meeting but he could not rule out the possibility of rightwing hecklers turning up.

PAROW is a largely Afrikaans-speaking, white middle-class town, but adjoining it is Ravensmead, a largely coloured working class area.

There are about 15 000 white voters in the Parow constituency in the House of Assembly. The heart of Parow also falls in the Swartland seat in the House of

Representatives, but there are few coloured voters in this area.

Parow is regarded as a staunch National Party constituency and its MP is Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel.

Rightwing groups, including the Conservative Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging have long been active in Parow and the civic centre has been used often for rightwing gatherings.

While rightwing groups claim they are making headway in Parow, the National Party disputes this and they have not fared well in elections there.



## 5 policemen arrested on 4 murder charges

Crime Reporter

FIVE Mountain Rise, Pietermaritzburg, police officers have been arrested on four charges of murder — in which they allegedly made use of police vehicles and service pistols.

Three of the killings were allegedly committed in November 1992, and another last month.

One of the victims was a retired police captain and former CID branch commander at Mountain Rise, Captain Jeffrey Durugiah, 35, who was shot dead at his Umkomaas house on April 21.

Police received information last week and dis-

covered the body of a Black man in a shallow grave at Bakerville Heights, Pietermaritzburg North. He was identified as Mr Sipho Zulu, 21.

The second murder investigation arose from the discovery of a body near the Marion Hill tollgate in November last year.

The victim was identified as Mr Solomon Dlamini, 23, who had been reported missing.

The fourth victim was Mr Sathanathum Padaychee, 60, who was killed on November 30 when he answered a knock at the front door of his house in

Kardival Road, Northdale.

Those who are arrested include a warrant officer, two constables and two special constables.



## Two die in shack attack: Reward

Citizen Reporter

FOUR men armed with AK-47s raked a Snake Park squatter camp shack, setting the shack on fire and killing two occupants on Monday night.

Police spokesman Major Henriette Bester said four Black men in a white minibus walked into the shack in Snake Park, Dooringkop, near Roodepoort, and started firing at the occupants.

Mr David Nthambo, 36, was shot and his body mutilated in the fire.

Major Bester said Miss Momsa Ntsele, 32, was probably overpowered by the smoke and burnt to death.

A four-year-old girl escaped unharmed, and is now in the care of relatives.

Police were not sure how the shack caught alight, but thought a primus stove knocked over during the attack had set it on fire.

The motive for the attack and the identity of the attackers is unknown.

Police have offered a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the four men.

Anyone with information can contact Constable David Seping of the West Rand Unrest and Violence Investigation Unit at 955-4700 during office hours.



## President's Council to dissolve in mid-June

CAPE TOWN. — The President's Council (PC) is to dissolve after discussing its last three reports in mid-June, and its chairman, Dr Willie van Niekerk, will bow out of a 12-year career in politics.

At a Press conference here yesterday, he said that the reports — on a local government voting system, on economic lit-

eracy and on socio-economic indicators for the determination of wellbeing — would be released on June 14 and debated over the next two days.

After that, he said, "we dissolve permanently," as had been announced by State President De Klerk, who said at the opening of Parliament this year that the PC would disband by

the end of June.

"I must add that this council since September 1989 finalised more reports than any other," he said.

It is understood that Dr Van Niekerk will be going back into practice as a gynaecologist.

He was Professor and Head of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of Stellenbosch before he took up a full-time appointment to the

scientific committee of the PC in 1982.

In February 1983 he was appointed Administrator of South West Africa, in 1985 returned to SA to become Minister of Health, and has chaired the PC since 1989.

Asked whether the quarters of the PC had been earmarked for any specific purpose after June, its secretary, Mr John Weilbach, said he doubted whether the government had taken a decision on this. — Sapa.



# School attendance 'erratic'

Citizen Reporter

ATTENDANCE at most Black schools throughout the country remained "erratic" in spite of the call by the ANC and other organisations for pupils to return to their classroom. Department of Education and Training spokesman, Mr Corrie Rademeyer, said yesterday.

