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Rabie confident of stable NP majority in House

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Jac Rabie, new Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, said yesterday he was confident his National Party administration has a stable majority in the House.

Members of the new Ministers' Council were sworn in yesterday by Mr Justice G Friedman, Judge President of the Cape Supreme Court. The NP now controls the administration of both the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives.

Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, and his colleagues in the former Ministers' Council, were given notice by Acting State President, Dr Gerit Viljoen, to be out of their offices by noon yesterday.

This follows Friday's 44-40 vote in the House of Representatives expressing no confidence in the Ministers' Council of Mr Hendrickse.

The salaries of the LP members of the council will drop from R198 000 as ministers to about R108 000 a year as ordinary MPs.

The new Ministers' Council, House of Representatives, is:

- Mr Jac Rabie, chairman. He is NP leader in the House and MP for Reiger Park, a constituency which includes Boksburg.

Resigned

- The Rev Andrew Julies, Minister of Health Services and Welfare. MP for Kalahari, he resigned as a Minister last year on joining the NP, and has since been elected vice-chairman of the NP in the Cape.

- Mr Abe Williams, Minister of Education and Culture. He is "general affairs" Deputy Minister of Education, a portfolio which enables him to pursue his life-long involvement in sport.

- Mr Gerald Morkel, MP for Retreat and a Cape Town businessman, who becomes Minister of the Budget.

- Mr Pieter Saaiman, MP for Mid-Karoo, new Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture.

- Mr Cecil Herandien, MP for Macassar, becomes Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing.

- Mr Glen Carelsen, MP for Hawston, is new "general affairs" Deputy Minister of Manpower (under Mr Eli Louw), and Local Government and National Housing) under Mr Leon Wessels.

Members of the Cabinet and representatives of the Ministers' Councils of the other two Houses were present when the new ministers took the oath at Tuynhuys yesterday.

Personally

Dr Viljoen made it clear that the appointments had been made personally by President De Klerk, who is on a visit to European capitals.

The NP majority in last week's vote was made possible by support from Independent MPs. Although the Chairman of the House, Mr Philip Sanders, is also to quit Labour in favour of the NP, the new majority elected the Independent MP for Border, Mr Peter Mopp, as new Chairman of the House.

Mr Rabie said in an interview he was confident that with the support of Independent MPs, his NP administration would bring stability to the House of Representatives. He expected more defections from the Labour Party shortly.

"We are going to do our utmost to bring about an equalisation of pensions, which have been a bone of contention for a long time, and to make our input at Codesa for an interim government in South Africa," said Mr Rabie.

Among the NP representatives at Codesa are

Mr Rabie, Mr Julies and Mr Williams. The "New Nat" takeover in the House of Representatives will therefore not affect representation at Codesa.

Rejected

The Labour Party is present at Codesa, as are all the other major parties in Parliament, with the exception of the Conservative Party, which has repeatedly rejected participation.

However, the joint NP-Independent majority in the House of Representatives will make it easier for President De Klerk to get legislation through all three Houses. This is crucial in the case of proposed amendments to the Constitution where the specific approval of each of the Houses is required.

Prospects of a similar move among Indian MPs in the House of Delegates to join the NP have been "discreetly discouraged". NP sources said yesterday. The reform initiatives of the NP are fully endorsed by both parties in the House. Dr J N Reddy's Solidarity Party and Mr Amichand Rajbansi's National People's Party.

Indian MPs said it could cause "chaos" if members of both Solidarity and the NPP began defecting at this stage to the NP. This could result in a three-party situation and lead to political instability in the House of Delegates.

Apartheid is dead but racism lives on, reports Patrick Laurence

Hate grows in soil of change

THE birth of a non-racial South Africa is going to be a protracted and hazardous process, judging by the racial hatred which still festers on either side of the colour line.

Apartheid has been discarded as an ideology but the attitudes which it nurtured — arrogance and fear in the white community, hatred and resentment in the black populace — are more intractable.

The exhortations for tolerance and fraternity from President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela have pushed racism to the outer fringes of society and the darker recesses of the mind.

But it bursts forth sporadically, casting a pall of gloom across the land and smothering hopes that the violence associated with transition to the non-racial order has at last begun to abate.

The point is illustrated by juxtaposing two headlines from a recent edition of *The Star*: "Gunman on the rampage kills men, wounds six people" and "Political killings drop by 26 percent".

The first headline related to a young white man who, fisted by his girlfriend, went on a homicidal spree, firing to kill at innocent black people. He hoped to avenge

his anguish by murdering black civilians. He killed one and wounded six.

Later, speaking from his hospital bed after he himself had been shot and wounded by police, the young man bared his distorted mind to journalists.

Talking after his badly wounded right arm had been amputated, he said:

"Everything went black when my girlfriend refused to have me back. That's why I zapped so many kaffirs."

He smilingly explained in Afrikaans: "I have hated kaffirs from when I was small. I thought that since I was on my way out I might as well take a couple of kaffirs with me and thereby solve a few problems."

