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ANC het SP nodig, sê mev. Mandela

Eie Kantoor

WASHINGTON. - Die ANC sien niemand anders as die Staatspresident, mnr. F.W. de Klerk, om mee te onderhandel nie. Pres. De Klerk het hulle egter al 'n aantal kere in die steek gelaat, het mev. Winnie Mandela in 'n onderhoud in die ABC-TV-program Good Morning America gesê.

In die gesprek het die TV-anker-man Mike Schneider haar gevra of sy voorsien dat 'n tydstip sal aanbreek waarop die ANC skielik weer sy toevlug tot geweldpleging sal moet neem.

Mev. Mandela: "Ons is baie hoopvol dat ons nie weer ons toevlug tot geweldpleging sal neem nie. Die feit dat ons nou deur Kodesa I is, die eerste stap om 'n vreedsame oplossing vir ons land te bereik, maak ons hoopvol dat ons van daar na fase twee sal vorder: die tussentydse regering waarvoor ons gevra het."

Mike Schneider: "Die samesprekings met die Pretoria-regime word glo in Maart hervat. Gister is aangehaal dat u gesê het pres. De Klerk is nie 'n man wat vertrou kan word nie, en u man, Nelson Mandela, is aangehaal waar hy ten tyde van die laaste samesprekings gesê het dat De Klerk nie geskik is om die hoof van 'n regering te wees nie. Hoe voer julle dan samesprekings met hierdie man as julle so sterk oor hom voel?"

Mev. Mandela: "So gediskrediteer as wat hy is, en met die dubbele agenda wat hy altyd gehad het, het mnr. De Klerk ons net so nodig as wat ons hom in werklikheid nodig het. Ons sien niemand anders in die Nasionale Party met wie ons kan onderhandel nie.

"Ons glo, hoewel hy sy probleme het, dat mnr. De Klerk baie groot stappe gedoen het in die rigting van 'n oplossing vir ons land se probleme.

"Daar is geen ander Nasionalis, na ons mening, wat die rol kan vervul wat mnr. De Klerk vervul het nie.

"Dit is nietemin waar dat hy ons 'n aantal kere in die steek gelaat het."

Mike Schneider het gesê die ANC het nou 'n mededinger in anti-apartheidsaktivisme gekry, soos die Paul Simon-konserte aandui.

Mev. Mandela: "Daar was geen vurige betogings nie, weet u. Hier-



Mev. Winnie Mandela

die splinterorganisasies wat vir 'n boikot gevra het van Paul Simon se konsert is werklik in die minderheid en hulle het geen ondersteunerskorps nie.

"Die land is vasgevang in die sinelose geweldpleging waarmee ons gekonfronteer word, en daardie geweldpleging is die regering se maaksel.

"Dit is 'n welbekende feit dat die regering Buthelezi se Inkatha befonds het om die ANC deur geweldpleging te diskrediteer..."

Schneider het gevra wat haar regstatus is rakende haar appél teen die skuldigbevinding in die Stompie Seipei-saak.

"Gedurende die verhoor was die regter baie reguit oor u. Hy het u in wese 'n leuenaar genoem.

"Waar staan die appèlsaak nou?"

Mev. Mandela: "Ek beskou die vraag met jammerte as so irrelevant dat ek dit nie sou beantwoord het as dit nie was dat ek besig is om met u te praat nie.

"Ek sou baie gelukkiger gewees het as u my gevra het oor die geweldpleging van die rassitiese Pretoria-regime. As u my sou vra oor die tienduizend mense wat in die hande van die Pretoria-regime gesterf het, en nie oor 'n onsinnige politieke heksejag nie. Nie eens die rassitiese Pretoria-regime het ons skuldig bevind aan die sogenaamde saak nie."

Mike Schneider: "Wel mev..."

Mev. Mandela: "Ons word verhoor vir iets heeltemal anders."

NP bly oor Winnie se 'nuwe houding'

Politieke Redaksie

HY verwelkom die skynbare verandering in die houding van mev. Winnie Mandela, sê die Nasionale Party in 'n verklaring na aanleiding van die 'n berig dat die vrou van die ANC-leier Dinsdag in 'n TV-onderhoud in Amerika gesê het die ANC "berus hom in die droom om 'n vreedsame oplossing vir ons land se probleme te kry".

Mev. Mandela het in die onderhoud ook toegegee dat die ANC pres. De Klerk nodig het.

Die NP sê komende van iemand wat nie so lank gelede bevryding met vuurhoutjies en petrol bepleit het, is dit vordering wat sal help om die gewapende stryd finaal te beëindig.

Terselfdertyd hoop die NP sy meen nie die ANC "berus hom net in" met die "droom van van 'n vreedsame oplossing" nie, maar steun dit nie onvoorwaardelik nie.

Die NP herhaal pres. F.W. de Klerk se beroep by Kodesa op die ANC om nou sy ondernemings in-gevolge die Pretoria-minuut en die D.F. Malan-konferensie na te kom.

Beëindig "gewapende stryd"

Die ANC moet nou die "gewapende stryd", beëindig.

Onder geen omstandighede kan 'n "gewapende stryd" versoen word met 'n droom vir 'n vreedsame oplossing nie, sê die NP.

'n Organisasie wat hom steeds tot 'n gewapende stryd verbind, kan nie heeltemal vertrou word as hy hom gelyktydig tot vreedsame on-

derhandelde oplossings verbind nie.

Oor mev. Mandela se erkenning dat die ANC pres. De Klerk nodig het, sê die NP hy verwelkom mev. Mandela se erkenning van 'n werklikheid wat deur so baie van haar eie landgenote en deur die meeste wêreldleiers erken word.

Dit is ironies dat op dieselfde dag as wat mev. Mandela haar oënskynlike houdingsverandering bekend maak, ander ANC-woordvoerders nog aan hul boikot-mentaliteit klou deur die beoogde besoek van die Nederlandse premier, mnr. Ruud Lubbers, in Februarie te probeer kelder en die jongste suksesvolle lening van R890 miljoen te veroordeel wat die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering op die Europese mark bekom het, sê die NP.

Good on yer!

WHEN in 1981 Australia's Fraser Government decided not to allow its national airline, Qantas, to fly to South Africa, it made little economic sense. South African Airways still had landing rights in Australia. Thus, while the Australian Government's gesture against apartheid might have made political and even moral sense at the time, economically it was cutting off its airline's nose.

SAA's landing rights were subsequently removed in 1987, severing direct air links between the two countries established 30 years before. This week, they were re-established, but not before both apartheid and Bob Hawke's bloody-mindedness had been safely seen to history's litter bin.

Much inconvenience has been caused to air travellers between the two countries in the intervening years, as well as a substantial loss of revenue to the two airlines. But now that Qantas is back, both countries are set to benefit from tourism not only between them but also from Europe. We say good on yer mate, and welcome back!

ANC will pay for this

NONE IS so blind as he who will not see. Certainly the ANC cannot see how arrogant and stupid it is when it continues to threaten foreign banks that loans to SA may not be serviced or repaid by a future "democratic government".

The last time an ANC spokesman made such an asinine threat it was obliged to issue a clarification, which only further confused the issue. Now it has done it again in reaction to the European loan of R890 million to the present Government.

There are two issues involved here. The first is the morality of the ANC's position. We find it strange that an organisation which professes to be so intensely concerned with social upliftment should want to deprive the hard-pressed economy of a massive cash injection. Granted, the Government is using this loan to balance its budget. But if it did not borrow the money abroad, it would have no other option but to raise taxes and/or cut expenditure — most probably on social services. Does the ANC, assuming it does become a democratic government, really want to inherit an economic wasteland?

The second issue concerns reality. We do not understand how the ANC can truly believe that any future government, democratic or otherwise, can renege on SA's debts. Any attempt at such an action would shut down prospects for additional loans instantly. No further finance would be forthcoming until all existing debts were repaid in full.

Banks are not philanthropic organisations. They grant loans on the basis of getting their money back. Thus, the contemptuous disregard for other people's money the ANC displays today will be taken into account some day when it might have inherited the invidious task of being the official borrower on behalf of a country desperately in need of money but without good faith to offer as ultimate security.

Few rabbits left in the hat . . .

TOMORROW President de Klerk has a near impossible act to follow — his own opening addresses to Parliament over the past two years. That probably explains the deliberate effort from Government to dampen any speculation about what this year's speech will contain. "Don't expect fireworks," is the thrust of what most Ministers are saying.

Mr de Klerk has few rabbits left to pull out of the hat this year, and certainly none of the magnitude of the release of Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of the ANC or the repeal of apartheid legislation.

But there are several highly important issues that he cannot ignore and where he could spring a few surprises. They will also be the issues that dominate the Parliamentary session which President de Klerk will be starting.

Violence continues to tear the heart out of various South African communities and the President cannot ignore it. At last year's Transvaal congress of the NP and subsequently on his visit to Israel he warned that if the Peace Accord failed to stem the violence he would not hesitate to take further action.

Last weekend new Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel frankly admitted that the Ac-

cord had yet to make an impact on the horrific statistics about violence.

Mr de Klerk may now feel the time has arrived to announce new steps. He may also take a swipe at the ANC over this and point to the proliferation of AK47s in the country.

He is also expected to flesh out his proposals for transitional arrangements to be put into place during negotiations.

He first raised the issue at Codesa but the significance of his announcements were almost overwhelmed by the slanging match he indulged in with Nelson Mandela.

Mr de Klerk has since said that Government's plans are all but finalised and he will probably use this opportunity to place these on the table.

In fact, Codesa appears set to overshadow Parliament this year. Already the Chief Whip of Parliament, Alex van Breda, has announced that from February 10 Parliamentary sittings on Mondays and Tuesdays will be cancelled for Codesa.

Legislation approved by Codesa will probably start trickling through during the second half of the year, making another session of Parliament possible. Until then legislators will have to keep themselves busy with

the likes of the Estate Affairs Amendment Bill.

Another key area this year, and probably the most significant, will be the economy. It is difficult to see what Mr de Klerk can announce tomorrow that would effectively spark the economy into life and address the enormous backlogs.

The President could, therefore, move to shift the blame and lash out at the ANC for its continued unwillingness to signal the end of sanctions. He may, however, have something constructive to offer in the way of some rationalisation of the expensive Own Affairs administrations.

Mr de Klerk will also have an eye over his shoulder for the burgeoning right wing. It may be in his interests at this stage — with a referendum expected before the end of the year — to consolidate the NP position and begin accentuating the benefits of his reforms.

The Conservative Party is set to come out of the starting gates at a frenzied pace. Their MPs arriving for the session appear highly confident, although it is difficult to see what they can achieve to take momentum out of the negotiation process. Walkouts and cries of "traitor" during proceedings can be expected.

The Democratic Party has had new life breathed into it by Codesa, where it is playing an important bridging role. Some MPs in the party are, however, determined that it retains its traditional liberal position with a view to surviving into the new South Africa.

In the House of Delegates the main interest revolves around whether the National Party will make its long-awaited swoop, as it did in the House of Representatives last year.

More than a few MPs in the HoD have expressed interest in joining the NP, but it will be wary of weakening Solidarity to the point where Mr Amichand Rajbansi and his National Peoples Party are in a position to topple House chairman Dr JN Reddy.

