

## Renamo wants peace, says Mugabe

STAR 13-01-92

HARARE — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, who met Mozambican rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama for the first time last week, says the Renamo head is keen to end Mozambique's 16-year-old bush war.

"He is talking peace and expresses his desire for peace," Mr Mugabe said at the weekend after returning home from a brief visit to Malawi.

The local media said Mr Mugabe and President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi had met Mr Dhlakama secretly in Blantyre.

Mr Mugabe described the meeting as very good and said he hoped it would help achieve peace.

Renamo has been negotiating with the Mozambican

government for 18 months to end the war, which has raged since soon after independence in 1975.

Political sources said Dr Banda was trying to use his influence on Mr Dhlakama, who has used Malawi as a political base, to advance the peace process.

### Agreement

The sources said Renamo had recently pressed for political recognition before any peace agreement from southern African countries, especially those close to the Maputo government.

Zimbabwe, which sent thousands of troops to Mozambique in 1985 to guard trade routes and help the ruling Frelimo party in the war

against Renamo, is regarded as Maputo's closest ally.

"My first reading of him (Dhlakama) is that he is a man with some ideas and a person who naturally is anxious that the position of Renamo be assured after the peace process," Mr Mugabe said after his talks with the rebel leader.

Mr Mugabe discussed withdrawal of the estimated 7 000 Zimbabwean troops — a key Renamo demand — with Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano last month.

The Zimbabwean president said he had not discussed the issue of the troops with Mr Dhlakama. It was a matter between Renamo and the Mozambican government, he added. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Netherlands tries to soothe ANC over visit

THE HAGUE. — In an unusual gesture, the Netherlands has tried to soothe the African National Congress' irritation over a planned visit to South Africa by Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry issued a statement explaining the reasoning behind the landmark trip, and asked the African National Congress to "drop its reservations" to the official visit planned for February 18-20.

ANC spokesmen were widely quoted in Dutch media this week criticising the trip, which will be one of the few by a Western leader in many years.

It will also be the first visit by a Dutch leader in four decades, despite strong historical ties between South Africa and the nation that settled the Cape of Good Hope in 1652.

"The Dutch Government regrets that misunderstandings have apparently arisen over the planned visit" by Mr Lubbers and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, the statement said.

The visit "should be seen as a stimulus for the process of change that has definitively come about through negotiations over a new South Africa in the framework of the Convention for Democratic South Africa (Code-sa)," it added.

During the visit, the statement said, Mr Lubbers and Mr Van den Broek "hope to be able" to hold talks with the leadership of the ANC.

The statement did not mention ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela by name.

The statement hinted that Mr Lubbers and Van den Broek want to

meet with both Black and White extremist groups.

The Dutch leaders "will try to speak to the broadest possible range of parties, including those already involved in the negotiating process, as well as those who have taken negative positions regarding this process," it said.

"A consistent element of Dutch policy has always been that the inhuman apartheid system ought to disappear and be replaced by a democratic government in a united, nonracial South Africa.

"The (Dutch) government hopes that in view of this, the ANC will be able to drop its reservations to the visit," the statement said.

Mr Lubbers' visit follows years of tense relations between the Netherlands and South Africa. — Sapa-AP.

# Man shot dead, woman wounded in AK-47 attack

Citizen Reporter

A MAN was killed and a woman was shot in the arm when an unknown gunman opened fire on an East Rand squatter camp with an AK-47 assault rifle on Friday night.

Witwatersrand Police liaison officer, Captain Piet van Deventer, said Mr Amond Tshabalala (36), was killed in the

11.50 pm attack on the Chris Hani squatter camp at Daveyton, near Benoni.

Mrs Maria Mavuane (33), was shot in the arm and was taken to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital for treatment.

Capt Van Deventer said no arrests had yet been made, and police were investigating.

Africa." — Sapa.

The house was exten-

# Khumalo told 'untruths' in article, says IFP

DURBAN. — There were "glaring mistakes and untruths" in allegations made to a Johannesburg weekly newspaper by a former Inkatha Freedom Party central committee member, the IFP said yesterday.

The IFP Executive said the claim by Mr Mbongani Khumalo that he had been "Powerful boss of the Inkatha Youth Brigade and former chief of the Youth Brigade" was incorrect, as Mr Musa Zondi had been leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade for many years, including the period in question.

As one of the functionaries, of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr Khumalo, like all other functionaries attended the Central Committee meetings in that capacity, the party said.