The case of Cornelius Petrus "C.J." de Vaal, who hails from the Transvaal town of Middelburg, a stronghold of the right-wing Conservative Party, has been postponed until February 14.

The second headline, reflecting a more sanguine development, recorded a marked decline in overt political killings in 1991 compared to the previous year. As collated by the Institute of Race Relations, the totals were, in round figures: 2 670 in 1991 against 3 700 in 1990,

a drop of nearly 28 percent. The report was carried as a down-page item on an inside page.

The trial of the Middelburg man promises to be as dramatic as that of a 42-year-old black man, Gabriel Mshakoo, accused of murdering an elderly white farmer and his wife, Mr and Mrs Willie Engelbrecht, their daughter and granddaughter.

At his first court appearance in the Free State town of Brundfort, Mr Mshakoo admitted killing the four white people. He had wanted to "cut off the hand of apartheid" but had only succeeded in removing the fingers, he said.

At his second trial appearance, he turned to uniformed members of the neo-fascist AWB in the public gallery and, waving his finger at them, said: "Your day will come."

Police investigations into the death of five black men in a motor crash near the Transvaal town of Witbank may lead to another sensational trial with racial overtones.

Those deaths were a sequel to a decision by eight unemployed black men from Witbank — whose town council is controlled by the Conservative Party and its fascist cohorts in the AWB — to sign life

insurance policies; they were persuaded to do so by two white insurance salesmen, Jacobus Kruger and Cornelius Louwser, who promised to help them find work as clothes salesmen.

The insurance policies identified Mr Kruger and Mr Louwser as the sole beneficiaries if the black men died. The white men stood to gain R1-million.

On January 18 the eight men were loaded into a minibus driven by Mr Louwser. They were told they were en route to Pietersburg, another Transvaal town, to start working as salesmen.

The minibus did not arrive at its destination. It crashed down a steep embankment on a pass outside Witbank, bursting into flame as it careened down. Five of the occupants were killed. Three men survived, miraculously. They told their tale to the ANC, who put them in touch with the press.

Their account included the following details: the passenger windows in the minibus were painted white, making them opaque; the inside door handles of the vehicle had been removed; its load included two 26-litre containers filled with petrol and a 6-kg gas cylinder; Mr Louwser was not in the vehicle when it fell over the edge;

and the vehicle was pushed down the embankment.

The ANC secretary for information, Dr Palle Jordan, minced no words in describing the events leading to the deaths of the five men as evidence of "a coldbloodedness that is the legacy of apartheid racism and contempt for human life". A Witbank-based ANC official, Jackson Mtembu, labelled the events a "crime against the black people of South Africa".

Mr Kruger and Mr Louwser have since been suspended by their employer, Sanlam. But the "Witbank swindle" — as the press have labelled it — should be balanced against a series of attacks on white teachers in the black township of Khatleng, east of Johannesburg.

In the latest attacks, six young black men burst into a classroom in the Kathorus College of Education, hit 53-year-old Schalk Dippennar over the head, poured petrol over him and set him alight. Mr Dippennar, who was rushed to hospital, suffered 49 percent burns to his head and body.

The attack on Mr Dippennar came only days after an earlier assault by black youths on three white teachers and a principal.

It led to the withdrawal by the

authorities of white teachers from Khatleng schools. One of the white teachers, Mrs Maitje de Beer, said: "I was herten all over my body as I sat there. It was a horrible experience. I am afraid to walk in the streets."

The attacks have been blamed on members of the radical Pan-Africanist Student Organisation, an affiliate of the vociferously militant Pan-Africanist Congress which has as its slogan "One settler, one bullet".

The Pan Africanist Student Organisation has distanced itself from the attacks but individual members have implicitly justified them by labelling the white teachers "rejects" from their own society who are keeping unemployed black teachers out of work.

Like the white farmer in Lady-smith who went berserk after quarrelling with his father, killing nine innocent people, including two black servants, a herd boy and a cattle buyer, these episodes can be characterised as psychotic behaviour. So, too, can the attempt by a black gardener in the same town to hack two white boys to death with an axe. The psychosis, however, is fed by racial bigotry and the ideologies which give them respectability. □

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The Star

4/2/92

Vital first step

EVEN the longest journey must start with a first step, say the sages. It's an apt perspective on the joint ANC-IFP meeting at Mpumalanga at the weekend, where leaders from the two organisations urged followers to forget the past and work for a peaceful future. It marks a beginning and serves as a beacon of hope. But a long road still lies ahead, judging by continuing recriminations and violence between the ANC and the IFP elsewhere in Natal.

The Star 4/2/92

Policemen on trial over Sebokeng deaths

Vereeniging Bureau

The nine policemen charged with murder in connection with the Sebokeng shootings on March 26 1990 are to stand trial in the Vereeniging Circuit Court from June 1 to 19.

The charges against the policemen, all from the Vaal Triangle and Krugersdorp areas, followed a report by the Goldstone Commission of Inqui-

ry appointed to investigate the shootings.

