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ANC must change its stance, warns De Klerk

Y ~~ANC~~ STAR 14/10/92

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

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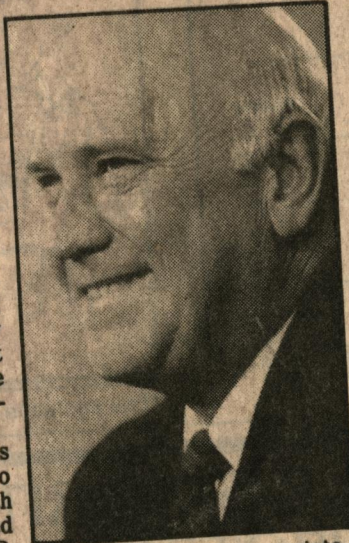
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He did not go as far as to say he would refuse to serve in a government with the ANC while it remained in an alliance with the SACP.

But he did say that before he would sit with the ANC in government, it would have to "take hold" of its radicals, transform itself into a proper political party and subject itself to democratic rules.

De Klerk was responding to Conservative Party expressions of scepticism about how the Government and the ANC could serve in the same government when they were constantly attacking each other.

He said a government of national unity meant that political parties with widely differing policies had to sit



FW . . . rein in communists.

down together to solve the complex problems of transition.

The ANC, as one of the three to four biggest parties, would be in that government — but not as it was now.

He was not demanding that the ANC change its policies or standpoints. But it would have to change from a militant movement to a political party, "stripped of its uniforms and weapons".

De Klerk launched a broad attack on all his political opponents and defended his

controversial decision to proceed with the present short session of Parliament — despite the lack of any negotiated transitional agreements to legislate.

He said that in his original announcement of the session in June he had made it clear that if no negotiated agreements were reached, the session would still be necessary in order to debate the "serious situation" that the country would then find itself in.

There was an "element of urgency" about the Bills to rationalise "own affairs" administrations and transfer some of their function to provincial authorities.

This would help to prepare for a new dispensation with strong regional powers.

The Bill to scrap by-elections was necessary because argument and debate in the present Parliament had become "increasingly irrelevant".

It was also important to seek parliamentary approval for proposed legislation to allow the Government to grant a general amnesty.

He said the CP had increasingly become a revolutionary party whose recent warlike rhetoric was exposing Afrikaners and other whites to danger.

Sowetan Comment

3 C W E T A N 14/10/92

POLITICAL organisations should not be stopped from having protest marches - anywhere in the country.

Such political activity was given legitimacy by the peaceful ANC march through the very centre of South Africa's political home, Cape Town.

The Cape Town march took place during the emergency parliamentary session called by the National Party which is vainly trying to recapture the moral high ground. The democratic right to march was granted and the event took place peacefully.

Another noteworthy thing about the march is that it had several senior members of the ANC and the SACP leading it, giving the lie to the accusation that these leaders use their rank and file membership as cannon fodder.

Everything that happened in Cape Town confirms the suspicion that homeland leaders will not sanction similar marches because their hollow leadership will be shown up. Brigadier Gqozo knew that the world would see thousands of Ciskeians joining the march on Bisho, thus confirming their disenchantment with his rule.

Chief Lucas Mangope knows a march in Mmabatho might show the world the same thing. We are not too sure about Ulundi but there seem to be many in KwaZulu who would march on the capital city to show their displeasure at Chief Buthelezi's government.

We challenge these leaders to allow the marches and other peaceful political activity to take place. That would in fact work in their favour if there was no violence.

We know from experience that if the ANC alliance has all its senior members on a march, there is very little evidence of violence.

We rather fear the same cannot be said of organisations like the Inkatha Freedom Party.

YESTERDAY one of our columnists, Ruth Bhengu, wrote about the apathetic response of South African consumers.

South Africans have become almost anaesthetised to the rising cost of living. As in other unpopular state regulations, we accept harsh injustices with little more than a whimper.

We now learn that the Minister of Finance, Mr Derek Keyes, might increase VAT next year.

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Most people do not have the slightest understanding why the state periodically increases the price of consumer products. What they know is it is becoming impossible to fill a basket of groceries these days without seriously affecting the monthly budget.

We do not think the people should accept these hikes without a fight.

JEFF RADEBE on the loss of Chris Hani

A shattering alliance, and

blow' to ANC to South Africa

ON DECEMBER 9, 1992 there was a launch of a book by Comrade Phyllis Naidoo on the Maseru raid of December 9, 1982, when more than 40 members of the ANC and Lesotho nationals were killed by the SA Defence Force. One of the primary targets of that raid was Comrade Chris Hani.

Fortunately for him, he was not present in Lesotho.

Comrade Chris spoke at last year's book launch. Afterwards, when I was talking to Comrade Phyllis, she described Chris Hani as a fearless comrade.

Fearlessness was one of his qualities, despite the fact that his life was always in danger. It never caused him to waver in his responsibilities.

When he was sent to Lesotho in the mid-1970s he was arrested by the Leabua Jonathan regime and was put in jail for six months. He was kept naked without clothing or blankets, but he survived.