The Labour Party is under threat from the NP in the HoR and clings to a tenuous one-seat majority. The LP is, however, confident it can again resist any assault and claims some of last year's defectors are on the point of returning to the fold.

Generally, however, the political focus has shifted away from the Houses of Parliament for the moment. The real debate will be centred on Codesa — and its progress will be accompanied by increasing heat from the right wing.

NEWS FOCUS

The life and times of MZ

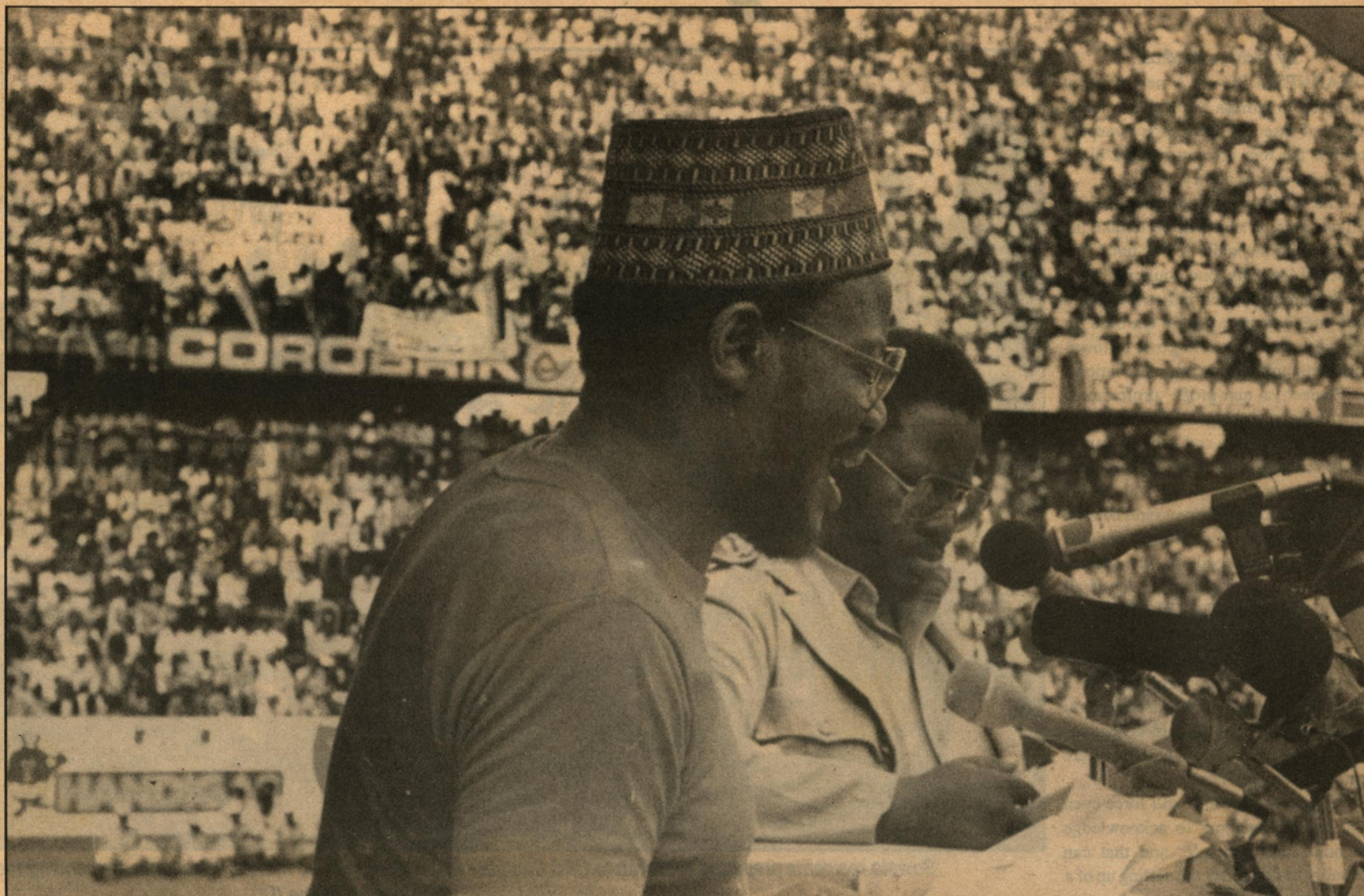
Political scandals, invariably, produce key individuals who either take the rap for ill-deeds committed by parties and organisations or emerge as linchpins responsible for executing sensitive schemes on behalf of the organisation. QEDA SONDELA examines the political rise and fall of ex-Inkatha man, MZ Khumalo. The New African also highlights Martin Dolinchek's disclosures about the role of the defunct Bureau for State Security (Boss) in Inkatha's rise to prominence. These disclosures were published in The Guardian, a British newspaper.

AS more information surfaces about the extent of the connection between the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and Pretoria's military intelligence, the little known MZ Khumalo, the first head to roll in the Inkathagate scandal, is emerging as a key link between Pretoria and Ulundi.

Zakhele Khumalo, the former personal assistant to the president of Inkatha, Gatsha Buthelezi, was fired by the organisation last year for allegedly accepting police funds without consulting with his boss.

Little was known about him except that he used to appear on public platforms as an interpreter for Buthelezi.

However, latest information indicates that Khumalo, popularly known in Ulundi as MZ, was a very powerful man in



Inkatha link man and ex-Buthelezi aide, MZ Khumalo, interprets while his boss speaks at the launch of Uwusa.

Inkatha with unhindered access to Buthelezi, evoking jealousy amongst some KwaZulu Legislative Assembly members.

The lesser known area of operation for Khumalo was to maintain an active but secret link between Inkatha and the SADF's military intelligence (MI).

As Inkatha's chief contact with the security police Khumalo is one of the few people who knew about the millions that were pumped into the organisation to boost its image over that of its arch enemy, the African National Congress (ANC).

Khumalo, who is rumoured to be still keeping personal contact with Buthelezi and believed to be still working for Inkatha, still drives the car, a VW Jetta, that was bought for him through his military contact man.

This suggests that he is still working as a link between Inkatha and the military intelligence.

Just prior to Mbongeni Khumalo's disclosure of the inner-workings of Inkatha which detailed the extent of the involvement of military intelligence in the movement, Khumalo (MZ) had tried to

persuade Mbongeni to help in Inkatha's move to sue the Johannesburg weekly, **The Weekly Mail**, for its latest expose on the IFP.

According to our sources, MZ felt that if Mbongeni was to say **The Weekly Mail's** stories were wrong it would carry a lot of weight as Mbongeni knew the inner workings of Inkatha.

However, it is not clear in what capacity MZ approached Mbongeni since he is supposed to have been fired from Inkatha last year.

But the other function that Khumalo fulfilled with dubious distinction was to provide logistical support to members of the Inkatha's paramilitary force.

This is a group of Inkatha hitmen who were trained by SADF intelligence officers in Caprivi, Namibia, in 1986.

He is reported to have personally supervised the payments of their salaries and also provided material support.

Some of the trainees joined the KwaZulu Police, underwent police training after which they were paid directly by the KwaZulu Police.

But some, like Daluxolo Luthuli, the former ANC guerrilla who has become

the mastermind of this group did not join the KwaZulu Police.

Luthuli had to be paid through the Inkatha office but this is understood to have caused concern for Khumalo, who eventually paid him from secret funds provided by the military intelligence-linked Creed Consultants.

Information obtained by this newspaper indicates that Khumalo played a central role in ensuring the welfare of the Caprivi trainees.

He provided transport for them, gave material support and arranged for the release of any arrested Inkatha people.

After his dismissal from Inkatha, Khumalo hit the headlines again when the newspapers discovered a secret training camp in Mkhuze (Northern Natal).

This camp was used by the Caprivi operatives and by fresh trainees.

A notice warning members of the public not to trespass bore the signature of MZ Khumalo.

A fortnight ago, **The Weekly Mail**, reported that Khumalo was deeply involved in joint pamphleteering operations with the SADF.

The Mail also said that Khumalo also

attended the SADF's strategic meetings.

Mbongeni told the Mail that at one stage he was present when one of these pamphlets arrived via fax from the Natal Command for MZ's approval.

These pamphlets criticised the then Mass Democratic Movement (MDM).

Khumalo's background indicates that he is not new to the world of propaganda.

Prior to his association with Ulundi he worked for the notorious Department of Information in Pretoria.

At that time the government was using the Information Department in some controversial funding to promote homeland policies.

It is alleged that Khumalo was behind a plan hatched by the security police to replace Buthelezi with a chief that was favourable to the central government.

While it sounds ironical that Khumalo, who served Buthelezi so loyally, would be involved in such a plot, Buthelezi, according to former intelligence officers, was aware of the plan.

The aim of the plan was intended to boost the image of Buthelezi and Inkatha. (see story on this page).

After his job with the Information

Department, Khumalo moved to Ulundi working in the department of agriculture.

He was later seconded to Inkatha, becoming administrative secretary for 10 years. This job also involved running Inkatha's central office in Ulundi and later became Buthelezi's personal assistant.

His closeness to Buthelezi accorded him respect in the organisation and he enjoyed a status far beyond that usually accorded a personal assistant.

Some people who know him describe Khumalo as a man of intense loyalties with little personality of his own.

But Khumalo also worked very hard, accomplishing almost impossible tasks.

It is said that, for example, he was prepared to work as much as 24 hours before Buthelezi delivered his policy speech to the assembly, translating the remarkably long text, never complaining and ensuring it was done on time.

Many people doubt that a loyal worker like Khumalo would have accepted secret funds for Inkatha without having consulted his seniors before hand.

The life and times of MZ

23-01-1992

NEWS FOCUS

No conspiracy says ANC

By Sipho Khumalo

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress (ANC) has 'unequivocally' denied involvement in conspiracy involving an AWB member to eliminate a turned ANC member who now works for the South African Police.

Last week, *Vrye Weekblad*, reported that two ANC officials named as 'Ricky' and 'Mao' offered a card-carrying member of the AWB R50 000 to assassinate Glory 'September' Sedibe, who defected to the SAP after being abducted from Swaziland.

The alleged assassin is Daniel Jacobus Odendaal.

The *Vrye Weekblad* said although the 'contract' on Sedibe was never carried out, the AWB member was taken into custody a week ago.

The newspaper said its senior reporter, Jacques Pauw, facilitated a meeting between the ANC and the AWB member after the latter had claimed that he had concluded arm deals on behalf of various right wing groups.

The AWB member told the newspaper that after a number of meetings, the ANC officials supplied him with cash and other instructions.

The *Vrye Weekblad* claims to have obtained a tape recording of Ricky telling an AWB man that the ANC had paid him R10 000 to assassinate September.

The ANC, in a statement issued this week, denied involvement in this operation.

However, it admitted that a member of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Patrick 'Terror' Lekota, had dealings with Odendaal, in return for information regarding weapon purchases on behalf of the far-right.

The *Vrye Weekblad* had said that Lekota had paid Odendaal R12 000 in return for information.