"Regarding the 'consultancy services' (ie Adult Education Consultants and CREED) refer-

red to by Mr Khumalo, these services were offered but the IFP refused to avail themselves of these for lack of money. There was no knowledge that these firms are security force 'fronts' as is alleged.

"Mr Khumalo himself states that he was asked to co-ordinate a series of 'leadership courses' conducted by CREED."

The IFP Executive said it was never given R11 million by anyone — "the statement by Khumalo that at a Central Committee meeting 'Dr Pasques side-stepped the question as to where the money came from' is untrue. It never occurred".

— Sapa.

# With body Meyer

the seriousness of the situation will be acknowledged and Afrikaner recruits be allowed by the SADF and the Defence Minister to defend our own communities, our own mothers, fathers, families and friends," Mr Jager asked. — Sapa.



# Instrument of National Party

**CITIZEN** 13-01-92  
WHOM does Professor Christo Viljoen think he is fooling when he rejects a call by the ANC for government control of the broadcast media on the grounds that this would detract from the SABC's position as a "public broadcaster"?

Professor Viljoen knows as well as the rest of South Africa that the last time the corporation acted as an independent agency was May 1948. Thereafter, it rapidly became a willing instrument

of the National Party, largely through nepotistic appointments.

If he wishes us to believe that things have changed because the corporation now has what he describes as an "independent and representative board" (The Citizen January 4), he will have to do better than this.

After all, the corporation is still largely staffed by those appointed by the National Party, and very few of them have chosen the path of independence

taken by Koedoe Eksteen.

Does the professor wish us to believe that the party which as late as the general election in 1989 would deceive its own followers as to its true intentions would now willingly give up control of its major propaganda instrument?

Perhaps what Professor Viljoen really fears is that any group which took over government would misuse the public corporation in the same way

the National Party has done.

He must know that the National Party has lost the support of the Whites and that another power group, be it the ANC, the Conservative Party or Inkatha, will shortly be in power. Is the emphasis he now lays on "independence" a shield to protect those incumbents whose posts will most certainly be in jeopardy?

**A CLARK**

White River

## LETTERS

The Citizen PO Box 7712  
Johannesburg 2000

## No ~~ANC~~-led SA

MOST of us are sick and tired of reading what Nelson Mandela wants and plans for in the new South Africa. The lavish publicity given him by our Press enhances the myth that Mandela means something in our future, and it seems that we must continually remind both editors and some members of the public that we will never accept an ANC/SACP-ruled South Africa, no matter who says it is "irreversible".

Mandela's statement a few weeks ago that those who did not participate in Codesa would be "sidelined" is presumptuous. He may be able to intimidate weak-kneed politicians like the State Presi-

dent, but most Whites will never succumb to his plans to take over this country through so-called mass mobilisation, which he has the cheek to call a "peaceful solution".

Mandela will not decide who is or who isn't "sidelined" in South Africa. Whites have made everything happen in this country in the past and will make everything happen in the future, and will never consent to ANC tyranny.

Why should we have submitted our right to self-determination to Codesa? Who is Mandela to decide on our future?

We object to certain newspapers constantly as-

serting that "when an interim government comes in, Mandela will do this or that". We are not interested in his "guarantees" for blocks of White seats in his post-apartheid Azania, a stunt used to trick Rhodesias Whites into political suicide.

The resistance building up to the ANC is being fuelled by the nauseous media coverage given to an organisation which couldn't sustain itself for a week without a begging bowl or an AK-47.

There will be no ANC-led SA, and it is time cognisance is taken of this fact.

**CLIVE DERBY-LEWIS**  
Krugersdorp



# No commitment to rights

The move towards the implementation of a Bill of Rights for South Africa should not be seen as a deep-rooted commitment to an individualistic, human rights-based culture.

White South Africans, having lived under a political system in which parliamentary sovereignty was paramount, no longer see their future interests served by such a political system. From a white perspective, the overall aim of the proposed Bill of Rights is to preserve as much of the white South African way of life as is possible, under what is inevitably going to be a black majority government.

Black South Africans, on the other hand, are very much aware that to simply take over in power terms, from where their white counterparts left off, would entail

permanent destructive confrontation with the latter. As such, the open support for a Bill of Rights among certain black groups, must be seen as an attempt by those who will in the future be the holders of power, to extend an olive branch to the white community of South Africa.

Sadly, therefore, the conclusion is that all the "Bill of Rights talk" translates itself into nothing more than a struggle to obtain power on the one hand and on the other hand to retain it — not a struggle to create a society based upon respect for individual human rights.