He never showed any hostility towards the Jonathan government because of this. His mandate was to influence a change of attitude on the part of the government of Lesotho towards SA and the ANC. When the Jonathan regime began in 1965 it was pro-SA Government, but by the time Comrade Chris left Lesotho the Jonathan government had changed and was sympathetic towards the ANC to such an extent that Pretoria orchestrated its overthrow by force of arms.

Fearlessness was one of the striking features of Comrade Chris that made him so popular. He was one of the few ANC leaders who not only issued instructions but who also personally involved himself in carrying those orders out. He led from the front, not from the back.

Another aspect which made him popular was that people were not afraid to approach him. They knew they were free to discuss any problems.

He was a combination of fearless militance and intellectual brilliance. He loved the English language and its literature and he combined the sophistication of a profound education with the militancy of the ANC's rank and file, which was why a majority of especially younger people of the townships were able to

identify with him so closely.

He talked the language of the young, yet he was not an irresponsible leader. He had his ear to the ground and he knew what the people on the ground were feeling. Then he was able to articulate their feelings in such a way that ad-

vanced the cause of the people.

To the youth of this country Comrade Chris was a hero. He was their interpreter and intermediary and they trusted him.

During the last months of his life he was able to raise certain concerns in a way no other ANC leader could have done. With due respect to the other ANC leaders, only Comrade Chris was able to raise concerns about problems with certain self-defence units in the Transvaal, when he warned that elements in some of them were running amok. When he talked about these things the younger people listened and heeded his words. They trusted him, not because he was different to the other ANC leaders but because they knew he was coming from where they came from.

Comrade Chris symbolised the future for the younger people of this country because the main theme of what he stood for was transformation. He used to say liberation was not worth it if in the process there was no transformation of people's lives for the better.

He was extremely popular among the soldiers of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) because he cared about them, not only in general terms but also in the specific welfare of each individual. More than any other MK leader he knew the names and personal details of the individual soldiers of MK. This reflected his personal concern for them. He did not see MK members as tools but as human beings whom he could, and did, relate to.

The death of Comrade Chris is a shattering blow to the ANC alliance. If he had not stood down out of humility he would have been elected deputy president of the ANC. Recent opinion surveys showed him to be the most popular of the ANC's leaders after Nelson Mandela.

His death is a shattering

blow because he would have won us millions of votes during an election. Millions of young people saw Comrade Chris as the champion of their aspirations and as a leader who would fight for them. His loss is a national crisis for the ANC, as I see it.

His loss is also a devastating blow for the country as a whole. Comrade Chris had so much to give and he would have made a brilliant contribution to the reconstruction of South Africa and the stability of its future.

Jeff Radebe is chairman of the ANC Southern Natal.

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The Star

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ANC told to become party

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

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De Klerk was responding to Conservative Party expressions of scepticism about how the Government and the ANC could serve in the same government when they were constantly attacking each other.

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national unity meant that political parties with differing policies had to sit down together to solve the complex problems of transition.

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The Star

14/10/92

IFP kept informed, says Meyer

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government claimed yesterday that Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi had been kept informed of the "progress and contents" of negotiations with the ANC which led to the controversial "Record of Understanding" on September 26.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer told Parliament that it was therefore unfair of Chief Buthelezi to have broken off negotiations with the Government on the grounds that he had not been informed.

Meyer said the Government regarded the IFP's participation in negotiations as important.

The Government would again inform the IFP of progress in negotiations when it met the party this week.

Meyer said the IFP should explain how it could co-operate with an apartheid party like the Conservative Party which believed in racism.

He was apparently referring to the recent meeting and agreement between the CP, IFP and other homeland parties.

Earlier President de Klerk said a series of important bilateral talks would be taking place over the next two weeks between the Government and other parties.

EDUCATION

Inability to read is not stupid

LONDON — When he was nine, Nicholas Lipman was bottom of his class and struggling so badly that his parents removed him and paid for private tuition. When he returned to school one term later, he was top of the class.

He went on to pass his school exams and gained a place at Bristol University to study mechanical engineering. Evidently Nicholas had not been lacking in intelligence, as had been assumed; his problem was dyslexia.

At that time his father, Max, was establishing his own computer company and was able to afford private tuition.

"It cost me a fortune, but it was worth it," he says. "During the time Nicholas was at home, I was able to observe the teaching methods used and realised that many could be implemented equally well on the computer: training the movement of the eyes, getting the hand-eye co-ordination right, and repeating things to build speed and accuracy."

The result of Lipman's observations is Dyspell, a programme aimed at helping people overcome dyslexia.

Teaching

Lipman says: "Children who have dyslexia can easily become delinquents. Other children make fun of them because they have trouble reading. If you cannot read, the assumption is that you are stupid. But it is nothing to do with intelligence."

Dyspell works through a series of exercises — presented as games — which begin by teaching the child to recognise the basic shapes of letters before building towards the spelling of complete words.

The underlying ideas are simply getting the eyes moving correctly and hand-eye co-ordination.