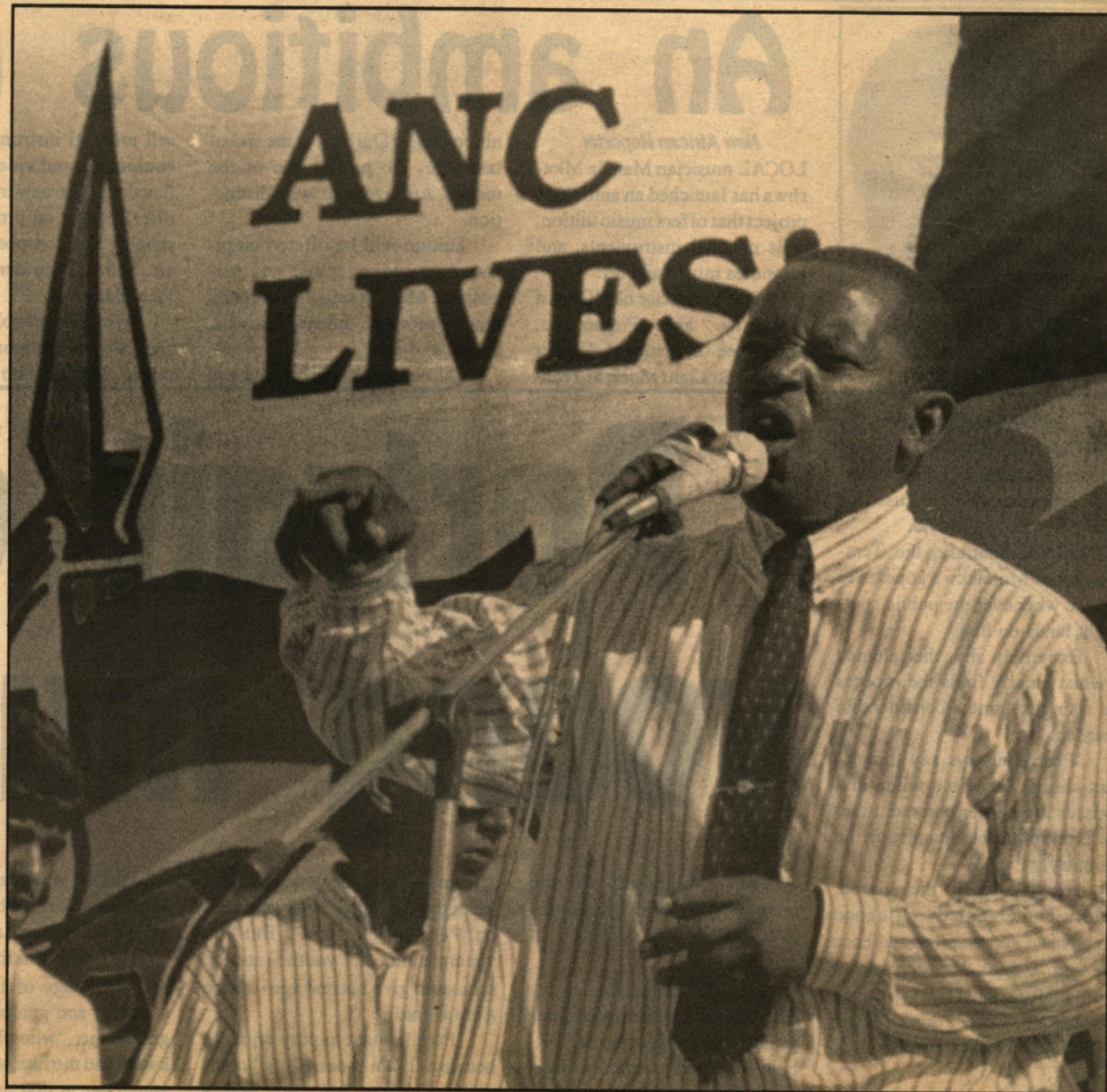
'It is in the nature of the assignment that Lekota has been given by the ANC National Executive Committee that he should have occasion to seek sources of information among the denizens of the far-right. This is an accepted practice that does not violate any moral code,' the ANC said.

It said neither Lekota nor the ANC could disavow the need to engage in such activity.

'Especially in the context of the declared intention of the far-right to attack members of the ANC and the democratic movement,' the statement said.

Regarding the alleged involvement in the conspiracy to assassinate Sedibe, the ANC said a thorough investigation had been launched to uncover all facts.

It said the findings of this investigation would be made public.



Patrick 'Terror' Lekota, an ANC NEC member in the Security Department, paid out R12 000 to an AWB member for information about right-wing arms caches.

Train deaths accused's case is postponed

By Anna Louw
East Rand Bureau

A Katlehong resident and Inkatha card-holder appeared briefly in the Germiston Magistrate's Court today on three charges of murder and nine of attempted murder arising from a train massacre last year.

Albert Dlamini (29) pleaded not guilty to all the charges at a previous hearing.

Mr Dlamini, who has a legal representative, did not give reasons for his plea.

His appearance is related to

the deaths of three commuters shot dead on a train between Katlehong and Wadeville in Germiston on October 9 last year.

The victims were Ndumini Delson Mbaso, Makadietsa William Lagongwa and an unidentified man.

Overpowered

Nine commuters were wounded in the attack and admitted to the Natalspruit Hospital.

Enraged passengers retaliated. They overpowered Mr Dlamini and another man and

handed them over to the police.

The commuters also apparently wrenched a 38 revolver from the alleged attacker.

The second suspect was later released after police investigations showed that he was a commuter and not involved in the attack.

Mr Dlamini was granted bail of R2 000 at a previous hearing.

He appeared briefly today before Mr J J B van Zyl.

The case was postponed until the end of February for a decision by the Attorney-General.

Mr Dlamini's bail was extended.

Frightened Sowetans avoid trains

Staff Reporters

As the death and injury toll from savage attacks on Soweto train commuters mounted, many Sowetans today turned their backs on the train service.

Taxis were swamped as commuters stayed away from trains hit by vicious gangs.

The rush to taxi ranks left many commuters stranded, with taxis unable to cope with the load.

Today the ANC said the upsurge in attacks was aimed at scuttling Peace Accord and Cosses moves.

"We believe violence is an obstacle to the transformation of our country into a non-racial democratic state and we must mobilise all efforts to bring an end to this senseless carnage," said the ANC's PWV region in a statement.

At least eight commuters have been killed since Monday in a renewed spate of attacks on trains and at stations on the Johannesburg-Soweto line.

Attacks

The following attacks have been reported by police on the Witwatersrand:

● A man was killed and four others injured at 5.30 pm on Tuesday when fighting broke out between two groups of men at Park Station, Johannesburg.

One of the injured men was shot in the leg by police. He was arrested and taken to the Hillbrow Hospital.

● At 6.30 am yesterday two men were found dead at Westgate Station, Selby. Police say they were hacked and then thrown from a train.

● At 6.31 am an injured man who had been assaulted with knobkerries was found at Crown Station.

● At 6.45 am two men were found injured on the line between Mayfair and Langlaagte.

● At 6.05 pm yesterday two injured men were found at Lang-

laagte Station.

● At 6.35 pm the body of a man was found on the line between Crown and Nasrec stations.

● Two more bodies were found at 8.30 pm on the line between Crown and Riverlea Stations.

Police say the body of a man was found inside a train at Nancefield Station on Tuesday night. He was stabbed to death.

Yesterday, a man who had been repeatedly stabbed was found on the line between Mamelankuruzi and Orlando.

Captain Joseph Ngobeni, liaison officer for the Soweto police, believed there were enough policemen available on metro trains in and out of Soweto.

There are no interconnecting doors between compartments so the commuters can spread out. The police, too, were restricted to the compartments they were in, he said.

Police were undertaking daily patrols on trains and used metal detectors during peak hours at stations.

Captain Ngobeni said if commuters spotted armed men on the trains they should alight at the next station and report the matter to the police.

Any person with information concerning train attacks could telephone either (011) 980-8321 or 980-8320 or 10111. Callers can remain anonymous.

Community leaders of concerned groups are invited to contact Captain Ngobeni at (011) 980-8126 during office hours.

Spoornet public relations manager Hulbert van Tielingen has disputed claims that police efforts to combat violence on trains were hampered because the interlinking doors between coaches were locked.

Mr van Tielingen said doors were sealed off after most of the costly expandable copper handrails between coaches were stolen and it became unsafe to cross from one coach to another.

The closure also prevented criminals from moving from coach to coach.

STAR
The Citizen

23/1/92

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'Police watched 20 armed men boarding'

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Two Catholic priests have signed sworn affidavits alleging that they saw policemen stand and watch while 20 black men armed with pangas and axes boarded a train at Mayfair station on Tuesday evening.

This happened amid a new outbreak of train killings in the area in which at least two commuters were hacked to death and 21 injured.

The two priests, Peter Hortop and Michael Deeb, signed the affidavits before Johannesburg attorney and commissioner of oaths Nathan Norman Sher.

Attorney David Pitman in-formed Democratic Party Houghton MP Tony Leon about the affidavits.

Mr Leon said that Mr Pitman had asked Soweto police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman and acting divisional commissioner Colonel Gous why the police had not acted.

They told him there was no law under which the police could disarm 20 men carrying such weapons.

"The reason for this is that the police interpret section 2 (1) of the Dangerous Weapons Act to mean that it is not an offence per se to possess a dangerous weapons - although a police officer has the discretion to decide whether an offence has been or is likely to be committed," Mr Leon said.

Father Hortop said in his affidavit that at about 5.55 pm on January 21 he was in his house in Central Avenue, Mayfair when he heard a noise outside.

He went to nearby Mayfair station where he saw about 20 black men standing on the platform. All were armed with pangas, spears, thin metal pipes, axes and knobkerries.

A police van drove up and two policemen in camouflage uniform walked onto the platform.

After calling his colleague Michael Deeb, he saw four

more policemen armed with rifles or shotguns had arrived. None of them spoke to the armed men or tried to disarm them. They merely stood and watched them, he said.

Ten minutes later when a train pulled in, the men got on board.

Father Hortop said Mr Deeb then asked one of the policemen if they had let the men on to the train.

He replied "yes". Mr Deeb told him there would be killing on the train. The policeman said there would not be as "we have our men on the train".

Approached for comment today, Captain Opperman said a full investigation was in progress. "I want to stress the police have to adhere to the laws concerning the carrying of dangerous weapons."

"I am very sure that if there was any immediate threat to any members of the public, the policemen would have taken action."

Scared Sowerans turn their backs on trains - Page 2

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23/1/92

One dead, 4 hurt in new train attack

A COMMUTER was hacked to death and four others were injured when an unidentified group at-

tacked passengers on a train from Johannesburg to Soweto yesterday evening. The injured were ad-

mitted to the J G Strijdom Hospital in Johannesburg, police spokesman Capt Ida van Zeevl said last night.

Two are in a serious condition, suffering from back wounds.

"About 6 pm a train arrived at Langlaagte Station. A group of commuters jumped off the train, attacked people on the platform, and jumped back on the train," Capt Van Zeevl said.

Police later found two people on the platform suffering from back wounds. They were in a serious condition.

The dead commuter and the two other injured passengers were found next to the railway line, between Nasrec and Crown Station.

The two injured pass-

FROM PAGE 2

New train attack

FROM PAGE 1

engers were suffering from assault injuries, plus injuries sustained when they were thrown out of the train.