The efficacy of a Bill of Rights is dependent upon, among other factors, a community's culture, history and political structure. South Africa's political history does not

bode too well for the implementation of a Bill of Rights in which one travels from untrammelled parliamentary political sovereignty to a government whose policies have to measure up to a Bill of Rights and in which the judiciary does the measuring.

Clearly, what is needed is mass mobilisation of South African society towards an understanding and acceptance of a Bill of Rights. Many would argue that such a stage has already been achieved. Yet, upon questioning the man and woman in the street, across the racial spectrum, as to what his or her perception of a Constitution and a Bill of Rights is, one realises that enough has not been done towards making South Africans aware of what a Constitution entails, or what a Bill of Rights entails. It will be a sad

day indeed if, in a future South Africa with a Bill of Rights, South Africans are guilty of inexperience and timidity in evoking their rights owing to ignorance.

Both media and educational institutions need to be employed in a most expeditious and vigorous manner, to ensure that the walls which are already being formed around the future success of a Bill of Rights are brought down. For example, in the US the value and respect for the American Constitution and its Bill of Rights is nurtured in the youngest of minds. Every adult and child in America knows that he or she has rights bestowed upon him or her, by the Bill of Rights. The same must happen in South Africa.

Almir de Sousa

Bédfordview

## Race the determining factor

Mr A Ebrahim (Letters, November 27) states that the landslide victory by Zanu in the Zimbabwe elections "was mainly due to it being perceived (unlike Zapu) as having continued the armed struggle" throughout negotiations.

Not so. The reason for Zanu's victory was because Zanu was a Shona party and the majority of Zimbabweans are Shona-speaking. The percentage support for Zanu was almost to the nearest one percent the same as the percentage of the Shona-speaking population. Similarly, the percentage Swapo vote in Namibia equated almost exactly with the percentage of the majority Ovambo population.

Unfortunately democratic elections before this in Africa were a bit scarce so no other comparisons can be made.

But lessons can be learned. No amount of South African Government (and therefore people's) money could get any significant number of Ovambos to vote for the DTA. And no amount of Rhodesian Government influence and money could get Abel Muzorewa many seats. Similarly, in the South African elections after the constitution (if it allows democratic elections) no amount of funding for Inkatha will make anyone but a Zulu



Bishop Abel Muzorewa . . . no amount of government money and influence could win him many seats.

vote for them. And no further amount of armed struggle or violence will achieve anything except to further entrench black tribal affiliations at the polls, with Zulu voting for Zulu, Sotho for Sotho, and to drive the whites further towards the CP and AWB.

Just as Muzorewa was part of the majority Shona but was supported by few Shonas because he was seen to be a white "puppet", we can make conclusions about Inkatha and the Zulus. Inkatha may be all

Zulu but all Zulus are not Inkathas.

An intriguing question: if Buthelezi is the "puppet" that Muzorewa was in Zimbabwe, for whom will the majority of Zulus vote?

The interesting factor is that the Zulu nation makes up about 23 percent of the entire population. Sothos (north and south) are 18 percent.

Xhosas, of which most are ANC (but not all of the ANC is only Xhosa), make up less than 9 percent of the entire population. The ANC's silence should not be misinterpreted by Mr Ebrahim. It is undoubtedly aware of the situation and genuinely does not want violence, which would entrench tribalism and disadvantage it at the polls.

The PAC and some followers who preach violence are, mercifully, not supported much by any section of the population and thus will not get many votes. And, hopefully, being weak in numbers, they will continue (as Mr Ebrahim so nicely put it) "to substitute for the barrel of a gun, a spout from which emanates an endless stream of menacing rhetoric". Ditto for the AWB.

Simon Fourie

Blairgowrie



14/1/20

# Tutu invited to join peace council

NEW 13/01/92

## Foreign Service

X WASHINGTON: Archbishop Desmond Tutu has been invited by former President Jimmy Carter, and former Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, to serve on a unique new body which will explore ways to peacefully resolve regional conflicts around the world.

Mr Carter and Mr Shevardnadze have convened the body, the International Negotiation Network Council, which will include among its other members the former UN Secretary General, Mr Xavier Perez de Cuellar, the former president of Costa Rica, Mr Oscar Arias Sanchez, the former president of Nigeria, Mr Olusegun Obasanjo, and several past winners of the Nobel Peace Prize.

The council will begin meeting behind closed doors from January 15 at the Carter Centre at Emory University in Atlanta and will be joined by representatives of the governments and opposition parties in the countries under discussion, as well as representatives of international humanitarian and relief organisations.