The policemen are: Lance-Sergeant Sean van Rhyn (26), Constable Willem Joseph John van der Walt (22), former Constable Gideon Johannes Joubert (22), Detective-Sergeant James van der Mescht (21), Assistant Constable Samuel Lesikara (28), Assistant Constable Ouján Mohoboko (22), Assistant Constable Peter Khumalo (31), Assistant Constable Immanuel Ratomo

(26) and Assistant Constable Samuel Cekiso (29).

All are facing six counts of murder, one of attempted murder and an alternative charge relating to the negligent use of a firearm. None of them has pleaded to the charges yet.

The shootings were sparked after a 50 000-strong UDF gathering, which intended marching to Vereeniging on March 26 two years ago, was halted by police.

The Star 4/2/92

ID needed to vote in referendum

The Department of Home Affairs has requested all South African citizens 18 years and older who do not have an identity document to apply for one immediately before a possible referendum this year.

The department warned that a last-minute rush might result in some identity documents not

being issued timeously.

Identity documents were needed to vote in the referendum, which will precede substantive changes to the Constitution.

The referendum was announced by President de Klerk in his opening address to Parliament. — Pretoria Bureau.

The Star

4/2/92

Azapo plans front to bring down Govt

Political Staff

DURBAN — The Azanian People's Organisation is planning a liberation front of organisations with a record of "non-collaboration" in an attempt to overthrow the South African Government.

This was announced at a press conference in Durban yesterday after Azapo's fourth national council held in QwaQwa at the weekend.

Azapo's deputy president, Dr Nchampe Mokoape, said the purpose of the front would be to continue the struggle and overthrow the Government.

The front would be formed by organisations outside the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

However, doors were not closed to organisations inside Codesa on condition that they

pulled out of Codesa, he said. Dr Mokoape said the front was not intended to be a front for political organisations only, but for other organisations as well.

Dr Mokoape said Codesa was going to fail as it had no legitimacy.

It was a gathering called by an illegitimate Government and, except for the ANC, all organisations within Codesa were Government-created.

He said President de Klerk himself had given the kiss of death to Codesa when, during his opening speech in Parliament, he reduced it to nothing more than an advisory council.

On sanctions and the sports and cultural boycott, Dr Mokoape said Azapo was convinced that nothing had changed that warranted any change in isolation — economic, political, sports or cultural — of this country.

The Citizen 4/2/92

Cache of weapons discovered in bakkie

A POLICEMAN and a shopping centre security official discovered a cache of weapons, including two AK-47 rifles, a pistol and two revolvers, after following two men yesterday morning.

According to a Witwatersrand police public relations statement, a Sergeant Trollip from the Bedfordview Police Station east of Johannesburg, and Mr Vincent Hill, assistant security manager of the giant Eastgate shopping centre, were standing on the roof of the complex's parking area.

They spotted two men inside a bakkie, acting in a suspicious manner.

The policeman and Mr Hill decided to follow the bakkie in their own cars and eventually forced the light truck to stop in Edenvale.

Both suspects — aged 20 and 22 — were arrested and inside the bakkie Sergeant Trollip and Mr Hill discovered weapons and ammunition.

The policeman also established that the light truck had been stolen in December.

The suspects are due to appear in court on charges of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and stealing a motor vehicle. — Sapa



Dark force — members of the AWB's Ystergarde (Iron Guard) demonstrate combat killing techniques during their show of strength at Ventersdorp last weekend.

Into action

Revealed — the secret and persecuted lives of the AWB's masked Iron Guards



HAND-to-hand combat, as demonstrated by the AWB

THE AFRICAN TUESDAY February 4 1992

Fighting for the 'love of God'

DON HOLLIDAY
Staff Reporter

THE Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's elite Ystergarde, who went public on the streets of Ventersdorp at the weekend, wore balaclavas to protect them from intimidation, according to their commander, "Commandant" Leon van der Merwe.

He said many AWB members had lost their jobs after being spotted on television engaging in the organisation's activities.

"Commandant" van der Merwe was speaking from Ventersdorp, where the Ystergarde (Iron Guard), dressed in black and wearing balaclavas, marched through town led by AWB chief Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche.

"Commandant" van der Merwe said he had been forced to resign a post at the Soweto City Council because of intimidation after it was found out he was an AWB member.

He said an article appeared in a magazine about 1985 in which he was identified in a picture.

In 1989, the article was circulated at the city council, breeding ill-feeling towards him.

"My life and those of my wife and children were threatened on several occasions.

"ANC slogans and things like 'One Settler, One Bullet' were scratched on my car.

"It became unbearable and I resigned in December 1989.

"I was ready for them, but I had to think of my family.

"There have been other such occasions and it is generally known that a lot of AWB members are denied promotion opportunities at their jobs because of their political associations."

He said there was no special significance in the choice of black for the Ystergarde uniforms, other than it looked neat and made an effective military impression.