The hacked body of the dead man was found along the railway line. He had also been thrown off the train.

Earlier in the day, the bodies of two men were found on a Westgate Station platform on the West Rand.

A Witwatersrand police spokesman said the men's heads had been hacked. He said police suspected they had been attacked on the train and then thrown off.

According to commuters on a train from Midway, a lot of screaming was heard from commuters in back coaches as the train arrived at the Westgate Station.

One of the dead had been identified as a resident of the Jabulani Hostel in Soweto, a Mr Mthembu.

The second victim had not been identified.

Another man was found suffering from head injuries at Crown Station at 6.30 am yesterday. He said he had been hit with knobkerries.

Two injured men were also found at Riverlea Station shortly before 7 am. The first told police he had been attacked by a group of 12 men on the train. He had back injuries on his head. The second man had sustained leg and head injuries.

Both were admitted to

the J G Strijdom Hospi-

tal. An Inkatha spokesman, who said the men were IFP supporters, warned yesterday his organisation might retaliate if the ANC persists with violence.

IFP Witwatersrand secretary Humphrey Ndlovu, who said he was also involved in the peace resolution in Soweto, was referring to the violent deaths of three IFP members since Tuesday.

Mr Ndlovu said the problem of violence had to be sorted out because otherwise the "anger of the nation will explode".

The ANC secretary of information, Dr Pallo Jordan, said Mr Ndlovu's claim of ANC responsibility for the deaths was "utter rubbish".

He said it was a wild claim and he did not know how Mr Ndlovu arrived at it.

He added if Mr Ndlovu thought he could identify any of the killers then he should report it to the police.

Police efficiency in combatting violence on metropolitan trains is being hampered by overcrowding and the fact that there are no interlinking doors to allow police movement between compartments, Soweto police spokesman Capt Joseph Ngobeni said yesterday.

He was reacting to claims of police inefficiency after the recent resurgence of violence on trains.

"To jump from a moving train is fatal," warned

Capt Ngobeni, and called on passengers to remain calm and to co-operate with police.

Capt Ngobeni also pointed out that many attacks were not of political, but of a criminal nature.

Anyone with information on train attacks should telephone the police on (011) 980-8321/280-8320 or 10111 Supa.

The Citizen
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The Citizen 23-1-1992

FW, Mandela share UN~~X~~ peace prize

PARIS. — The State President, Mr F W de Klerk, and the president of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, will share the 800 000-franc (R415 000) Unesco peace prize.

The UN Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organisation yesterday announced them joint winners of the prize, named after the Ivory Coast President, Mr Felix Houphouët-Boigny.

Both men will attend a February 3 ceremony to receive the award.

An international jury headed by the former US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, honoured Mr Mandela and Mr De Klerk for their efforts to end apartheid.

The prize honours "the actions they have taken to educate their people toward better mutual comprehension and to giving up the prejudices which would have seemed insurmountable just a few years ago." — Sapa-AP.

23-1-1992

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Don't do it

WE can't think of anything worse than curtailing the sitting of Parliament to three days a week.

Yet this is the proposal which the Chief Whip of Parliament, Mr Alex van Breda, is putting to the three Houses of Parliament.

The reason he gives is that a considerable number of MPs representing most political parties are engaged in working and other committees of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

Everything possible will be done to enable them to make their contributions without prejudicing or disrupting the business of Parliament.

We accept that Codesa is very important, but it is not a statutory body. It can fit its activities in with the normal working of Parliament, instead of Parliament having to curtail its sittings to fit in with Codesa's requirements.

Since Parliament is still the very highest institution in this country, both as a legislative body and the top political forum, it takes precedence over Codesa or any other body.

It is the essence of democracy that Parliament should carry out its normal functions.

But by sitting only from Wednesday to Friday, it will reduce the time it has for carrying out its legislative functions and deny the government's opponents the full opportunity to express their views not only on legislative measures but on the government's policies.

We cannot recall either our Parliament or any other Parliament in the Western world limiting its sittings in any way because of extraneous factors other than, perhaps, war.

But even at the height of the blitz on London in the Second World War, the British Parliament did not suspend or curtail its activities.

Besides this, the proposal gives an unfortunate impression that in its haste to get Codesa through its work, the government is prepared to sideline Parliament.

Let's face it.

There is no mandate for the government to interfere with the normal working of Parliament.

Ministers and members of various parties who serve on Codesa should be able to fly up to the Reef for meetings.

If necessary, some of the meetings can be held in Cape Town.

Furthermore, the majority of members of Parliament, who earn a whacking monthly remuneration plus allowances, will remain in Cape Town and should be fully engaged in their parliamentary duties.

Many people think that MPs, as it is, are overpaid, especially when account is taken of the months in which Parliament does not sit.

They should not, in effect, be given a three-day working week instead of the five-day week we expect of them during the session.

That the ANC, Cosatu and the SA Communist Party welcome the proposal to limit the parliamentary sittings is proof that our objections are valid.

For these three organisations are totally against the tricameral Parliament, even in the transitional period, and want to see a Constituent Assembly elected by December this year and an interim government installed in the next six months.

Mr Popo Molefe, a member of the ANC's National Executive Committee, described the decision by the National Party that Parliament should sit only three days a week as "recognition of the increasing irrelevance of the tricameral Parliament".

Mr Molefe said the present government was "only relevant insofar as they will give legal effect to decisions taken by Codesa".

Parliament, not Codesa, is the body that must approve and legislate any constitutional changes.

It must remain sovereign and supreme until such time as a new constitution is introduced. Anything that derogates from its importance and authority must be rejected — and limiting its activities in any way is a derogation of its importance and authority.

State President De Klerk and his government should think again before they are accused of writing off or weakening Parliament for the sake of Codesa.

The Citizen 23-1-1992

NP welcomes 'change of heart' by Winnie

CAPE TOWN. — The National Party has welcomed "what appears to be a change of heart on the part of Mrs Winnie Mandela", the NP Federal Information Office said yesterday.

Reacting to an interview with ABC TV in which Mrs Mandela said the ANC had "come to terms with (the) dream of a peaceful solution to our country's problems", the NP said this was progress indeed and "hopefully will help to finally put the armed struggle to rest".

"At the same time it is hoped that she did not

imply that the ANC only 'came to terms' with this 'dream of a peaceful solution' — but does not unconditionally share it."

The NP said it wanted to restate President De Klerk's call at Codesa for the ANC to now honour their undertakings in terms of the Pretoria Minute and the D F Malan Conference. "They have to terminate what they themselves defined as the 'armed struggle'."

By no stretch of the imagination could an "armed struggle" be reconciled with a "dream of peaceful solution".

An organisation which remained committed to an armed struggle could not be trusted completely when it also committed itself to peacefully negotiated solutions, the NP said.

The NP said it also welcomed Mrs Mandela's statement that the ANC needed Mr de Klerk. "The National Party welcomes Mrs Mandela's recognition of a reality which has already been accepted by so many of her own countrymen and by most world leaders."

— Sapa.

The Citizen 23-1-1992

First SA exiles in Zimbabwe to return

HARARE. — The first group of South African exiles in Zimbabwe who registered to return home is to leave Zimbabwe at the end of the month, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced in Harare yesterday.

In a statement, the UNHCR said the first flight was for Harare residents only — 164 people — while those living in Bulawayo would be flown to South Africa during the first week of February.

About 1 500 South Africans in Zimbabwe had registered to voluntarily return home following President De Klerk's moves to dismantle apartheid, Ziarna news agency reported.

According to UNHCR legal protection officer (Harare branch office) Ms Elizabeth Mpyisi, an average of 35 people were registering per week to return home.

However, some of them, mainly hardline Pan Africanist Congress supporters, were registering "for the future" as the organisation feels changes in South Africa were inadequate for them to return. — Sapa.

The Citizen 23-1-1992

Pik welcomes Canada move on sanctions

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha yesterday welcomed the lifting of Canadian sanctions relating to the sale of certain strategic industrial goods to South Africa.

Mr Botha said in a statement issued in Pretoria: "This development is an important further step towards the normalisation of trade relations be-

tween South Africa and Canada."

Earlier news reports said Canada was about to ease controls on exports of certain strategic goods to this country.

An official notice expected to be published next month will allow Canadian companies to export to SA formerly embargoed goods such as comput-

er hardware and software, aircraft, helicopters and telecommunications equipment.

These exports would have to be licensed on a "case-by-case" basis, and would not be available to the military, police or security agencies of either a "public or private" nature, according to the reports. — Sapa.

The Citizen 23-1-1962

ANC behaved cowardly at march: Simpson

INDEPENDENT Johannesburg City Councillor, Mrs Desiree Simpson, yesterday attacked the ANC for indulging in "cowardly behaviour", which she said should have been shelved in favour of negotiation and co-operation.

She was reacting to pamphlets distributed by the ANC during her protest march last Saturday against deteriorating standards in Johannesburg.

"Not only did they actively prevent Black participation in the march, but they even shouted at and threatened Black marchers during the protest, and caused them to leave the march," said Mrs Simpson.

Mrs Simpson invited the ANC to sit down with her and talk about ways of solving the "crime and grime" crisis in Johannesburg's inner city.

"I am distressed that the ANC saw fit to turn a non-racial, non-political people's protest into a political game-play.

She claimed the pamphlet had been deliberately designed to whip up Black-White feelings by dwelling on accusations of racist politics and indulging in veiled threats.

She called on the ANC to stop its politicking and to sit down with her at a "mini-Codesa".

~~The ANC Secretary~~

for the Hillbrow branch. Mr Dreyfus Totela, said the "crime and grime" problem in Hillbrow could only be addressed by consulting the people in the area who were not represented by the city council.

In other words, he said, the non-Whites.

The Citizen 23-1-1992

'No evidence of car theft by the PAC'

By Sapa and
Citizen Reporter

THE police have no evidence that any political organisation is involved in organised car theft, the head of the Vehicle Theft Unit, Lieutenant-Colonel Willem Smit, said yesterday.

It was more a case that individuals belonging to a particular political organisation might be committing crimes, he said.

"The SAP, and more particularly, the Vehicle Theft Unit, does not investigate political parties, whether on the Right or on the Left."

Lt-Col Smit said the task of the police on arresting someone was to gather facts about the accused, and that the SAP

had no interest in the political affiliation of any suspect.

Zimbabwe's acting Commissioner of Police was reported yesterday morning to have said that members of the PAC had been stealing vehicles in South Africa to sell on the black market in his country.

Mr Augustine Chiburi said, in documents before the Harare Regional Court, that a car theft racket was part of the PAC's strategy to raise funds.

Mr Chiburi and Senior Assistant Commissioner James Ndove appeared on charges of corruption. They allegedly used their positions to release stolen

cars from the police custody to friends.

A spokesman for the PAC said yesterday that the organisation could not comment on a trial in progress.

The chief prosecution witness in the trial was a PAC member who had already given evidence, saying the PAC was not involved.

Lt-Col Smit said he could not comment on the allegations made in Harare. Altogether 106 stolen vehicles were seized at Beit Bridge border post last year. The vehicles were on their way to Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania.

Syndicates were involved in the car theft rackets.