There was no school attendance throughout the Western Cape yesterday, as on Monday.

In Port Elizabeth, and Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape, pupils only attended school for a few hours.

Mr Rademeyer said attendance throughout the country varied from "fair attendance" to zero attendance, with some

schools not operating at all.

"At some schools pupils arrived early, but left by about 9 or 10 am."

He said it was difficult to assess whether any real teaching had taken place as pupils only attended school for a few hours.

In the Northern Transvaal, Johannesburg and Soweto, attendance again varied between no attendance and "normal attendance", he said.



# APLA threat to kill Strydom X

By Fred de Lange  
and Sapa

A MAN claiming to represent the Azanian People's Liberation Army yesterday threatened to place a bomb in Ventersdorp and to assassinate the leader of the Wit

Wolwe, Mr Barend Strydom.

The man, who introduced himself as Mr Lacko Zimiri, deputy commander-in-chief of APLA, telephoned The Citizen's Pretoria Bureau saying APLA was hungry for war, and if the Right-wing wanted war, they

would get it.

Mr Zimiri said if the assassination plans of the Wit Wolwe and other Right-wing organisations included any APLA leaders or members, such a war would start.

"If they want war, let them start war. We are longing for war. We have been waiting a long time for war.

"We can deal with the whole AWB and other Right-wing groups involved.

"If they continue their threats against us and Mr Mandela, we will install a bomb in Ventersdorp within 10 days.

"If Barend Strydom continues to provoke us, he will also be killed within 30 days. We know where he is. He cannot

## Threat to Strydom

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hide from us."

When asked where he was calling from, Mr Zimiri said he was in Pretoria. He refused, however, to elaborate.

Mr Zimiri's call follows a report in The Citizen of yesterday in which a pamphlet, which was distributed under the name of Mr Strydom, was quoted as saying that State President De Klerk, Mr Nelson Mandela and others should be murdered.

Mr Strydom said yes-

terday he was "shocked" by reports which suggested he was responsible for inflammatory pamphlets being distributed in his name.

He had not initiated the material. It might have originated from various quarters, such as the African National Congress, security and intelligence apparatus, the media, a WW splinter group, or anyone who wanted to see him "neutralised or behind bars".

Mr Strydom said he had no knowledge of the

pamphlets and wanted to distance himself from them.

He remained committed to a peaceful solution that would see the restoration of the Boer Republics.

"I have political enemies who would like to have me out of the way and who would do anything to neutralise me or put me behind bars."

Mr Strydom confirmed that the state had stepped up its surveillance of him to ensure that he complied with his parole conditions.

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# AVU volkstaat OK 'in principle'

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — The Afrikaner Volksunie will continue to participate in the Negotiation Forum, following a

statement by the government that it had "no objection in principle" to the AVU's proposed Afrikaner volkstaat.

"We see the fact that the government has no objection in principle to the AVU's ideal of self-determination for the Afrikaner as a historical breakthrough," the leader of the AVU, Mr Andries Beyers, said afterwards.

At a meeting with the government and the National Party, Mr Beyers gave an assurance that his party sought a non-racial Afrikaner federal state, within a democratic South Africa.

During a joint media conference afterwards, Mr Beyers said the NP statement that it had no objection in principle to

## 'OK in principle'

### FROM PAGE 1

the AVU's ideal of Afrikaner self-determination meant that the AVU could continue to take part in the negotiation process.

The bilateral talks in Cape Town yesterday were requested by the AVU to discuss whether or not it could play a meaningful role in the negotiation process.

In his statement, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Roelf Meyer said: "The government and the NP are convinced that a feasible form of self-determination for all, including Afrikaners, could well be accommodated within its own (NP) constitutional plans.