The Ystergarde was established in April last year from the "cream" of the Wenkommando and Aquila units.

Ranks included former members of the defence force and the police, but there were no serving government security force members in the unit.

"Commandant" van der Merwe said the Ystergarde was established to protect the AWB leadership and would spearhead a counter-revolution in the event of an ANC takeover.

Sapa-AP reports that about 500 khaki-clad AWB troops, led by Ystergarde, marched through the farming town on Saturday before putting on a display of paramilitary skills and marksmanship on a farm.

In a demonstration of how the Ystergarde would defend white people against "black mobs", two white women with two children stood in an empty field, supposedly being menaced by a black mob. Onlookers cheered wildly as five uniformed horsemen galloped up, picked them up with some difficulty and galloped off.

The horsemen also used clubs to smash watermelons supposed to be the heads of mob members. When some missed, a masked leader explained: "If they don't get them the first time they can do it again and totally eliminate them."

Other displays included Ystergarde peppering targets with bullets and thrusting guns in journalists' faces to roars of applause.

AWB leaders said their forces were preparing to resist a revolution by the ANC.

"If they want to take this country by force and violence we will meet them over the barrel of a gun and we will level them with the gravel," said Mr Terre'Blanche. "We will fight for the love of God."

Agreement near on transition government

DEMOCRATIC Party leader Dr Zac de Beer today predicted that agreement between South Africa's major political groupings was only months away on consti-

tutional proposals and the form of transitional government.

Addressing a lunchtime report-back meeting on Codesa in Cape Town, Dr De Beer said he believed a transitional government would be a broad-based, moderate government of the centre "in which I believe most South Africans will feel confidence".

He said he did not feel there was unalterable opposition from the ANC to the National Party's proposals for creating an interim government and parliament, adding: "I think the government and the ANC are at present having talks about it. *And IFP?*"

"If they can reach agreement I think the rest of us can and will support whatever they agree on."

There would have to be some give-and-take on both sides.

Dr De Beer reiterated his promise to help President De Klerk win a white referendum.

He said that while he found the NP proposals complicated, "there is nothing in this plan — so far as I understand it — which is offensive in principle".

Dr De Beer described Codesa as the "outward and visible sign of the new South Africa".

"Codesa, as an organisation, is new, largely untried, incomplete, fragile, often clumsy. But there is a spirit there, a flame which burns steadily — because for the very first time in the whole of our history there is a political body representative of all South Africa."

The absence of extremists to the right and left would not derail this, Dr De Beer said.

'Big 3' plead with West for investment

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

DAVOS (Switzerland). — An extraordinary public clash here between Mr Nelson Mandela and the chairman of the World Economic Forum came close to wrecking a carefully co-ordinated approach by the government and the ANC aimed at inspiring investor confidence.

In an important breakthrough for South Africa's hopes of attracting foreign investment, President De Klerk and Mr Mandela, for the first time, presented a united front to the world's most powerful economic and political leaders.

But the moment was marred when Mr Mandela complained — before his illustrious audience — that he had been given less speaking time than Mr de Klerk.

The forum chairman Professor Klaus Schwab smoothed over the potential row, but Mr Mandela remained stony-faced as he left the podium.

Before that the two leaders had deliberately put aside their domestic differences to speak as South Africans to the 1300 mega-industrialists.

And IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi joined the

accord with a speech of conciliatory gestures.

The three sounded a common plea to the world's economic giants to divert development funds and energies to South and Southern Africa.

They were addressing the forum on South Africa's place in the new world order before taking part in a panel discussion with Cosatu secretary-general Jay Naidoo, National Peace Committee chairman John Hall and Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike.

In an extraordinary duo performance which suggested they had compared notes before hand, a conciliatory and moderate Mr Mandela often sounded like Mr de Klerk and vice versa.

And Mr Mandela took his softest approach to nationalisation so far, assuring the industrialists that their investments would not be endangered by nationalisation.

He was responding to Professor Schwab, who said that the one question which most industrialists at the forum were asking was "was the ANC still committed to nationalisation".

Mr Mandela said that to the ANC nationalisation was an ap-



CHATTING: Former president of the Bundesbank, Mr Karl Otto Poehl, right, chats to President De Klerk and Mr Pik Botha.

propriate alternative, but it was aware of the great concern about the issue and was therefore trying to reach agreement with employers and unions.

"Give us time," he said.

The ANC would like to create an environment for investors that would assure them that their investments would not be nationalised and that their profits could be repatriated.

Mr de Klerk complained — as an African — that the continent was suffering because of

the West's trade protectionism, while Mr Mandela joined him in arguing the Government's familiar case for southern African economic co-operation and integration and for economic discipline and a safe investor climate.

"Despite our differences, we stand here today, my compatriots Dr Mandela, Dr Buthelezi and I, together with distinguished political business and financial leaders from South Africa, with one message to the world: we are overcoming the antagonisms of the past.