"Then you have to find ways of going over things, hopefully so that it doesn't become boring to users. That's why we regard our exercises as games," says Lipman.

Most work is done using the mouse. It's important that you can transfer the visual image from the screen into a physical act by moving the hand. This means it has successfully gone through the whole motor process — the eye recognised the shape of the letter, the brain processed the information, and the hand reacted in the correct manner.

THE INDEPENDENT

The Star

14/10/92

Squatter camp hero mourned

The world is poorer for the death of Prince Mhlambi, reports WINNIE GRAHAM.

A REPORT in The Star this week said Prince Mhlambi and three others had been shot dead in the streets of Tokoza, near Alberton. No one knows who killed him or why.

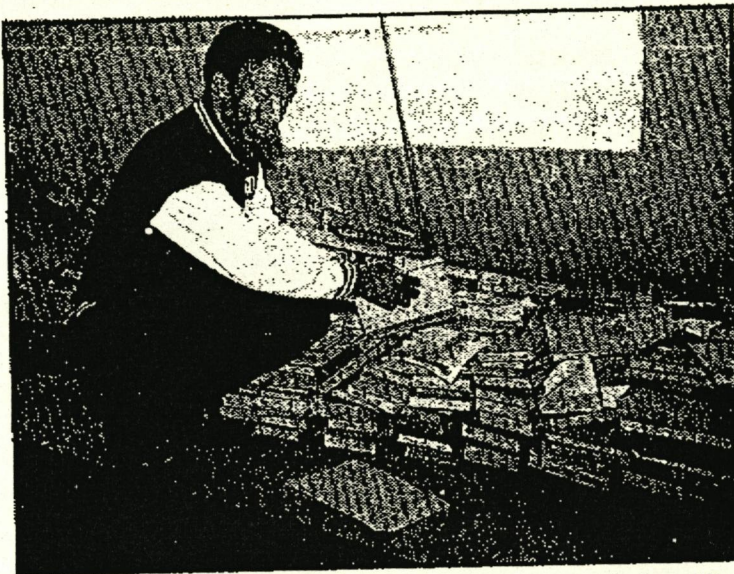
In most South African homes, Mhlambi's death will mean little. He will largely be perceived as just another victim in yet another shootout.

In Phola Park, the overcrowded, squalid squatter camp where he lived and worked, however, he is being greatly mourned.

No one is likely to write his obituary. Not many will know his personal circumstances — other than that he lived in a shack, was neither rich nor famous or, beyond the area where he operated, even well-known.

And yet the world is the poorer for the death of Prince Mhlambi.

His story is that of Phola



Books for the people ... Prince Mhlambi started a "library" when these books were donated to Phola Park.

Park, the unfortunate settlement where violence has erupted regularly in the past year.

I first met Prince when I visited Phola Park. He was to be my guide on many visits. He knew all there was to know

about the so-called settlement, a squatter camp which started in 1987.

As is so often the case, the local council ordered the squatters off the land because the site had been sold to a private

developer. But the new arrivals had no place to go and so they stayed. Then came the bulldozers. Their shacks were demolished on July 22 1987, and for the next fortnight — in the heart of winter — the families camped in the open.

Prince worked with the local Catholic Church in trying to resolve the many problems which beset the growing community.

Once, after a Justice and Peace meeting at a church in the area, he asked for a lift home. When we reached the squatter camp, he wanted to be dropped on the outskirts.

"It's not safe for a woman here at night," he told me.

When violence erupted in Phola Park last year and the people fled to the Catholic Church in Eden Park, I inquired after Prince.

"He's okay," a woman told me. "He'll survive anything."

Again and again he emerged unscathed from the death and destruction that has plagued the squatter camp.

But he survives no longer. Prince Mhlambi is dead. □

The Star

14/10/92

Violence death toll down

By Charmeela Bhagawat
Crime Reporter

Last month 279 people were killed in political violence, bringing the number of deaths for the year to 2762, the Human Rights Commission reported yesterday.

In its monthly repression report, the organisation said the death toll for September was significantly lower than that of August when 348 died in political violence. It welcomed the fact that there were no death squad-related deaths last month.

The HRC said 89 people died in politically related violence in the PWV area last month and 1 574 people were killed in the region this year.

The HRC said 817 people

were injured, bringing the total for the year to 4 657.

For the second consecutive month the number of deaths in Natal exceeded the number of deaths in the PWV.

The report welcomed the decrease in vigilante-related activity, which was responsible for 129 deaths, saying this figure was the lowest since January.

However, more deaths as a result of security force action were reported last month than for any other month this year.

The HRC said security forces were responsible for 33 deaths — with the Bisho massacre accounting for 28.

The HRC also recorded the first death in five months as a result of right-wing activity.

The Star 14/10/92

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national unity meant that political parties with differing policies had to sit down together to solve the complex problems of transition.

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He was not demanding that the ANC change its policies or standpoints. But it would have to change from a militant movement to a political party.

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The Star

14/10/92

Govt reneged on its pledge - IFP

By Esther Waugh
and Peter Fabricius

Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has accused the Government of reneging on an undertaking to his party to oppose an elected constitution-making body.