"At the same time, however, the government and the NP have no objection in principle against the AVU's ideal

of Afrikaner self-determination as part of a federal dispensation, in which no form of race discrimination is allowed and in which citizenship rights are extended to all inhabitants."

Mr Meyer said a question remained about the feasibility of a predominantly Afrikaner federal state, but there was no objection to it in principle.

Mr Beyers said the NP's statement was "a historical breakthrough" which encouraged the AVU to go ahead with negotiations.

"This breakthrough also implies that we can now tell all Afrikaners that, if our cause is formulated realistically and righteously, we have a substantial chance to achieve our ideals.

The AVU proposed that a region of the country, with Pretoria as its centre, should be demarcated in such a way that there would be majority occupation by the Afrikaner people.

Mr Meyer said that it was on the basis that there would be no discrimination and equal rights for all in a regional state, as proposed by the AVU, that the NP said it could not reject the concept in principle.

In its comment, the Conservative Party said there was nothing new in Mr Meyer's statement on self-determination, and it could not be seen as "a historical breakthrough".

Mr Tom Langley, chief CP negotiator, said government/NP proposals would not give real self-determination to the Afrikaner.

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# SAP: WE WARNED SLOVO OF PLOT

Alleged  
target of  
assassination

By Charmaine  
Pretorius and Vivlan  
Warby

POLICE warned Mr Joe Slovo, South African Communist Party chairman and ANC national executive committee member, that he might be in danger, but he refused police protection, according to the Police

Division of Public Relations in Pretoria.

The allegation that he had not been informed of an alleged plot to assassinate him was, therefore, not true.

Mr Slovo claimed yesterday he had heard about the plot from a newspaper reporter, Jacques Pauw, who had uncovered details of it.

The ANC afterwards expressed "grave con-

cern" about what it believed was police negligence in not informing Mr Slovo, whose name was on a hit list found in the flat of the man being held in connection with the assassination of SACP secretary-general, Mr Chris Hani.

During the course of an investigation into a threat made against the person

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# Slovo 'warned of plot'

FROM PAGE 1

of Mr Slovo, he had been visited on April 22 by two police officers, a captain Wilken and a Warrant Officer Du Preez.

Mr Slovo had been informed of the threats against him.

"The SAP at Yeoville had been alerted to the fact that the occupants of a white Cressida were keeping Mr Slovo's house under observation.

"As the registration number was not recorded, it was not possible to trace it.

"Mr Slovo emphasised that he had a career and a life to lead and could not allow threats to rule his life. He also declined police protection that was offered, but promised not to hesitate to contact the police the moment he felt threatened.

"A (police) liaison officer was also made available to him on a 24-hour basis," the police statement said.

As a result of information received by the police from a person who came to see them, Mr Slovo was contacted by the police liaison officer assigned to him, who informed Mr Slovo that the police had obtained information concerning the Cressida from which his house was being kept under observation.

"Mr Slovo did not request police protection and was satisfied with his safety arrangements."

said the statement.

Immediately on receipt of the information, police investigations had been intensified.

A reporter entrusted with sensitive information had chosen to reveal it without prior consultation with the police or consideration of the circumstances under which it had been obtained.

"The reporter led the informant to believe he was a captain in the SAP. The inconsiderate action by the reporter effectively destroyed all the progress made thus far with the investigation and has contributed to the threats against Mr Slovo's life," the statement said.

Political figures and leaders of the Left and Right were continually receiving threats by fax or telephone and the police were doing everything possible to discourage this psychological warfare.

Every threat was investigated with the object of prosecuting those behind it. However, the Commissioner of Police and Minister of Law and Order were only informed when the investigation necessitated such disclosure.

ANC spokesman, Mr Carl Niehaus, said the ANC would be responsible for providing Mr Slovo with protection, and confirmed that Mr Slovo had refused police protection.

The ANC and the SA Communist Party said

yesterday there was clearly a link between those involved in the assassination of Mr Hani and those involved in a plot to assassinate Mr Slovo.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Slovo said the assassinations appeared to be part of a broader conspiracy by forces determined to destabilise the negotiation process.