Dutch PM Ruud Lubbers still eager to visit SA

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

DAVOS. — President De Klerk gave Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers a lift from London to Switzerland in his private jet where both attended the World Economic Forum yesterday.

The meeting between them that was supposed to take place in South Africa — but was postponed after ANC intervention — took place instead in Mr De Klerk's new Falcon jet in the skies over Europe.

Mr De Klerk was in London to see British Prime Minister John Major and Mr Lubbers was there for other business.

Both were also to attend the

economic forum. But they could not fit in a meeting at either venue until foreign affairs officials suggested the high-altitude get-together.

It is understood that Mr Lubbers told Mr De Klerk that his postponed controversial official visit to South Africa — which would have been the first by a Western leader since 1960 — would still take place.

Mr Lubbers was eager to come to South Africa but probably only after the date for an interim government had been announced.

At Davos, Mr Mandela has met several other leaders including Chinese premier Li Peng and the leaders of Turkey and Columbia.

Mandela, FW to accept peace prize in Paris today

The Argus Foreign Service

PARIS. — President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who will present a Peace Prize to President De Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela here today, is regarded as the "Champion of Democracy in Africa".

He regards the Peace Prize, named after its founder President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, "as one way of thanking them for their efforts for what they are doing in South Africa, and at the same time encouraging them to continue".

The two leaders were chosen by a committee presided over by former US

Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger. President Houphouet-Boigny, 86, planned to present it himself, but delegated the duty to Mr Abdou Diouf.

Mr Diouf, the tallest head-of-state in the world at two metres is regarded as Houphouet-Boigny's "political successor".

He has always supported the Ivory Coast leader's call for dialogue with South Africa from the time he announced it in the 1960s.

Mr Diouf was the first African leader to meet De Klerk after he came to power during a stopover in Dakar.

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The Citizen 4/2/92

Azapo wants to topple govt with new 'front'

DURBAN. — The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) is planning a liberation front of organisations with a record of "non-collaboration" in an attempt to overthrow the South African Government.

Making the announcement at a news conference in Durban yesterday, deputy president Dr Nchame Mokoape said Azapo would soon call for

a conference of organisations with a proven record of fighting for liberation without collaborating with the government.

Dr Mokoape said the front was decided on at Azapo's fourth National Council in Qwa Qwa at the weekend.

Formal discussions would be initiated with trade unions, community and civic organisations, church and sporting bod-

ies and other political organisations to put together the front as soon as possible.

These included organisations such as the Pan Africanist Congress, Workers Organisation for Socialist Action, SA Congress of Students, independent trade unions, the National Council of Trade Unions and others.

The front was not an intended alternative to the

Convention for a Democratic SA (Codesa), but was rather a "continuation of the struggle".

Dr Mokoape reiterated his organisation's opposition to Codesa which, he said, would not serve the interests of the "oppressed and exploited" and was doomed to failure.

"Codesa must be resisted vigorously and Azapo calls on Black people to be extremely wary of it."

Codesa was an illegitimate "alliance of the elite" which did not inspire confidence among Black people.

"It's going to fail and we're going to campaign against it," he said.

Questioned on whether the ANC would be invited to the proposed front, Dr Mokoape said only organisations "outside Codesa" would be approached although those that resigned and disassociated themselves from the Codesa could be invited. — Sapa.

The Citizen 4/2/92

In search of a White homeland

By Anton Ferreira

CONCEDING that Black homelands in a White South Africa cannot work, Right-wingers are drawing maps of a proposed White homeland in a Black South Africa.

A series of such maps has been published in newspapers in recent months to give practical shape to Right-wing demands for partition of the new South Africa.

"Our plan could defuse the tension that is building up in the Right wing," said Jan Groenewald, chief secretary of the secessionist Boer Liberation Movement (BVB) which drafted one of the plans.

"If the government refuses to accept a separate White State, many lives will be lost."

War threat

Right-wing groups have threatened to go to war rather than be ruled by Blacks and have refused to take part in negotiations on a new constitution which the govern-

ment, the African National Congress (ANC) and other parties began last month.

The BVB proposal sets aside 20 percent of South Africa for Whites, compared with the 87 percent claimed for them by the architects of grand apartheid. Blacks now outnumber Whites by about five to one.

The BVB and other Far Right map makers do not claim the gold mines and industries of the Witwatersrand for Whites, but say the area could become a kind of wealth-creating zone shared by all.

"We believe this is a realistic plan for a State that would be economically viable and easily defended," said Mr Groenewald, who claims his party has "a few thousand" members.

The BVB White State would run in a thin strip along the Cape coast, excluding Cape Town but

including Port Elizabeth.

From Port Elizabeth a narrow White corridor would stretch into the interior, branching out to cover much of the Orange Free State and Transvaal — independent Boer republics before the British conquest at the turn of the century.

"We don't want Soweto or Houghton," said Mr Groenewald.

Research

The BVB says it drew up the map after intensive demographic research to define the area which best combined a high concentration of Right-wing Whites with a low density of Blacks.