The Citizen 23-1-1992

Non-racial-births Bill replaces outdated law

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — No notice of birth will be required for a child who dies within seven days of birth, in terms of a new non-racial Births and Deaths Registration Bill, to replace outdated laws on registering births and deaths, dating back to 1937.

The new consolidated registration laws introduced by Mr Gene Louw, Minister of Home Affairs, make numerous amendments to existing provisions, most of them of a technical nature. The Bill will be examined by a joint committee before it is presented to Parliament for approval.

New clauses relating to the registration of births and deaths are seen as more practical than existing measures, and will make registration easier for those concerned.

In the case of births, registration must take place within seven days, and a birth certificate will be then issued. But if the child dies before the birth is registered, then no registration will be required.

However, notice must be given of a still-birth or infant death in order that burial may be authorised.

If notice of birth is given later than seven days after birth, the registration officer may require reasons for the late

registration, and may also require the finger-prints of the new-born child.

Illegitimate children may be registered under the name of the mother, but may also be registered in the father's name if he acknowledges in writing to be the father of the child. Similarly, the child's surname may be altered if its parents marry after the birth is registered.

Where a mother marries any person other than the natural father of the child or marries after the death of the natural father, provision is made for the surname of the child to be altered to the mother's new surname.

should the new husband agree in writing to the alteration.

The child born outside South Africa of a South African mother or father may be registered at a diplomatic or consular mission.

More practical procedures are also set out for certificates issued by a doctor in the case of a death by natural causes and for the issue of burial orders.

These provisions will now also apply to a South African citizen outside the country, and to a foreign national who sojourns permanently or temporarily in the country.

The Citizen 23-1-1992

SADCC to meet Western donors

ARARE. — Southern African states meet in Mozambique next week in a crucial conference with Western donors seeking a clearer idea of the region's economic future before providing more aid.

Ministers of the 10-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), formed 11 years ago to lessen the region's economic dependence on South Africa, will first meet in Maputo tomorrow to discuss regional integration.

South Africa's move away from apartheid towards

multiracial democracy and the progressive lifting of international sanctions, have made the SADCC's original reason for existence redundant.

"This meeting is going to be a fairly critical one," said a Western diplomat. "SADCC is looking at whether it is becoming irrelevant and what can be done to save it."

He said there was a greater move towards regional economic integration now that sanctions against South Africa were being lifted and its greater involvement in the region was inevitable.

The SADCC comprises

Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In its 1991 report and a theme document for next week's annual donors' consultative conference, the SADCC stresses regional economic integration.

Diplomats said the group's main achievement had been in the political field, maintaining the pressure for international sanctions that finally forced major policy changes by Pretoria, but efforts to reduce economic dependence on South Africa had been much less successful.

Donors now want a plan of action from the SADCC — on how it expects to evolve and meet the challenge of a resurgent South Africa — before they pledge more money to the group.

In July last year, the

SADCC had 559 projects under way, valued at \$8.5 billion (R23.8 billion), for which it had secured \$3.5 billion (R9.8 billion) in foreign funding. The bulk of this was for transport and communications, followed by energy.

A Western diplomat in the region said there was a conflict within the SADCC between those arguing that integration should not be managed, but driven by the private sector and market forces, and those who say it should be controlled centrally.

"Another issue is

whether in fact SADCC is the most appropriate institution to carry such a policy out," the diplomat said.

Diplomats said South Africa, with an economy three times the size of all the SADCC countries' economies combined, was cool towards the organisation.

They said South Africa would have to be taken into account in future in any regional aid schemes, particularly if it became a recipient of donor aid for post-apartheid reconstruction. — Sapa-Remer.

The Citizen 23-1-1992

CP slates Dr Rina for 'misquoting' scriptures

Citizen Reporter

THE Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter, has been strongly criticised for using public funds to finance an advertisement "quoting the scriptures out of context", while many South Africans are suffering because of government policy.

The Reverend Jan Jooste, Conservative Party spokesman on religious matters, has told Dr Venter in an open letter that she has distorted the scriptures in her advertisement, headed "Ontmoet jou naaste" (meeting your neighbour).

Furthermore, he said in the letter, which was made public yesterday, the impression was clearly given that the advertisement favoured Blacks over Whites.

The advertisement, portraying poverty and suffering, calls on the public to become involved in health-care.

"Your advertisement clearly creates the impression that it concerns mainly Blacks.

"But you and your government have completely brushed off the Whites.

"As a result of your

policy the whole country has been affected, particularly the Whites.

"Our economy has been devastated and our money is worthless. Thousands of farmers and other ordinary people, and small businessmen, have been driven to bankruptcy.

"Unemployment is the order of the day. Qualified White women are working as domestic servants.

"You have in fact suc-

ceeded in creating a new poor White problem," said Mr Jooste.

The advertisement was a charge against the government's hopeless socio-economic policies, he charged.

"You are sitting with the consequences of your actions, and are now trying to shift the blame onto the public — who have to pay for the advertisement — with a call for a humanistic interpretation of brotherly love," he said.

"Meet your neighbour, you say.

"But have you met them, Dr Venter? Have you taken the trouble to look at the suffering of thousands of your own people from whom you have alienated yourself, and who have been plunged into misfortune?"

"You and your government and party are not qualified to interpret the scriptures for us," he concluded.

B/Dag 23-1-1992

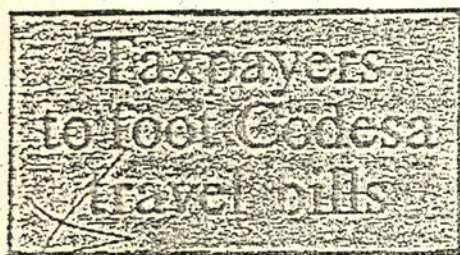
Police arrest 21 ✓

KWAZULU police arrested 21 men and recovered 18 rifles, including six AK 47s and ten 303s, after a heavily armed impi tried to attack them at Tugela Ferry.

B/D Day 23-1-1992

THE Inkatha-aligned United
Workers' Union of SA has ap-
plied for its registration to be
extended to the Transvaal and
Natal's mining, steel and engi-
neering, motor, textile and
clothing industries.

B/Day 23-1-1992



BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Codesa's decision that its working groups will meet every Monday and Tuesday in Johannesburg will compel about 100 MPs and officials to travel from Cape Town at a cost to taxpayers of R140 000 a week.

These figures do not take into account the costs of all the other members who have to travel to Johannesburg each week. There are 19 parties, each with 20 delegates and advisers. This will involve 74 out of 308 MPs.

The costs also take into account only the standard economy class airfare and two nights at the Jan Smuts Holiday Inn. Special deals may still be worked out for block bookings and frequent use.

Codesa management committee sources said government would be responsible for paying the costs of all the parties' travel and living expenses, including secretarial backup. No one was prepared to venture a ballpark figure.

To accommodate Codesa working group requirements, Parliamentary Chief Whip Alex van Breda said, the NP was recommending that parliamentary sittings be reduced to three days a week from February 10 until the Easter recess on April 8 or 9.

He said Parliament's workload this year was not very heavy and, by reducing the week to three days, it would quite easily complete the necessary work.

The move was welcomed by the ANC which said the announcement was the NP's "recognition of the increasing irrelevance of the tricameral Parliament".

"Codesa is at present the most appropriate forum for the expression of the views of SA's people," Popo Molefe said at a briefing yesterday.

The ANC was planning an alternative people's parliament outside Cape Town's city hall tomorrow which it expected more than 50 000 people to attend.

The demonstration would then march to Parliament where ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu would demand to address

□ To Page 2

Codesa

Parliament, demand that an interim government be set up within six months, that a constituent assembly be formed and that Parliament disband.

Van Breda said the ANC had made no formal request for Sisulu to address Parliament and, as it was against standing rules, this could not be allowed.

The Labour Party swiftly joined the ANC and demanded an interim government within six months and the scrapping of the tricameral Parliament.

Labour Party spokesman Peter Hendrickse said Parliament was increasingly playing a secondary role to Codesa, with technical and legalising functions for decisions taken at Codesa.

SA Communist Party secretary general Chris Hani said his party fully endorsed the

□ From Page 1

ANC's programme of action.

He said SA needed a representative Parliament whose objective was the socio-economic upliftment of all South Africans. If an interim government was not acceded to by government within six months the ANC and its allies would embark on mass action.

The chief whip of the CP, Frank le Roux, reacted angrily to the announcement that Parliament would sit for only three days a week, and said it was an infringement of the sovereignty of Parliament.

He said the proposal proved the CP's contention that government intended to allow Codesa to sideline Parliament.

"The CP will oppose the intended step with all the power at its disposal," he said.

● Comment: Page 6

B/Day 23-1-1992

Transkei deal to be used as model

Govt clamp on homeland funds planned

GOVERNMENT is negotiating agreements with the administrations of the independent homelands to bring their public spending under strict joint control ahead of their planned reincorporation into SA.

The agreements would introduce a degree of fiscal uniformity between SA and the TBVC states that would expedite negotiations in Codesa on the future of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei, observers say.

The future of the TBVC states has been consigned to one of five Codesa working groups due to negotiate SA's constitution.

Negotiations to sign structural adjustment agreements along the lines of the agreement signed with Transkei in August last year are being conducted with the other three states, a senior Foreign Affairs official said yesterday.

He said the Transkei agreement would be used as a "prototype" for the other agreements. Although there is no agreement with Ciskei yet, SA officials have largely taken over its public spending.

The SA government has provided the TBVC states with billions each year in direct budgetary assistance.

The Transkei agreement is based on an acceptance of the need "to consult on macro- and sectoral-economic policies, institutional arrangements and fiscal management". Instead of concentrating on the developmental needs of Transkei itself, the agreement stresses the needs of the broader region in which Transkei falls. This is in line with widespread thinking

PATRICK BULGER

within Codesa that the homelands will be reincorporated and the country divided into regional developmental zones.

The agreement seeks to harmonise the tax structures of SA and Transkei and to reduce public spending. It allows for a Transkei Structural Adjustment Committee on which representatives of both the SA and Transkei governments serve and which has the power to consider the budget and make recommendations before it is submitted to the Transkei legislature.

Agreements signed with the three other TBVC states will similarly place their budgets partly under the control of SA's Finance and Foreign Affairs departments.

The Foreign Affairs source said the agreements were planned to introduce "good housekeeping" into the TBVC states.

An expert on the homelands who preferred not to be named said the signing of structural adjustment agreements would assist reincorporation. "It will put all the TBVC states on the same footing because they will all have similar agreements with SA. There will be fewer differences to be ironed out and it will allow Pretoria to have precise and uniform statistics on the economies of these states during negotiations on their reincorporation."

Spokesmen for the finance ministries of Ciskei and Venda were not available for comment yesterday. A Bophuthatswana finance ministry spokesman said the homeland was in a strong position to negotiate reincorporation regardless of a structural adjustment agreement with SA.

B/Day 23-1-1992

PAC condemns Indian visit

THE Foreign Affairs Department yesterday confirmed that a delegation of 10 Indian businessmen, religious leaders and an MP had arrived in SA — a visit quickly condemned by the PAC.

The ANC stopped short of condemning the visit, saying only that it was not aware of the government-sponsored tour.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday the ANC was not consulted about the visit and no ANC members were scheduled to meet the visiting delegation.