Reacting to the alleged plot to assassinate him between May 15 and 21 in front of his Observatory, Johannesburg, home, Mr Slovo said he believed there were many "more plotters than meet the eye".

The ANC and SACP said police had received a full confession last Friday from a Right-winger who claimed to be involved in the planned assassination.

The confession is believed to have included the names of conspirators, addresses and car registration numbers.

ANC legal adviser and NEC member, Mr Matthew Phosa, said so far five names were linked to the conspiracy but the number might increase during investigations.

By yesterday police had neither informed the ANC, SACP nor Mr Slovo of the plot, nor had they offered Mr Slovo protection, the two organisations said.

Immediate measures to address the question of Mr Slovo's personal security had, however, been

taken by the ANC and SACP.

But, the prime responsibility lay with the state. "While we are not asking for police provision of personal security, it is the responsibility of the government to ensure the safety of all citizens," Mr Slovo said.

He had first heard about the alleged Right-wing plot last Friday night from an investigative reporter.

The ANC and SACP questioned why this information was not given to the ANC, SACP or Mr Slovo by police. It further questioned why the Commissioner of Police, general Johan van der Merwe, was unaware of the information until contacted by the ANC on Monday.

The ANC and SACP further expressed concern that police failed to act on the confession.

Threats could not be underestimated.

Mr Slovo was not, however, the only member to receive death threats, ANC legal advisor and NEC member, Mr Phosa said.

There had been a lot of plotting around the lives of ANC members, including ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela, which was a concern to all.

About two weeks ago ANC members, Mr Niehaus and Mr Tokyo Sexwale, had also received death threats.



## Students cause fire: R1,5-m damage

**By Angela Quintal**  
A BLAZE caused by protesting students at Vista University's satellite campus in Soweto destroyed two cars and resulted in R1,5 million damage to a technical services building.

Soweto police spokesman, Major Herman Oosthuysen, said about 1 500 students marched to the university entrance after a meeting at 1 pm.

A group of six or seven students set a staff member's vehicle alight, while the vehicle's owner took shelter on the roof of the university's administration building.

After the students had left, the owner later tried unsuccessfully to extinguish the flames.

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## R1,5-m fire damage

### FROM PAGE 1

Some of the students returned and the owner was forced to flee for his life, Major Oosthuysen added.

The flames from the burning vehicle spread, and another car and six offices in the technical services building were destroyed by the fire.

Hundreds of toy-toting students, bearing placards and brandishing sticks, moved towards the university entrance and on to the Old Potchefstroom Road where they disrupted traffic.

However, no reports of damage or intimidation were reported by motorists.

The students dispersed when fire engines arrived and the police were not called in.

Vista University rector, Professor S W B Engelbrecht, said the trouble had been caused by only a handful of students.

A large number of students had attended a meeting about Monday's action on campus when police stormed an office in the mistaken

belief that two staff members were being held hostage.

"The students then marched to the front gates of the university, but a few students — about six or seven — broke away and set one of the cars alight. They also chased one of the university employees, who escaped by jumping over a fence.

"We don't blame the mass of students, who were well-behaved."

Professor Engelbrecht, said at least half of the building, erected

three years ago, and its contents were destroyed.

Late yesterday, the campus was deserted while firemen from the Johannesburg, Soweto and Eldorado Park Fire Departments doused the last of the flames.

The roof of the building had caved in, all the windows were smashed and debris was scattered about the floor.

The burnt-out shells of the two vehicles lay smouldering among piles of debris.



**NEWS**

**Policeman  
shot dead  
in Soweto**

A MEMBER of the internal stability unit was shot dead in Dube, Soweto, yesterday after a patrol intervened when it found about 600 youths attacking a delivery vehicle, police said.