"We will see to it that it never materialises," he said in Ulundi yesterday.

Buthelezi said "a meeting between De Klerk and myself is not on the cards and has not even been discussed".

The IFP could not continue negotiations with the Government while it remained bound by the Record of Understanding reached between the ANC and the Government at the violence summit on September 26.

"That document will have to be submitted to a national multiparty conference of review for assessment and judgment before that negotiation process can continue. I would welcome being told by my peers at such a conference if what I am demanding is regarded by them as unreasonable," Buthelezi said.

The latest hiccup in negotiations followed an announcement in Parliament by De Klerk that he would not serve in a government of national unity with the ANC unless the organisation became a political party.

Buthelezi pulled out of fur-

ther negotiations with the Government in protest against the signing of the Record of Understanding.

He denied being a "spoiler" in the negotiations process and accused the ANC-led alliance of wrecking negotiations at Code-sa 2 "because they could not get their own way".

Buthelezi said he had no objection to bilateral talks between the ANC and the Government but objected to any decisions taken which impacted on other parties not present at the discussions.

The agreement in the Record of Understanding to fence certain hostels and the banning of the carrying of dangerous weapons in public was an attack on the IFP.

Disputed

Buthelezi disputed Government claims that the IFP had been consulted about the agreement.

"We were not consulted, and the actual detail of the agreement between De Klerk and Mandela came as a severe political shock to me."

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A likely 'no' vote could signal the break-up of this huge country, reports Michael Wang

Partition looming in Canada

While most eyes will be focusing on the outcome of the November 3 US elections, a potentially more critical poll will take place in North America one week earlier.

On October 26, Canadians will enter polling booths across the country to participate in a national referendum that, quite literally, could decide the fate of the world's second largest country.

At stake is whether a treaty signed on August 28 by Canada's 10 provincial premiers, a native Indian leader and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, should be endorsed by a majority of Canadians.

If a majority vote against it, it will quite possibly signal the beginning of the break-up of Canada.

The treaty — referred to as the Charlottetown Accord, after its signing in the capital of Canada's smallest province, Prince Edward Island — calls for some of the most sweeping changes in the country's 125-year history.

Its basic intent is to secure the membership of the French-speaking province of Quebec, which refused to sign Canada's constitution

when it was completely redrafted in 1981.

But, by bringing Quebec on board, the Mulroney government has earned the wrath of large parts of English Canada which believe it is elevating Quebec's provincial stature above the rest of the country.

To mollify the criticism, Mulroney — a canny negotiator — has offered a considerable dilution of federal powers to all provinces.

Among the changes proposed:

- Replacement of the government-appointed senate — a largely ineffectual patronage dumping ground — by an elected body derived equally from all provinces that would have modest powers.

- Enlargement of parliament's House of Commons from 295 seats to 337, with Quebec guaranteed a minimum of 25 percent of all seats in perpetuity.

- Agreement of Quebec's right to preserve and promote its distinctiveness.

- That three of the nine judges on the Supreme Court bench would be drawn from Quebec.

- That aboriginal peoples have the

inherent right to govern themselves.

- That spending powers of the federal government would be curbed in areas of provincial jurisdiction.

- That all provinces would gain greater control over immigration.

Ostensibly, the referendum on these and other issues is not binding. But, Canada cannot afford a "no" vote.

In a provincial referendum in 1980, Quebecers voted decisively to reject separatism, or more accurately "sovereignty association" with Canada. By doing so, their hope was that the province's nationalist desires could be accommodated within a new federal framework.

After its separatist premier rejected Canada's new constitution a year later, a new generation of Quebecers began to become disillusioned with the federal process.

In 1987, Mulroney, himself a Quebecer, together with the provincial premiers crafted a new constitution-mending initiative. Called the Meech Lake Accord, it failed to receive approval in all provincial legislatures, and died in June 1990.

The wounds from that wrenching battle had still not healed when the latest accord was promulgated.

However, Quebec's conditions for signing the constitution have become more onerous since Meech Lake's collapse. Many Canadians, including former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, consider the province's tactics nothing short of blackmail.

The upshot has been a hardening of attitudes between French and English Canadians.

Quebec is far from repressed under Canada's current federal system. The province exerts exclusive jurisdiction over education, culture, health, housing, natural resources, social matters, training and municipal affairs. It even has its own legal system, based on the French civil code.

In short, it has levers of power that would be a dream to any post-apartheid conservative Afrikaner.

Yet, with all that latitude and demands for more powers, English Canadians still find themselves continually asking: "What does Quebec want?"

With less than two weeks before polling, it is becoming clear that the "yes" forces are unlikely to carry the support of the country.

Voters in key Quebec and Canada's most westerly province British Columbia are expected to convincingly reject the treaty. Next door to British Columbia, in Alberta, the two campaigns are thought to be in a dead heat.

The rest of the country is tipped to vote "yes". Perhaps, for no other reason than to finally bury the consuming and tortuous debate, and have the government move smartly to address Canada's recession-torn economy.