"Our task now is to persuade the Conservative Party to accept this map as the best basis for negotiations," said Groenewald.

The CP, estimated to have the support of at least 40 percent of Whites, officially says its

starting point for negotiating the borders of a White State is the present map of South Africa, with its huge White-Black imbalance.

But according to persistent news reports, a faction in the party believes this is unrealistic and advocates settling for a smaller slice of the country.

The Citizen this month published what it said was a confidential CP map for a White State, following the basic shape of the BVB model but granting Whites about 50 percent of the land. Dr Andries Treurnicht, the CP leader, says certain aspects of the map are not acceptable.

Other Right-wing groups redrawing South Africa's borders include the Afrikaner Freedom Foundation of Professor Carel Boshoff, which proposes the arid, sparsely-populated north-western Cape as the new Boer

homeland.

It has bought the town of Orania, built to accommodate workers during construction of an irrigation canal, as the nucleus of an all-White State.

State President FW de Klerk and the ANC have both urged the Far Right to drop its boycott of constitutional talks, saying they are willing to discuss self-determination for minorities.

ANC denial

Sapa this month published an interview with an unnamed ANC member, described as a senior strategist, who said creating a separate State for Whites could be the best solution.

"We can't wait any more for the Afrikaners to change," the ANC member said. "Strategic thinking now calls for reappraisal of the concept of giving the Right-wing their own homeland."

An official ANC statement questioned the authenticity of the interview and said it did not reflect the movement's policies. — Sapa-Reuters.

FW, Mandela get prize

FROM PAGE 1

produce a non-racial constitution for South Africa, received 74 000 dollars (R200 000) each as co-winners of Felix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize. The prize, awarded this year for the first time, is named after the president of the Ivory Coast.

Both were applauded enthusiastically by more than 500 dignitaries in UNESCO's main auditorium as they received blue diplomas and gold medals. The ceremony began with a Mozart chorale and ended with traditional African music.

Mr Mandela said South Africa's people would hope that the joint award "signifies the convergence of our aims" — a consensus among Whites as well as Blacks that a non-racial, democratic constitution is essential.

"Our country arrived at this consensus over a painful road," he said.

Mr De Klerk noted that he and Mr Mandela "have indeed arrived at this point along very different routes".

"But our presence here together demonstrates that the people of our country can overcome our differences and embrace the future together in a new, just and fully democratic South Africa."

Mr De Klerk said South Africa needed a positive attitude of general encouragement and economic investment to assist the process on which the country has embarked.

"The challenges facing the architects of the new South Africa are enormous," he said.

"I should like to believe that our friends here

today, and all those who wish South Africa well, will allow South Africans to proceed with their negotiations unhindered in an atmosphere of reconciliation.

"The old stereotypes concerning South Africa no longer apply. What we need now is a positive attitude of general encouragement for the process on which we have embarked."

Although progress had already been made in the constitutional field, South Africa faced a tremendous challenge of socio-economic upliftment which was aggravated by factors such as rapid population growth and urbanisation.

The fact that it was a shared award reflected the international recognition being accorded the new direction that most South Africans had embarked on together. It would serve as profound encouragement to all who were navigating uncharted waters to the destination of a South Africa of which all citizens would be proud.

"As so often in the case of reform, obstacles of fear and suspicion have to be overcome to reach the democratic ideal. In this South Africa is no exception."

Mr De Klerk said the immediate need was quite clearly for economic involvement in South Africa if the country was to generate the required jobs, skills, education and services to build a prosperous future for all its people.

He represented many other courageous South African leaders, real democrats like Mangosuthu Buthe and many

others, who had joined hands in their quest for peace and justice.

"It is in this spirit, and on behalf of all my countrymen who are working tirelessly towards this goal, that I am, in all humility, honoured to accept this prestige award in the knowledge that there are many of my countrymen who deserve to be so honoured," said Mr De Klerk.

Mr Mandela said he accepted the prize in humility and in the knowledge that it was not the individual being honoured, but the struggle for freedom and democracy in South Africa which had been the goal of his life.

"I am confident that the progress made in Codesa has laid the base for shared values."

"This process has required courage and vision to grasp and posterity will not forgive us if we let slip this opportunity to move painlessly toward a country that is free."

Dr Henry Kissinger, former US Secretary of State, in his capacity as chairman of the Unesco prize jury, said no one would have thought it possible that two prisoners of the past could transcend history and define a goal worthy of the suffering and aspirations of not just their country but of their continent.

"They are an inspiration to mankind."

After receiving the award, Mr De Klerk told journalists that South Africa was eager to return to the United Nations fold.

"We are willing, able and prepared to, once again, play a constructive role in the various organisations operating

under the auspices of the UN."

South Africa was expelled from the UN General Assembly in 1974 because of apartheid. Pretoria had already withdrawn from the Paris-based UN cultural agency in 1956 in protest at UNESCO's critical reports on apartheid.

Mr Mandela was swift to parry suggestions South Africa would immediately take up a seat in the various UN bodies.