Regional conflicts which will be discussed are Afghanistan, Angola, Burma, Cambodia, Cyprus, Korea, Liberia and Sudan, and meetings are scheduled to last for at least three days.

Archbishop Tutu is attending a retreat at Emory University until the middle of February and the university's Centre for Conflict Resolution is to play a key role in the discussions.

Representatives of the MPLA, Unita and the FPLA are expected to arrive in Atlanta this week.



ILANGA 13-15 JAN 1992

# Mukhulu umkhankaso wokubulala abeNkatha

**ETHEKWINI.** - Asengu-12 amalungu eNkatha Freedom Party asebulale ezindaweni ezehlukene esiFundeni saseNatal, kanti angaphezulu kuka-30 alimale emva kokuhlaselelwa, kwacekelwa phansi nezindlu zawo ezingu-14 selokhu uqaliwe lonyaka.

Lesisimemezelo sikhishwe nguMnuz. Kim Hodgson oyinhloko yoPhiko olubhekene nodlame eNkatha Institute e-

Thekwini. Uthe lokhu sekwenze ukuthi abaholi be-IFP baba nenkolelo yokuthi abe-ANC baqhuba umkhankaso wabo wokubulala abaholi namalungu e-IFP nonyaka.

Phakathi kwezehlakalo azibalayo uthi, eMpangeni, kwagwazwa kwabulawa ilungu le-IFP uMnuz. Sonias Mthembu, ngabantu athi bangamalungu e-ANC. Kuyo lendawo isidumbu sodayengumholi wentsha kuleliqembu uMnuz. Mlozane Mhlongo, satholwa sidindilize ngasemfuleni emva kokuba sicwiyiwe.

Uqhube wathi ngasoThongathi, amalungu e-ANC ayeqhamuka eMbayi, kuthiwa ahlela ukuhlaselelwa komphakathi wakulendawo, lapho kwagwazwa khona abantu abayisihlanu, kwathi izindlu zamalungu angu-9 e-IFP zashiswa, kwathunjwa namanye amalungu angu-9.

Uthe kuze kube yimanye akukaziwa ukuthi bakuphi labobantu abathunjwa, kusolakala ukuthi sebulawa. Uthe ngenxa yaloludlame, umphakathi wakulendawo usuwashiya amakhaya awo, wayokhosela kwe-

minye imizi.

Udlame olunje uthe lubuye lwabhebbhetheka endaweni yaseHopewell ngaseXobho, lapho kwahlaselelwa khona umuzi kaMnuz. J. Nene ngezibhamu zohlobo lwe-AK47, Kulesosehlakalo kwadaleka umonakalo endlini.

Endaweni yaseMpande ngaseMgungundlovu, kwadutshulwa kwabulawa indodana yomholi weNkatha oyinduna kulendawo uMnuz. Zondi. EMBumbulu kwahlaselelwa umuzi kaMnuz. Khuzwayo.



13/01/92

## THE CITIZEN COMMENT

# Get tough

TWO young policemen were killed in Natal at the weekend.

Since they were hitchhiking and were not in uniform, it is not possible at this point to say if robbery was the motive or if they were killed for being policemen.

Whatever the cause, their deaths have sent shock waves through the community and the police.

The reason is that the police have been singled out for assassination and each policeman who dies raises the spectre of more police killings.

Yet the government seems unable to take strong and decisive action even though the Azanian People's Liberation Army has identified itself as a body out to kill as many policemen as it can.

Not only that, the Pan Africanist Congress, of which Apla is the military wing, has refused to condemn Apla's campaign.

"The target of Apla is the structures of the apartheid regime. The SA Police is in the forefront of the repression of our people and is a legitimate target," a PAC spokesman said at the weekend.

"The policemen are robots of the system and should be sought out and destroyed."

The spokesman added: "In news reports a misconception seems to exist that Black policemen (who are chiefly the victims) should not be attacked as they are also victims of the system."

"We find this romanticising of policemen as guardians and angels of peace surprising."

"The hard, unpalatable, cold fact is that they have killed our people, starting in 1960 in Sharpeville and in 1976 in Soweto. Through their hit squads on trains, they are continuing to do so."

The African National Congress, which has suspended the armed struggle and is therefore opposed to the killing of policemen, replied somewhat quaintly: "The PAC's slogan is one settler, one bullet, and since Black policemen are not settlers, we believe that unless they have reclassified the police as settlers, it is unlikely they are to blame."

Apla's secretary of defence, in a New Year message from Dar-es-Salaam, has threatened to set up a "legal" private army inside South Africa, with "an elite, specialised training camp inside the country for the defence of the people".