The delegation consists of Prof Chandra Swami, MP Subramoney Swamy, four businessmen, two religious leaders and two educationists.

The itinerary of the group is not yet known, but it is understood it will

TIM COHEN

attend the opening of Parliament and will meet Inkatha leaders.

Durban businessman C T Bhoola said yesterday he would be hosting a lunch for the visitors today to meet members of the Indian community.

It is not the first delegation of Indian luminaries to visit the country. A group of 15, including a former Indian foreign minister, visited SA to attend the ANC national conference last year.

The PAC said it learned of the visit with "dismay" because, although "the struggle for national liberation and self-determination has intensified, apartheid and racism in SA are far from over".

B/Day 23-1-1992

Mandela defends Gaddafi in call to Bush

WASHINGTON — ANC president Nelson Mandela tried to call US President George Bush on Tuesday to criticise Western efforts to urge Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi to extradite Libyan agents believed responsible for the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie.

The ANC's Washington office said Mandela had telephoned from Morocco to see if he could talk to Bush. Bush was not available, but Mandela did get through to State Department officials, to whom he read a prepared statement.

The officials were stunned by what one described as an attempt by Mandela to

SIMON BARBER

intercede on Gaddafi's behalf.

At the urging of the US, Britain and France, the UN Security Council has demanded that Libya turn over for trial two agents accused of the 1988 Pan Am bombing and the bombing of a UTA flight over Niger a year later.

Mandela said the ANC "condemned all acts of terrorism". He said if there was clear evidence of involvement by identified suspects, they should be arrested. But he suggested the US and its allies were engaged in a vendetta against Gaddafi.

NEWS FOCUS

The life and times of MZ

Political scandals, invariably, produce key individuals who either take the rap for ill-deeds committed by parties and organisations or emerge as linchpins responsible for executing sensitive schemes on behalf of the organisation. QEDA SONDELA examines the political rise and fall of ex-Inkatha man, MZ Khumalo. The New African also highlights Martin Dolinchev's disclosures about the role of the defunct Bureau for State Security (Boss) in Inkatha's rise to prominence. These disclosures were published in The Guardian, a British newspaper.

AS more information surfaces about the extent of the connection between the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and Pretoria's military intelligence, the little known MZ Khumalo, the first head to roll in the Inkathagate scandal, is emerging as a key link between Pretoria and Ulundi.

Zakhele Khumalo, the former personal assistant to the president of Inkatha, Gatsha Buthelezi, was fired by the organisation last year for allegedly accepting police funds without consulting with his boss.

Little was known about him except that he used to appear on public platforms as an interpreter for Buthelezi.

However, latest information indicates that Khumalo, popularly known in Ulundi as MZ, was a very powerful man in Inkatha with unhindered access to Buthelezi, evoking jealousy amongst some KwaZulu Legislative Assembly members.

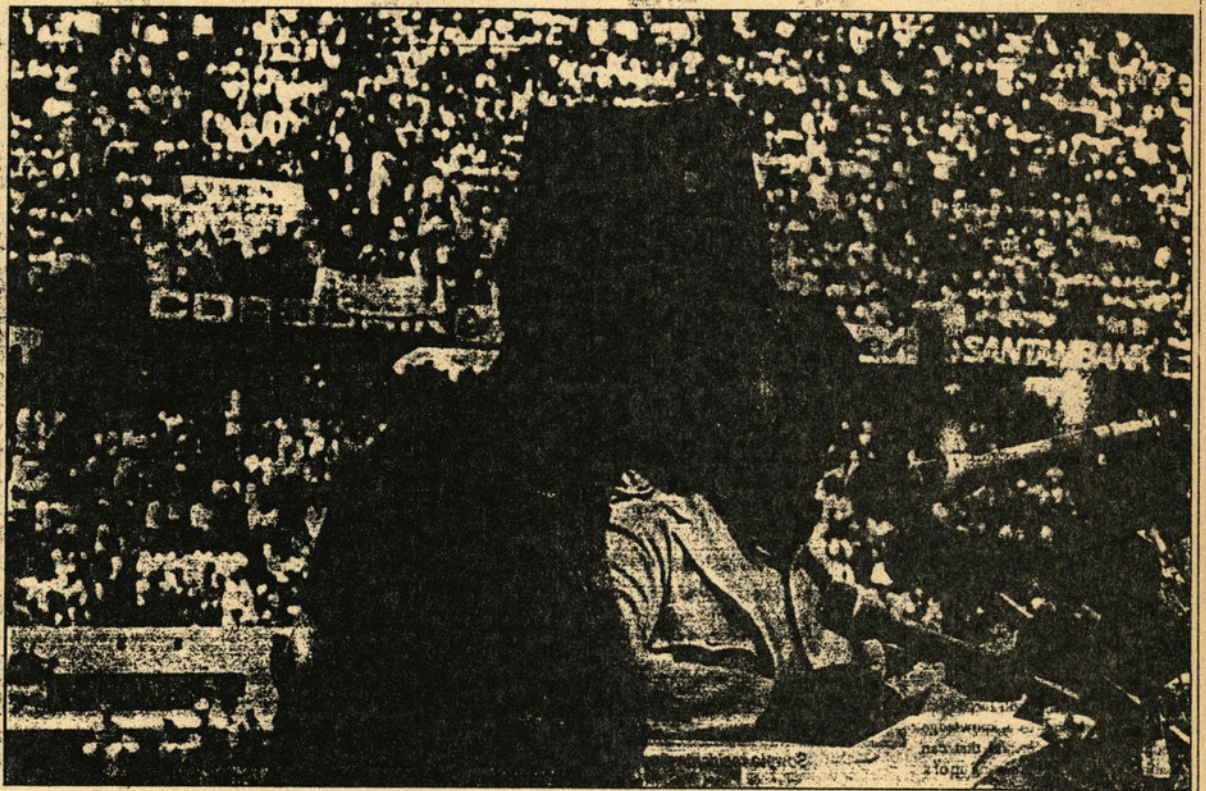
The lesser known area of operation for Khumalo was to maintain an active but secret link between Inkatha and the SADF's military intelligence (MI).

As Inkatha's chief contact with the security police Khumalo is one of the few people who knew about the millions that were pumped into the organisation to boost its image over that of its arch enemy, the African National Congress (ANC).

Khumalo, who is rumoured to be still keeping personal contact with Buthelezi and believed to be still working for Inkatha, still drives the car, a VW Jetta, that was bought for him through his military contact man.

This suggests that he is still working as a link between Inkatha and the military intelligence.

Just prior to Mbongeni Khumalo's disclosure of the inner-workings of Inkatha which detailed the extent of the involvement of military intelligence in the movement, Khumalo (MZ) had tried to



Inkatha link man and ex-Buthelezi aide, MZ Khumalo, interprets while his boss speaks at the launch of Uvusa.

persuade Mbongeni to help in Inkatha's move to sue the Johannesburg weekly, The Weekly Mail, for its latest expose on the IFP.

According to our sources, MZ felt that if Mbongeni was to say The Weekly Mail's stories were wrong it would carry a lot of weight as Mbongeni knew the inner workings of Inkatha.

However, it is not clear in what capacity MZ approached Mbongeni since he is supposed to have been fired from Inkatha last year.

But the other function that Khumalo fulfilled with dubious distinction was to provide logistical support to members of the Inkatha's paramilitary force.

This is a group of Inkatha hitmen who were trained by SADF intelligence officers in Caprivi, Namibia, in 1986.

He is reported to have personally supervised the payments of their salaries and also provided material support.

Some of the trainees joined the KwaZulu Police, underwent police training after which they were paid directly by the KwaZulu Police.

But some, like Daluxolo Luthuli, the former ANC guerrilla who has become

the mastermind of this group did not join the KwaZulu Police.

Luthuli had to be paid through the Inkatha office but this is understood to have caused concern for Khumalo, who eventually paid him from secret funds provided by the military intelligence-linked Creed Consultants.

Information obtained by this newspaper indicates that Khumalo played a central role in ensuring the welfare of the Caprivi trainees.

He provided transport for them, gave material support and arranged for the release of any arrested Inkatha people.

After his dismissal from Inkatha, Khumalo hit the headlines again when the newspapers discovered a secret training camp in Mkhuze (Northern Natal).

This camp was used by the Caprivi operatives and by fresh trainees.

A notice warning members of the public not to trespass bore the signature of MZ Khumalo.

A fortnight ago, The Weekly Mail, reported that Khumalo was deeply involved in joint pamphleteering operations with the SADF.

The Mail also said that Khumalo also

attended the SADF's strategic meetings.

Mbongeni told the Mail that at one stage he was present when one of these pamphlets arrived via fax from the Natal Command for MZ's approval.

These pamphlets criticised the then Mass Democratic Movement (MDM).

Khumalo's background indicates that he is not new to the world of propaganda.

Prior to his association with Ulundi he worked for the notorious Department of Information in Pretoria.

At that time the government was using the Information Department in some controversial funding to promote homeland policies.

It is alleged that Khumalo was behind a plan hatched by the security police to replace Buthelezi with a chief that was favourable to the central government.

While it sounds ironical that Khumalo, who served Buthelezi so loyally, would be involved in such a plot, Buthelezi, according to former intelligence officers, was aware of the plan.

The aim of the plan was intended to boost the image of Buthelezi and Inkatha. (see story on this page).

After his job with the Information

Department, Khumalo moved to Ulundi working in the department of agriculture.

He was later seconded to Inkatha, becoming administrative secretary for 10 years. This job also involved running Inkatha's central office in Ulundi and later became Buthelezi's personal assistant.

His closeness to Buthelezi accorded him respect in the organisation and he enjoyed a status far beyond that usually accorded a personal assistant.

Some people who know him describe Khumalo as a man of intense loyalties with little personality of his own.

But Khumalo also worked very hard, accomplishing almost impossible tasks.

It is said that, for example, he was prepared to work as much as 24 hours before Buthelezi delivered his policy speech to the assembly, translating the remarkably long text, never complaining and ensuring it was done on time.

Many people doubt that a loyal worker like Khumalo would have accepted secret funds for Inkatha without having consulted his seniors before hand.

The Pan-Africanist Congress faces a political and diplomatic storm over its apparent withdrawal from the peace process and the continuation of its armed struggle. Its military wing's latest assassination campaign

against policemen has alarmed the peacemakers. And yet the PAC has a peace message which appears to have been lost or to have fallen on deaf ears amid the din of political

controversy. Here a top PAC spokesman speaks on key issue a face-to-face interview with Weekend Argus Political Correspondent FRANS ESTERHUYSE.



'We would prefer the ballot to the bullet, and that is the political thrust of the PAC's message...'



'We want fully democratic proceedings, which is an alternative to violence.'



'If we can achieve our goals peacefully, it would be madness to pursue those goals through conflict.'

Mr Barney Desai, a lawyer and a member of the PAC's national executive committee, returned to South Africa two years ago after 22 years in exile.

He left South Africa in 1963 as a stowaway in a cargo ship at the height of a stormy period in the early anti-apartheid struggle. The previous year Mr Desai had been elected to the Cape Town City Council, but as a banned person he was not allowed to take his seat.

At one stage he was physically prevented by police from entering the council chamber.

He was then president of the Coloured People's Congress and was arrested for allegedly defying his banning order by presiding over a meeting of his executive committee. He jumped

ball and went into exile.