And Foreign Affairs again asked motorists to avoid Transkei after Abraham Cilliers of the Free State was killed near Tsolo.

Also yesterday, the Human Rights Commission said 259 people were killed in political violence in April, 61 more than the 1993 monthly average. It said 11 security force members were killed.



**Mandela honoured**



ANC president Nelson Mandela will receive the International Activist Award from the US Gleitsman Foundation in Johannesburg today for his "extraordinary commitment to abolishing apartheid". The late anti-apartheid campaigner Helen Joseph will be awarded a posthumous award by the foundation for her stance on human rights.



## **Police investigate plot against Slovo**

LLOYD COUTYS

POLICE yesterday refused to release details of an alleged plot to kill SACP chairman Joe Slovo, but said they were doing everything possible to investigate death threats and apprehend those responsible.

The ANC announced yesterday that preparations to assassinate Slovo had been under way for weeks.

It said while police had received a confession from an alleged conspirator last week, no action had been taken to date, and police had yet to inform Slovo of the plot.

Police spokesman Maj Ruben Bloomberg said police were not prepared to comment further on the sensitive investigation.

An earlier police statement claimed Slovo had been informed of the plot, and added the SACP chairman had been satisfied with his own safety arrangements.

Police said progress in the probe into the alleged plot had been destroyed by a reporter who had published sensitive information without consulting police. The Star reported yesterday it had uncovered a right-wing plot — finalised on Monday — to kill Slovo. It was said to involve three South Africans and an eastern European.

Slovo told a news conference yesterday he had not been contacted by police. Police, however, said he had been "contacted telephonically" by a liaison officer.

The ANC and SACP had taken immediate measures to address Slovo's security but believed the prime responsibility for his protection rested with the state.

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## DP unveils its 'libertarian' Bill of Rights

CAPE TOWN — The DP yesterday unveiled a "truly libertarian" Bill of Rights, which includes measures to give constitutional effect to socioeconomic rights.

DP MP and drafting committee chairman Tony Leon described the proposal — no mere "laundry list" of specific provisions — as a radical departure from traditional Bills of Rights.

A key difference is that it does not propose that constitutional issues be decided in the first instance by a special constitutional court.

The proposed Bill has provisions regarding equality and the outlawing of "unjustified differentiation" — differing from the

TIM COHEN

ANC's and government's proposals.

It contains a provision not included in any other Bill of Rights dealing with "second generation rights", which proposes a mechanism to make "essentials of life" justiciable. The article provides that every citizen shall be entitled to food and water necessary for survival, shelter, basic health care and basic education. Government would decide on how to realise these entitlements, but should its decisions not be reasonable, practicable and affordable, these would be justiciable.

Leon said the effect of the provision

would be that the courts could review policy choices by legislators in this limited category, and on application, issue directives insisting that government attend to the issues.

While second generation rights are normally regarded as unenforceable and thus not justiciable, Leon said their inclusion was necessary because otherwise the Bill would be "empty, cruel words echoing in a wasteland of deprivation and denial".

The Bill provides for an array of enforcement mechanisms, including provisions to secure information from the state, rights to administrative justice and easy

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### Bill of Rights

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procedure.

It includes articles on the right to equality, which contains a provision protecting but limiting "private choice", the right to life, liberty, privacy and property. The right to property includes authorisation for the state to expropriate property subject to "proper payment of equitable compensation". The right to life leaves the ques-

tion of abortion and the death penalty to Parliament to decide in the first instance.

Leon said a Bill of Rights alone could never solve all of a country's problems. He quoted US judge Learned Hand as saying: "Liberty lies in the hearts and minds of men and women — and when it dies there, no constitution, court of law or Bill of Rights can save it."



## Govt keeps right-wingers in talks

CAPE TOWN — Government succeeded yesterday in keeping right-wingers in the negotiations process by supporting the principle of Afrikaner self-determination within a federal system in which race discrimination was outlawed.