The purpose of the unit would be defensive only and would be reviewed if State-sponsored violence continued.

"The experience of Apla in its recent combat against the SAP is that the SAP is totally demoralised, fatigued, confused and poorly trained."

The government's response has not been tough or inspiring.

It can use emergency powers to ban Apla, or restrict or detain people, but it will not do so. It is relying, it seems, on the police to fight the campaign with various measures, including the formation of a special police unit in Soweto, comprising experienced detectives from various units, to investigate attacks on policemen and to plan precautionary measures.

This kind of action won't stop the attacks.

Switching policemen to special units also reduces the number of policemen handling normal police work.

That aside, the government has to ask itself whether it can allow members of the force to be targeted for assassination by a body that publicly announces its intentions to do so.

We don't think this situation would be tolerated in any Western country. Policemen are guardians of the law and should not be considered fair game for political killers.

There is, meanwhile, a lot of anger in the force, and supporters of the police are calling on them to hit back, though they can only do so within the normal constraints.

It is, in fact, the government's duty to use the law to the furthest degree to put a stop to the murder of policemen.

And if it has to resort to any emergency measures, then let it do so, otherwise it might find that organisations like Apla will not only kill policemen in greater numbers, but will also pose a challenge to the State itself.

## Leave health to forum, says ANC

THE African National Congress has asked Health Minister Dr Rina Venter to place a moratorium on all current attempts by her department to restructure the health system unilaterally.

Dr Venter was also asked to accept that "others should participate in the process of restructuring and that the NP cannot unilaterally decide which isolated

aspects of the beleaguered health system should be addressed".

The ANC statement pointed out that the ANC, Cosatu and the SA Communist Party had all asked for a forum to address the health and other social services issues during the period of transition.

"The issue of cost is but one symptom of a

system which has been constructed to protect the interests of the White minority and big business. Many fundamental flaws of apartheid still remain. Hospital apartheid is alive and well. Training institutions and hospitals are being destroyed by the current disastrous policies of the apartheid government," the statement concluded. — Sapa.



# IFP rejects paper's violence allegations

N/MERCURY 13 JAN 1992

Political Staff

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has rejected allegations made in the latest edition of the Weekly Mail by former IFP Youth Brigade senior official and central committee member Mbongeni Khumalo.

Mr Khumalo told the newspaper that he left the organisation because he believed it had become a vehicle for instigating violence against fellow blacks.

In a statement issued on behalf of the IFP executive committee, the party referred to a statement that R11 million

had allegedly been available for a project to "tap overseas funding sources closed to Inkatha because of its tainted image".

"The IFP was never given R11 million by anyone," the statement said.

Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, president of the IFP, last week labelled Mr Khumalo a "convicted thief" who allegedly looted thousands of rands from Inkatha's coffers.

The IFP executive said in a statement there were "glaring mistakes and untruths" in allegations made to the Weekly Mail.

It said the claim by Mr Khumalo that he had been the "powerful boss of the Inkatha Youth Brigade and former chief of the Youth Brigade" was incorrect. Mr Musa Zondi had been leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade for many years.

Mr Khumalo was said to be dissatisfied with the low sala-

ry the IFP was paying him, "and therefore applied for a position in the KwaZulu Government's Department of the Chief Minister. It was then discovered that Mr Khumalo had a criminal record, which made it impossible for the KwaZulu Government to consider his application," the IFP executive said.

Dr Buthelezi has also accused the editor and staff of the Weekly Mail of being "loyal sycophants" and propagandists of the ANC.

## ANC criticises Rina Venter for acting 'unilaterally'

N/MERCURY  
13 JAN 1992

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The ANC has criticised Health Minister Rina Venter for acting unilaterally in her initiative to bring down the cost of health care.

It called for Mrs Venter to place a moratorium on her department's efforts to restructure the health system and to accept the right of other organisations to participate in the restructuring.

The ANC was responding to the minister's announcement last week that she would convene a meeting of key players in the industry to discuss plans to cut costs of medicines and move towards more primary health care.

The ANC said itself, Cosatu and the SACP had already called for the establishment of a forum of political groups,

trade unions, community organisations and the Government to address health and other social services during the period of transition to a new government.

High medical costs were only a symptom of a system "which has been constructed to protect the interests of the white minority and big business", said the ANC statement. It said many fundamental flaws of apartheid remained in place, including apartheid in hospitals.

Mrs Venter had to realise that the NP could not unilaterally decide which isolated aspects of the health system should be addressed.