Would rejection of this latest attempt at renewed federalism mean Quebec's separation is inevitable? The answer is less clear than the referendum results appear to be.

For if Quebecers chose to secede, its price will be steep.

For one thing, the province would have to assume its portion of the national debt, which would amount to about \$100 billion (about R240 billion).

Secondly, it would have to reach a deal on compensation for all federal assets. And thirdly, Quebec would, more than likely, through a quirk in history, lose the top half of its province to the federal government.

A more likely scenario of events is that the already unpopular Mulroney government would be forced to call a general election to determine its legitimacy with voters.

Equally, Quebec's government under Premier Robert Bourassa would find itself in a similar situation.

As for the possibility of a second provincial vote on separation, the outstanding question is whether Quebecers — badly battered by Canada's prolonged recession — would be prepared to accept a further downgrading of their standard of living, a post-secession scenario many observers predict.

But, if pollsters have calculated the outcome of the upcoming referendum correctly, Canada's destructive debate on defining a new federalism will continue for years to come. □

Michael Wang is a Canadian journalist based in Johannesburg.

The Star
14/10/92

'Peaceful' mass action a myth, says Hernus

WHEN the ANC spoke about peaceful mass action it, actually meant there would not be too much damage, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hernus Kriel, said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the State President's address, he said peaceful mass action was a myth.

In Monday's demonstration outside Parliament a shop window had been broken, people had climbed on to Jan Smuts' statue and an SAP photographer had been hit with a plastic pipe and hurt.

Damage

- On August 5 in Pretoria windows had been broken and cars damaged.

- On Soweto Day, June 16, there were 71 political incidents.

- 270 people had been killed in June when the

ANC started its rolling mass action;

- From August 3 to 5, 600 political incidents had occurred, 1 251 people had been arrested — mostly for offences like occupying buildings and damage to property;

- From June to September 1992, 3 725 incidents had taken place. 867 people had been killed and 1 178 injured.

Responsibility

Demonstrating was a democratic right but it also brought responsibility

ties.

"Is mass action justified when it leads to deaths and destruction of property and disruption of peoples' lives? Has the time not come for the ANC to act responsibly towards its mass action policy?"

Mr Kriel said the CP's actions also contributed to violence.

"They are playing with fire. They, together with their allies the AWB, are busy putting White people's lives at risk by inciting people."

Reconciliation of ANC, IFP a priority: Eglin

BRINGING about reconciliation between the ANC and the IFP should be an urgent priority, Mr Colin Eglin (DP Sea Point) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate

on the State President's address, he said "I do not expect the IFP and the ANC to become political bedfellows overnight, but I do hope that they can achieve sufficient mutual understanding and tolerance to enable their constituents to live in peace."

Mr Eglin said all leaders in South Africa should examine their organisations' behaviour in relation to violence.

A second priority in South Africa should be getting the economy, and especially its job-creation part, going again.

A third priority was one of attitude — leaders who had committed themselves to finding a solution through negotiation had to accept that negotiation in essence involved compromise.

"South Africans have witnessed enough bickering and finger-pointing and recrimination. What they are looking for from the leadership of this nation is some inspiration and some hope."

There had to be a political settlement which included, in the first instance, a Government of National Unity.

Meyer should remember his place — Buthelezi

ULUNDI — Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer should remember his position in a government which had been committed to racist policies when delivering sanctimonious judgments on Inkatha's contact with the Conservative Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

The Inkatha Freedom Party leader said in a statement he strongly objected to Mr Meyer's questioning of the IFP's co-operation with the Conservative Party,

"which believed in racism".

"I could ask the question of how Mr ... Meyer could deal with dyed-in-the-wool Communist ... organisations which are intent on seizing power in South Africa behind our backs? I will not ask that question because I am prepared to negotiate with the ANC and the South African Communist Party in order to defeat them on the ground amongst the people."

Chief Buthelezi said he questioned, howev-

er, "how ... he can be judgemental about me meeting the CP ... when he knows that I kept political hope alive by holding discussions with the government in which he served".

Mr Meyer should not be sanctimonious, said the IFP leader. "He should not try to bring to question my own integrity when he knows that I talked to him when he himself" was part of a government committed to racist policies. —Sapa.

Mandela denies prison camps

AFRICAN National Congress president Nelson Mandela yesterday denied the organisation had any prisoners in camps in African countries.

Speaking after a meeting with US Assistant Secretary of State for

African Affairs Herman Cohen in Johannesburg, he said he had invited SA Council of Churches secretary-general Frank Chikane and Mr Justice Richard Goldstone to inspect ANC camps.

"We have even offered to facilitate the visit with the governments concerned. No one has taken us up on this invitation."

Mr Mandela said he had briefed Mr Cohen and the visiting Director of the Information Agency in Washington, Mr Henry Carto, on the violence in South Africa and the ANC/government summit which took place on September 26. —Sapa.

Unrest deaths now total 2 700: HRC

MORE than 2 700 people have been killed in political violence in South Africa so far this year, the Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

In its overview of political violence for the month of September, the HRC said that in the PWV area alone, 89 people were killed in September, bringing the number of deaths in the region since the start of the year to 1 574.