He insisted any such decision would have to be taken by a transitional, broad-based government he wants to prepare for elections for a non-racial Parliament which will then draw up a new constitution.

"It is quite possible that once an interim government is introduced, it may — I repeat may — take a decision to recommend to the United Nations that South Africa be reintroduced to world bodies," he told reporters.

UNESCO officials said it would in any case be impossible for Pretoria to be readmitted to the cultural agency before the next meeting of its general assembly set for 1993.

Earlier, the two South African leaders had lunch at the French presidential palace with President François Mitterrand, UNESCO Director-General Federico Mayor, South African singer Miriam Makeba, President Houphouët-Boigny, and President Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

Mr De Klerk is to meet today a group of French business executives interested in commercial ties with South Africa. — Sapa-AP.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Joint strategy

WE are pleased State President De Klerk and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela co-ordinated their approach to South African investment opportunities at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, at the weekend.

Both painted a very convincing picture of South Africa's prospects.

It appears that Mr Mandela discussed this joint strategy with Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Minister of Public Enterprises, Dr Dawie de Villiers, on Friday.

Mr De Klerk told the 30 heads of government and the chairmen, managing directors or senior personnel of the world's major corporations: "Join us, trust us, invest in us. South Africa has laid sound foundations from which we can and will grow.

"We have the skills, the commitment and the determination for South Africa to fulfil its great potential as never before."

For his part, Mr Mandela emphasised: "We firmly believe that the South African economy has the potential for a very bright and exciting future.

"It is in our interest that this economy should thrive as never before. We are equally convinced that it will also offer good prospects for the investors present in this room."

Mr Mandela invited them "to begin now to investigate the business possibilities in our country so that you are able to move with all due speed when the moment is opportune."

And there's the rub.

Although Mr Mandela was so positive, he still stuck to the ANC line that the remaining sanctions should not be lifted until an interim government has been installed.

So, despite the common strategy and the convincing story about South Africa's prospects, the differences over sanctions remain.

Mr Mandela, however, softened his approach to nationalisation.

The ANC would like to create an environment for investors that would assure them that their investments would not be nationalised and that their profits could be repatriated, he said.

On the political future, Mr Mandela made it clear that the ANC would examine any political proposals on voting rights that would address the fears of any of the population groups, but the proposals must not be in furtherance of apartheid or conflict with the principle of majority rule.

The ANC also did not want a prolonged transitional period to majority rule, but suggested that the period, beginning with the establishment of an interim government around the middle of this year, should not last longer than 18 months.

"Thus we are determined to end apartheid and liberate ourselves as a matter of urgency."

Although the approach at Davos has been touted as a significant breakthrough, the political differences between the government and the ANC remain.

However, the toenadering between the two is becoming more and more pronounced, and we would not be surprised if further political compromises are reached.

What is in doubt is who will be doing most of the compromising, but clearly the behind-the-scenes negotiations between the two are more significant than their publicly stated viewpoints.

Significantly, although Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, also adopted a conciliatory approach at Davos, there is no suggestion that he, too, was part of the co-ordinated strategy.

Yet, although the limelight was again on the government and the ANC, we doubt whether Inkatha or the Zulus will be willing to play a lesser role in the new South Africa than the ANC.

And there is still the Conservative Party that has either to be drawn into the Codesa talks — it steadfastly refuses to be — or its views on self-determination, partition and the creation of a White State taken into account.

Thus, although Davos is a valid exercise in bipartisanship, it is not the end of our troubles. Any inclination to create a state of euphoria, belief in a government/ANC settlement acceptable to all is therefore misplaced.

AFP forges links with Zim's Nguni

BULAWAYO. — A group of top-level members of the Inkatha Freedom Party cultural department recently paid a secret visit to Bulawayo in Zimbabwe to establish links with Matabeleland's Nguni community.

The Inkatha visitors were welcomed by members of the Khumalo clan — the royal family during the reign of the Ndebele kingdom of King Mzilikazi.

Although local Ngunis and the IFP wanted the

visit to be secret, a Khumalo clan source said the intention of the visit was to establish cultural links between South Africa's Zulus and Matabeleland's Ngunis, who are made up of Zulus, Ndebeles and Xhosas.

The Inkatha visitors were, according to the source, taken to the grave of King Mzilikazi in the Motopos, about 30 km south of Bulawayo, where traditional ceremonies were performed in respect of King Mzilikazi.

The Matabeleland Ngunis arrived in Zimbabwe in the mid-19th century after Mzilikazi's attempt to overthrow Shaka.

The Khumalo source said the visit was secret because of its political implications.

Although most Matabeleland Ngunis and Ndebele sympathised with the African National Congress, they were culturally and traditionally closer to

the Zulus and Inkatha, the source said.

Later in the year, Ndebele leaders are expected to visit South Africa to celebrate Shaka Day. — Sapa.