● See Editorial Opinion



PATRICK LEEMAN reports

# The PAC:

N/MERCURY

## what it is, 13 JAN 1992 what it wants

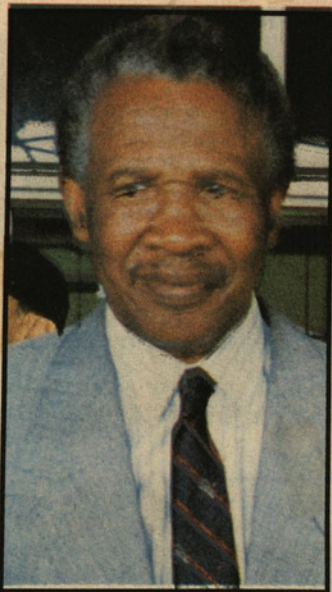
**C**LARENCE MLAMLI MAKWETU, president of the Pan Africanist Congress, was born on December 6, 1928, at Cofimvaba in Transkei.

He joined the ANC Youth League in 1954 and was instrumental in the formation of the Pan Africanist Congress in 1959.

He spent five years on Robben Island for furthering the aims of the banned PAC.

In December, 1989, Mr Makwetu became the first president of the Pan Africanist Movement (PAM). The PAC was unbanned on February 2, 1990, and on March 10, 1990, the PAM special congress in Bloemfontein dissolved the front organisation, and Mr Makwetu assumed the role of deputy president of the PAC.

He was elected president of the PAC in December, 1990, after the death of Ziphania Mothopeng.



Mr Makwetu discussed his organisation with Monitor, journal of the Human Rights Trust.

**Monitor:** Has the PAC got resources — is it up, is it moving?

**Makwetu:** It has no resources whatsoever. It is the poorest organisation in the country.

Apparently there is a campaign against us run by the international community. They are offering the ANC millions and millions. Similarly with Inkatha. Us? Hardly a cent.

We have offices throughout this country, but some of those offices have no furniture. They're not even staffed for want of resources. At times we are finding it difficult to pay rent for this office and the phone. But we are optimistic.

**Monitor:** Non-collaboration with the regime — what is your actual position now?

**Makwetu:** It has not changed — we cannot imagine ourselves involved with the structures created by the present regime. But we have never said we will not negotiate. We are prepared to sit down with the regime and discuss how to bring about a new constitution. For this we need a democratically elected constituent assembly. And when we say this, they run away. If you want to end up democratically you must start democratically. So, let us get a mandate from the electorate to draw up a new constitution.

**Monitor:** Is your position on a constituent assembly the same as the ANC's?

**Makwetu:** We have no mandate to speak on their behalf. But they are calling for a constituent assembly, and they seem to subscribe to the idea. Hence the Patriotic Front — we are marching together towards a constituent assembly.

**Monitor:** The National Peace Initiative — you did not sign, although you attended. Benny Alexander said the major reason you did not sign was your policy of non-collaboration. At the National Peace Conference you gave two other reasons: first, that the issue of the causes of violence had not been addressed, and also that the issue of the involvement of the international community was also not properly addressed. Are these the reasons you didn't sign?

**Makwetu:** These are the main reasons. The causes of the violence, as I said at the confer-

ence, are not ANC and Inkatha. That might have been the position initially, but it is not so now.

We see operating now mercenaries, professional killers, who are carrying out a systematic campaign of terror.

Why, if it was Inkatha against the ANC, would the gunmen shoot up children, the aged, women, and others indiscriminately?

**Monitor:** If a document was added to the National Peace Accord outlining the causes of the violence would you then be willing to sign the Peace Accord?

**Makwetu:** The police are still there — we can't be seen working hand in hand with the police to implement the laws of the regime.

**Monitor:** Do you think the regime is responsible for this violence?

**Makwetu:** If it is not responsible, who is? I maintain that if they want to put an end to this violence, they would. Why are they keeping the askaris? Why are they using them against us? The regime has an agenda here — we are not part of it.

**Monitor:** Your position on the armed struggle?

**Makwetu:** We are continuing our armed struggle. We regard any form of struggle as legitimate at this stage.

**Monitor:** When will you end it?

**Makwetu:** We can't end it until we get the ballot.

**Monitor:** When you get the ballot — that's it?

**Makwetu:** Yes, that's it. Immediately we get the ballot, the franchise.

**Monitor:** The point is often made that the PAC armed struggle is rhetoric — that there actually isn't an armed struggle going on, and that the efforts of the ANC are carrying the PAC to the ballot.