A meeting between government, Afrikaner Volksfront spokesman Gen Constand Viljoen and Afrikaner Volksunie (AVU) leader Andries Beyers ended with Beyers proclaiming "a historic breakthrough".

Viljoen, former SADF chief, emerged from the meeting to say he had no intention of leading a "white army" or doing "anything illegal or irresponsible".

He told a news conference: "Armed ac-

TIM CONEN

tion was always the very, very last resort — that is what civilisation has taught me."

Beyers said the AVU would not withdraw from multiparty talks, and praised the statement by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer that government's position on Afrikaner self-determination had been "refined" during the meeting.

Meyer said: "Government and the NP have no objection in principle to the AVU's ideal of Afrikaner self-determination as part of a federal dispensation in which no

□ To Page 2

## Right-wingers

form of race discrimination is allowed and in which citizens' rights are extended to all inhabitants."

But Meyer questioned the feasibility of AVU plans for a region where Afrikaners would become the majority.

He said government was convinced a "feasible form of self-determination" for all, including Afrikaners, could be accom-

modated in its constitutional plans.

The CP rejected statements made at the news briefing, with chief negotiator Tom Langley saying government's plan amounted to nothing more than the Afrikaner having to be satisfied within a unitary state. This was a recipe for conflict.

Beyers said the AVU would soon meet ANC president Nelson Mandela to discuss the self-determination of Afrikaners.

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## FW 'serious about right-wing threat'

GOVERNMENT would not shy away from acting against the right wing if it applied "unconstitutional pressure", a government spokesman said yesterday.

He added that President F W de Klerk was very serious about "taking them on".

He was responding to ANC president Nelson Mandela's call yesterday for government to act against the "very serious threat" from the right wing. He made the call in the wake of disclosures that right-wingers were plotting to assassinate SACP chairman Joe Slovo.

Mandela said: "We hope government is going to carry out its duty of maintaining law and order and of ensuring that people carry out their activities in a peaceful

BILLY PADDOCK

atmosphere. We must take the threat from the right wing very seriously because they are firmly entrenched in government structures." He hoped government would concentrate on the real threat to negotiations, the right wing.

The government spokesman said De Klerk was firm in his commitment "not to tolerate any illegal or unconstitutional pressure from extremists on the left or the right". De Klerk and government did not see the main threat as coming only from the right, but would monitor the initiatives of the right wing and act accordingly.



## Govt acts to head off teachers' strike

GOVERNMENT moved yesterday to head off a potential national teachers' strike and asked the SA Democratic Teachers' Union to attend an emergency meeting with the DET in Cape Town today.

Sadtu is balloting its members this week on the proposed strike, and has said it will proceed with the action if the majority of teachers support it. Western Cape teachers have overwhelmingly endorsed a strike.

DET spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said the meeting had been called "in the light of the serious concern about the major loss of education which has resulted from the disruptions by teachers as well as pupils thus far this year".

Rademeyer said more than 5.6-million pupil days had already been lost in secondary education this year. A strike would be illegal and a breach of a formal agreement between the DET and Sadtu.

Pupils trickled back to black high schools in the western Cape yesterday, but classes closed early and student representative councils met to discuss action for the rest of the week, Sapa reports.

Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer said government was wrongly accused of delaying the formation of an education forum to tackle teacher and pupil grievances. Government had stressed the complexity of "establishing a representative and credible education forum in such a way that as many stakeholders as possible

RAY HARTLEY

are able to participate".

WILSON ZWANE reports the SA National Civic Organisation yesterday expressed support for students' demand for the scrapping of matric examination fees.

Port Elizabeth Cosas spokesman Zoekile Matikani said Cosas would stick to a decision not to occupy white schools until May 25, when the organisation would meet other education bodies to seek a solution to problems in black schooling. Sapa reports.

Education and Culture Minister Piet Marais said in Parliament yesterday his department was moving to protect schools and pupils. Education institutions had contingency security measures, which could be implemented quickly.