In Natal, 125 unrest-related deaths were record-

ed last month, raising the year's toll to 998.

Elsewhere, 65 deaths were recorded in September, making a total of 190.

According to the HRC, 279 were killed in political violence throughout the country last month, bringing to 2762 the number of deaths since the year began.

More than 800 people were injured in unrest-related violence last month, increasing the number of injured to 4657 since January. — Sapa.

ANC 'must become party'

FROM PAGE 1

from a militant political movement to a democratic party, bound by rules, a party which at that point (multi-party government) would be woven into a democratic process and which would participate on the basis of its own policy, stripped of uniforms and weapons.

"Let me just add, that I do not believe the SA Communist Party will be there, because it does not enjoy sufficient support among the population."

Mr De Klerk said that a government of national unity implied that parties with divergent views would sit around the same table, making decisions in the interests of the country as a whole.

In South Africa this meant that parties which are philosophically poles apart could develop a co-operative programme in the national interest, to ensure there was reconstruction, stability and a period of reconciliation and normalisation.

The multi-party government would

be to bring about co-operation in place of conflict, and to manage the complicated process of transition from one system to another.

Referring to the TBVC states, Mr De Klerk said that the government would not pressure them into giving up their independence.

"It is their right to say they don't want to come back.

However, they were dependent in varying degrees on the present government, and would also be dependent on a future South Africa under a new dispensation.

The government also did not endorse military regimes in Transkei, Ciskei and Venda.

KwaZulu was different in that it was part of South Africa. Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi was a federalist who had consistently refused independence when it was offered.

The Conservative Party could, therefore, take no comfort from its recent meeting with homeland leaders, including

leaders of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei.

Mr De Klerk said he had met Brigadier Oupa Gqozo of Ciskei a few times, but did not know him personally. But he regarded Dr Buthelezi and Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope as "friends."

He strongly attacked the CP for talking of war and referring to the "Vryheidstryd" (Freedom Struggle).

"The First and Second Freedom Struggles were declared by a government that was elected. But you talk on behalf of a minority of Afrikaners. You don't talk on behalf of the Afrikaners in the NP, the DP or the Labour Party," he told the CP.

"You talk for a faction. You don't talk for all who voted No in the referendum — you have split since then."

"A faction cannot go to war, it can only start a rebellion. That is what your war means."

"I have a legal mandate, in two elections and definitely in a referendum."

Therefore, you cannot declare war. You can only make a rebellion."

Referring to the recently-formed Afrikaner Volksunie, Mr De Klerk said the AVU still wanted to draw borders on an ethnic basis. The mass removals this would require would never work.

"There are still insights they must attain, but I welcome talks with them. I recognise their sincerity and their desire to be part of the solution. We welcome them."

Speaking of the future, Mr De Klerk said the present Parliament remained the highest legislative authority in the country. A new dispensation was coming, based on proportional representation, and legislation still to be published would make provision for such a system.

"At the same time we are sending out a message that our infighting here becomes irrelevant. All who are not now in Parliament will be in Parliament. And the real debate will be that in which all are engaged — a debate

Peace precondition 'invites violence'

Citizen Reporter

IT would be giving in to terrorism to hold progress towards democracy hostage to the ending of violence in South Africa, said the US Assistant Secretary of State on Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, yesterday.

Addressing a media briefing in the centre of Johannesburg, Mr Cohen said that "there are elements involved in the violence in South Africa who do not want to see a change to democracy" and that setting such a pre-condition was "an open invitation to these people to perpetrate violence".

President De Klerk made peace a precondition to the holding of a non-racial election in his speech during the Opening of Parliament on Monday.

"We understand that it is difficult to hold an elec-

tion while there is violence going on, but the only way to beat terrorism is to implement democracy," said Mr Cohen.

"Once there is an interim government, I am sure the perpetrators of violence will see that it is in their interests to stop the violence," he said.

Mr Cohen cautioned the ANC against going ahead with any planned marches to Ulundi, Mmbatho or Bisho.

"I sympathise with the ANC's desire to have the right to promulgate their ideas in any part of the country, but in view of what happened at Bisho and taking account of the fact it is generally agreed that the homelands are to be reincorporated, it would be prudent to avoid mass actions in homelands at this point in time," he said.

He did not want to comment on any potential

alliance between homeland leaders and the Conservative Party.

It would also be best if the broad guidelines for constitutional development were worked out "before a constituent assembly was elected so that everyone could have the maximum security. Negotiations prior to a constituent assembly should not be bypassed," he said.

Mr Cohen, who has met with Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, and ANC president, Nelson Mandela, will be holding meetings with Mr Justice Richard Goldstone and Dr Antonie Guldenhuys of the National Peace Secretariat. He does not plan to meet with anyone else.

FW: ANC MUST BECOME A PARTY

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — State President De Klerk says he will not form a multi-party government with the ANC until it converts itself into a democratic political party, "stripped of its uniforms and its weapons".

"I am not prepared to co-operate with the ANC as it now is and to sit with it in a government of national unity," Mr De Klerk

told Parliament yesterday.