He went to London where he became a barrister and senior practitioner at the Criminal Bar. He also became an executive member of the Black Lawyers' Association, and in 1983-85 he served on the race relations committee of the Bar Council.

Meanwhile, in South Africa, the Col-

oured People's Congress had dissolved itself and joined the PAC. Mr Desai became an executive member of the PAC-in-exile, and represented the PAC at many conferences in Europe and Africa.

When he returned to South Africa on February 10, 1990, he became PAC co-

ordinator in the Western Cape and subsequently the PAC national congress elected him secretary for publicity and information.

Mr Desai is co-author of a book, *The Killing of the Imam*, which deals with the death in detention 22 years ago of Imam Abdullah Haron. The book was unbanned last year.

Barney Desai: A stowaway's rise to power

PAC's path to peace adds grist to the mill

ARGUS 18 JANUARY 1992

IF the peace message, as conveyed by PAC publicity secretary Barney Desai, is genuine — and there is no reason to believe it is not — then all the players in the drama of South Africa's transformation should urgently take note of it.

What Mr Desai told Weekend Argus this week explains why the PAC withdrew from the peace process and why it is continuing its armed struggle.

Whatever the merits or demerits of its argument, the most significant part of the message conveyed by Mr Desai is: The PAC wants peace; it wants a fully democratic peace process and a democratic government; it is not an aggressive, racist organisation; the controversial slogan *One settler, one bullet* with which the PAC has been labelled is not PAC policy but merely a war-time

slogan brought to South Africa from Zimbabwe, he claims.

What, then, is the PAC's problem and why is it no longer among the key players in the peace process? Mr Desai outlines his organisation's case in his replies to questions — and what he says may well be considered by the peacemakers as constructive criticism of their efforts so far, with a view to making the process more acceptable to all.

This, in summarised form, is how the interview went:

■ What prospect is there for future PAC participation in Codesa? What will make the PAC re-enter the peace process?

Mr Desai: Our perception at a preparatory meeting held before the first Codesa talks last month was that there was a cut-and-dried agreement principally between the ANC and the regime (the government). That led to our withdrawal. Our view is that Codesa can't deliver a constituent assembly because the regime is not in favour of one, and by a process of "sufficient consensus" such an assembly would be blocked. In any event,

the undemocratic nature of Codesa's representation makes us sceptical of its role — it includes representatives without a proven constituency.

The PAC will be prepared to re-enter the peace process only when it is satisfied that fully democratic proceedings — the alternative to violence — are being adhered to. We would prefer the ballot to the bullet, and that is the political thrust of the PAC's message internally.

■ How do you justify a policy of shooting policemen? And how does this relate to the controversial slogan "One settler, one bullet"? (Here Mr Desai was referred to media reports that the PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Army (Apla), claimed responsibility for the recent murder of two Soweto policemen and for a rifle and handgrenade attack on police at Lady Grey, in the north-eastern Cape.)

Mr Desai: Both the PAC and the ANC were committed to armed struggle. Both were unbanned after 31 years. The PAC continued its commit-

ment, saying it would continue the armed struggle until the democratic process was in place. The ANC, on the other hand, has abandoned the armed struggle, even before a constituent assembly has been realised.

In essence, when we have achieved the ballot, the bullet will be abandoned.

On the slogan of "one settler, one bullet", I want to say we have time and again made it quite clear that this slogan is not founded in our basic policy documents.

The slogan originates from Zimbabwe and has filtered down into our country because of our association with Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Union) during their war. Considering the regime (SA government) is an illegal regime, its Defence Force is tainted with the same illegality and must be considered a private army. Indeed, it can be said, according to revelations of its involvement in and its encouragement and instigation of black on black violence, that this is probably the most serious problem we face in this country.

We detect a lack of will on the part of Mr De Klerk to bring these people to book.

Apla operates separately from the PAC in its military operations. We have not abandoned the armed struggle, and such incidents (attacks on policemen) must be seen in this context.

■ Where is the Patriotic Front? Why are there clashes between the PAC and the ANC, and what is the PAC's role now?

Mr Desai: We are still committed to the Patriotic Front. We are committed to the principles adopted at the Front's conference. We have been mandated to revitalise the Patriotic Front and to convene it as soon as possible to strengthen the demand for national liberation and self-determination. There are sufficient forces, even within the ANC, that will want to achieve maximum unity among our people. We, therefore, cannot ignore that constituency within the ANC which still subscribes to the idea of an elected constituent assembly.

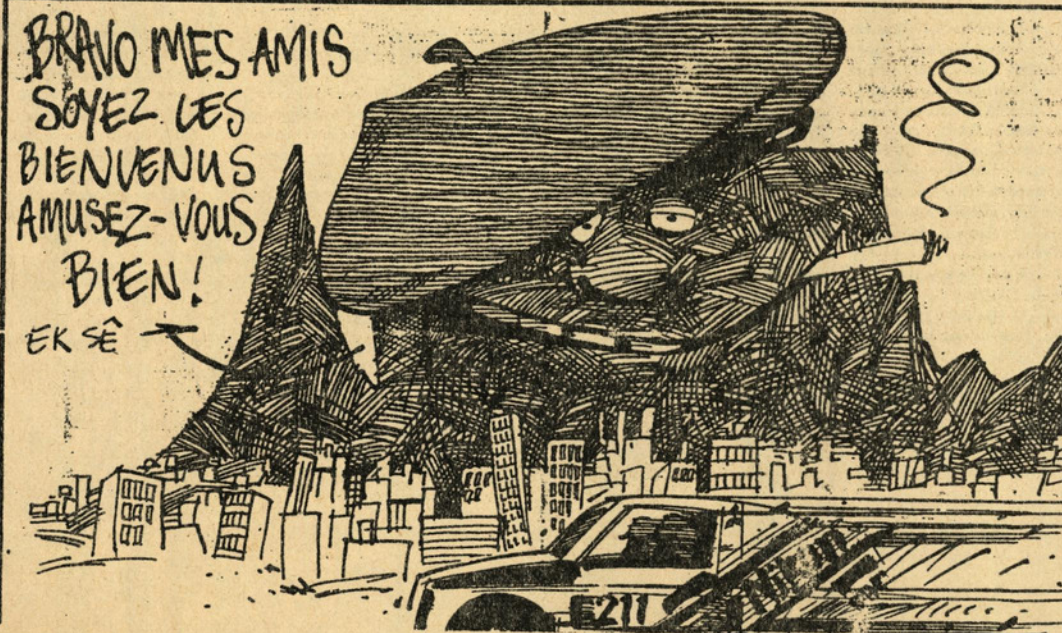
As far as continuing clashes between the PAC and the ANC are concerned, we must state that ANC cadres have been the principal perpetrators of violence against the PAC.

■ Where does the PAC stand in relation to Inkatha?

Mr Desai: When we consider these revelations (about alleged security force involvement in violence) and Inkatha's involvement as surrogates of the SADF, grave suspicions are aroused about the true nature of Inkatha's role. As far as the PAC is concerned, we have not embraced Inkatha, but have in good faith offered our facilities as mediators between Inkatha and the ANC.

■ Does the PAC still want an interim government, and what kind of authority does it envisage?

Mr Desai: Our proposal is for a transitional authority of limited duration which will oversee the elections for a constituent assembly. We control (through a transitional authority) during this limited period over the security forces, the state-controlled media, and, in conjunction with the transitional authority, the international community's involvement in the elections to ensure



ANC alliance backs 3-day Parliament proposal

The Citizen

23-1-1992

CAPE TOWN. — At a news briefing in Cape Town, the secretary general of the SACP, Mr Chris Hani, said even the government had acknowledged the limited role of the present legislature by supporting a request for curtailed parliamentary sittings.

The alliance of the ANC, Cosatu and the South African Communist Party has supported proposals to limit parliamentary sittings to three days a week until April to enable Members of Parliament to attend meetings of Codesa working groups on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Mr Hani reiterated the alliance's demands for the installation of an interim government within six months. He said if their demand was not met they would step up resistance

to the present tricameral Parliament through mass action.

Referring to the planned protest to coincide with the opening of Parliament tomorrow, Mr Popo Molefe of the ANC's national executive, appealed to the PAC to restrain their followers to their own picket lines. He gave the assurance that ANC marshals would ensure disciplined conduct throughout the demonstration.

At a Press conference yesterday members of the ANC's national executive committee outlined plans for the "Peoples' Parliament" protest to coincide with the opening of Parliament. Mr Hani said the ANC remained committed to the implementation of an interim govern-

ment of national unity within six months of Codesa completing its work.

"Our demand is the demand of the majority of the people of South Africa. If the government refuses, we are going to step up the pressure to make them realise the futility of continuing to rule without a democratic mandate," he said.

Between 40 000 and 50 000 people are expected to attend the meeting, although the ANC had made provision for up to 80 000, ANC regional assistant secretary Mr Willie Hofmeyr said. Permission for the march had been obtained from both the Cape Town City Council and the Chief Magistrate.

Mr Tokyo Sexwale, a member of the ANC na-

tional executive, warned that the opening of Parliament would be made "uncomfortable" by demonstrations.

Mr Sexwale, who is also the chairperson of the ANC's PWV region, said part of the demonstrations would include sit-ins. He declined to describe the Parliament demonstrations further.

Mr Sexwale said action in the PWV area would include picketing both the Johannesburg and Pretoria Supreme Court buildings.

He said the pickets would begin with the opening of Parliament and would continue every Friday lunchtime until March 16.

For the following week until March 21, the pickets would be held daily, he added.

More plans for demonstrations would be announced at a later stage.

Mr Sexwale said the ANC was demanding "nothing less than an Interim Government and Constituent Assembly".

"We do so because of the realisation that the present government cannot supervise democratic elections and fairly undertake other tasks of the transition," he said.

Mr Sexwale said his organisation rejected the government's proposals for a referendum and an election for a transitional mechanism.

"The present session of Parliament is irrelevant," he told the news conference.

The pickets in the PWV area were also being organised by the ANC's Youth and Women's Leagues, the SACP, Cosatu, Cast and Sasco.

The ANC had distributed 500 000 pamphlets in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa to advertise the "People's Parliament".

Lenkatha isijikele abantu

NEW AFRICAN 23-01-92
Sonke isikhathi bekulokhu kuthiwa amaqembu alwela inkululeko yabantu abamnyama anjengo ANC, PAC namanye mabi ngoba akhetha ukulwa nobandlululo ngezikhali.

Sonke lesosikhathi bekuthiwa Inkatha noma inkathazo ingcono yona ngoba ikhetha ukuhlala phansi ibonisane namabhunu kepha namuhla kuyamangalisa futhi kuyashaqisa ukubona yona leNkatha isijikele abantu abamnyama ibabulala ibahlukumeza, ibajoyinisa ngenkani ibesabisa ibe ihlangene nama-bhunu, lawa engafunanga ukubhekana nawo ngezikhali.

Lokhu kubuye kuhlekise kakhulukazi uma ubheka abantu ababulewe iNkatha ukuthi balingi kanjani bese ucabanga ukuthi lamandla eNkatha ebhubhise abantu abansundu kangaka ukube ayesetshenziwe ukubhekana nesitha esiwubandlululo ngabe kade abantu bakhululeka lokhu futhi kukodwa kuzisho kona ukuthi le Nkatha noma omunye ozothi

inkathazo yasungulelwa ukuba isitha senkuleko yabantu.