**Makwetu:** Well, we don't owe anyone an explanation as to how many men we have outside the country, or inside the country. To say we are being carried by the ANC — well, that is amusing to us.

**Monitor:** Do you not think that the process towards universal franchise is irreversible?

**Makwetu:** Not when De Klerk has issued a statement recently that when he talks of franchise, he talks of property owners getting franchises — that is the qualified franchise. We don't aspire to that.



B/Day 13-1-1992

## MI and Inkatha

**T**HERE seems no doubt now that Military Intelligence has been involved in bolstering Inkatha in its power struggle with the ANC for a long time, and that this support has included the training of assassins.

The Weekly Mail, which has published a string of disclosures about government funding and other clandestine support for the Zulu organisation, has now produced confirmation from a former leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade and member of the central committee, who says he quit when he could no longer stomach what was going on.

The Inkatha funding scandal was bad enough; the latest disclosures of government-supported hit squads, some of whom were no more than

trained gangsters, are appalling. Government and Inkatha, after their initial bluster, have not had many answers to the increasingly serious allegations. These latest charges cannot be allowed to rest.

President F.W. de Klerk has escaped serious censure so far because he could claim he was unaware of what was happening, and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi has also been protected by his inner circle, with a loyal aide taking the rap for the funding scandal. Their defences now look extremely thin — in Buthelezi's case, they have been torn apart. His credibility is in shreds.

We await the rounding up and conviction of the killers. After all, MI should be able to give the police the information they need.



The Citizen 13-1-1992

## Khumalo told 'untruths' in article, says IFP

DURBAN. — There were "glaring mistakes and untruths" in allegations made to a Johannesburg weekly newspaper by a former Inkatha Freedom Party central committee member, the IFP said yesterday.

The IFP Executive said the claim by Mr Mbongani Khumalo that he had

been "Powerful boss of the Inkatha Youth Brigade and former chief of the Youth Brigade" was incorrect, as Mr Musa Zondi had been leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade for many years, including the period in question.

As one of the functionaries, of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr Khumalo, like all other functionaries attended the Central Committee meetings in that capacity, the party said.

"Regarding the 'consultancy services' (ie Adult Education Consultants and CREED) referred to by Mr Khumalo,

these services were offered but the IFP refused to avail themselves of these for lack of money. There was no knowledge that these firms are security force 'fronts' as is alleged.

"Mr Khumalo himself states that he was asked to co-ordinate a series of 'leadership courses' conducted by CREED."

The IFP Executive said it was never given R11 million by anyone — "the statement by Khumalo that at a Central Committee meeting 'Dr Pasques side-stepped the question as to where the money came from' is untrue. It never occurred". — Sapa.



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## UKhumalo uvuma ukupotshoza "izimfihlo"

**ETHEKWINI.-UMnuz.** Mbongeni Khumalo usevumile ukuthi nguyena owayetshela iphephandaba laseGoli eliphuma kanye ngesonto iWeekly Mail konke okuthiwa "kuyizimfihlo" zeNkatha Freedom Party (IFP), wakuvuma nokuthi nguyena owayegqugqezela i-rally yentsha eyayiseMzumbe.

Lokhu kuvezwe yilo leliphaphandaba ngolwesiHlanu emuva kokuba ILANGA selenekele umphakathi ukuthi nguyena uMnuz. Khumalo owenza lokhu kodwa yena waphika wema ngentaba.

UMongameli we-IFP uDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, ephendula ngalokhu okuthiwa kuyizimfihlo ze-IFP, ikakhulukazi udaba lwenkambu yokuqeqesha eMkhuze, uthe sewakusho kaninginingi ukuthi lapha kwakuqeqeshwa abavikeli bezikhulu njengoba kwasekuzwakele ukuthi zazizohlaselwa yiqembu lababulali le-African National Congress (ANC) elisuka eSwazini liholwa ngu-Derrick Lionel.

Embikweni wangelwesiHlanu ku-Weekly Mail uMnuz. Khumalo ukuphindile ukuthi i-IFP yaxhaswa ngezimali ngabezomoya bombutho wamasotsha kanye namaphoyisa. Leliphaphandaba libuye laveza ukuthi uMnuz. Khumalo wakhuluma naleliphaphandaba amahora ngamahora.

UMnuz. Khumalo ubuye athi kuleliphaphandaba ukholwa wukuthi ngaphandle kokuphathwa nguDr Buthelezi ngobuhlakani obuno'buqili' nokusizwa ngamaphoyisa nabombutho wezokuphepha ngabe ayisekho i-IFP.