Residents of Brent Park outside Kroonstad announced they would march to NP offices tomorrow to protest against the firing of seven township teachers.

Hundreds of Sadtu members have resolved not to return to classes in Kwa-Mashu, outside Durban, until they receive a response to their demands.

They demanded, among other things, recognition of the union by the KwaZulu Education and Culture Department.

Schools in Durban and Maritzburg were reported to be back to normal yesterday after a teacher protest against merit evaluation last week.



## 30 000 monitors needed for first poll — Bizos

SA WOULD need at least 30 000 monitors to ensure elections were free and fair, ANC legal and constitutional official George Bizos said yesterday.

Bizos said the monitors could be recruited from the SA public and would need elementary training in election procedures and monitoring. Political parties would need to appoint their own observers for each polling station, he told a Johannesburg conference on electoral justice.

Bizos called on religious leaders present to encourage members of their congregations to volunteer to assist with the election process.

The conference was convened by the SA Council of Churches, the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference, the World Conference on Religion and Peace, and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

The ANC envisaged the appointment of an electoral commission comprising between seven and 11 independent people who were not members of political parties.

Bizos said the appointment of members of the commission would have to be negotiated, but representatives of the UN, EC, OAU and Commonwealth should sit on it.

The commission should have its own budget and the power to pass legislation and draw up an electoral law, he said.

It would be naive not to expect some trouble at a first election, Bizos said.

RAY HARTLEY

SA Centre for Intergroup Studies speaker Laurie Nathan said continuing political violence could lead to elections being delayed substantially. "Political violence is the most extreme form of intimidation we are experiencing now and we may experience it during elections," he said.

Planning for the integration of the security forces needed to begin now and a multiparty council with executive powers was needed to deal with security during an election, Bizos said.

Speaking at the same conference, Angolan director-general of elections Onofre dos Santos warned that the euphoria of elections could easily be transformed into anguish if results were not accepted.

"Elections without real democracy may drive one party to power, but also return the country to flames."

Dos Santos said voting patterns in SA, as in Angola, would probably follow ethnic patterns.

Zimbabwean election supervisory committee chairman Prof Walter Kamba said his government's refusal to extend the powers of the electoral commission had limited its ability to operate.

"Free and fair elections are the centrepiece of democracy, but democracy is not an end in itself — it is a means to get to a just and equitable society," he said.



## Azapo

**T**HE Azapo story of rejecting negotiations is a tired rerun of the PAC one which went before it — not surprising, since they come from similar ideological positions: black exclusivity latterly combined with far left socialism. Equally important, both are numerically small with little hope of winning more than a handful of seats — if that — in an election. Recent polls put Azapo's support at around 1%. Both struggle to attract more than a couple of hundred people to a rally. Both also claim the allegiance of, if not control over, ragtag bands of men which they call guerrilla armies, kitted out with AK-47s and capable of attacking hotel bars, golf clubs or stationary police vehicles. Neither is capable,

though, of anything approaching a real military operation.

Until 1992, the PAC took the view that its only hope of improving its fortunes was to win over dissidents from the ANC's left wing by taking an ultra militant stance on negotiations, whose progress had been disappointing. The harsh reality that there was no other route slowly dawned on increasing numbers of the PAC leadership — although many followers found their change of heart difficult to understand after years of propaganda. In frustration, they continue to commit undisciplined, violent acts.

Azapo will surely follow the same path. Meanwhile, the consolation is that it is smaller than the PAC and less capable of doing damage.



# The Star

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## Looking to tomorrow

**I**T IS difficult to look beyond the present — filled as it is with violence, economic woes, inter-group animosity, real fear and general insecurity. But that is what both Nelson Mandela and Cyril Ramaphosa are urging white South Africans to do.