"The realists within the ANC must place its feet firmly on the road to peace and reconciliation and totally wrench it loose from its own past of violence and violent struggle."

"This government will not surrender to radical pressure. We will not deliver the country to an oppressive system."

Responding to the debate on his opening speech, Mr De Klerk em-

phasised that he was not asking the ANC to change its policy. But the onus on it was to abolish Umkhonto we Sizwe, end armed struggle and commit itself to democratic rules of conduct.

Some people apparently found it contradictory that he attacked the ANC, yet spoke of participation with the ANC and others in a multi-party government of national reconciliation.

The ANC needed to be part of the transition process, because it was an important role player. Scientific surveys showed that it would be one of three or four parties with the highest overall votes.

"I want to say very clearly, that when we talk of sitting with the ANC, we don't talk of the ANC as it now is."

"No, the ANC must first deal with the radicals in its ranks. The ANC must first become a political party. The ANC must first subject itself to the rules of democracy. It must undergo a transformation."

"I don't say it must change its policy or its position. But it must become as we are, as a party, before it can participate in a democratic process."

"It must be changed

BILLY PADDOCK

THE US would be "very disappointed" if nonracial elections did not take place in 1993 and felt frustrated at delays in negotiations, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen warned yesterday.

At a media briefing in Johannesburg, Cohen said politicians had to avoid allowing progress towards democracy to be held hostage to violence, which had to be negotiated to an end.

Saying there could not be elections until violence stopped, as President FW de Klerk had, was "an open invitation to people to perpetrate violence, because that is their objective: to not have negotiations".

Cohen said the US government's desire to see a political solution was reached soon

Negotiations delays 'frustrating the US'

was related to its concern that if this did not happen the economy would deteriorate to the point where it could not recover.

After meeting ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday, Cohen said there was little difference between government and the ANC on the major constitutional issues. He said Mandela had told him the ANC had agreed there should be a devolution of power to regions but still had to negotiate the extent of this.

He voiced strong concern about the ANC's mass action programme in the homelands, urging it to defer its campaign

BUSINESS DAY, WED.DAY 14 OCT. 1992

Offer to pay fine in bid to avoid jail

It was blackmail, says guilty Blank

SUSAN RUSSELL

STOCKBROKER Greg Blank pleaded guilty in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday to defrauding the Old Mutual in a series of irregular share transactions, and offered to pay a fine on top of restitution to stay out of jail.

Arguing in mitigation of sentence, his counsel, Clive Cohen SC, claimed Blank had been blackmailed by senior Old Mutual managers into joining a secret syndicate which made almost R10m by buying shares at the market price and selling them to the life assurer at a profit.

Blank, a director of stockbroking firm Frankel, Max Pollak, Vinderine, was responsible for the firm's institutional clients, including Old Mutual, when the frauds were committed. He was suspended by Frankels after his arrest.

Blank, who personally made a profit of R1 408 511 from the irregular transactions, has paid Old Mutual R1 929 808, including interest, in restitution.

The stockbroker was convicted on 48 counts of fraud by Judge T D Cloete after pleading guilty to the charges at the start of his trial yesterday. A 49th charge of fraud relating to an off-shore transaction in contravention of the exchange control regulations was withdrawn by the State.

State counsel Petrus Marais said Blank had already been fined R250 000 by the Reserve Bank and his profits deposited overseas had been repatriated.

Cohen said Blank's plea was limited to an admission of failure to disclose to Frankels, the JSE and Old Mutual that he had a personal interest in the shares sold to the life assurer by the syndicate when he had



● BLANK

had a duty to do so. Cohen said Old Mutual investment managers David Schapiro, Marco Celotti and head trader Colin Harper were already involved in a scheme to buy shares and on-sell them to Old Mutual at a profit, when Blank was approached.

Cohen said Schapiro approached Blank in about March 1989, but he declined an invitation to join the syndicate.

Schapiro approached him again in August that year.

"This time, Schapiro was more insistent," Cohen said. "It was made perfectly clear to Blank that should he decline to participate the Old Mutual would take much of its work elsewhere."

"Blank was aware that this was the course of conduct when another firm of stockbrokers fell out of favour."

Cohen told the court Blank had been

placed in a compromising position because the Old Mutual was one of Frankels' biggest institutional clients and the effect of its loss would have been enormous.

He also submitted that Blank had had reason to believe, as did or should most stockbrokers on the JSE, that certain portfolio managers and dealers of financial institutions, including Old Mutual, dealt secretly for their own account on the JSE.

"The extent and details of their dealing was not known to him, but he knew or suspected that several firms of stockbrokers participated in this dealing."

Arguing that a prison sentence was not appropriate, Cohen said Blank was one of four children whose parents were divorced in 1980. Blank, he said, did not come from a wealthy family and assisted his mother by giving her R1 000 a month.

Cohen submitted that Blank's assets of R4 999 510 had a realisable value of R615 000 after his liabilities of R1 454 564, the Old Mutual settlement, the Reserve Bank fine and legal and auditing fees were deducted. He submitted that a fine of R250 000 would be appropriate.