Ngaloku angisho ukuthi abalandeli bamanye amaqembu akabulali kepha kwazeka kahle ukuthi abaholi bamanye amaqembu baya basigxeke kanjani isenzo sokubulala okwenziwa abalandeli babo.

Abaholi abafana no Dr Mandela baziwa kahle ukuthi basigxeke kanjani futhi bazehlukanisa kanjani nendlela yokubulala ngokushisa abantu ngethayi, futhi kwaziwa kahle ukuthi u Dr Buthelezi uhlulekile ukukhuza noma ukunqanda ukubulawa kwabantu ngemikhonto namaG3 namaAK47, abantu kakhulukazi abazali bakhala baze bathula ngokubulawa kwezingane zabo ngamaphoyisa eZP.

Futhi ke amukho umholi ongabekezelela ukubulawa kwabantu kanje, engathi noIdi Amini no-Mangope, Muzorewa babancono kunalomholi ofuna ukundlondlobalisa inhlangano yakhe.

Ngokuchitheka kwegazi labantu abagqilaziwe futhi

abangenacala bebulawa bengahlo-mile.

Engithanda ukukwazi ukuthi yibona buqhawe-ke lobu obunj obuqhakambiswa uZulu.

UDr Buthelezi kufanele azi ukuthi izinyembezi zabantu ziyomvimbela ezulwini njengoba nje futhi kufanele azi ukuthi amaphephandaba abhala ngento ayitshelwa yithina bantu, ave ebhala ngento esuka kuwona njen-goba yena ewaphikisa uma efuna ukwazi ukuthi yimbi kanjani inhlangano yakhe akabuze kuthina bantu.

*Thand'xolo
Portshepstone.*

Fred Khumalo's

FIRING LINE

will be back next week. The New African

PAC lashes 'unwise and shortsighted' US strategy

JOHANNESBURG. — The United States government had opted for an "unwise and shortsighted diplomatic strategy" of taking sides rather than a neutral stance on transition in South Africa, PAC secretary-general Mr Benny Alexander said on Friday.

He was commenting on media reports that the US government was planning a diplomatic offensive against the PAC because of its absence from the Convention for a Democratic SA and its armed struggle against the police.

Mr Alexander said the PAC had asked US Ambassador Mr William Swing to confirm or deny the reports.

Mr Swing had said the reports were partly accurate and apologised for failing to inform the PAC "at our earlier meeting of the decision of the US government to take diplomatic steps

to isolate and pressurise the PAC", Mr Alexander said.

He added: "Only a democratically elected constituent assembly is the appropriate constitution-making forum for our country. Codesa is incapable of bringing about such a constituent assembly in that it is unrepresentative and cannot deliver the main objective of the oppressed in this country."

Mr Alexander said: "For the US government to seek to isolate and pressurise the PAC for holding these views is undemocratic and flies in the face of the constitutional history of the US."

"Moreover, the US continues to sponsor civil war in some of the front-line states, while depriving the PAC of support to build its political structures." — Sapa.



□ US unwise, says Benny Alexander of the PAC.

BIG SALE!!

State Security and CIA groomed Gatsha

NEW AFRICAN 23 JANUARY 1992

SOUTH African intelligence played a decisive role in building the credibility of the mainly Zulu Inkatha movement since its inception in 1974, according to the former intelligence officer who implemented the operation.

The intelligence service drew Inkatha's leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, into long-term collaboration with the white regime, the officer, Martin Dolinchek claims.

This is the operation that the former personal assistant to Buthelezi, MZ Khumalo, is alleged to have backed. (see main story).

The Central Intelligence Agency of America (CIA) participated on the fringes of the scheme, building Buthelezi's image among policymakers in the United States and security funds for him.

In his first interview on the operation since leaving the now defunct Bureau of

State Security (Boss), Martin Dolinchek said a rival to Buthelezi was set up to challenge him and then deliberately brought down in order to promote the Zulu leader as a force to be reckoned with.

At about the same time Buthelezi began co-operation with Boss to the extent that a scrambled telex line was installed between the intelligence service and the Inkatha leader's office.

The aim of the strategy, drawn up by the State Security Council under Prime Minister John Vorster, was essentially the same as the policy to undermine the African National Congress exposed by the recent revelations of secret government funding of Inkatha.

It centred on Buthelezi's political rival, Charles Hlengwa, his number two in the KwaZulu Territory Administra-

tion. Hlengwa felt his power threatened by Inkatha and wrote to the then Bantu administration offering his services if he were allowed to become chief of his homeland carved out of Southern KwaZulu. Boss established an office in Durban, and Martin Dolinchek was delegated to help Hlengwa form a rival to Inkatha, called Umkhonto kaShaka.

'I ran Umkhonto kaShaka on behalf of military intelligence and Boss. We printed their membership cards, we bought them a Volkswagen minibus, we ran their bank accounts. Hlengwa's speeches arrived by telex from Pretoria,' he said.

As Umkhonto kaShaka's strength grew, so Chief Buthelezi protested it was a tool of the government.

Boss then leaked copies of Umkhonto kaShaka's bank accounts to the press

bringing down the organisation it had promoted and at the same time raising Buthelezi's stature. Dolinchek said keeping Hlengwa in the dark about the operation was crucial because he was led to believe he was being promoted as an alternative to the Inkatha leader. Buthelezi was allegedly aware of the strategy.

'Chief Buthelezi knew what our strategy was ... Buthelezi was a willing collaborator, he was willing.

'The Zulu king was against him at that stage, so were rural people because the king said so. But by the time we finished with Umkhonto kaShaka and we had finished embarrassing the King, by that time, in 1976, Inkatha got strong, Buthelezi had become unchallenged within KwaZulu and already he was challenging other bantustan leaders,' Dolinchek said.

At the same time, Buthelezi was regularly meeting Edward Fugutt, CIA station chief in Durban.

According to Dolinchek, the CIA loosely operated with Boss in the strategy, devising valuable promotion for Buthelezi abroad.

Umkhonto kaShaka died within a year of its birth, but by that time Buthelezi had already increased his collaboration with the intelligence services.

'Boss established an office in Empangeni with the special purposes of working with Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha office in the KwaZulu capital, Ulundi. It only undertook any investigation of an intelligence nature which originated from Chief Buthelezi's office.

'Chief Buthelezi had direct, scrambled telex contact with our Empangeni office,' Dolinchek said.

Staat het VSA media in oorlog in duister gehou

NÊRENS in die wêreld is die media so magtig soos in Amerika nie. Sommige waarnemers sal sonder meer vertel dat dit nie pres. George Bush en die Kongres is wat die land regeer nie, maar die grootbase van die koerante en televisie-maatskappye.

Dit werk glo soos volg: die media besluit en publiseer wat hulle dink die publiek moet weet en dink. Die publiek stem op grond daarvan vir die leiers wat die media verkies. Die media grawe ou koeie uit die sloot en onthul of fabriseer skandale oor leiers van wie hulle nie hou nie.

Gevolgtreklik wen die media se politieke gunsteling verkiesings.

Teen hierdie agtergrond was dit geen wonder dat dit die afgelope week in Washington so gegons het oor die bevindinge in 'n ondersoek na die media wat deur The Center for Public Integrity (CPI) gedoen is. Luidens die CPI-verslag het die Reagan- en Bush-administrasie die mediadekking van Amerikaanse oorloë so ingrypend gemanipuleer dat die Amerikaanse publiek 'n verdraaide indruk het van wat gebeur het in al die militêre botsings sedert Grenada ingeval is tot en met die Golfoorlog.

Aan bande gelê

Die CPI het voorts bevind dat die Amerikaanse regering gaan leer het by die streng mediabeperkinge wat mev. Margaret Thatcher tydens die Falkland-oorlog toegepas het.

"Die pers word in so 'n ernstige mate aan bande gelê dat die Wit Huis en die leiers van die departement van verdediging selfs die Pentagon se eie inligting-riglyne verkrag," lui die verslag.

In die riglyne word uitdruklik genoem dat daar "geen plek vir propaganda" is in die programme van

FREEK SWART

**skryf uit
Washington**

die departement van verdediging se skakelkantoor om inligting aan die publiek oor te dra nie en dat dit die kantoor se "enigste doel" is om die vloed van inligting te bespoedig.

Die Pentagon het egter "die ware gesig van die oorlog probeer wegsteek deur beheer uit te oefen oor die beeld van die konflik, dikwels met die medewerking van die media", lui die verslag.

Die Pentagon het die beskuldigings verwerp en by herhaling ontken dat beperkinge op persdekking uit politieke oorweginge spruit. Om toegang te beperk, verslaggewers se berigte na te sien, en ander beperkinge, word volgens die Pentagon net gedoen om die lewende Amerikaanse soldate te beskerm.

Oor die kwessie van "medewerking met die media" lui die CPI-verslag dat die media deel van die skuld moet kry. Terwyl verslaggewers en redakteurs beswaar maak het oor media-beperkinge in die Golfoorlog, "het baie van hulle die inligting en die beeld uiteindelik presies oorgedra soos die Wit Huis en die departement van verdediging dit wou hê".

In die verslag word verskeie voorbeelde gegee van maniere waarop die media gemanipuleer is:

- Die regering het private video-firmas wat die Amerikaanse weermag in die Golfoorlog in 'n positiewe lig stel, groter toegang as joernaliste tot die oorlogsteater verleen;

- In die militêre optrede teen Grenada het die departement van verdediging die feit weggesteek dat Amerikaanse vliegtuie 'n hospitaal vir geestesversteurdes gebombardeer het nadat dit foutiewelik vir 'n militêre installasie aangesien is;

- In die veldtog teen Panama het Amerikaanse soldate meer as 'n dosyn van hul makkers doodgeskiet of gewond. Dit het eers ses maande ná die inval bekend geword;

- Die Bush-administrasie het om politieke redes die nuusmedia verbied om by die lugmagbasis Dover verslag te doen van die aankoms van die lyke van Amerika se gesneuweldes in die Golfoorlog.

Volgens die CPI-verslag was die video-opnames wat die departement van verdediging van die akkurate lasergeleide "smart"-bomme uitgesoek het, van die opwindendste beelde van die Golfoorlog. Ná die oorlog het dit geblyk dat net 8,8 persent van al die bomme wat die Amerikaanse magte afgegooi het, toegerus was met die akkurate lasergeleide teikensoekende stelsels.

Ure lank vertraag

In die verslag word ook die volgende voorbeelde vermeld:

Amerikaanse joernaliste is gedurende die eerste twee dae van die oorlog in Grenada nie daar toegelaat nie; in Panama het die departement van verdediging die media so laat oor die Amerikaanse inval ingelig dat joernaliste die eerste ure van die botsing nie kon dek nie; toe hulle uiteindelik daar aangekom het, is hulle ure lank op 'n Amerikaanse militêre basis vertraag.

Luidens die verslag het politieke oorweginge die besluitneming oorheers. Gevolgtreklik is veel strenger beperkinge op die media geplaas as wat nodig was vir die veiligheid van soldate of militêre operasies.