The ANC leaders are clearly aware of a growing white anxiety. It manifests itself in two ways: right-wing belligerence and a desire to emigrate. Whether the Right has sufficiently coalesced to offer a real threat is not yet clear. But the ANC is taking it seriously. This week the organisation's national working committee will be discussing what could be incipient rebellion and how to avoid actions which could stir up right-wing resistance. The ANC is, of course, hoping that De Klerk will successfully stand up to the Right, which he has promised to do. Interestingly, both the Government and ANC see ultimate salvation in a government of national unity.

Ramaphosa rebukes whites who fear the loss of privileges "built on racist inequalities", but has called for a new patriotism — involving *all* who are prepared to build a nation together. And Mandela, in a message from London, says that "without whites and their expertise it will be difficult to address the socio-economic problems, therefore we make an appeal for them to remain in South Africa".

The ANC has a good record when it comes to espousing nonracialism, but whether that will assuage white fears is another matter. Its problem is how to satisfy black expectations and yet convince whites that they have a place in the sun.

Clearly an exodus — such as occurred after Sharpeville in 1960, the 1976 Soweto unrest and the "ungovernability" phase of the mid-80s — is going to be detrimental to the country. The answer to this — and so many of the country's problems — lies, as De Klerk puts it, in "the orderly transfer of power to a new and safeguarded constitutional dispensation". Never has there been a greater need for demonstrable progress at the negotiations table.



# Curb rightists, urges Mandela

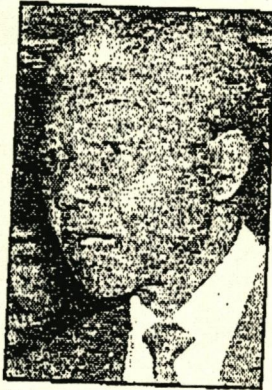
ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday called on the Government to act against the "very serious" right-wing threat.

He was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Europe.

Commenting on the uncovering of a right-wing plot to assassinate SACP chairman Joe Slovo, Mandela said the ANC "unreservedly condemns violence as a means of settling political problems or of dealing with opponents".

"We hope the Government is going to carry out its duty of maintaining law and order and of ensuring that people carry out their activities in a peaceful atmosphere," he said.

"We must take the threat from the right wing very seriously because they are firmly entrenched in Government structures," Mandela said when asked about the Afrikaner Volksfront, launched while he was



Nelson Mandela ... trip was worthwhile.

overseas.

"We hope the Government will stop warning us about the danger of black surrogates and will concentrate their attention on the real threat to negotiations in South Africa — that is from the right wing," he said.

He said precautions had been taken for his personal safety, and described his trip overseas as "worthwhile".

In London he met British Prime Minister John Major, among others,

and addressed parliament. In Germany he met Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

"There is a great deal of goodwill for South Africa overseas and the reception I received was very warm," a relaxed-looking Mandela said.

"The response to the critical issue of resources was also very positive and I come back feeling that our friends are there, that they are strong and prepared to play a positive role in helping to see that the process moves forward as speedily as possible," he said.

● Mandela will receive the International Activist Award from the Gleitsman Foundation today in Johannesburg for his "extraordinary commitment towards abolishing apartheid in his native land".

The Gleitsman Foundation is an American non-profit-making organisation promoting social activism, according to an ANC statement.



## Setting a poll date next step

Political Correspondent

The exact election date, not later than April 1994, should be announced by June 4.

Political observers expect the date to be made public when the Negotiating Forum (NF) meets at the World Trade Centre on June 2.

The 156-member NF — each one of the 26 parties and organisations represented in the multi-party talks has four delegates and two advisers — receives and confirms reports and proposals.

The NC, in which each organisation has two delegates and two advisers, is the body which does the real negotiating. The next time it meets will be next Tuesday, when it will receive recommendations from its 10-member planning committee and the seven technical committees.

Two meetings, on May 25 and 28, will review progress made by the technical committees, and might even announce the formation of the long-awaited Transitional Executive Council. They will then prepare reports for the June 2 meeting.