Phakathi kokunye ubuye waveza ukuthi kwahamba kanjani uku-

melwa kwe-rally yaseMzumbe athe yayixhaswe ngamaphoyisa emuva kokuba kusanda kuvela imibiko yokuthi i-IFP ixhaswa nguHulumeni. Ukuphikisile okushiwo ngamaphoyisa kokuthi le-rally yayingahlangene nezombusazwe kodwa kwakungeyokulwa nobugebengu, naphezu kwalokho kodwa uMnuz. Khumalo ukuvumile ukuthi nguyena owayegqugqezela le-rally yaseMzumbe.

Uthe owayehamba phambili ekuhlelweni kwalemihlangotho engokhukhulelango nguMajor Louis Botha, othe "wayesondelene kakhulu noButhelezi". Kuvezwa nokuthi uMajor Botha wayezincoma esho nokuthi nguyena ophethe abaqaphi bakaButhelezi futhi wayevamise ukuvakashela oLundi kabili noma kathathu ngesonto.

Eqhubeka nokuphendula ngaloludaba uMongameli we-IFP uDr Buthelezi uthe uma amaphoyisa ayazi ngakho konke lokho uMnuz. Khumalo athi kwakwenzeka, kukubona nomShushisi omkhulu ukuba labo abathintekayo kuloludaba babayise enkantolo.

Kuzokhumbuleka ukuthi embikweni owayevumile yiLANGA ngaloludaba kwakunesithombe sakhe uMnuz. Khumalo asathathwa esesikhumukweni samabhanoyi eThekwini iLouis Botha, lapho okuzwakala ukuthi wayehlele khona ukubonana nomhleli we-Weekly Mail. Waphika eLANGENI ukuthi nguyena opotshozela iWeekly Mail okuthiwa "kuyizimfihlo" zeNkatha. Embikweni wakhe kuWeekly Mail, uMnuz Khumalo uveza nezizathu athi yizona ezamenza wayilaxaza phansi Inkatha esecikekile.

**Guduza**



"AKUDIKIZI nqulu kimi 'ngokucula' kukaMbongeni Khumalo. Izidididi zazimhaqile esahlala eMlazi."



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# Kubulawe abeNkatha abayisihlanu emjondolo

DUDU MBATHA

**ETHEKWINI.** - Amaphoyisa abika ukuthi ngesonto eledlule kudutshulwe kwabulawa abalandeli beNkatha abayisihlanu empini equbuke phakathi kwabalandeli be-ANC abazibiza ngama"Chimora" kanye nabalandeli beNkatha, bonke okuthiwa bahlala emjondolo ongasenkundleni yegalofu eMlazi.

Abafile ngoMnuz. Lehotsi (60), Gebangani Mzobe (20), Anthony Nyawuza (50), Dumisani Chithwayo (29) noMboni Makhanya (24).

Amaphoyisa athe ibingakaziwa imbangela yalempi. Izolo ngolwesithathu bekulindleleke ukuba lamaqembu alwayo ahlangele enkantolo yaseMlazi emhlanganweni okuthiwe ngowokuza ma ukuxazulula ukungaboni ngaso linye.

Kwesinye isehlakalo kuthiwa amaphoyisa kaHulumeni waseSouth Africa (SAP), asebenza eC.R. Swart Square, ahlaselwe yiqulu labantu esigcemeni sakwaHemlazi ngesikhathi eyophenya udaba oluthile.

ODet Sgt Sithole noDet Sgt Khuzwayo kuthiwa bathole imihuzukwana kulesisehlakalo. Amaphoyisa ayaphenya akhekho oseboshiwe.

Esehlakalweni esibikwe KwaMashu kuthiwa

uSgt S.G. Mdluli uhlaselwe ngabantu abangaziwa ngama-AK.47 nangama-9mm pistol ehamba ngemoto yakhe evela emsebenzini. Kulesisehlakalo kuthiwa kulimale indodana yakhe uSandile (18) odubuleke engalweni.

Kwesinye isehlakalo kuthiwa unogada obesebenzini eShopping Centre, KwaMashu, uMnuz. George Ngubane, uhlaselwe yindoda yimbe yamphuca isibhamu sakhe somsebenzi maqedeyashaya utshani.

Kuthiwa omunye unogada ube eselekelela lona omunye ekujaheni lendoda.

Amaphoyisa athi lendoda ibe isidubula iqondise kulabonogada, kwathi lona obenesibhamu naye wadubula ebhekise kuyo. Lendoda kuthiwa idubuleke ekhanda yafela khona lapho.

Amaphoyisa ayaphenya abengakabophi munu.