Calling for a severe sentence, Marais said Blank had played an active and leading role in the scheme and the day-to-day administration of the syndicate's accounts.

Blank's role, Marais said, was to stimulate share prices by his buying strategy. Once the price was at a level acceptable to the syndicate the shares would be on-sold to Old Mutual.

"It should be clear to the court that the accused was a willing and enthusiastic participant once he had been invited to take part," Marais said.

Argument continues today

FW tells ANC to become a political party

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk yesterday said he was not prepared to sit in a government of national unity with the ANC in its present form.

De Klerk stopped short of insisting the organisation split from the SACP, but ANC sources said this appeared to be what he had in mind.

His surprisingly hardline comments — which could have significant implications for negotiations — came as he closed the two-day "state of the nation" debate in Parliament and hit out at organisations on both the left and right.

The President moved strongly to woo Inkatha to negotiations and drive a wedge

Political Staff

between it and the CP.

Responding to CP jibes that the NP was in alliance with the ANC, he said it was possible for parties that were "poles apart" to sit together in a government of national unity.

But he was "not prepared to sit with the ANC as it is in a government of national unity". Before this could happen the ANC would have to deal with the radicals in its ranks and become a political party.

He did not mean the ANC should change its policies, but it had to undergo a transformation before it could take part in the

democratic process.

"It must convert from a militant organisation to a democratic party bound by rules. It will have to change and get a grip on its radicals," he said.

"It will have to come and sit here stripped of its uniforms and sit here on the basis of its policies," he said.

He did not believe the SACP would be represented in a government of national unity because it did not have enough grassroots support.

De Klerk's comments follow his laying down of preconditions for a new constitution — "principles" which the ANC has deemed unacceptable.

BUSINESS DAY, WED.DAY 14 OCT. 1992

ANC meets on strategy

RAY HARTLEY

THE ANC's negotiations commission and senior officials, including secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, began a two-day strategy meeting at a secret Transvaal venue yesterday.

The meeting is expected to discuss negotiations and a detailed ANC response to President F W de Klerk's opening of Parliament speech in which he said certain NP policies would "have to be included in a new constitution".

The meeting is also expected to prepare the ground for the ANC's input at the coming "bosberaad" with government.

ANC president Nelson Mandela would take part in some of the discussions, an ANC spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) spokesman Calvin Khan said yesterday

De Klerk's suggestion that MK disband was "totally unacceptable". He said government had to realise MK would never be absorbed into the SADF, but would disband when a new army was created under an interim government.

He said MK rejected De Klerk's definition of "private armies", and believed he was being influenced by a growing security force lobby led by Hertzog Kriel and certain SADF generals.

In its response, Cosatu said De Klerk's speech represented "the return of the Groot Krokodil P W Botha".

"De Klerk's finger-waving bluster was completely inappropriate, given the delicate state of the negotiations process," it said.

Buthelezi lashes out at Meyer

ULUNDI — Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer should, when delivering sanctimonious judgments on Inkatha's contact with the CP, remember his position in a government which had been committed to racist policies, Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

The Inkatha leader said he strongly objected to Meyer's questioning his party's co-operation with the CP, "which believed in racism."

"I could ask the question of how Mr ... Meyer could deal with dyed-in-the-wool communist ... organisations which are intent on seizing power in SA behind our backs.

"I will not ask that question because I am prepared to negotiate with the ANC and the SACP in order to defeat them on the ground among the people."

However, Buthelezi said he questioned "how ... he can be judgmental about me meeting the CP ... when he knows that I kept political hope alive

by holding discussions with the government in which he served".

Meyer should not be sanctimonious, Buthelezi said.

"He should not try to bring into question my own integrity when he knows that I talked to him when he himself" was part of a government committed to racist policies.

No leader of KwaZulu, nor of Inkatha, would help implement government's prohibition on the carrying of traditional weapons.

Buthelezi delivered this blunt warning while welcoming to Ulundi KwaZulu's new commissioner of police, Gen Roy Doring, who replaces retiring Gen Jac Buchner.

Buthelezi said the Zulu people were being "mowed down" almost daily with AK-47 rifles, especially in the Port Shepstone and Richmond areas.

The SA Institute of Race Relations' statistics showed "beyond all doubt" that most of the victims of the current violence were being killed with firepower.

"I am also very concerned about the fencing of hostels, which hostel residents have rejected.

"I can see a lot of conflict ahead between the Zulu people and the security forces.

"To me, this does not augur well for the future of this country," Buthelezi said.

President F W de Klerk said yesterday in Parliament it was nonsense to say that government intended to issue a proclamation restricting the carrying of cultural weapons.

Replying to debate on his opening address, he said the proclamation would be aimed at the public carrying and display of all dangerous weapons. This would include AK-47s.

Even Lichtenburg target shooting club members would need an exemption to carry their firearms in public.

Exemptions from the restrictions would be intended to recognise cultural rights and traditions, especially those of the Zulus, because this was an extremely important matter for them. — Sapa.