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Right and Left-wings blind to facts: Zach

CAPE TOWN. — Those who stayed out of Codesa were blind to the facts; the leader of the Democratic Party and former chairman of Codesa's management committee, Dr Zach de Beer, said yesterday.

In a statement an-

nouncing a series of DP information meetings, he said Codesa represented the final admission by White politicians that they could not determine the rules of the game for the future.

It was also the final admission by Black leaders

that they needed the co-operation of Whites if the new South Africa was to succeed.

"Those who stay out of Codesa are those who are blind to the facts: the Right-wing racists who still insist that Whites have the right and the means to determine the course of the future, and the Left-wing racists who are happy to shout for 'one settler, one bullet'."

Those who were in Codesa belonged in a moderate centrist coalition government. Those who were out were the extremists of Left and Right, mirror images of each other.

He said the DP believed it was vitally important that the debate at Codesa be widely known and understood by all South Africans. Sapa

B. Day 4/2/92

Axed Hendrickse vows to fight on

CAPE TOWN — Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse, fired from office yesterday along with the other four members of his ministers' council, has vowed to fight on to build up the party and Codesa.

He said his dismissal had not come as a surprise — "they launched a total onslaught" against the LP.

Hendrickse was "sacked" after a motion of no-confidence was carried by 44 votes to 40 on Friday.

The new NP administration under Jac Rabie was sworn in yesterday.

Three more LP officials resigned yesterday, including chairman of the house and Free State leader Phillip Sanders, Free State MEC C L Henney and Cape MEC Deon Adams.

Other LP MECs who have not resigned will not be fired as they were appointed for five years. Chairmen or deputy-chairmen of standing com-

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mittees may not be so lucky, as applies to ministerial representatives.

There is also uncertainty whether Rabie could be requested to become a Cabinet member — Hendrickse was, until 1987 when he quit after a row with P W Botha over his swim off segregated King's Beach.

He was asked by President F W de Klerk to return in 1989, but declined.

Hendrickse said he would now be devoting a lot of time to building up his party, hoping to show 500 000 members by the end of the year.

He would also be giving attention to building up Codesa.

The ANC Youth League said the dismissal was a demonstration of the NP's commitment to white domination.

The youth league appealed to LP youth to join it in a "broad front of youth for a democratic SA".

B. Day 4/2/92

Talks unite whites and blacks — Zach

CAPE TOWN — Codesa represented the final admission by white politicians that they could not determine the rules of the game for SA's political future, DP leader Zach de Beer said yesterday.

De Beer said Codesa also represented the final admission by black leaders that they needed the co-

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operation of whites in the new SA.

"Those who stay out of Codesa are those who are blind to the facts: the right-wing racists who still insist that whites have the right and the means to determine the course of the future, and the left-wing racists who are happy to shout 'one settler, one bullet'."

B. Day 4/2/92

De Klerk and Mandela say SA is knocking at democracy's door

PARIS — President F.W. de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela continued their double act at Unesco headquarters yesterday, sharing the first Unesco Felix Houphouët-Boigny peace prize.

They steered clear of their differences and told an enthusiastic audience of dignitaries SA was knocking on the door of democracy. The applause lasted for nearly five minutes when the two shook hands.

De Klerk said it was particularly symbolic that the first award to a South African from the UN family should be made through Unesco, which had led the campaign to isolate apartheid SA.

He said he was donating his R400 000

share of the award "to a cause in keeping with the ethos and purpose" of the prize.

"The fact that it is a shared award reflects the international recognition being accorded the new direction most South Africans have embarked upon together."

Acknowledging the international community's duty to encourage regional and national peace, he said it had to be remembered that it was not for the international community but the disputing parties to resolve their conflicts and live with them.

He said he was representing many SA leaders — "real democrats like (late) leader Mangosuthu Buthelesi" and others who had joined hands for peace and justice.

BILLY FADDON

De Klerk said while SA had the technical resources to meet the challenges of the future, "the immediate need is for economic involvement in SA if we are to generate the required jobs, skills, education and services to build a prosperous future".

Mandela, in accepting the award, said it was not "the individual, Nelson Mandela, who is being honoured but the struggle for freedom and democracy".

He said the fact that the prize was shared by two people who traced their political ideas to opposing poles signalled SA's potential.

"It is the hope of all South Africans that this joint award signifies the convergence of our aims and a growing consensus that has begun to emerge among the overwhelming majority of South Africans about the future direction of the country. We as South Africans must not compound the problems that render human beings the objects of manipulation by political and economic powers for the benefit of the privileged few."

SA had to develop a national commitment to create conditions enhancing the dignity of all.

Mandela stressed that each race group

in SA had to be entitled to its own culture, language, schools and religion.

Former US secretary of state Henry Kissinger, who presided over the jury awarding the prize, said the two men were "contributing not only to the salvation of their country but also to the future of democracy".

De Klerk and Mandela were both former prisoners: Mandela's imprisonment was physical and De Klerk's philosophical. The great thing was that they had transcended their respective histories and were moving down the same path for the good of SA.

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